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Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance Indicator Handbook

Part II: Monitoring Indicators for Resilience Food Security Activities

Revised June 2021

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ART	Award Results Tracking
BDS	Business development services
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
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
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

The following changes have been made to *Part II: Monitoring Indicators for Resilience Food Security Activities* since May 2020. The most recent changes are listed first. Changes made in the document are highlighted.

Date of Change	Section	Change
5/27/21	Entire document	Replacement of references to "FFP" and "Food for Peace" with "BHA" and "Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance"
5/27/21	Entire document	Replacement of references to "DFSA" and "development food security activities" with "RFSA" and "resilience food security activities"
5/27/21	Entire Document	Archived indicators removed
5/27/21	Entire Document	Updated hyperlinks
5/27/21	Entire Document	Indicator numbering pattern updated to two digits (e.g. XX01, XX02, etc); changed indicator numbering from "M" to "PM" to deconflict with BHA emergency indicators
5/27/21	Entire Document	Replaced archived State F indicators with active indicators
5/27/21	Entire Document	Updates to terminology, including several indicator titles
5/27/21	Various PIRS	Update PIRS definitions to reduce confusion and align with FTF changes; updated SPS ID number.
5/27/21	Page 123	PM27 - Updated definition sentence with "Screening, referral, admission and discharge should be conducted according to national guidelines."
5/27/21	Pages 88; 89	Indicator M39 replaced with M40; Indicator CBLD-8 replaced with CBLD-9
5/27/21	Page 132	Annex 2 removed
5/27/21	Page 113	PM06 - Expanded Data Source and Method, and updated Base Value Info
5/27/21	Page 119	PM24 - Updated Base Value Info
5/27/21	Page 44	PM17 – Removed "EG.3-9 (Archived)" from SPS section and SPS column in Table 1.

Introduction

The *Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) Indicator Handbook* provides details and guidance for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) list of indicators. Indicators on this list (1) were identified and selected through internal BHA discussions on measuring progress in technical sectors; (2) have been incorporated by Feed the Future (FtF), as determined by the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)[1], and therefore applicable to BHA activities; and (3) were derived from the Department of State as essential to measuring the U.S. Government's investments abroad (see below for source breakout).The Handbook is divided into two parts: *Part I: Indicators for Baseline and Endline Surveys for Resilience Food Security Activities*, *Part II: Monitoring Indicators for Resilience Food Security Activities*.

Part I: Indicators for Baseline and Endline Surveys, covered in a separate document, provides performance indicator reference sheets (PIRS) for BHA indicators collected during baseline and endline surveys. PIRSs provide the indicator title, define the meaning and intent of the indicator and explain the various data points that are needed to report against the indicator. For simplicity, the handbook uses the second person (you) to refer to the reader.

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

Additional information on indicators relevant to programming resilience food security activities is available in the *BHA Technical Guidance for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting for Resilience Food Security Activities*.

BHA ACTIVE INDICATORS	
Monitoring	
38	
Required	**Required if applicable**
3	35

BHA INDICATORS BY SOURCE		
State	**FTF**	**BHA only**
7*	21*	10

*Indicator PM33 is a joint FTF and State indicator; therefore, it is included under the State count.

[1] "Global Food Security Strategy FY 2017-2021," September 2016, accessed January 8, 2018, https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/USG_Global_Food_Security_Strategy_FY2017-21_0.pdf

Organization of Part II

Part II: Monitoring Indicators for Resilience Food Security Activities is designed to provide BHA resilience food security activities with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on BHA performance monitoring indicators. This document contains a performance indicator reference sheet (PIRS) for 38 indicators. The PIRS summarizes the indicator definition, how to count LOA, disaggregation, measurement notes, reporting notes, and links to further guidance when applicable.

Table 1 contains 38 active performance monitoring indicators. See the BHA Indicator List for RFSA for the complete indicator list of baseline and performance monitoring indicators, including dropped or archived indicators (for some implementing partners whose activities incorporated these indicators prior to them being dropped/archived).

How to Use Part II

BHA monitoring indicators are either *required* (required for all BHA resilience food security activities) or *required if applicable* (required for all resilience activities that have relevant interventions). Before reviewing the content of the handbook, BHA awardees should first identify all the BHA monitoring indicators that they are required to report on based on the applicability criteria. Table 1 presents the indicators and applicability criteria, grouped by BHA Results Framework. Table 1 includes active monitoring indicators: 3 are required (R) and 35 are required if applicable (RiA). Due to the significant number of changes, BHA has renumbered the active indicators. Each PIRS will include both the new and the old indicator number for your reference.

Table 1. BHA Performance Monitoring Indicators

New No.	SPS ID No.	Indicator Title Per Category	Required (R) or Required if Applicable (RiA)	Applicability Criteria
PM01	EG.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	R	All activities
PM02	HL.9-1	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	RiA	Activities with a MCHN component working with children under five
PM03	HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	RiA	Activities with a MCHN component working with pregnant women

PM04	HL.8.2-5	Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises	RiA	Activities promoting social and behavior change related to WASH
PM05	N/A	Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion	RiA	Activities with a growth monitoring and promotion component
PM06	EG.3.3-10	Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity	RiA	Activities with a nutrition-sensitive agriculture component
PM07	HL.9-2	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	RiA	Activities promoting community-level nutrition interventions for children under two
PM09	EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting improved agriculture technologies or management practices
PM10	HA.2. 3-1	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting EWR systems
PM11	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	Activities promoting risk reduction activities and/or resilience to climate change
PM12	EG.3.2-28	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting natural resource management and/or climate risk reduction
PM13	EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	RiA	Activities promoting short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
PM14	N/A	Number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the activity	RiA	Activities promoting interventions to increase value of agricultural sales

PM15	EG.3-10,11,12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting interventions to increase agricultural productivity
PM16	EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agri-food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting improved technologies or management practices
PM17	N/A	Number of full-time equivalent off-farm jobs created with USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting interventions to create off-farm employment
PM18	N/A	Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming	RiA	Activities providing cash, food, or other in-kind assistance
PM19	ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	RiA	Activities promoting conditional safety nets
PM20	N/A	Percent of transfers in safety net programs delivered on time	RiA	Activities providing transfers as part of a safety net system
PM21	HL.8.1-1	Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions
PM22	HL.8.2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions
PM23	HL.8.2-1	Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting open defecation free communities
PM24	N/A	Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	RiA	Activities promoting health, nutrition and/or family planning activities targeting women of reproductive age and/ or children 6 months and under
PM25	HL.8.1-4	Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions

PM26	HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs	RiA	Activities with a MCHN component
PM27	N/A	Percent of referred acute malnutrition cases treated	RiA	Activities working with children under five (0-59 months) promoting treatment of acute malnutrition
PM28	RESIL-1 (FTF)	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented or institutionalized with USG assistance	RiA	Activities aiming to strengthen communities' disaster risk, natural resources and/or environmental risk management capacity
PM29	EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Activities constructing or improving roads
PM30	N/A	Number of market infrastructures rehabilitated and/or constructed	RiA	Activities rehabilitating and/or constructing market infrastructures
PM31	EG.3.2-27	Value of agricultural-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting increased access to credit through financial institutions
PM32	EG.4.2-7	Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs	RiA	Activities promoting savings and lending
PM33	EG.3.2-26	Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance	RiA	Activities promoting interventions to increase value of agricultural sales
PM34	GNDR-2	Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female	R	All activities
PM35	YOUTH-3	Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)	R	All activities

PM36	N/A	Index of social capital at the household level	RiA	Activities promoting resilience capacity building
PM37	N/A	Percent of community members participating in collective actions	RiA	Activities promoting resilience capacity building
PM38	N/A	Number of participants who reported increased access to targeted public services	RiA	Activities aiming to strengthen social accountability
PM40	CBLD-9	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with increased performance	RiA	Activities aiming to improve capacity of local organizations

Once awardees determine which indicators to report on, they should use the BHA 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.

Note that BHA monitoring indicators are either designated as output or outcome in the PIRS unlike baseline/endline indicators, which are outcome indicators due to the nature of the frequency and the population-based survey data collection method. For some BHA monitoring indicators, it may not be obvious if they are output/outcome indicators. For example, the indicator PM37, percent of community members participating in collective actions is an outcome, because the activity staff primarily play a facilitative role to initiate a collective action. The community members (both activity participants and non-participants) voluntarily on their own volition participate in collective actions, which is not conditional to programming. In another example, indicator PM05, number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion typically serves as an output indicator as a result of conditional programming. In some contexts, this indicator can serve as an outcome indicator to measure effectiveness of a community-based or radio campaign to promote growth monitoring, which is not conditional. However this would change the definition of the PIRS and would mean it is a custom indicator. In the case where an awardee considers a BHA monitoring indicator differently than assigned, BHA requests awardee to provide justification for the change.

Agriculture and Livelihoods

PM01. INDICATOR: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (R)

REQUIRED FOR ALL BHA RESILIENCE FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator is designed to capture the breadth of our food security work. This indicator counts participants of BHA funded activities, including those we reach directly, those reached as part of a deliberate service strategy, and those participating in the markets we strengthen. BHA expects Implementing Partners (IPs) to track the number of individual participants across different interventions within their own activity and to report unique numbers of participants reached, not number of contacts with the activity or activity-supported actors.

This indicator counts, with some exceptions listed below, all the individuals participating in nutrition, resilience and agriculture and food systems interventions, including:

- Adults that activities or activity-supported actors reach directly through nutrition-specific and community-level nutrition interventions, (i.e. parents and other caregivers participating in community mother groups, healthcare workers provided with in-service training on how to manage acute malnutrition), but **not children** reached with nutrition-specific or community-based interventions, who are counted under indicators *PM02 (57, HL.9-1)* and *PM07 (79, HL.9-2)* instead;
- People reached by productive safety nets, community-based savings and micro-finance and diversified livelihood activities through our assistance;
- Members of households reached with household-level interventions (households with new access to basic drinking water and/or sanitation through activities, households receiving family-sized rations);
- Smallholder and non-smallholder producers that activities or activity-supported actors reach directly (i.e. through an irrigation training, through a loan provided, through distribution of drought-tolerant seeds to specific farmers);
- Proprietors of firms in the private sector that we help strengthen (i.e. agro-dealers, aggregators, processors). Employees of these firms are also counted if they are reached directly with a USG-assisted service, such as training;
- Producers who directly interact with those USG-assisted firms (i.e. the producers who are customers of an assisted agro-dealer; the producers from whom an assisted trader or aggregator buys), but not customers or suppliers who are not producers;
- Participants whose main source of income is labor (i.e. Laborers/non-producer diversified livelihood participants);
- People in civil society organizations and government whose skills and capacity have been strengthened by BHA-funded activities or activity-supported actors

In cases where activities work with multiple individuals in a household, this indicator counts all activity **participants** in the household, not all members of the household. However, in the case

of sanitation services and family-sized rations, **all** members of the household receiving the sanitation facility or ration can be counted here.

An individual is a participant if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided or facilitated by the activity. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should **not** be counted as a participant. An intervention is significant if one can reasonably expect changes in behaviors or other outcomes for these individuals based on the level of services and/or goods provided or accessed. Producers with increased access to goods, services and markets for their products **and** who purchase from or sell to market actors that have been strengthened as a result of our activities are considered to have received a significant intervention.

Individuals who are trained by an awardee as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy (i.e. cascade training) that then go on to deliver services directly to individuals or to train others to deliver services should be counted as participants of the activity—the capacity strengthening is key for sustainability and an important outcome in its own right. The individuals who then receive the services or training delivered by those individuals are also considered participants. However, spillover of improved practices to neighbors does not count as a deliberate service delivery strategy; neighbors who apply new practices based on observation and/or interactions with participants who have not been trained to spread knowledge to others as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy should not be counted under this indicator.

Activities that support private sector firms with value chain facilitative and/or market-system interventions may use a two-step process to identify and count participants: The first step involves identifying which private sector firms have been assisted by the activity during the reporting year, and counting the number of proprietors of those firms. The second step, which is only applicable to firms that buy from or sell to producers, is to count the number of producer customers or suppliers of each assisted firm.

The total number of participants for that intervention is then the sum of the proprietors of the assisted firms and their producer customers/suppliers. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified onion seed market within a defined market shed in the BHA resilience program areas could use data on the number of certified onion seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers purchasing certified onion seed (by using a conservative assumption that one sale equals one farmer applying), and then report that number as the number of producer participants. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment.

Data provision by assisted firms can be facilitated by entering into written agreements that include reporting and nondisclosure requirements and by showing assisted firms how the information provided is useful and used. Counting producer participants may be more

straightforward if the value chain activity is also facilitating extension strategies, i.e. agrodealer agents that require knowing where the customers live and farm.

While other BHA indicators, such as "value of sales" and "individuals applying improved practices" also capture the number of enterprises that contributed results to the indicator, this indicator only counts individual **people**, i.e. the farmer (not the farm), and the proprietor (not the firm).

This indicator does **not** count the indirect participants of our activities. An indirect beneficiary is someone who does not have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population that uses a new road constructed by the activity, neighbors who see the results of the improved technologies applied by direct participants and decide to apply the technology themselves (secondary adoption), or the individuals who hear an activity-supported radio message but don't receive any training or counseling from the activity. In part, this is because accurate tracking of indirect participants is challenging by its nature, despite the fact that secondary adoption is a core component of BHA's theory of change. In general, secondary adoption is captured in BHA through measuring changes in population level indicators (i.e. percent applying improved technologies and management practices) and linking those to the work activities are doing directly.

Understanding the reach of our work and the breakdown of the individuals participating by type, sex, and age will better inform our programming and the impacts we are having in various sectors or in various demographic groups. This understanding can then make us more effective or efficient in reaching our targeted groups. Understanding the extent of secondary adoption and scale is also very important, but this will be assessed as a part of the baseline survey and performance evaluations rather than through annually reported monitoring indicators. This indicator is an output indicator and is linked to many parts of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of individuals participating in USG food security programs. It should be the sum of the annual "New" disaggregates. This assures that each entity is counted only once. Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0".

UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** *Note: Only disaggregates that are relevant to BHA activities have been adopted from Feed the Future Handbook.* Sex: Male, Female, Not applicable (i.e. for household members counted from household-level interventions) Age: 15-29, 30+, Not applicable (i.e. for household members counted from household-level interventions)

	Individual Type: 1. Parents/caregivers 2. Household members (household-level interventions only), such as new access to basic sanitation and/or receipt of family rations 3. People in government (i.e. policy makers, extension workers, healthcare workers) 4. People in USG-assisted private sector firms (i.e. agrodealers, traders, aggregators, processors, service providers, manufacturers) 5. People in civil society^ (i.e. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations, community volunteers) 6. Laborers (non-producer diversified livelihood participants) 7. Producer: Smallholder* (i.e. farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers) 8. Producer: Non-smallholder (i.e. farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers) 9. Producer: Aquaculture 10. Producer: Size disaggregate not available 11. Individual Type: Not Applicable 12. Individual Type: Disaggregates Not Available ^ *While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count their proprietors under the "Private Sector Firms" disaggregate and not eh "Civil Society" disaggregate.* * *Smallholder Definition: While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of the smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock.* Duration: New, Continuing *New - Individuals participating in USG food security programs for the first time in the current reporting year; Continuing – Individuals participating in USG food security programs in a previous year and continues to participate in the current year.*

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3-2	
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, firm records, training records	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Direct participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex, Age, Individual Type and Duration.

Overall

1. Total number of unique individuals participating in USG food security programs

By Sex

2. Total number of unique male individuals participating in USG food security programs
3. Total number of unique female individuals participating in USG food security programs
4. Not applicable (i.e. for household members counted from household-level interventions)
5. Disaggregates not available

By Age

6. Total number of unique individuals 15-29 years of age participating in USG food security programs
7. Total number of unique individuals 30+ years of age participating in USG food security programs
8. Not applicable (i.e. for household members counted from household-level interventions)
9. Disaggregates not available

By Individual Type

10. Total number of parents/caregivers participating in USG food security programs
11. Total number of household members participating in USG food security programs
12. Total number of people in government participating in USG food security programs

13. Total number of people in USG-assisted private sector firms participating in USG food security programs
14. Total number of people in civil society participating in USG food security programs
15. Total number of laborers (non-producer diversified livelihood participants) participating in USG food security programs
16. Total number of smallholder producers participating in USG food security programs
17. Total number of non-smallholder producers participating in USG food security programs
18. Total number of aquaculture producers participating in USG food security programs
19. Total number of producer size: disaggregate not available participating in USG food security programs
20. Not applicable
21. Disaggregates not available

By Duration

16. Number of new individuals participating in USG food security programs
17. Number of continuing individuals participating in USG food security programs

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM09. INDICATOR: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (RiA)

REQUIRED FOR ALL BHA RESILIENCE FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the area in hectares where USG-promoted improved management practices or technologies were applied during the reporting year to areas managed or cultivated by producers participating in a USG-funded activity. Management practices counted are agriculture-related, land- or water-based management practices and technologies in sectors such as cultivation of food or fiber, aquaculture, fisheries, and livestock management, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase producer's productivity and/or resilience.

The application of both intensive and extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies in different landscapes are captured under the Type of Hectare disaggregate. The Type of Hectare disaggregates are: **crop land, cultivated pasture, rangeland, conservation/protected area, freshwater or marine ecosystems, aquaculture, and other.**[1] Intensive interventions are those where higher levels of inputs, labor and capital are applied relative to the size of land. Extensive interventions are those where smaller amounts of inputs, labor and capital are applied relative to the size of land. For example, an intervention working to increase the production of fingerlings in aquaculture is considered intensive while using improved grazing practices for livestock in a rangeland landscape would be considered extensive. Those interventions carried out on crop land, cultivated pasture and aquaculture are considered "intensive". Those carried on rangeland, conservation/protected area and freshwater or marine ecosystems are considered "extensive". The same area cannot be counted under more than one Type of Hectare disaggregate category.

This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the BHA resilience program area.

A management practice or technology can be applied under a number of different hectare types. For example, improved grazing practices could take place in cultivated pasture, rangeland, or conservation and mixed-used landscapes, and climate adaptation/climate risk management interventions can be applied in all hectare types.

Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:

- Crop genetics: i.e. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content (i.e. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (i.e. drought tolerant maize or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm.

- Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, i.e. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- Livestock management: i.e. improved grazing practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops.
- Wild-caught fisheries management: i.e. sustainable fishing practices.
- Aquaculture management: i.e. pond culture; pond preparation; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: i.e. biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- Pest and disease management: i.e. Integrated Pest Management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; alflatoxin prevention and control during production.
- Soil-related fertility and conservation: i.e. 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 (i.e. soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: i.e. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agriculture water management - non-irrigation-based: i.e. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; practices that improve water quality.
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low- or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (i.e. drip irrigation).
- Climate adaptation/climate risk management: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of climate change. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry.
- Other: i.e. improved mechanical and physical land preparation.

Since it is very common for USG activities to promote more than one improved management practice or technology, this indicator allows the tracking of the number of hectares under the

different management practices and technology types and the total unique number of hectares on which one or more practices or technologies has been applied at the activity level.

- If a participant applied more than one improved technology during the reporting year, count that area on which the participant applied those technologies under each relevant Management Practice type applied under the relevant Hectare type. However, count the area only once in the applicable Sex, Age and Commodity disaggregate categories under the relevant Hectare type. This will not result in double-counting for the total.
- If an activity is promoting a single technology for multiple benefits, the area under the technology may be reported under each relevant category under the Management Practice/Technology Type disaggregate. For example, drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the intervention was promoted.
- If a participant cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting year, the area should be counted each time one or more improved management practice/technology is applied. For example, because of access to irrigation as a result of a USG activity, a farmer can now cultivate two cycles of crops instead of one. If the farmer applies USG-promoted technologies on her/his plot for the two cycles, the area of the plot would be counted twice under this indicator. Note that the farmer would only be counted once under indicator *PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24) Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance*.

If a lead farmer cultivates a plot used for training, i.e. a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under this indicator. In addition, the lead farmer should be counted as one individual under indicator *PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24) Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance*.

The indicator should count those specific practices promoted by the activities, not any improved practice. Even then, baseline values could be quite high, especially if a wide range of practices are included in the list of promoted practices. If that happens, IPs should look at the disaggregated prevalence of individual practices to identify ones that are already widely applied and remove those from the list (and from plans to promote) and recalculate the indicator without the already common practices.

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture application on hectares only for the reporting year. Hectares where a USG activity-promoted management practice was applied before the intervention constitute the baseline. Hectares where the USG activity-promoted management practice is applied during the activity period get counted and in any subsequent years where that technology is applied. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application on unique hectares over the life of the activity.

IPs may use sales data from assisted firms for some kinds of inputs to estimate the number of producers for indicator *PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24) Number of individuals in the agriculture system*

who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance and indicator *PM09 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25) Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance* if they use clearly documented assumptions that are regularly validated through spot surveys or similar methods. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified onion seed market within a defined market shed in the BHA resilience program area could use data on the number and volume of certified onion seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified onion seed (for example, by using a conservative assumption that one sales equals one farmer applying) and hectares under certified seed by assuming a periodically validated planting density. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment. However, if an agrodealer gives away seed packs with the purchase of other inputs as a promotion, more validation would be necessary for the IP to assume farmers purchasing the other input would also apply that seed.

Demonstration plots cultivated by researchers (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance) should **not** be counted under this indicator nor should the researcher be counted under this indicator or indicator *PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24)*. The area of a demonstration or common plot cultivated under improved practices or technologies by participants who are part of a group or members of an organization should **not** be counted under this indicator, the participants should **not** be counted under indicator *PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24) Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance*, and the yield should not be counted under indicator *PM15 (TBD 11, EG.3-10, -11, -12) Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance*.

For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (*PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24), PM09 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25), and PM15 (TBD 11, EG.3-10, -11, -12))* only capture results for land that is individually managed. If more than one participant is involved in cultivating the same plot of land, the area of the plot should be divided by the number of participants cultivating it. The divided area where the individual applied improved management practices and technologies should then be reported under the appropriate sex and age categories.

Additionally, rangelands, conservation/protected areas, and freshwater or marine ecosystems under the "Type of Hectares" disaggregate that are communally- or group-managed can be reported under this indicator. These cases should be reported in under the association-applied category under the Sex and Age disaggregate. Association-applied would be applicable for landscapes where communities or organizations develop and adhere to policies regarding management, harvest, protection, etc. Only extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies should count as association-applied, and not associations on crop lands, cultivated pasture, or aquaculture.

[1] Type of hectare disaggregates defined as:

- Crop land: land used for the production of crops for harvest, regardless of whether the crop that was cultivated was harvested or lost. Include home gardens in this category.
- Cultivated pasture: land where forage crops are primarily grown for grazing
- Rangelands: land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use.
- Conservation/protected areas: terrestrial areas that are protected because of their recognized, natural, ecological or cultural values. The protected status may fall into different categories and include strictly protected to those that allow for some limited human occupation and/or sustainable use of natural resources, such as agroforestry, collection of non-forest timber products, etc.
- Fresh-water and marine ecosystems: aquatic areas that include freshwater, such as lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, springs, and freshwater wetlands, and water with higher salt content, such as salt marshes, mangroves, estuaries and bays, oceans, and marine wetlands.
- Aquaculture; areas dedicated to the breeding, rearing and harvesting of aquatic animals and plants for food.
- Other: Areas that don't fit into these categories. Please describe the Hectare type in the indicator comment.

Improved management practices on agriculture land, in aquaculture, and in freshwater and marine fisheries will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity. This indicator tracks successful application of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agricultural productivity, agricultural water productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate change. In the GFSS results framework, this indicator reports contributions to IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches.

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 management practices or technologies with USG assistance.

UNIT: Hectare	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** FIRST LEVEL Hectare Type: Crop land, Cultivated pasture, Rangeland, Conservation/protected area, Freshwater or marine ecosystems, Aquaculture, Other SECOND LEVEL Sex: Male, Female, Association-applied* Age: 15-29, 30+, Association-applied*

	** Only extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies can be counted as association-applied, and not associations on crop lands, cultivated pasture, or aquaculture.* Management practice or technology type (see description above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild-caught fisheries management, Aquaculture management, Natural resource or ecosystem management, Pest and disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Agriculture water management – non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation/climate risk management, Other Commodity *Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved where counting hectares is complicated and not meaningful are not required to disaggregate by commodity, and should use the "Disaggregates not available" category under the Commodities disaggregate.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-25	
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, association records, farm/producer records	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants, activity partners
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Frequency of collection varies by method used. Reporting frequency is annual.

BASE VALUE INFO:	The base value is the area under improved management practices and technologies promoted by the activity at the start of the activity.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level and then nested Second Level.

Overall

1. Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance

FIRST LEVEL

By type of hectare: For each hectare type, enter values below.

SECOND LEVEL – For Sex and Age disaggregates, enter values below for all selected commodities.

By Sex

2. Total area cultivated by male smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities]
3. Total area cultivated by female smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities]
4. Total area cultivated by association-applied activity participants under [all selected commodities]
5. Disaggregates not available

By Age

6. Total area cultivated by 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities]
7. Total area cultivated by 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities]
8. Total area cultivated by association-applied activity participants under [all selected commodities]
9. Disaggregates not available

By Management practice or technology type

10. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Crop Genetics practices/technologies
11. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Cultural practices practices/technologies
12. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Livestock management practices/technologies
13. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Wild-caught fisheries management practices/technologies

14. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Aquaculture management practices/technologies
15. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Natural resource or ecosystem management practices/technologies
16. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Pest and disease management practices/technologies
17. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Soil-related fertility and conservation practices/technologies
18. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Irrigation practices/technologies
19. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Agriculture water management-non-irrigation based practices/technologies
20. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Climate mitigation practices/technologies
21. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Climate adaptation/climate risk management practices/technologies
22. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Other practices/technologies
23. Disaggregates not available

By Commodity: For each commodity, enter the total area cultivated by activity participants.

24. Total area cultivated by activity participants under [commodity1]
    - 24.1. Total area cultivated by activity participants under [commodity2]
    - 24.2. …
25. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf
- Refer to Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for a number of methods to measure area and production of corps, animals and fisheries: https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Indicators_Guide_Mar_2015.pdf

PM13. INDICATOR: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES 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 *PM26 (78, HL.9-4)* instead**.
- Delivery mechanisms may include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities.

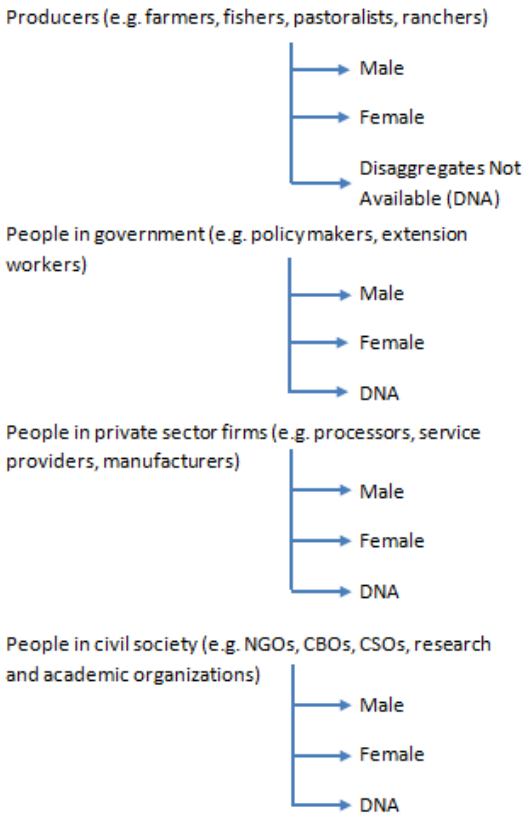
How to count an individual as having **received training**:

- 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.

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

The indicator is to count **individuals** receiving training, for which outcome, i.e., individuals applying new practices should be reported under BHA indicator PM16 (*TBD-12, EG.3.2-24*).[3]

This indicator has two-layered disaggregation. First, the indicator is disaggregated by individual type and then by sex. For reporting, partners should enter the number of individuals trained disaggregated first by type of Individual then by sex (see diagram).



HOW TO COUNT LOA:

- Activities are strongly encouraged to maintain a training database as part of routine monitoring throughout the activity 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:** Duration: New, Continuing

[3] For activities awarded in FY15 or earlier, the individuals applying new practices should be reported under BHA indicator 9a (*EG.3.1-17*) which is now archived.

	New – Individuals who received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training during the reporting year; Continuing - Individuals who received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training during a previous reporting year and continues to receive training during the current reporting year. FIRST LEVEL Individual Type: 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 may be considered as private enterprises, 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 Society disaggregate to avoid double-counting.* SECOND LEVEL Sex: Male, Female

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT):	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Output	(+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity reports, training reports, attendance records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-1 (FTF archived)	

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Participants who directly participate in agriculture, livelihoods, or any other food security training
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the methodology described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall and Duration values and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level and then nested Second Level.

Overall

1. Total number of unique individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

By Duration

2. Number of new individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
3. Number of continuing individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

FIRST LEVEL – By Individual Type – For each individual type, enter values below.

SECOND LEVEL – By Sex – For each sex disaggregate, enter value below.

4. Number of Producers who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
5. Number of Male Producers who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
6. Number of Female Producers who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
7. Disaggregates not available

8. Number of People in government who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
9. Number of Male individuals in government who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
10. Number of Female individuals in government who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
11. Disaggregates not available

12. Number of People in private sector who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

13. Number of Male individuals in private sector who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
14. Number of Female individuals in private sector who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
15. Disaggregates not available

16. Number of People in civil society who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
17. Number of Male individuals in civil society who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
18. Number of Female individuals in civil society who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
19. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF%20Indicator%20Handbook%2010.5.2016%202016D.PDFf

PM14. INDICATOR: Number of farmers who practices the value chain activities with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL SALES

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 **regardless whether they own the 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 means to take part in value chain interventions on a regular, frequent, repeated, or habitual basis.

Promoted by the activity: Actively supported with specific interventions (e.g., agricultural extension services). Activities for which this indicator are applicable must identify a list of value chain interventions that the activity will promote during the life of the activity so that the number of farmers that are already practicing these specific value chain activities can be recorded through routine monitoring. To be counted, a farmer must have practiced a value chain intervention at least once in the reporting year. Count unique farmers for overall indicator and sex disaggregates. If a farmer participated in multiple value chain stages during the reporting year, all stages should be reported in the Value Chain Stages disaggregates.	
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:** 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
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, monitoring form or checklist, questionnaire	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants who participate in activity promoted value chain activities
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample surveys. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is the value before implementation.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex and Value Chain Stages.	

Overall

1. Total number of unique farmers who practiced the value chain activities with USG assistance

By Sex

2. Total unique male farmers who practiced the value chain activities with USG assistance
3. Total unique female farmers who practiced the value chain activities with USG assistance
4. Disaggregates not available

By Value Chain Stages

5. Total number of farmers who practiced use of improved inputs (quality seeds, fertilizer etc.)
6. Total number of farmers who practiced post-harvest handling (storage, distribution, and transport)
7. Total number of farmers who practiced value-added processing (drying, grading, etc.)
8. Total number of farmers who practiced marketing/trading

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- 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

PM15. INDICATOR: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance (RiA)

REQUIRED FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

DEFINITION:

Yield is a measure of the total output of production of an agricultural commodity (crop, fish, milk, eggs, live animal offtake[1]) divided by the total number of units in production (hectares planted of crops, area in hectares for pond aquaculture, cubic meters of cage for cage aquaculture, total number of animals in the herd/flock during the reporting year for live animals, total number of producing cows or hens during the reporting year for dairy or eggs). Yield per hectare, per animal and per cubic meter of cage is a measure of productivity from that farm, fisheries, or livestock intervention from USG-assisted producers.

Yield is calculated at the commodity level from the following data points, reported as totals across **all producers** of the commodity, and disaggregated by commodity, then by farm size for crops or production system for livestock, then by sex and age of the producer:

1. Total Production (TP): Kg, mt, number, or other unit by participants during the reporting period (see preferred units below);
2. Total Units of Production (UP): Area planted in ha (for crops); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds); Total number of animals in the herd for the reporting year, which can be calculated by collecting the number of animals in the herd at the beginning of the reporting year plus any additional including, births, purchases or those acquired by any other means during the reporting year OR collecting the number of animals in the herd at the end of the year plus the number of animals that died or were taken off (for live animals); Number of animals in production (for dairy or eggs); Cubic meters of cages (for open water aquaculture) for participants during the reporting year.

Yield per hectare, per animal, or per cubic meter of cage = TP/UP.

If there is more than one production cycle in the reporting year, the data points for total production (TP) and units of production (UP) should be counted (and summed) each time the land is cultivated, animal products are produced or the cages are used if the **same commodity** was produced. The sum of TP divided by the sum of UP will provide an estimate of the average yield achieved across the different production cycles.

Total production is the amount that is produced, regardless of how it was ultimately used. It also includes any post-harvest loss (i.e. post-harvest loss should not be subtracted from total production.)

The preferred units for TP by commodity type are:

- Crops: metric tons

- Pond aquaculture: kilograms
- Cage aquaculture: kilograms
- Dairy: liters of milk
- Eggs: number of eggs
- Livestock: weight in kilograms of entire animals which were offtake

The required units for UP by commodity type are:

- Crops: hectare
- Tree crops: hectare is recommended[2]
- Pond aquaculture: hectare of surface area
- Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage
- Dairy: current number of milking animals
- Eggs: current number of producing hens
- Livestock: total number in herd, flock, or other group

For partners working in **livestock** value chains, there is an additional disaggregation of livestock production system to support meaningful analysis of outcomes. Select the system which is the best fit for the livestock intervention. There are four production systems: Rangeland; mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive, commercial production.

Rangelands (pastoral, transhumant, agro-pastoral, sylvo-pastoral, and extensive grasslands)

- Livestock and livestock-crop systems in which production is **extensive with low stocking rates** (typically <10 TLUs per hectare) and there is **a degree of herd mobility in the grazing system** beyond the farm for at least part of the production cycle.
- Typically in arid and semi-arid zones, with rainfall dependent (forage) growing seasons less than 180 days per year.

Mixed crop-livestock (ruminants, pigs and poultry and small stock such as rabbits and guinea pigs and animals kept principally for traction including oxen, buffalo and equids)

- Integrated crop and livestock production where **crop and livestock systems rely on one another for inputs and exist in a fixed rural location**, typically a small holding or farmstead. For example, a system where at least some of the livestock feed comes from crop residues and by-products produced on-farm.

Urban/peri-urban (including poultry, small scale dairy, small and large ruminants, pigs, micro-stock, small scale fattening operations)

- Livestock are kept in **close proximity to human population centers.** Land holdings are small **and/or include confined, caged and landless production systems**
- Small to medium scale, variable levels of intensification (from a single animal to a mid-sized enterprise such as a small peri-urban cow dairy or small scale fattening operator).
- Production may target home consumption, local markets or both.

Intensive, commercial production (large pig and poultry production units, also includes ruminant fattening, large dairying and large scale dry lots)

- Operate at **considerable scale and are highly commercialized** with significant financial investments and technical inputs in specialized housing, feeding, animal health and marketing approaches.
- Animals are typically housed and fed formulated, nutritionally balanced rations.

(Scale of operation, level of technical inputs and capital investment distinguishes from the urban/peri-urban category).

Yield targets should be entered at the commodity level, then at the farm size (crops) or production system (livestock) level, and then at the sex and age level under each commodity. **Targets do not need to be set for the TP and UP data points.**

For the dairy and egg value chains, absolute yield values for yield at the activity level and yield at the BHA resilience program area level aren't comparable due to different periods of recall for the numerator, however trends in changes over time may be similar.

For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (*PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24), PM09 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25), and PM15* (TBD 11, *EG.3-10, -11, -12*)) **only capture results for land that is individually managed**.

[1] Offtake quantity includes the entire weight of all animals that were sold, slaughtered, gifted or exchanged, including those for home consumption.

[2] For tree crops, Number of hectares is recommended as UP, however, Number of trees can also be selected for UP. The reporting tool won't have the capability to convert and aggregate across the different UPs.

Improving the yield for farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, can increase income when other components of agricultural productivity are in place (e.g., post-harvest storage, value addition and processing, markets), and can therefore contribute to the IR of on and off-farm livelihood opportunities and incomes expanded. Yield of crops, fisheries, and livestock is a key driver of agricultural productivity and can serve as a proxy of the overall productivity of these value chains and the impact of interventions when the trend is evaluated over a series of years, and/or appropriate covariates such as inter-annual weather conditions are included in the analysis. In the GFSS Results Framework, this indicator measures Intermediate Result 1: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.

UNIT:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Preferred TP units of measure: Crops: metric tons (MT) Pond aquaculture: kilograms	**For crops:** FIRST LEVEL

Cage aquaculture: kilograms Milk: liters of milk Eggs: number of eggs Live animals: kilograms of animal offtake Required UP units of measure: Crops: hectare Tree crops: hectare is recommended Pond aquaculture: hectare Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage Milk: number of productive animals Eggs: number of producing hens Live animals: number in herd, flock, or other group	Commodity: see commodity list SECOND LEVEL Farm size: Smallholder, Non-smallholder THIRD LEVEL Sex: Male, female Age: 15-29, 30+ *While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock.* **For aquaculture:** FIRST LEVEL Commodity: see commodity list SECOND LEVEL Sex: Male, female Age: 15-29, 30+ **For livestock:** FIRST LEVEL Commodity: see commodity list SECOND LEVEL Production system: Rangelands, mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive, commercial production THIRD LEVEL Sex: Male, female Age: 15-29, 30+
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Stable and/or increasing

DATA SOURCE: Activity records, farm/producer records, questionnaire	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3-10, -11, -12	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey[4]. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the methodology described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base values are required. Base value data reflects the yield of targeted commodities in the year prior to programming. If that information is not available, yield information collected during the activity's first year can serve as base values. Awardees can use qualitative methods to gather yield data. Please consult with appropriate regional BHA advisor.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the overall value by commodity and the data points presented below for Crop, Aquaculture and/or Livestock. Enter values by First Level, Second Level and then nested Third Level. Add Disaggregates Not Available to appropriate disaggregates. **FOR CROPS** **OVERALL -** Yield of targeted crop commodities among activity participants with USG assistance **FIRST LEVEL - By Commodity**: For each commodity, enter values below. **SECOND LEVEL - By Farm size:** For each farm size, enter values below. **THIRD LEVEL - By Sex and Age:** For each sex and age disaggregate, enter values for data points below.	

[4] While no particular methodology is required, crop cuts or farmer recall for determining TP and tablets with GPS capabilities for determining the number of hectares for UP are recommended.

(Example for Commodity – Maize and Farm Size – Smallholder)

Overall

1. Total yield of maize among smallholder activity participants with USG assistance

Number of participants

1. Total number of male, maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
2. Total number of female, maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
3. Total number of 15-29 year old, maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
4. Total number of 30+ year old, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.

Total production

5. Total production in mt on plots managed by male, maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
6. Total production in mt on plots managed by female, maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
7. Total production in mt on plots managed by 15-29 year old maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
8. Total production in mt on plots managed by 30+ year old maize-producing smallholder activity participants.

Units of production

9. Total hectares in production managed by male, maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
10. Total hectares in production managed by female, maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
11. Total hectares in production managed by 15-29 year old maize-producing smallholder activity participants;
12. Total hectares in production managed by 30+ year old maize-producing smallholder activity participants.

FOR AQUACULTURE

OVERALL - Yield of targeted aquaculture commodities among activity participants with USG assistance

FIRST LEVEL - By Commodity: For each commodity, enter values below.

SECOND LEVEL - By Sex and Age: For each sex and age disaggregate, enter data points below.

(Example for Commodity – fish (ponds))

Overall

1. Total yield of fish (ponds) among activity participants with USG assistance

Number of participants

13. Total number of male, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
14. Total number of female, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
15. Total number of 15-29 year old, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
16. Total number of 30+ year old, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants.

Total production

17. Total production in kg from ponds managed by male, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
18. Total production in kg from ponds managed by female, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
19. Total production in kg from ponds managed by 15-29 year old fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
20. Total production in kg from ponds managed by 30+ year old fish (ponds)-producing activity participants.

Units of production

21. Total cubic meter of cage in production managed by male, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
22. Total cubic meter of cage in production managed by female, fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
23. Total cubic meter of cage in production managed by 15-29 year old fish (ponds)-producing activity participants;
24. Total cubic meter of cage in production managed by 30+ year old fish (ponds)-producing activity participants.

FOR LIVESTOCK

OVERALL - Yield of targeted livestock commodities among activity participants with USG assistance

FIRST LEVEL - By Commodity: For each commodity, enter values below.

SECOND LEVEL - By Production system: For each production system, enter values below.

THIRD LEVEL - By Sex and Age: For each sex and age disaggregate, enter data points below.

(Example for Commodity – Cattle live, Production System - Mixed crop-livestock production system)

Overall

1. Total yield of cattle in a mixed crop-livestock production system among activity participants with USG assistance

Number of participants

25. Total number of male, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
26. Total number of female, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
27. Total number of 15-29 year old, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
28. Total number of 30+ year old, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system

Total production

29. Total kg of cattle offtake managed by male activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
30. Total kg of cattle offtake managed by female activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
31. Total kg of cattle offtake managed by 15-29 year old activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
32. Total kg of cattle offtake managed by 30+ year old activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system

Units of production

33. Total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by male activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
34. Total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by female activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
35. Total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by 15-29 year old activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system
36. Total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by 30+ year old activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf
- Refer to Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for a number of methods to measure area and production of corps, animals and fisheries: https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Indicators_Guide_Mar_2015.pdf
- Please refer to the Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators for technical guidance on the design and use of participant-based surveys: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TBMK.pdf.

PM16. INDICATOR: Number of individuals in the agri-food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the total number of agri-food system actors participating in the USG-funded activity who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies promoted by the USG anywhere within the food and agriculture system during the reporting year. These individuals can include:

- Farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock and livestock products, fish and other fisheries/aquaculture products, agro-forestry products, and natural resource-based products, including non-timber forest products such as fruits, seeds, and resins;
- Individuals in the private sector, such as entrepreneurs, input suppliers, traders, processors, manufacturers, distributors, service providers, and wholesalers and retailers;
- Individuals in government, such as policy makers, extension workers and natural resource managers;
- Individuals in civil society, such as researchers or academics and non-governmental and community organization staff.

The indicator tracks those individuals who change their behavior while participating in USG-funded activities. Individuals who attended training or were exposed to a new technology do not count under this indicator unless the individual actually applies what she learned. For example, if an agriculture extension agent attends a gender-sensitive agri-food extension training, s/he can be counted under this indicator once s/he applies what s/he learned by changing the way s/he reaches out to and interacts with the female farmers to whom s/he provides extension services.

Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase agri-food productivity or support stronger and better functioning systems. The improved management practices and technologies are agri-food related, including those that address climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation. Implementing partners promoting one or a package of specific management practices and technologies report practices under categories of types of improved management practices or technologies. The indicator should count those specific practices promoted by the activities, not any improved practice. Even then, baseline values could be quite high, especially if a wide range of practices are included in the list of promoted practices. If that happens, IPs should look at the disaggregated prevalence of individual practices to identify ones that are already widely applied and remove those from the list (and from plans to promote) and recalculate the indicator without the already common practices.

Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:

- Crop genetics: i.e. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (i.e. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (i.e. drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm.
- Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, i.e. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- Livestock management: i.e. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices and housing; improved feeding practices; improved grazing practices, improved waste management practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops.
- Wild-caught fisheries management: i.e. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- Aquaculture management: i.e. improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: i.e. terracing, rock lines; fire breaks; biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- Pest and disease management: i.e. Integrated Pest Management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; aflatoxin prevention and control.
- Soil-related fertility and conservation: i.e. 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 (i.e. soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: i.e. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agri-food water management - non-irrigation-based: i.e. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; practices that improve water quality.
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low- or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (i.e. drip irrigation, upgrades of agriculture infrastructure and supply chains).
- Climate adaptation/climate risk management: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of the impacts of climate change. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; agri-food/climate forecasting; early warning systems; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry; risk insurance.

- Marketing and distribution: i.e. contract farming technologies and practices; improved input purchase technologies and practices; improved commodity sale technologies and practices; improved market information system technologies and practices.
- Post-harvest handling and storage: i.e. improved transportation; decay and insect control; temperature and humidity control; improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading, sanitary handling practices.
- Value-added processing: i.e. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices.
- Other: i.e. improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market- and non-climate-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management; Improved capacity to repair agri-food equipment; improved quality of agri-food products or technology.

This indicator endeavors to capture the individuals who have made the decision to apply a particular management practice or technology, not those who have had to do so as a condition of employment or an obligation. For example, if a manager in a company that distributes agri-food produce decides to use refrigerator trucks for transport and plans the distribution route using GIS information to maximize efficiency, both practices that are promoted by the USG-funded activity, the manager is counted as one individual; the five drivers of the newly refrigerated trucks who are driving the new routes are not counted. If the manager and co-owner together decided to apply these new practices, they are counted as two individuals. Another example would be if a franchise offers a new fertilizer mix developed with USG assistance and makes it available to franchisees, yet those franchisees make the decision whether or not to offer it. In this case both the decision-maker(s) at the franchise level and the franchisees who decide to offer it get counted as individuals applying a new management practice.

It is common for USG-funded activities to promote more than one improved technology or management practice to farmers and other individuals, This indicator allows the tracking of the total number of participants that apply any improved management practice or technology during the reporting year and the tracking of the total number of participants that apply practices or technologies in specific management practice and technology type categories.

- Count the participant if they have applied a management practice or technology promoted with USG assistance at least once in the reporting year. Count the producer participant who applied improved management practices or technologies regardless of the size of the plot on which practices were applied.
- Count each participant only once per year in the applicable sex disaggregate category and age disaggregate category to track the number of individuals applying USG-promoted management practice or technology type. If more than one participant in a household is applying improved technologies, count each participant in the household who does so.

- Under the commodity disaggregate, count each participant once under each commodity for which they apply a USG-promoted management practice or technology type. For example, if a participant uses USG-promoted improved seed for the focus commodities of maize and legume, count that participant once under maize and once under legumes.
- Count each individual once per management practice or technology type once per year under the appropriate management practice/technology type disaggregate. Individuals can be counted under a number of different management practices/technology types in a reporting year.
    - For example:
        - If a participant applied more than one improved technology type during the reporting year, count the participant under each technology type applied.
        - If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple benefits, the participant applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Management practice/technology type category. For example, an individual who is using drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the activity is being promoted to participant farmers. For example, if a private enterprise invested in newer, more efficient machinery to process or otherwise improve the raw product that is also intended to reduce emissions intensities, this practice would be counted under "value-added processing" and "climate mitigation".
        - Count a participant once per reporting year regardless of how many times she/he applied an improved practice/technology type. For example, a farmer has access to irrigation through the USG-funded activity and can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies USG-promoted improved seed to her plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, she would only be counted once in the Crop Genetics category under the Management practice/technology type disaggregate (and once under the Irrigation category.)
        - Count a participant once per practice/technology type category regardless of how many specific practices/technologies under that technology type category she/he applied. For example, an activity is promoting improved plant spacing and planting on ridges. A participant applies both practices. She/he would only be counted once under the Cultural practices technology type category.

IPs may use sales data from assisted firms for some kinds of inputs to estimate the number of producers for indicators *PM16* (TBD 12, *EG.3.2-24) Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance* and *PM09* (TBD 8, *EG.3.2-25) Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance* if they use clearly documented assumptions that are regularly validated through spot surveys or similar methods. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified onion seed market within a defined market shed in the BHA resilience program

area could use data on the number and volume of certified onion seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified onion seed (by using a conservative assumption that one sales equals one farmer applying) and hectares under certified seed by assuming a periodically validated planting density. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment. However, if an agro-dealer gives away seed packs with the purchase of other inputs as a promotion, more validation would be necessary for the IP to assume farmers purchasing the other input are also applying that seed.

If a lead farmer cultivates a plot used for training, e.g., a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the lead farmer should be counted as a participant applying improved practices/technologies for this indicator. In addition, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under indicator *PM09 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25) Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance*. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by a researcher (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance), neither the area nor the researcher should be counted under this indicator or indicator *PM09* (TBD 8, *EG.3.2-25)*.

Participants who are part of a group or members of an organization that apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other common plot should not be counted under this indicator, the area of the common plot should not be counted under indicator *PM09 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25) Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance*, and the yield should not be counted under indicator *PM15* (TBD 11, *EG.3-10, -11, -12) Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance*. For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (*PM16 (TBD 12, EG.3.2-24), PM09 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25) and PM15 (TBD 11, EG.3-10, -11, -12)*) **only capture results for land that is individually managed.**

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture farmer application only for the reporting year. Individuals who applied a USG activity-promoted management practice before the intervention constitute the baseline. Individuals that continue to apply the USG activity-promoted management practice during the activity period get counted for applying the technology even if they weren't directly touched by the intervention in the reporting year (if the IP continues to track information on former participants). However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application by unique individuals over the life of the activity.

However, there are some cases where group members can be counted under this indicator. For example, as a result of participating in a USG-funded activity, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. In this scenario, any member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved management practice under this indicator.

Note that the list of practice/technology type disaggregates is broader under this indicator than the list of practice/technology type disaggregates under indicator *PM09* (TBD 8, *EG.3.2-25)* because this indicator tracks application of improved practices/technologies beyond those that are applied to a defined land or water area.

Improved management practices and technological change and adoption by different actors throughout the agricultural system will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity and supporting stronger and better functioning systems. This indicator falls under *IR 1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable* in the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework.

HOW TO COUNT LOA:

- Awardees are encouraged to maintain a database throughout the activity to record the application of practices/technologies by individual participants and the seasons of application. This will facilitate an accurate LOA count of unique individuals who applied each practice/technology 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 participant-based sample surveys, the LOA should be calculated based on the annual numbers but adjusted in consideration of participants who applied the practice/technology 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 activity, the LOA number should match the final year number. One way to get a LOA estimate is to, in the final participant-based sample survey, sample from among both current and past participants and inquire both about application of practices/technologies during the final activity year and also about the application of practices/technologies 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 Value chain actor type: Smallholder producers, Non-smallholder producers, People in government, People in private sector firms, People in civil society, Others *Only count producers under the "Producers" disaggregate 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" disaggregate and not the "Civil Society" disaggregate to avoid double-counting.* *Smallholder Definition: While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and*

	goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock. SECOND LEVEL Sex: Male, Female Age: 15-29, 30+ Management practice or technology type: Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild-caught fisheries management, Aquaculture management, Natural resource or ecosystem management, Pest and disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, agri-food water management – non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation/climate risk management, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest handling & storage, Value-added processing, Other Commodity *Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved (i.e. transportation), where counting participants by commodity is complicated and/or not meaningful are not required to disaggregate participants by commodity, and should use the "Not applicable" category under the Commodity disaggregate.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, farm/producer records, association records, company/organization records, census of private sector/government participants, questionnaire	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-24	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Implementing partners
WHO COLLECTS:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	The base value is the number of participant producers and other actors applying improved management practices or technologies promoted by the activity at the start of the award.
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level and then nested Second Level. Add Disaggregates Not Available to appropriate disaggregates.

Overall

1. Number of individuals in the agri-food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance

FIRST LEVEL - By Value Chain Actor Type: For each value chain actor type, enter values below.

SECOND LEVEL -
(Example for value chain actor type - Smallholder producer who are applying Crop Genetics and Climate Adaptation practices/technologies of maize and onion commodities)

By Sex of participant

2. Total number of male smallholder producers activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified onion seed, or both
3. Total number of female smallholder producers activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified onion seed, or both

By Age of participant

4. Total number of 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified onion seed, or both
5. Total number of 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified onion seed, or both

By Management practice or technology type: For each management practices/technologies, enter number of activity participants who applied.

6. Total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied Crop Genetics practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize, certified onion seeds or both)

6.1. Total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied Climate Adaptation practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize)

By Commodity: For each commodity, enter number of activity participants who applied.

7. Maize: Total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied drought-tolerant maize
8. Onion: Total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied certified onion seed

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Feed the Future Indicator Handbook Updated 2018. Available at: https://www.agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-indicator-handbook.
- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf

- Please refer to the Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators for technical guidance on the design and use of participant-based surveys: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TBMK.pdf.

PM17. INDICATOR: Number of full-time equivalent jobs created with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING INTERVENTIONS TO CREATE OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT

DEFINITION:

This indicator counts all types of off-farm employment (i.e. self-employment and wage employment) created with USG assistance during the reporting year, or in previous years and continued into the reporting year. Employment in agriculture or non-agricultural enterprises contribute to this measure.

Employment lasting less than one month (160 hours) in the previous 12 months is not counted in order to emphasize jobs that provide stability through longevity. However, the 160 hours can be spread over time, as long as it is in the course of one year.

Jobs should be converted to full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs. One FTE equals 12 months or 260 work days or 2,080 hours. Thus a job that lasts for 4 months (688 hours) should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that lasts for 6 months/130 work days/1,040 hours 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.

If an activity created jobs last year and the jobs were held during the reporting year, the estimated FTE will be reported this year under "continuing". For example, an activity provided training on weaving to 50 people and linked them to the financial service provider and market. As a result, the 50 people started weaving and became self-employed last year. During the reporting year they continued weaving, therefore, they will be reported under "continuing" if each individual worked more than 160 hours in the year.

"With USG assistance" includes non-farm jobs where BHA investments are intentional in assisting in any way to expand employment and where an objective of the BHA activity is job creation.

Example 1

One person worked for 3 hours a day for 30 days in the reporting year, a second person worked for 4 hours for 90 days in the reporting year, a third person worked for 3 hours a day for 200 days in the reporting year, and a fourth person worked for 5 hours a day for 180 days in the reporting year. In this example, we will not count the first person as s/he worked for 90 hours in the reporting year which is less than the minimum requirement of 160 hours. The three people worked for (360+600+900) =1860 hours which is 1860/2080 = 0.89 FTE.

Example 2

An activity provided training to one individual on handicraft making and s/he employed two other people to run his/her micro enterprise. All of the jobs created will be counted to estimate the FTE. In this example, let's assume the three people worked for 12 hours a day for 300 days in the reporting year. The activity will be recorded as creating 1.7 FTEs.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of full-time equivalent jobs created with USG assistance. It should be the sum of the annual "new" disaggregates. This assures that each FTE is counted only once. Since at the end of the award, assistance ends, the LOA "continuing" value should be "0".	
UNIT: FTEs	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
	Sex of Job-holder: Male, Female Age of Job-holder: 15-29, 30+ Duration: New, Continuing *New - FTE was newly created during the reporting year with USG assistance and held; Continuing - FTE was created during a previous year with USG assistance but held during the reporting year.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Direct participants of interventions to create off-farm employment
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter the following numerators to calculate the overall indicator value and each disaggregate (the denominator for the indicator and each disaggregate is 2080): **Overall numerator**	

1. Total number of hours in the past 12 months, participants employed with USG assistance in off-farm jobs (>160 hours per person)

Numerators by sex of job-holder

2. Total number of hours in the past 12 months, female participants employed with USG assistance in off-farm jobs (> 160 hours per person)
3. Total number of hours in the past 12 months, male participants employed with USG assistance in off-farm jobs (>160 hours per person)
4. Disaggregates not available

Numerators by age of job-holder

5. Total number of hours in the past 12 months, participants aged 15 to 29 years were employed with USG assistance in off-farm jobs (>160 hours per person)
6. Total number of hours in the past 12 months, participants aged 30 years and or above were employed with USG assistance in off-farm jobs (>160 hours per person)
7. Disaggregates not available

Numerators by duration

8. Total number of hours in the past 12 months, participants employed in newly created jobs with USG assistance in off-farm jobs (>160 hours per person)
9. Total number of hours in the past 12 months, participants employed in jobs that were created in the past years but continue to be held in the reporting year (>160 hours per person)

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Based on EG.3-9.

PM29. INDICATOR: Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES 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 intervention. 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 BHA 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. The linkage of rural communities to markets is considered a crucial means of increasing agricultural and other rural-based production. Roads improve access of rural communities to food at reasonable prices and to markets for their produce and to health and nutrition services and allow greater off-farm employment opportunities. This indicator is linked to Global Food Security Strategy – IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade.	
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): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG 3.1-1	
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, monitoring forms or checklist	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	N/A

METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Construction type.

Overall

1. Total kilometers of roads improved or constructed (new) as a result of USG assistance

By Construction Type

2. Total kilometers of roads improved as a result of USG assistance
3. Total kilometers of roads constructed (new) as a result of USG assistance

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM30. INDICATOR: Number of market infrastructures rehabilitated and/or constructed (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES REHABILITATING AND/OR CONSTRUCTING MARKET INFRASTRUCTURES

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the number of market infrastructures that are rehabilitated and/or constructed through BHA 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 BHA 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.	
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	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Vendors using the infrastructure
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Infrastructure status and Number of vendors using the infrastructure. **Overall** 1. Total number of market infrastructures rehabilitated and/or constructed **By Infrastructure Status** 2. Total number of market infrastructures rehabilitated 3. Total number of market infrastructures constructed **By Number of Vendors Using the Infrastructure** 4. Less than 5 vendors using the infrastructure 5. 6-10 vendors using the infrastructure	

6. 11 or more vendors using the infrastructure
7. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM31. INDICATOR: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING INCREASED ACCESS TO CREDIT THROUGH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the total U.S. dollar value of debt (both cash and in-kind loans) disbursed during the reporting year as a result of USG-assistance to producers (individual farmers, fishers, cooperatives, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, other micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and larger enterprises that are in a targeted agricultural value chain and are participating in a USG-funded activity. USG assistance may consist of technical assistance, insurance coverage, guarantee provision, or other capacity-building and market-strengthening activities to producers, organizations and enterprises. The indicator counts the value of debt financing and both cash and non-cash lending **disbursed to the participant**, not financing merely committed (e.g., loans in process, but not yet available to the participant).

Debt: Count cash loans and the value of in-kind lending. For cash loans, count only loans made by financial institutions and not by informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institution[1]. However, the loans counted can be made by any size financial institution from microfinance institutions through national commercial banks, as well as any non-deposit taking financial institutions and other types of financial NGOs. In-kind lending in agriculture is the provision of services, inputs, or other goods up front, with payment usually in the form of product (value of service, input, or other good provided plus interest) provided at the end of the season. For in-kind lending, USAID may facilitate in-kind loans of inputs (e.g., fertilizer, seeds) or equipment usage (i.e. tractor, plow) via implementing partners or partnerships.

This indicator also collects information on the number of participants accessing agriculture-related financing as a result of USG assistance to assist with indicator interpretation. Count each participant only once within each financial product category, regardless of the number of loans or non-debt financing received. However, a participant may be counted under each category if both types of financing were accessed during the reporting year.

[1] The value of loans accessed through informal groups is not included because this indicator is attempting to capture the systems-level changes that occur through increased access to formal financial services.

Increased access to finance demonstrates improved inclusion in the financial sector and appropriate financial service offerings. This in turn will help to strengthen and expand markets and trade, IR.2 of the Global Food Security results framework (and also contributes to Intermediate Result 3 Increased employment, entrepreneurship and small business growth). In turn, this contributes to the goals of reducing poverty and hunger.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The LOA value for the aggregate and each disaggregate is the sum of the corresponding annual values.	
UNIT: U.S. 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:** *Note: Only disaggregates that are relevant to BHA activities have been adopted from Feed the Future Handbook.* FIRST LEVEL - Type of debt: Cash, In-kind SECOND LEVEL - Size of recipient: Individuals/microenterprises, Small and medium enterprises, Large enterprises and corporations *Microenterprises employed <10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals.* Sex of producer or proprietor(s): Male, Female, Mixed *If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as Male if all of the proprietors are male, as Female if all of the proprietors are female, and as Mixed if the proprietors are male and female.* Age: 15-29, 30+, Mixed *If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, financial institution and investor records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-27	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level and then nested Second Level. Enter also the number of participants under each relevant disaggregate category.

Overall

1. Total value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance

Number of Participants

2. Number of participant individual/microenterprises
3. Number of participant individual/microenterprises with only male proprietors
4. Number of participant individual/microenterprises with only female proprietors
5. Number of participant individual/microenterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed)
6. Number of participant individual/microenterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years
7. Number of participant individual/microenterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years
8. Number of participant individual/microenterprises with proprietors of both age groups (i.e. mixed)

FIRST LEVEL – By Type of debt

9. Value in US$ of cash debt disbursed
10. Value in US$ of in-kind debt disbursed

SECOND LEVEL -
By Size of recipient

11. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to the participant individuals/microenterprises
12. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to the participant small and medium enterprises
13. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to the participant large enterprises and corporations

By Sex of producer or proprietor(s)

14. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to participant enterprises with all male proprietors
15. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to participant enterprises with all female proprietors
16. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to participant enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed)
17. Disaggregates not available

By Age

18. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to participant enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years
19. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to participant enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years
20. Value in US$ of loans disbursed to participant enterprises with proprietors in both age groups (i.e. mixed)
21. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf

PM32. INDICATOR: Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, microfinance or lending programs (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING SAVINGS AND LENDING

DEFINITION:
This indicator tracks individual participation in group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs. This performance indicator, along with the similar baseline/endline indicator, tracks financial inclusion.

Group-based savings programs are formal or informal community programs that serve as a mechanism for people with otherwise limited access to financial services to pool their savings. The specific composition and function of the savings groups vary and can include rotating loan disbursement. The definition is inclusive of all of the different types of group based savings programs (i.e. ROSCA, ASCAs).

According to the World Bank, microfinance encompasses various approaches to provide financial services to individuals, households and micro-enterprises that are excluded from traditional commercial banking services. Typically, these are low-income, self-employed or informally employed individuals, with no formalized ownership titles on their assets and with limited formal identification papers.[1] [2]

This indicator captures the uptake of financial services by the participants of USG-funded activities. It should be noted that the indicator captures the numbers who are participating but does not say anything about the intensity of participation. Furthermore, while summing the number of individuals participating in savings and credit programs is acceptable as a measure of financial inclusion, saving and credit are functionally different and the numbers participating in each type of program should not be compared against each other. Savings groups have added benefits, like fostering social capital, that also contribute to resilience and a household's ability to manage risk and protect their well-being.

[1] For more on microfinance please refer to the World Bank working paper on microfinance.

[2] World Bank FINDEX http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/globalfindex

Access to group-based savings, microfinance or lending programs is one pathway to a household's financial inclusion. Access to financial services is important for households to diversify their livelihood strategies, protect well-being outcomes and manage risks. This indicator links to IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The aggregate LOA number is the unique number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-financing or lending programs. It should be the sum of the annual "new" disaggregates. This assures that individuals are

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 Age: 15-29, 30+ Product Type: Savings, Credit Duration: New, Continuing *New – Individuals participating in a savings, microfinance or lending program for the first time in the reporting year; Continuing – Individuals participating in a savings, microfinance or lending program in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in a savings, microfinance or lending program in the current reporting year.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.4.2-7	
DATA SOURCE: Activity records	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex, Age, Product Type and Duration. **Overall** 1. Total number of unique individuals participating in group-based savings, microfinance or lending programs with USG assistance	

By Sex

2. Total number of unique male participants who participated in group-based savings, microfinance or lending programs with USG assistance
3. Total number of unique female participants who participated in group-based savings, microfinance or lending programs with USG assistance
4. Disaggregates not available

By Age

5. Total number of unique individuals 15-29 years of age who participated in group-based savings, microfinance or lending programs
6. Total number of unique individuals 30+ years of age who participated in group-based savings, microfinance or lending programs
7. Disaggregates not available

By Product Type

8. Total number of individuals who participated in savings programs
9. Total number of individuals who participated in credit programs
10. Disaggregates not available

By Duration

11. Total number of individuals who participated in a savings, microfinance, or lending program for the first time in the reporting year
12. Total number of individuals who participated in a savings, microfinance or lending program in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in a savings, microfinance or lending program in the current reporting year

Note: If someone participates in both savings and credit programs, they should be counted for both of the product type disaggregates, but only once for the age and sex disaggregates.

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf

PM33. INDICATOR: Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL SALES

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the value in U.S. dollars of the total amount of sales of products and services by USG-assisted producers and firms during the reporting year within USG-supported agricultural commodity value chains or markets. This indicator also collects additional data points on the value of sales in local currency, the number of activity participants, including the number of producers and the number of assisted private sector firms, and, if applicable, the volume of sales (preferably in metric tons) for agricultural commodities (i.e. seed; food, non-food and feed crops; livestock and livestock products; fish).

Examples of USG assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds and other inputs, to extension, business development and financial services, and to micro-enterprise loans; providing technical support in production techniques; strengthening linkages to markets; and other activities that benefit producers or private sector firms in the agriculture and food system.

Annual sales include all sales by producers and firms participating in USG-funded activities. This includes producers such as farmers, fishers and ranchers; and private sector non-farm enterprises, such as aggregators, input suppliers and distributors, traders, or processors of the targeted commoditi(ies) throughout the value chain. In value-chain-facilitation and other market-strengthening activities, activity participants include the private sector firms with direct contact with the USG-funded activity **and** the producers and other customers buying from or selling to the USG-assisted firms. BHA recognizes the difficulty and cost of collecting sales data directly from producers, especially when working with firms though a facilitation or market-system approach intended to strengthen the links between producers and firms that purchase from them for onward sales, processing, etc. In these cases, implementing partners may consider collecting data from firms on producers who sold to the firms while collecting data on sales of the firms, rather than attempting to collect sales data from the producers directly. Implementing partners can then report both producer and firm sales under the appropriate disaggregate.

"Private sector" includes any privately-led agricultural enterprise managed by a for-profit company. A community-based organization (CBO) or non-governmental organization (NGO) may be included if the CBO or NGO engages in for-profit agricultural intervention. Activity participants may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, wholesale or retail sales, fisheries, input supply, or other business activities in USG-assisted value chains and/or markets.

Only count sales in the reporting year that are attributable to the USG, i.e. where the USG assisted the individual producer or firm, or the market actor with which they are engaged directly, and only for those value chains/commodities/markets which the USG supports. Sales do

not have to take place within a specific geographic area, such as the BHA resilience program area.

For participating producers, sales refer to the value and amount of production that is sold, regardless of where the sales take place.

For participating firms, sales include the value of goods and services at the point of sale, not when the sale was contracted. Data should be collected directly from all firms who are receiving USG assistance.

Under participants, count the number of producers for whom sales data are available. Include producers reached directly with outreach and those buying from or selling to USG-assisted firms in a systems strengthening approach. For firms, count the USG-assisted firm as the participant.

It is essential that a base value for sales data point be entered. If data on the total value of sales by participant producer or firms prior to USG-funded activity implementation is not available, do not leave the base value blank or enter '0'. Use the earliest Reporting Year Sales actual as the base value sales.

The number of participants in USG-funded activities often increases over time as the activity rolls out. Unless an activity has identified all prospective participants at the time the base value is established, the base value sales will only include sales made by participant producers and firms identified when the base value is established during the first year of implementation. The base value sales will not include those from producer and firms added in subsequent years. To address this issue, the USG requires **reporting the number of participants, both producers and private sector firms for each value chain product or service along with base value and reporting year sales.** These data points can be used to calculate average sales per participant at start, disaggregated by producer and firm and assist with interpreting the reasons for an observed growth in the value of sales. To generate meaningful out-year targets for annual sales, targets for number of participants, disaggregated by producer and firm, are also required.

The type of Product or Service sold by the producer or firm is the first level disaggregate when reporting. These are broken down into the following disaggregate categories to be selected, with illustrative examples:

Products:

- *Agricultural commodities*, which generally include those raw products sold by producers such as grains, legumes, horticulture, livestock, and fish but does NOT include seeds. The specific commodity (maize, mung beans, tomatoes, etc.) needs to be selected.
- *Inputs: Seeds and planting material*.
- *Inputs: Other non-durable inputs*, such as fertilizer and pesticides.
- *Inputs: Durable equipment and machinery*, including land preparation equipment, irrigation equipment, and other equipment or machinery.

- *Processed products/value added products* (post-harvest). The specific commodity does not need to be selected.
- *Post-harvest storage and processing equipment*, including PICS bags and processing machinery.

Services:

- *Business services*, including financial, entrepreneurial, legal, and other enterprise/producer strengthening services
- *Information services*: SMS, Radio, TV, print, etc.
- *Production support services:* other services that are sold to farmers, fishers, ranchers and pastoralists, including extension services, veterinary services, rental of equipment, land preparation, warehousing, post-harvest processing

Value (in US dollars) of sales from assisted producers and firms in targeted markets is a measure of the competitiveness of those actors. This measurement also helps track strengthened and expanded access to markets and progress toward engagement by farmers and firms throughout the value chain. This indicator relates to *IR 2: Strengthened and Expanded Access to Markets and Trade* in the GFSS results framework.

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

UNIT:
For total value of reporting year sales - U.S. Dollars.

For total volume of sales – preferably metric tons; otherwise indicate unit of measurement.

For total number of participants (assisted producers or assisted firms) – number.

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:

FIRST LEVEL
Type of product or service (choose from list) *If agriculture commodit(ies), select commodit(ies).*

SECOND LEVEL
Type of producer/firm (firms are non-farm enterprises): Producer - smallholder, non-smallholder; Firm - microenterprise, small and medium enterprise, large enterprise

Smallholder Definition: While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock.

	Firm Size Definition. For firms, microenterprises employed < 10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals. THIRD LEVEL <u>Sex of producer or proprietor(s):</u> Male, Female, Mixed *For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as Male if all of the proprietors are male, as Female if all of the proprietors are female, and as Mixed if the proprietors are male and female.* <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+, Mixed *For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, farm/producer records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-26	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Producers and firms directly assisted by USG
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall

	estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value of sales in the year prior to programming and should be collected through records of assisted producers and firms. Use the earliest Reporting Year Sales actual as the base value sales if no available data on total value of sales. Awardees can use qualitative methods to gather value of annual sales data. Please consult with appropriate regional BHA advisor.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level, by Second Level, and then nested Third Level. Add Disaggregates Not Available to appropriate disaggregates.

Overall

1. Total volume of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (metric tons are preferred)

LEVEL 1 - By Type of Product or Service: For each Product or Service, enter values below. If agricultural commodity, enter commodity (ies).
LEVEL 2 - By Type of Producer/Firm: For each producer/firm type, enter values below.
LEVEL 3 – By Sex and Age: For each Sex and Age disaggregate, enter data points below.
(Example Product/Service: Agricultural Commodity – Rice; Producer/Firm: Producer - Smallholder)
Total Value of Sales

2. Total value of Rice sold from plots cultivated by male smallholder producer in US dollars
3. Total value of Rice sold from plots cultivated by female smallholder producer in US dollars
4. Total value of Rice sold from plots cultivated by mixed sex smallholder producer in US dollars
5. Total value of Rice sold from plots cultivated by 15-29 year old smallholder producer in US dollars
6. Total value of Rice sold from plots cultivated by 30+ year old smallholder producer in US dollars
7. Total value of Rice sold from plots cultivated by mixed age smallholder producer in US dollars

Total Volume

8. Total volume sold from plots cultivated by male, Rice-producing smallholder producer

9. Total volume sold from plots cultivated by female, Rice-producing smallholder producer
10. Total volume sold from plots cultivated by mixed sex, Rice-producing smallholder producer
11. Total volume sold from plots cultivated by 15-29 year old Rice-producing smallholder producer
12. Total volume sold from plots cultivated by 30+ year old Rice-producing smallholder producer
13. Total volume sold from plots cultivated by mixed age Rice-producing smallholder producer

Number of participants

14. Total number of female, Rice-producing activity participants
15. Total number of male, Rice-producing activity participants
16. Total number of mixed sex, Rice-producing activity participants
17. Total number of 15-29 year old, Rice-producing activity participants
18. Total number of 30+ year old, Rice-producing activity participants
19. Total number of mixed age, Rice-producing activity participants

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.

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf
- Please refer to the Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators for technical guidance on the design and use of participant-based surveys: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TBMK.pdf.

Resilience

PM10. INDICATOR: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG Assistance (RiA)
APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE (EWR) SYSTEMS
DEFINITION: This indicator counts the number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of BHA 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 activity or reporting period, they should be included in the count once in the reporting 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: • Activities are strongly encouraged to maintain a training database as part of routine monitoring throughout the activity 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.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, attendance records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HA.2.3-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the methods described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex.

Overall

1. Total number of unique people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance

By Sex

2. Total number of unique male individuals trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance
3. Total number of unique female individuals trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance
4. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- For additional guidance on this indicator, please refer to the indicator reference sheets from the Department of State's Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F): https://www.state.gov/f/indicators/#

PM11. 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 ACTIVITIES PROMOTING 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/peri-urban areas, actions may aim to improve the resilience of urban/peri-urban areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change.

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:

- Awardees are encouraged to maintain a database throughout the activity to record the use of climate information or implementation of risk-reducing actions by individual participants and date of use or implementation. This will facilitate the LOA count of unique individuals who use climate information or implement risk-reducing actions 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 annual participant-based sample surveys, the LOA should be calculated based on the annual counts, but adjusted in consideration of participants who use climate change or implement risk-reducing action, and were counted in multiple years. In all cases, the LOA must not exceed the sum of the annual reported numbers.

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

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT):	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**
Outcome	(+)

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

DATA SOURCE: Activity records, partner reports, attendance records, questionnaire

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 change
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.

REPORTING NOTES
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex. **Overall** 1. Total number of unique people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance **By Sex** 2. Total number of unique male using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance 3. Total number of unique female using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance 4. Disaggregates not available
FURTHER GUIDANCE
• Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF%20Indicator%20Handbook%2010.5.2016%202016D.PDF • Please refer to the Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators for technical guidance on the design and use of participant-based surveys: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TBMK.pdf.

PM12. INDICATOR: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND/OR CLIMATE RISK REDUCTION

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the area in hectares where USG-promoted management practices or improved technologies that reduce climate risk and improve land, marine, and other natural resources management were applied during the reporting year to areas managed or cultivated by producers participating in a USG-funded activity.

Management practices counted are agriculture-related, land- or water-based management practices and technologies in sectors such as cultivation of food or fiber, aquaculture, fisheries, and livestock management that address climate change adaptation and mitigation, specifically including those that seek to bring about benefits relating to climate change adaptation/climate risk management, climate mitigation and improved natural resource and ecosystem management. Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase producer's productivity directly or to support stronger and better functioning systems.

This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the BHA resilience program area.

This indicator reports on the **unique number of hectares** from a subset of three *PM09 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25) Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance* management practice category disaggregates. The examples under each category below are illustrative but not exhaustive.

- **Natural resource or ecosystem management**: includes, for example, biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; or woodlot management.
- **Sustainable agricultural practices and climate mitigation**: includes any technologies that minimize emissions or other negative environmental impacts, relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low- or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (i.e. drip irrigation).
- **Climate adaptation/climate risk management**: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of climate change.

Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry.

Indicator *M9 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25)* is first disaggregated by Type of Hectare, and under Type of Hectare, by Management Practice and Technology Type disaggregate categories. The same area cannot be counted under more than one Type of Hectare disaggregate category. But a management practice or technology can be applied under a number of different hectare types. For example, climate adaptation/climate risk management interventions can be applied in all hectare types.

Because it is possible that the same area is reported under more than one of the three indicator *M9 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25)* management practice or technology type categories under a given Type of Hectare, IPs must ensure that they eliminate any double-counting of hectares across any of the three categories before reporting a unique number of hectares under this indicator. For example, an IP is working on a livelihoods activity where the interventions are supporting diversification and use of agroforestry products and participatory management detailing sustainable use practices for the adjacent mixed-use protected area. The area is reported under both the natural resource or ecosystem management and climate adaptation/climate risk management categories under indicator *M9 (TBD 8, EG.3.2-25)*. The IP should only count the hectares in the mixed-use protected area once under this indicator.

The area of a demonstration or learning plot cultivated under improved practices or technologies by participants who are part of a group or members of an organization **should not be counted** under this indicator. This indicator captures land that is individually managed as well as land that are collectively managed for production purposes such as conservation landscapes or rangeland, can be reported under this indicator under the association-applied category under the Sex and Age disaggregate. Association-applied would be applicable for landscapes where communities or organizations develop and adhere to policies regarding management, harvest, protection, etc.

Improved management practices on agriculture land, in aquaculture and in freshwater and marine fisheries relating to improved natural resource or ecosystem management and those practices that bring benefits related to climate mitigation and climate adaptation are critical for ensuring that smallholder producers and their communities are taking steps to safeguard themselves against climate and weather disturbances. This indicator tracks application of practices that can support producers and the landscapes where they live to proactively protect themselves against climate disturbances while promoting better management of the natural resources and healthy ecosystems. In the GFSS results framework, this indicator reports contributions to CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management and is cross-linked to CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy and institutions.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.

UNIT:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Number	None.

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, association records, farm/producer records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-28	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	The base value is the area under improved management practices and technologies promoted by the activity at the start of the award. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. **Overall** 1. Total number of unique hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance	
FURTHER GUIDANCE	
• Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf	

PM18. INDICATOR: Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES 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 BHA resources. In BHA resilience food security activities this may include recipients 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 reporting 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: ● Activities 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 activity must present some credible means of estimating the number of unique recipients of social assistance over the LOA.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female Duration: New, Continuing *New – Recipients benefiting from USG assisted social assistance programming for the first time during the reporting year; Continuing - Recipients benefiting from USG assisted social assistance programming in a previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, distribution records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):	

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex and Duration.

Overall

1. Total number of unique people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming

By Sex

2. Total number of unique male individuals benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming
3. Total number of unique female individuals benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming
4. Disaggregates not available

By Duration

4. Number of new recipients benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming
5. Number of continuing recipients benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM19. INDICATOR: Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries[5] participating in productive safety nets (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING CONDITIONAL SAFETY NETS

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts the number of people benefiting from BHA-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 BHA resilience food security activities these are most commonly recipients of food for asset activities, food for training, and payments to home based care providers. For BHA, the count should not include recipients 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.

Activities should maintain records of payments to the same individuals for participation in productive safety net interventions, the date of each payment and the types of social assistance programs 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, age and sex. For this reason, an individual may be counted only once as "new", when s/he first participates

[5] To maintain consistency with State F indicator, BHA will continue to use "beneficiaries" in this indicator.

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 "continuing".

This indicator measures the number of people participating in United States Government supported social assistance programming with productive components aimed at increasing self-sufficiency of the vulnerable population. This is an output indicator and is applicable to multiple parts of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

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 recipients. 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 activity 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 activity maintained records of individuals' participation, this should be easily counted.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Asset type strengthened: community assets, human assets/capital, and household assets Sex: Male, Female Age: 15-29, 30+ Duration: New, Continuing *New – recipients participating in productive safety net during the reporting year; Continuing – recipients participating in productive safety net in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in the current reporting year*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): ES.5-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Asset type strengthened, Sex, Age and Duration.	

Overall

1. Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets

By Asset Type Strengthened

2. Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets to strengthen community assets
3. Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets to strengthen human assets/capital assets
4. Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets to strengthen household assets

By Sex

5. Number of male USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets
6. Number of female USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets
7. Disaggregates not available

By Age

8. Number of individuals 15-29 years of age USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets
9. Number of individuals 30+ years of age USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets
10. Disaggregates not available

Duration

11. Number of new USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets
12. Number of continuing USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM20. INDICATOR: Percent of transfers in safety net programs delivered on time (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROVIDING TRANSFERS AS PART OF A SAFETY NET SYSTEM	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures the capacity of the safety net program to transfer resources on time, according to schedule. In countries where the national safety net program is coordinated by the host country government, the transfer schedule may follow the government's timing for the transfer. This indicator measures the timely completion of distributions/transfers at the activity level, not at the individual or household participant level. "Transfer" refers to an activity level transfer. For example, an activity plans to make monthly transfers and scheduled 12 transfers in 12 months. The activity record reveals that 10 of the 12 transfers were delivered on time. Therefore, the numerator is 10 and denominator is 12. In this example, 83 percent of the transfers were delivered on time. "On time" refers to the agreed-upon time negotiated between the awardee and the host government, or USAID. For example, in Ethiopia the current agreed-upon time frame for a distribution/transfer to occur is 20 days for cash and 30 days for food from the end of the previous month. The numerator is the actual number of transfers completed on time following the schedule. # transfers delivered on time during the reporting year The denominator is the number of transfers planned for the activity in a year. # transfers planned for delivery during the reporting year Predictable receipt of transfers is fundamental for participants to smooth consumption, maintain or improve food security and nutritional status, and to avoid resorting to potentially harmful coping mechanisms. As a measure of BHA's contribution to systems strengthening, this indicator is a measure of how well a complex network of actors is able to provide reliable assistance to the most vulnerable. It is expected that a functional safety net program will deliver food distributions and cash or voucher transfers as scheduled without any pipeline breaks. This information will help both the implementing partner and BHA to identify issues and capacity gaps to design targeted strategies to address any challenges.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.	
UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Modality: In-Kind Food, Cash, Vouchers

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, distribution records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity recipients of safety net programs
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Modality.

Overall

1. Percent of scheduled activity-level transfers in the safety net program delivered on time
2. Numerator: Number of scheduled transfers in the safety net program delivered on time
3. Denominator: Total number of scheduled transfers in the safety net program

By Modality

4. Percent of scheduled activity-level food distributions in the safety net program delivered on time
5. Numerator: Number of scheduled food distributions in the safety net program delivered on time
6. Denominator: Total number of scheduled food distributions in the safety net program

7. Percent of scheduled activity-level cash transfers in the safety net program delivered on time
8. Numerator: Number of scheduled cash transfers in the safety net program delivered on time
9. Denominator: Total number of scheduled cash transfers in the safety net program

10. Percent of scheduled activity-level voucher transfers in the safety net program delivered on time

11. Numerator: Number of scheduled voucher transfers in the safety net program delivered on time
12. Denominator: Total number of scheduled voucher transfer in the safety net program

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM28. INDICATOR: Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented or institutionalized with USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES AIMING TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNITIES' DISASTER RISK, NATURAL RESOURCES AND/OR ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

DEFINITION:

The indicator tracks the performance of activities working with national governments, regional and/or local governments and/or communities to develop, implement and institutionalize risk management plans. In BHA resilience areas, activities may work on disaster, natural resources and/or environment risk management plans. Activities may work on more than one management plan.

Risk is defined as the potential for an uncertain event or trend to have adverse consequences on lives; livelihoods; health; property; ecosystems and species; economic, social and cultural assets; service provision (including environmental services); and infrastructure.

Ideally, risk management plans should be nested within one another. The community plan should be nested within a local or regional government plan that should in turn be nested in the national plan. Activities can work at any of these levels and report under this indicator.

A risk management plan should:

- identify risks (for example flooding, drought, landslide),
- assess their likelihood (a 3 year drought versus a 50 year drought), and
- develop strategies to reduce risk exposure (before the shock), mitigate the impact of the risk and increase ability to cope (during the shock), and reduce recovery time (after the shock).

Understanding that the implementation of plans takes time, the indicator disaggregates by the stage in implementation (proposed, adopted, implemented, and institutionalized).

Stages of Implementation:

- **Proposed**: A plan is in the proposed stage when the activity has started working on or designing a risk management strategy in conjunction with the community or host government (at any level). A plan maybe in this stage for multiple years.
- **Adopted**: A risk management plan is in the adoption stage if the plan has been officially accepted by the stakeholders (i.e. local community leaders, local governments, congress). A plan is considered officially adopted when there is a written document outlining roles and responsibilities with signatures as applicable.
- **Implementation**: A risk management plan is in the implementation stage if elements of the plan are being actively implemented. Implementation can be an ongoing process.
- **Institutionalization**: The end goal is to have the host government or community internalize the risk management plan and take over administration, financing and

implementation, thus making the plan sustainable. Institutionalization will be different for government and community plans. Government institutionalization should be more structured and include a budget line item. Community institutionalization will be less formalized and will include more qualitative evidence that the community is invested and providing and/or securing resources (monetary or in-kind) that will sustain implementation past the end of the activity.

A plan should be reported under only one plan type (government or community.) But a plan should be reported under **each** stage reached during the reporting year. IPs may report that a plan has been implemented in more than one year. For example, if in year one the community implements several actions under the plan to improve the management of water resources and in the next year works to develop a nursery to support reforestation efforts, the community can be counted and reported under the Implementation stage both years.

Note: When the implementation stage is reached, implementing partners should consider creating a custom indicator that reports on the number of people or households covered by these plans. This would provide a critical link between this indicator and BHA outcomes measured at the household and/or individual level.

In the geographic areas where BHA works, research has shown that covariate shocks, and therefore people's exposure to risk, are cyclical and anticipated. Proactively developing risk management plans with strategies and potential coping mechanisms will reduce the negative impact on the community, and particularly on the most vulnerable. Notably, risk exposure, particularly weather risk exposure, impacts behavior and livelihood decisions ex ante, regardless of whether the shock actually occurs. Risk management plans can change the calculus and impact participants' behavior in the absence of a shock.

Managing risk can reduce the impact of shocks and stressors by engaging in strategic activities to avoid negative impacts (i.e. managing water resources), mitigate the impacts (i.e. selective destocking), or assist in recovery (e.g., rehabilitation of farmland). The four elements of risk reduction strategies (prevention, mitigation, coping and recovery) support the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities that are essential to strengthen resilience.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The LOA is calculated by counting unique management plans that are maintained by disaggregate. The final disaggregate for "stage of development" counts the stage to which a plan reaches at the end of activity implementation.

UNIT:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Number	FIRST LEVEL Type: Government, Community SECOND LEVEL

	Management plan type: Disaster risk, Natural resources, Environmental risk THIRD LEVEL Stage of development: Proposed, Adopted, Implemented, Institutionalized
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, monitoring forms or checklist	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): RESIL-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Direct participants, community leaders
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base values can be zero if there are no risk management plans at any of the stages of development in the target communities/levels of government prior to the start of the activity.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level, Second Level and then nested Third Level. **Overall** 1. Total number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance **FIRST LEVEL** – **By Type**: For Government or Community, enter values below: **SECOND LEVEL - By Management Plan type**: For each Management Plan type, enter values below: **THIRD LEVEL – Stage of Development**: For each Stage of Development, enter values below: 2. Total number of government-derived disaster risk management plans proposed with USG assistance 3. Total number of government-derived disaster risk management plans adopted with USG assistance	

4. Total number of government-derived disaster risk management plans implemented with USG assistance
5. Total number of government-derived disaster risk management plans institutionalized with USG assistance

6. Total number of community-derived disaster risk management plans proposed with USG assistance
7. Total number of community-derived disaster risk management plans adopted with USG assistance
8. Total number of community-derived disaster risk management plans implemented with USG assistance
9. Total number of community-derived disaster risk management plans institutionalized with USG assistance
10. Total number of government-derived natural resource risk management plans proposed with USG assistance
11. Total number of government-derived natural resource risk management plans adopted with USG assistance
12. Total number of government-derived natural resource risk management plans implemented with USG assistance
13. Total number of government-derived natural resource risk management plans institutionalized with USG assistance
14. Total number of community-derived natural resource management plans proposed with USG assistance
15. Total number of community-derived natural resource management plans adopted with USG assistance
16. Total number of community-derived natural resource management plans implemented with USG assistance
17. Total number of community-derived natural resource management plans institutionalized with USG assistance
18. Total number of government-derived environmental risk management plans proposed with USG assistance
19. Total number of government-derived environmental risk management plans adopted with USG assistance
20. Total number of government-derived environmental risk management plans implemented with USG assistance
21. Total number of government-derived environmental risk management plans institutionalized with USG assistance
22. Total number of community-derived environmental risk management plans proposed with USG assistance
23. Total number of community-derived environmental risk management plans adopted with USG assistance

24. Total number of community-derived environmental risk management plans implemented with USG assistance
25. Total number of community-derived environmental risk management plans institutionalized with USG assistance

Note: Plans should only be reported once per year under either government or community (no double counting). Count all of the stages the plan passed through during the fiscal year. In recognition that a plan can go through multiple stages during the fiscal year, double counting is allowed.

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf

PM36. INDICATOR: Index of social capital at the household level (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING RESILIENCE CAPACITY BUILDING

DEFINITION:

The indicator measures the ability of participant households in the target area to draw on social networks to get support to reduce the impact of shocks and stresses on their households. It measures both the degree of bonding among households within their own communities and the degree of bridging between households in the area to households outside their own community. If the household responses indicate that they have reciprocal, mutually reinforcing, relationships through which they could receive and provide support during times of need, they are considered to have social capital. Reference recall period is 12 months.

The indicator is constructed from two sub-indices: one measuring bonding social capital and one measuring bridging social capital.

The indices are based on the following questions in a household questionnaire:

1. Whether your household will be able to lean on others for financial or food support during difficult times. Difficult times are times when there is loss of a family member, loss of income, hunger, drought, flood, conflict or similar events.

1.1. Will your household be able to lean on:

a) Relatives living in your community?
b) Relatives living outside your community?
c) Non-relatives living in your community?
d) Non-relatives living outside your community?

1.2. Will the same people that you will be able to lean on during your difficult times also be able to lean on you for financial or food support during their difficult times?

a) Relatives living in your community?
b Relatives living outside your community?
c) Non-relatives living in your community?
d) Non-relatives living outside your community?

For both bonding and bridging social capital, an additive index ranging from 0 to 4 is calculated with a score of 0 for no one and 1 for each of the other responses where the answer is yes. The bonding social capital index considers responses to questions 1.1.a, 1.1.c, 1.2.a and 1.2.c. The bridging social capital index considers responses to questions 1.1.b, 1.1.d, 1.2.b and 1.2.d. The values are normalized and scaled to a 0 to 100 scale by dividing by four then multiplying by 100. The index of social capital indicator is the average of the two indices.

The indicator is calculated in two steps. First the individual bonding social capital sub-index and the bridging social capital sub-index are calculated as:

- Bonding sub-index= Weighted sum of 0/1 responses to questions 1.1.a, 1.1.c, 1.2.a and 1.2.c / survey-weighted number of households in the sample with social capital data / 4 * 100
- Bridging sub-index = Weighted sum of 0/1 responses to questions 1.1.b, 1.1.d, 1.2.b and 1.2.d / survey-weighted number of households in the sample with social capital data/ 4 * 100

The second step is to calculate the indicator, which is the average of the two sub-indices:

- Index of social capital = (Bonding sub-index + Bridging sub-index) / 2

Note: In areas of recurring crisis, data on linking social capital should be collected as a custom indicator.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.

UNIT: Index score	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Social Capital Component: Overall index, Bonding sub-index, Bridging sub-index
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: Monitoring form or checklist, questionnaire

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

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Households in the activity implementation areas
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or Participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is the value before implementation

REPORTING NOTES
For the IPTT, enter the following values**:** 1. Average of the two sub-indices: Index of social capital = (Bonding sub-index + Bridging sub-index) / 2 2. Bonding sub-index= Weighted sum of 0/1 responses to questions 1.1.a, 1.1.c, 1.2.a and 1.2.c / survey-weighted number of households in the sample with social capital data / 4 * 100 3. Bridging sub-index = Weighted sum of 0/1 responses to questions 1.1.b, 1.1.d, 1.2.b and 1.2.d / survey-weighted number of households in the sample with social capital data / 4 * 100
FURTHER GUIDANCE
● Complementary qualitative methods could help triangulation and interpret the score.

PM37. INDICATOR: Percent of community members participating in collective actions (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING RESILIENCE CAPACITY BUILDING

DEFINITION:
Collective actions are community-based actions/projects developed through a community process that benefit an entire community or a part of the community, and not just an individual household or direct participant of the intervention. Collective actions have the intention of building positive community-based outcomes such as stronger communities and social cohesion.

Collective actions **do not** include Food/Cash for Assets activities in which communities participate for a social transfer or wage (even if the asset is benefiting the entire community). The concept of "collective action" focuses **on the process of creating and strengthening social bonds** by working together toward a common goal, and not just the output of what is constructed.

For example, the savings and loan group created by the activity may decide **voluntarily** to clean a community pond. Participants of a road construction intervention using conditional transfer may decide to **voluntarily** clean the nearby fallow land. This indicator counts all the people in the community who participate in collective actions, **including non-BHA participants.**

Examples of community-based actions/projects that are intended to benefit the entire community include:

- Soil conservation: terracing, constructing bunds, half-moons, etc.
- Flood diversion: gabions, diversion canals, etc.
- Repaired/built schools: repairs to the physical structure, new construction of a school, etc.
- Repaired/built health posts or centers: repairs to the physical structure, new construction of a health post or center, etc.
- Road maintenance/construction
- Planted trees on communal land: reforestation, afforestation
- Area enclosure: sow grasses, manage pasture, fencing, etc.
- Improving access to drinking water: enclosures to protect water sources, digging new boreholes, repairing pumps, installing pipes, etc.
- Repaired/built communal irrigation system

BHA recommends collecting data for this indicator through routine monitoring. In addition, participant-based sample survey can also be used to collect this indicator.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: LOA counts should be the highest number of counts across the reporting years.

UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Activity Participation: BHA participant, Non-participant
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, monitoring form or checklist, questionnaire	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Community members in the activity implementation areas
METHOD:	Routine monitoring; participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Activity Participation.

Overall

1. Percent of community members who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months
2. Numerator: Number of people who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months
3. Denominator: Total number of people in the community

By Activity Participation

4. Percent of BHA participants who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months
5. Numerator: Number of BHA participants who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months
6. Percent of non-participants who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months
7. Numerator: Number of non-participants who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months

8. Disaggregates not available – Percent of community members who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months
9. Disaggregates not available – Numerator: Number of people who participated in collective actions in the past 12 months

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Quality of data for this indicator will improve with complementary qualitative methods.
- Please refer to the Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators for technical guidance on the design and use of participant-based surveys: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TBMK.pdf.

PM38. INDICATOR: Number of participants who reported increased access to targeted public services (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES AIMING TO STRENGTHEN SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures progress in participants' access to targeted public services. BHA activities with social accountability interventions typically work with both service providers and activity participants. This indicator does not track the usage of services because use depends on the need for the services which may vary year to year. Instead, the indicator tracks perceived access and availability: Whether a participant thinks that s/he has access to the services when s/he needs it. The activity must target a service, or set of services (e.g., agriculture, health, or any other targeted service), for the reporting year. Services targeted will depend on the activity's interventions. Count participants who report increased access to targeted public services annually. Participants need to be interviewed annually even if she or he reported increased access in the previous years. Having access in one year does not mean the participant will have continued access to services.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** FIRST LEVEL Service Type: Agriculture, Fisheries, Veterinary health, Nutrition, Other (specify) SECOND LEVEL Sex: Male, Female
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Monitoring form or checklist, questionnaire	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Direct Participants
METHOD:	Routine Monitoring; participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is

	used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is the value before implementation.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level and then nested Second Level:

Overall

1. Number of participants who reported increased access to targeted public services

FIRST LEVEL: Service Type
SECOND LEVEL: By Sex

2. Number of participants who reported increased access to Agriculture services
3. Number of male participants who reported having access to Agriculture services
4. Number of female participants who reported having access to Agriculture services

5. Number of participants who reported increased access to Fisheries services
6. Number of male participants who reported having access to Fisheries services
7. Number of female participants who reported having access to Fisheries services

8. Number of participants who reported increased access to Veterinary Health services
9. Number of male participants who reported having access to Veterinary Health services
10. Number of female participants who reported having access to Veterinary Health services

11. Number of participants who reported increased access to Nutrition services
12. Number of male participants who reported having access to Nutrition services
13. Number of female participants who reported having access to Nutrition services

14. Number of participants who reported increased access to Other (specify) services
15. Number of male participants who reported having access to Other (specify) services
16. Number of female participants who reported having access to Other (specify) services

17. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE
• Please refer to the Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators for technical guidance on the design and use of participant-based surveys: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TBMK.pdf.

PM40. INDICATOR: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with increased performance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES AIMING TO IMPROVE CAPACITY OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures whether USG-funded capacity resilience efforts have led to improved organizational performance within organizations receiving organizational capacity resilience support. ***Capacity*** is the ability of people, organizations and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully. ***Capacity development*** is the process of unleashing, strengthening and maintaining such capacity. Capacity is a form of potential; it is not visible until it is used. Therefore, performance is the key consideration in determining whether capacity has changed. ***Organizational performance improvement*** reflects a deliberate process undertaken to improve the execution of organizational mandates to deliver results for the stakeholders it seeks to serve.

This indicator should only be used when an activity intentionally allocates resources (human, financial, and/or other) toward strengthening organizational capacity and undergoes a deliberate performance improvement process that is documented. The activity's theory of change should reflect how the process of performance improvement is predicted to improve the delivery of products or services that an organization produces. With support from the implementing partner, each organization being supported should determine how it will define and monitor performance improvement based on its organizational mandate, mission and priorities.

The implementing partner sets annual targets for this indicator based on how many organizations will achieve improved organizational performance each year. An organization can be counted as having improved organizational performance if it meets the following conditions.

a) As reflected in the activity theory of change, resources (human, financial, and/or other) were allocated for organizational capacity development.
b) An organization demonstrates that it has undergone and documented a process of performance improvement, including the following four steps:
    i) Obtaining organizational stakeholder input to define desired performance improvement priorities,
    ii) Analyzing and assessing performance gaps (the difference between desired performance and actual performance),
    iii) Selecting and implementing performance improvement solutions (or the resilience interventions), and
    iv) Monitoring and measuring changes in performance.
c) An organization demonstrates that its performance on a key performance indicator has improved.

Organizations may choose their preferred approach and/or tools for documenting the process and achievement of performance improvement. The approach and/or tool may be one that has been or is being used by the organization prior to the implementation of USG-funded activities. One example of a broad performance improvement and measurement tool that USAID has endorsed is the Organizational Performance Index (OPI), which can be used for assessing performance across multiple domains. Other examples include university accreditation self-assessments, a balanced scorecard approach, Six Sigma, and many others. Data quality, including reliability and validity of the approach and/or tool, should be documented to the extent possible in the activity's M&E Plan.

Targets should be set and results should be reported using this formula:

- Numerator: Number of organizations with improved performance
- Denominator: Number of USG-assisted organizations receiving organizational capacity development support

Capacity development is essential to achieving and sustaining the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) objectives of inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth, resilience among people and systems, and a well-nourished population. This indicator is linked to CCIR 6: Improved human, organizational, and system performance of the Global Food Security results framework.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.

UNIT:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Percent	*Note: Both the numerator and denominator should be disaggregated by type of organization.* Organization Type: Research institutes (non-degree granting), Education (higher education, secondary, primary), Producer associations (cooperatives), Producer associations (non-cooperatives), Private sector firms, Governmental agencies (at national or sub-national levels), Non-governmental and non-profit organizations, Other
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** N/A

DATA SOURCE: CBLD supplementary worksheet, organizational capacity assessment tool, questionnaires

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): CBLD-9

MEASUREMENT NOTES

WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners that implement activities under which resources have been deliberately allocated to work with organizations to strengthen organizational capacity for improved performance.
FROM WHOM:	USG-assisted organizations
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Although this is an outcome indicator, the base value at the start of activity implementation should be zero because the indicator measures the number of organizations that have improved performance each year (as opposed to measuring a performance improvement score). Organizations can be counted in subsequent years, as long as their performance improved relative to the previous year.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter by numerator and denominator, then nested Organization Type.

Overall

1. Percent of organizations with increased performance improved with USG assistance

Numerator and Denominator By Organization Type

2. Numerator: Number of organizations with improved performance
   - 2.1 Number of Research institutes with improved performance
   - 2.2 Number of Education institutions with improved performance
   - 2.3 Number of Producer Associations (cooperatives) with improved performance
   - 2.4 Number of Producer Associations (non-cooperatives) with improved performance
   - 2.5 Number of Private sector firms with improved performance
   - 2.6 Number of Governmental agencies with improved performance
   - 2.7 Number of Non-governmental and non-profit organizations with improved performance
   - 2.8 Number of Other (specify) entities with improved performance

3. Denominator: Number of USG-assisted organizations receiving organizational capacity development support
   - 3.1 Number of Research institutes receiving organizational capacity development support

3.2 Number of Education institutions receiving organizational capacity development support
3.3 Number of Producer Associations (cooperatives) receiving organizational capacity development support
3.4 Number of Producer Associations (non-cooperatives) receiving organizational capacity development support
3.5 Number of Private sector firms receiving organizational capacity development support
3.6 Number of Governmental agencies receiving organizational capacity development support
3.7 Number of Non-governmental and non-profit organizations receiving organizational capacity development support
3.8 Number of Other (specify) entities receiving organizational capacity development support

Note: *Awardees should upload documentation demonstrating that the criteria identified above (a through c) have been met for each organization being reported under this indicator as having improved performance. The CBLD-8 supplementary worksheet available at https://agrilinks.org/ftfms may be used as documentation.*

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PM04. INDICATOR: Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises (RiA)
APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE RELATED TO WASH
DEFINITION: A handwashing station is a location where household members go to wash their hands. In some instances, these are permanent fixtures (e.g., cement sink), while in others the handwashing devices can be moved for the family's convenience (e.g., tippy taps). The measurement takes place via observation during the household visit, and both soap and water must be available at the station. The soap may be in bar, powder, or liquid form. Shampoo will be considered liquid soap. The cleansing product must be at the handwashing station or reachable by hand when standing in front of it. A "commonly used" handwashing station, including water and soap, is one that can be readily observed by the enumerator during the household visit, and where study participants indicate that family members generally wash their hands. Numerator: Number of participant households where both water and soap are found at the commonly used handwashing station Denominator: Sample-weighted total number of participant households observed The measurement of handwashing is difficult and should preferably be conducted by objective measures that do not rely on self-reports. The presence of a handwashing station does not guarantee use. However, this indicator has been shown to be linked with actual handwashing behavior and as such, is a useful proxy. A clear link can be made between handwashing with soap among child caretakers at critical junctures and the reduction of diarrheal disease among children under five, one of the two major causes of child morbidity and mortality in developing countries. The critical junctures in question include handwashing with soap after the risk of fecal contact (after defecation and after cleaning a child's bottom) and before handling food (before preparing food, eating, or feeding a child). This indicator falls under – IR.9: More hygienic household and community environments of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.
HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.

UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Residence: Rural, Urban/peri-urban *The definition of "rural" and "urban/peri-urban" should be the definition used by the national statistical service.*
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Monitoring form or checklist, questionnaire	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8.2-5	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring or participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	A base value needs to be established for each activity reporting on this indicator during the first year for which data is collected for this indicator will vary for each operating unit. Since this is an indicator that both DHS and MICS collect, published data obtained through these surveys may also be used, if applicable, in target areas for USG programs.
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Residence.

Overall

1. Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
2. Numerator: Number of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
3. Denominator: Total number of households covered by the handwashing behavior change intervention

By Residence

4. Percent of rural households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
5. Numerator: Number of rural households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
6. Denominator: Total number of rural households covered by the handwashing behavior change intervention
7. Percent of urban/peri-urban households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
8. Numerator: Number of urban/peri-urban households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
9. Denominator: Total number of urban/peri-urban households covered by the handwashing behavior change intervention
10. Disaggregates not available – Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
11. Disaggregates not available – Numerator: Number of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
12. Disaggregates not available – Denominator: Total number of households covered by the handwashing behavior change intervention

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators for technical guidance on the design and use of participant-based surveys: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TBMK.pdf.

PM21. INDICATOR: Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES 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 participants' 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, to the activity, had similar "access" 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 activity cycle, compliance with water quality standards is not required for attribution to this indicator.

To estimate count: Upon completion of construction or rehabilitation of an improved water source, the BHA 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 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.

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.

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:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Number	Sex: Male, Female Residence: Rural, Urban/peri-urban *The definition of "rural" and "urban/peri-urban" should be the definition used by the national statistical service.* Duration: New, Continuing *New - Individual gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year; Continuing - Individual gained access to basic drinking water*

	services as a result of USG assistance in a previous year and continues to gain access in the reporting year.
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Monitoring forms or checklist, questionnaire	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8.1-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants who gained access to a drinking water services as a result of USG assistance
METHOD:	Routine monitoring; participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex, Residence and Duration. **Overall** 1. Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	

By Sex

2. Number of male individuals gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance
3. Number of female individuals gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance
4. Disaggregates not available

By Residence

5. Number of people in urban area gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance
6. Number of people in rural area gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance

By Duration

7. Number of new individuals gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance
8. Number of continuing individuals gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance

FURTHER GUIDANCE

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

PM22. INDICATOR: Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED WASH INTERVENTIONS

DEFINITION:

A **basic sanitation service**, defined according to the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), consists of 1) a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact (i.e. an **improved** sanitation **facility**); that 2) is not shared with other households.

Improved sanitation facilities include the following types:
- flush or pour/flush facilities connected to piped sewer systems;
- septic systems or a pit latrine;
- composting toilets;
- 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 1) have an unimproved sanitation facility, or 2) have an improved sanitation facility that is shared with other households are not counted as having access to a basic sanitation service.

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.)

This assistance may come in the form of hygiene promotion to generate demand. It may also come as programs facilitate access to supplies and services needed 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. 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. Use of an improved sanitation facility by households is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease among household members, especially among those under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator is linked to IR.9: More hygienic household and community environments of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: LOA aggregate and disaggregates are the sums of the corresponding annual values.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female Residence: Rural, Urban/peri-urban
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Monitoring form or checklist, questionnaire	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8.2-2	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants who gained access to a basic sanitation services as a result of USG assistance
METHOD:	Routine monitoring; participant-based sample survey. If a participant-based sample survey is used, indicator overall estimate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting to BHA.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex and Residence.

Overall

1. Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation services as a result of USG assistance

By Sex

2. Number of male individuals gaining access to a basic sanitation services as a result of USG assistance
3. Number of female individuals gaining access to a basic sanitation services as a result of USG assistance
4. Disaggregates not available

By Residence

5. Number of people in rural area gaining access to a basic sanitation services as a result of USG assistance
6. Number of people in urban/peri-urban area gaining access to a basic sanitation services as a result of USG assistance
7. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM23. INDICATOR: Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES 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 activity 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 activity.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** None.
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, community interviews	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8.2-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners

FROM WHOM:	Activity communities
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the following values: **Overall** 1. Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	
FURTHER GUIDANCE	
• N/A	

PM25. INDICATOR: Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES 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	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, physical observation	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.8.1-4	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Institution type.

Overall

1. Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance

By Institution type

2. Number of schools gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance
3. Number of health facilities gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN)

PM02. INDICATOR: Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

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

DEFINITION:

Children under five: Children under five years are those zero to 59 months of age. They are often targeted by United States Government (USG)-supported activities with nutrition objectives.

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. Social and behavior change (SBC) interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding (IYCF) behaviors including, but not limited to the following:
    - Exclusive breastfeeding for six months after birth
    - Continued breastfeeding until at least age two
    - Age-appropriate complementary feeding of children 6-23 months old (including improved dietary diversity and appropriate frequency, amount, and consistency)
    - Hygienic preparation and feeding of food to a young child
    - Appropriate responsive feeding of young children
2. Vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months
3. Zinc supplementation during episodes of diarrhea
4. Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation
5. Admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition
6. Admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
7. Direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products (i.e. CSB+, Super cereal Plus, etc.)

<u>How to count the children reached:</u>

A child can be counted under more than one intervention disaggregate if s/he receives more than one intervention, but **double counting** should be eliminated when calculating the **total number of children reached**. In order to avoid double counting when estimating the total number of children reached under five across interventions, the implementing partner (IP) 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.

If only some disaggregates are available, then awardees should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate. The sex disaggregates must sum to the total number of children reached.

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 intervention, or accesses services from a USG-supported activity during the reporting year.
- 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 an activity 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 (i.e. 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 BHA funding.
- Activities that support growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) interventions should report children reached under the SBCC disaggregate (#1). (See definition of participation in GMP for Indicator PM05 (54): *Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion)*
- Children reached through community drama or community video should only be counted if their caregivers participated in a small group discussion or other interactive intervention along with the event, and the mothers or caretakers are activity participants that can be counted.

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 or social media behavior change campaign such as radio, video or television messages. However, activities should still use mass communication interventions 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 (PM03 (80, HL.9-3)).

There are three nutrition PPR indicators (PM02 (57, HL 9.1), PM07 (79, HL 9.2), PM03 (80, HL 9.3)) that seek to measure children, pregnant women, and/or caretakers reached, as well as the types of interventions received. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical

1,000 day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

In community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) projects, some children who are discharged as "cured" may relapse and be readmitted at a later date. There are standard methods for categorizing children as "relapsed", but due to loss to follow-up, it is generally not possible to identify these children. Therefore, a limitation of this indicator is that there may be some double counting of children who were treated for severe and/or moderate acute malnutrition and relapsed during the same fiscal year.

Good coverage of evidence-based nutrition-specific interventions among children under five years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths.

This indicator measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014-2025) and is linked to intermediate result (IR) 8 (Increased use of nutrition-specific services) under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call Annual Reports; Feed the Future Progress Reports; International Food Assistance Report; Feed the Future and Global Health annual Portfolio Reviews.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: For the LOA overall and sex disaggregates, the aggregate is the unique number of children under five reached. For LOA intervention disaggregates, the counts should be the unique individuals within each disaggregate. This will be straightforward if the activity develops and maintains a database. If the activity 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 Intervention: ● parents/caretakers received social and behavior change (SBC) interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding (IYCF) 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): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, registration/attendance records, distribution records, health cards, government health information systems	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity MCHN participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex and Intervention type.

Overall

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

By Sex

2. Total number of unique male children under five reached with nutrition-specific interventions
3. Total number of unique female children under five reached with nutrition-specific interventions
4. Disaggregates not available

By Intervention type

5. Total number of children under five whose parents/caretakers received social behavior change interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors
6. Total number of children under five received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months
7. Total number of children under five received zinc supplementation during episode of diarrhea

8. Total number of children under five received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation
9. Total number of children under five admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition
10. Total number of children under five admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
11. Total number of children under five received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products

Note: Sex disaggregates are required and should be calculated using available activity or government health information system data on actual services provided. If data on sex disaggregates are not available (i.e. not collected by the government system), this should be noted in the indicator narrative and population estimates can be used (only when program or government system data are not available).

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM03. INDICATOR: Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

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

DEFINITION:

This indicator captures the reach of interventions that are targeted towards women during pregnancy, intended to contribute to the health of both the mother and the child, and to positive birth outcomes. A separate standard indicator will count the number of children under two reached by United States Government (USG)-supported programs (*PM07, 79, HL.9-2: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs)*.

Women reached: Nutrition interventions for women are often delivered at the facility level, included in the package of antenatal care (ANC), but they may also be delivered through community-level platforms, such as care groups or community health extension activities. IFA supplementation is a commonly implemented intervention for pregnant women, often with broad coverage. Ideally, however, pregnant women should receive nutrition interventions beyond IFA, within a comprehensive ANC program informed by the local epidemiology of nutrient deficiencies.

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, etc…)
- A woman is reached with IFA if she receives the IFA according to national guidelines regardless of the number of days she adheres.
- If the implementing partner contributes to "supply" side activities (i.e. procuring the commodity), then the women reached through these interventions can be counted as reached.
- The nutrition interventions during pregnancy listed above affect neonatal health outcomes such as low birth weight, small for gestational age, preterm birth, and other negative birth outcomes. Nevertheless, pregnant women reached by these interventions should be counted under this indicator and not counted as a "child reached" under the two other nutrition indicators: (1) PM02 (57, HL.9-1): number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs; (2) PM07 (79, HL.9-2): number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs.

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. The age disaggregates must sum to the total number of pregnant women reached. 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 participant level, e.g., in a participant 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 participants 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.

What *IS NOT included* under this indicator?

- If a woman 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 implementing partner only contribute to "demand" creation (i.e. social and behavior change (SBC) messaging), then they should not be counted under this indicator.

There are three nutrition standard indicators (PM02 (57, HL 9.1), PM07 (79, HL 9.2), PM03 (80, HL 9.3)) that seek to measure children, pregnant women, and/or caretakers reached, as well as the types of interventions received. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical 1,000 day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

The 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday are the most critical period to ensure optimum physical and cognitive development. Good coverage of nutrition-specific interventions among pregnant women is essential to prevent both child and maternal undernutrition and to improve survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths. Part of this burden can be alleviated through maternal nutrition interventions. Moreover, maternal anemia is estimated to contribute to 20 percent of maternal deaths.

This indicator measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014-2025) and is linked to Intermediate Result (IR) 8 (Increased use of nutrition-specific services) under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the followings: Acting on the Call Annual Reports; Feed the Future Progress

Reports; International Food Assistance Report; Feed the Future and Global Health annual Portfolio Reviews.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: For the LOA overall and age disaggregate, the aggregate is the unique number of pregnant women reached. For LOA intervention disaggregates, the counts should be the unique individuals within each disaggregate. This will be straightforward if the activity develops and maintains a database. If the activity does not maintain a database, the awardee should present a credible means of estimating the total number of pregnant women who participated over the LOA without double or triple counting pregnant women who participated multiple years.	
UNIT: Number	**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
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, registration/attendance records, health cards, government health information systems	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9-3	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity MCHN participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Age and Intervention type.	

Overall

1. Total number of unique pregnant women reached

By Age

2. Total number of unique women < 19 years of age of pregnant women reached
3. Total number of unique women > or = 19 years of age of pregnant women reached
4. Disaggregates not available

By Intervention Type

5. Total number of pregnant women received IFA supplements
6. Total number of pregnant women received counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition
7. Total number of pregnant women received calcium supplements
8. Total number of pregnant women received multiple micronutrient supplementation
9. Total number of pregnant women received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM05. INDICATOR: Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES WITH A GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION COMPONENT

DEFINITION:

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

<u>How to count the number of children participating in GMP:</u>

- Only count children who participated with their mothers or caregivers in **80 percent of the sessions conducted using BHA funding in the reporting year** while the child was aged 0-23 months.
- Only count a child that participates in any GMP program funded by BHA once, even if the child attends multiple GMP sessions or programs.
- In the case that tailored counseling does not occur at the same site where growth monitoring is provided, activity should have a follow-up system in order to ensure tracking of the children who had growth monitoring complete.
- Infants and young children who receive only 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 BHA 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 activity 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 a mother/caretaker is provided food supplements, she could present evidence of GMP participation so that activity staff can record information about GMP participation since the previous distribution. This provides staff opportunities to encourage women and other caretakers to participate and also to check the child's growth progress. 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 supportive 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 activity develops and maintains a database. If the activity 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	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: GMP records, health facility records

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

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity MCHN participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex.

Overall

1. Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion

By Sex

1. Number of male children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion
2. Number of female children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion
3. Disaggregates not available – number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- N/A

PM06. INDICATOR: Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES WITH A NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE COMPONENT

DEFINITION:

A **female participant** of a nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity is defined as a female of any age who is directly reached by the activity with agriculture-related intervention(s) (e.g. training, technical assistance, input access) 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 interventions should address one or more of the three recognized agriculture-to-nutrition pathways: Food Production, Agricultural income, and Women's Empowerment[6].

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[7].

The 10 food groups are:

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds[8] (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

How to count female participants:

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

[7] 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

[8] "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.

- Her interaction with the activity 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 participants of the 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 participants of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions.
- If data for this indicator are collected through a participant-based sample survey, the numerator is the sample-weighted extrapolated total number of female participants 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 participants 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, activities may wish to create a custom indicator measuring the average number of food groups consumed by female participants. 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.

Women of reproductive age consuming foods from five or more of the 10 food groups are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups. While it is possible that some female participants measured under this indicator will be younger than 15 years or 50 years or older, we assume the majority will be women of reproductive age. Thus the indicator would still be a validated proxy for the likelihood of micronutrient adequacy for the majority of participants captured, while still capturing the consumption of a diverse diet for the remainder. This indicator is linked to – IR.7: increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets in the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The LOA value is the same as the final year's value, i.e., the percent of participants whose diets show minimally acceptable diversity at the end of the activity.

UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Age: <19, 19+ years
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.3-10	

DATA SOURCE: Activity records, monitoring forms, checklist, or questionnaire	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity female participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring, Participatory-based survey
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is the value before implementation.

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Age.

Overall

1. Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity
2. Numerator: Number of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity
3. Denominator: Number of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities

By Age

4. Percent of female participants less than 19 years of age of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities less than 19 years of age consuming a diet of minimum diversity
5. Numerator: Number of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities less than 19 years of age consuming a diet of minimum diversity
6. Denominator: Total number of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities less than 19 years of age
7. Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities 19 years of age and older consuming a diet of minimum diversity
8. Numerator: Number of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities 19 years of age and older consuming a diet of minimum diversity
9. Denominator: Total number of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities 19 years of age and older
10. Disaggregates not available - Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity
11. Disaggregates not available - Numerator: Number of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity

Note: In addition to reporting the percent value, an accurate count of the number of female participants of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities is necessary to allow a weighted average percent to be calculated across activities.
FURTHER GUIDANCE
• 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

PM07. INDICATOR: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ANY ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY LEVEL NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:

This indicator captures the children reached from birth to 23 months and a separate standard indicator will count the number of pregnant women reached by United States Government (USG)-supported programs (PM03 (80, HL.9-3)). Children are counted as reached if their mother/caregiver participated in the community-level nutrition program.

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 (SBC) 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 an activity provides counseling on complementary feeding to a caretaker, then the child should be counted as reached.
- Children reached by community-level nutrition interventions 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** interventions focused on key maternal and infant and young child nutrition practices.
- Common strategies to deliver community-level interventions include home visits by community health workers (CHWs) or volunteers, Care Groups/Mothers' Support Groups, Husbands' Groups (École des Maris), Farmer Nutrition Schools, and Positive Deviance/Hearth for malnourished children. However other approaches designed to

influence social and behavior change with repeated contacts can also be counted. IP is encouraged to briefly describe the approach in the PIRS.

- 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 (i.e. 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, radio, or community video should not be counted under this indicator. However, activities should still use community media interventions like dramas to reinforce SBC messages.

There are three nutrition PPR indicators (PM02 (57, HL 9.1), PM07 (79, HL 9.2), PM03 (80, HL 9.3)) that seek to measure children, pregnant women, and/or caretakers reached, as well as the types of interventions received. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical 1,000 day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

The 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday are the most critical period to ensure optimum physical and cognitive development. Good coverage of nutrition interventions targeting children under two years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths.

This indicator measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014-2025) and is linked to Intermediate Result (IR) 8 (Increased use of nutrition-specific services) under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call Annual Reports; Feed the Future Progress Reports; International Food Assistance Report; Feed the Future and Global Health annual Portfolio Reviews.

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 activity develops and maintains a database. If the activity 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	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, registration/attendance records, health cards, government health information systems	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9-2	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants in community level nutrition interventions
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex. **Overall** 1. Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs **By Sex** 2. Number of male children under 2 (0-23 months old) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs 3. Number of female children under 2 (0-23 months old) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs 4. Disaggregates not available	

Note: Sex disaggregates are required and should be calculated using available activity or government health information system data on actual services provided. If data on sex disaggregates are not available (i.e. not collected by the government system), this should be noted in the indicator narrative and population estimates can be used (only when program or government system data are not available).
FURTHER GUIDANCE
• N/A

PM24. INDICATOR: Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES 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 BHA 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).

How to count the number of live births receiving at least 4 ANC visits:

- 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 activity MCHN participants during the current reporting year that received four ANC visits during pregnancy. To effectively promote ANC activity 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 activity staff can record information about an ANC visit that took place since the previous 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 activity outcomes.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: The LOA value is the sum of the annual values.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** None.
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, distribution records, health cards	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity MCHN participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value may be zero or value before implementation, if available
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the following values: **Overall** 1. Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	
FURTHER GUIDANCE	
• N/A	

PM26. INDICATOR: Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES WITH A MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION COMPONENT

DEFINITION:

Individuals: The indicator captures health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, policy makers, researchers, students, and non-health personnel (i.e. agriculture extension workers). This indicator does not include direct participants such as caretakers, parents, nor salaried activity 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 implementing partner 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.

How to count the number of individuals trained:

- 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. Sex disaggregates must sum to the total number of individuals receiving training.

A high level of capacity among caregivers and the workforce is needed in order to successfully implement nutrition programs. Improving nutrition is a key objective of BHA and is key to achieve the high level goal of ending preventable maternal and child deaths. Under-nutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths.

This indicator measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014-2025) and is linked to intermediate result (IR) 8 (Increased use of nutrition-specific services) under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call Annual Reports; Feed the Future Progress

Reports; International Food Assistance Report; Feed the Future and Global Health annual Portfolio Reviews.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: The LOA is the unique number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training at the end of the activity. Activity should maintain a training database as part of routine monitoring throughout the activity 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.	
UNIT: Number	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** *Note: Only disaggregates that are relevant to BHA activities have been adopted from Feed the Future Handbook.* Sex: Male, Female
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, attendance records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): HL.9-4	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity MCHN participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	
For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex. **Overall** 1. Total number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG supported programs **By Sex** 2. Total number of male individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG supported programs 3. Total number of female individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG supported programs	

4. Disaggregates not available
FURTHER GUIDANCE
● N/A

PM27. INDICATOR: Percent of referred acute malnutrition cases treated (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ACTIVITIES WORKING WITH CHILDREN UNDER FIVE (0-59 MONTHS) PROMOTING TREATMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the percent of referred cases of acute malnutrition that are treated.

Cases of acute malnutrition refer to the prevalence of all wasting, i.e. both moderate and severe wasting combined. Measures of moderate wasting are defined as a child 6-59 months with a MUAC of ≥11.5 - <12.5 cm or a child 0-59 months with a weight-for-height Z-score below -2 and ≥ -3. Measures of severe wasting are defined by a MUAC below 11.5 cm for children 6-59 months, a weight-for-height z-score below −3 for children 0-59 months, or the presence of bilateral pitting oedema.

All wasting may be detected with nutritional screenings using measures of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for children 6-59 months, weight-for-height Z-score (WHZ) for children 0-59 months, and/or a test for the presence of bilateral pitting oedema. The MUAC and WHZ measures and test for presence of bilateral pitting oedema should be used as independent criteria for referral to a treatment program. The nutritional screening involves routine measurement and comparison of the result with a child growth standard appropriate for that indicator. Nutrition screenings may be provided in community-based health campaigns or health facilities, including private, government or non-governmental organization health facilities.

Once detected, cases of acute malnutrition may be referred to therapeutic or supplementary feeding programs for treatment. To count the number of children who are referred for treatment, the referral may be verified using program or health facility records. Ideally, the record of the referral would indicate that a child was referred to an appropriate treatment program given the results of the nutritional screening. For instance, the record would show that a child with acute malnutrition was referred to a therapeutic feeding program according to ministry of health protocols/guidelines.

Screening, referral, admission and discharge should be conducted according to national guidelines.

To count the number of children treated for acute malnutrition, observe ministry of health or international standard protocols/guidelines and document the case against activity or health facility records of the referred children using a unique ID that is common to both partner and treatment provider information systems.

To report on the indicator, the (numerator) total number of referred cases of acute malnutrition that are treated is divided by the (denominator) total number of referred cases of acute malnutrition.

All referred and treated cases of acute malnutrition that occur in the reporting year should be counted, even if the same case of acute malnutrition is referred and treated multiple times in a year.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.	
UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, health facility records, feeding center records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Participating children, health facility personnel
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero.
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex.

Overall

1. Percent of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated
2. Numerator: Total number of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated
3. Denominator: Total number of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment

By sex

4. Percent of male children cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated
5. Numerator: Total number of male children cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated
6. Percent of female children cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated
7. Numerator: Total number of female children cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated
8. Disaggregates not available – Percent of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment

that are treated 9. Disaggregates not available – Numerator: Total number of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated
FURTHER GUIDANCE
• N/A

Gender and Youth

PM34. INDICATOR: Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female (R)

APPLICABLE FOR BHA RESILIENCE FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:
This indicator is used to measure women's inclusion in USG supported programs that provide access to productive economic opportunities. USG in this context refers only to BHA-supported activities.

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

USG-assisted programs include BHA-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 an intervention 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 interventions:

- VSLA
- Marketing Groups
- Cooperatives

The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number:

- Numerator = Number of female program participants
- Denominator = Total number of male and female participants in the program

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.

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

To calculate the overall percent:
The numerator is the number of unique females of any age who participated in at least one intervention during the reporting period. The denominator is the number of unique males and females who participated in at least one intervention during the reporting period. It is **incorrect** to sum the age disaggregates percentages for the overall percent.

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

The lack of access to productive economic resources is frequently cited as a major impediment to gender equality and women's empowerment, and is a particularly important factor in making women vulnerable to poverty. Ending extreme poverty, a goal outlined in the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy, the Sustainable Development Goals, and USAID's Vision to Ending Extreme Poverty, will only be achieved if women are economically empowered.

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 activity.
- Activities are strongly encouraged to maintain a database of individuals who participate in the activity's interventions that aim to increase participants' access to productive economic resources along with dates of participation. This will enable accurate annual and LOA percent and number.

UNIT:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
Percent	Age: 10-19; 20-29 years; 30+ yrs

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)
DATA SOURCE: Activity records, attendance records	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): GNDR-2	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Female participants of BHA activity
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Baseline is zero
REPORTING NOTES	

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Age.

Overall

1. Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are female
2. Numerator: Total number female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
3. Denominator: Total number of male and female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

By Age

10-19 years

4. Percent of participants 10-19 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are female
5. Numerator: Total number female participants 10-19 in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
6. Denominator: Total number of male and female participants 10-19 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

20-29 years

7. Percent of participants 20-29 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are female
8. Numerator: Total number female participants 20-29 in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
9. Denominator: Total number of male and female participants 20-29 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

30 years and over

10. Percent of participants over 30 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are female
11. Numerator: Total number female participants over 30 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
12. Denominator: Total number of male and female participants over 30 years of age in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

Disaggregates Not Available

13. Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are female
14. Numerator: Total number female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
15. Denominator: Total number of male and female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.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.

PM35. INDICATOR: Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) (R)

APPLICABLE FOR BHA RESILIENCE FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION:
Youth is a life stage when one transitions from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. The meaning of "youth" varies in different societies. The 10-29 age range is used for youth while keeping in mind the concept of "life stages," specifically 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 years as put forward in the USAID Youth in Development Policy. BHA activities will primarily cover working age youth ages 15-29. Partners may have different age range definitions for youth based on their specific country contexts.

The productive economic resources that are the focus of this indicator are physical assets, such as land, equipment, buildings and, livestock; and financial assets such as savings and credit; wage or self-employment; and income.

Programs include:

- value chain activities and market strengthening activities working with micro, small, and medium enterprises;
- financial inclusion programs that result in increased access to finance, including programs designed to help youth set up savings accounts
- workforce resilience programs **that have job placement activities**;
- programs that build or secure access to physical assets such as land redistribution or titling; and programs that provide assets such as livestock

This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business resilience services or agriculture, food security or nutrition training.

The unit of measure for this indicator is a percent expressed as a whole number. The numerator and denominator must also be reported as data points. It is **incorrect** to sum the sex disaggregates percentages for the overall percent.

BHA implementing partners have the option of reporting directly on this indicator using data that aligns with the indicator definition, or, to reduce IP burden, can use data from one of the two BHA performance indicators listed below:

From indicator *PM32* (TBD 23, *EG.4.2-7) Number of individuals participating in USG assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs*:

a. For the numerator, use the number of youth participants.
b. For the denominator, use the total number of participants. Do not include "disaggregates not available."

From indicator *PM31* (TBD 22, *EG.3.2-27) Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance:*

c. For the numerator, use the number of enterprises with all youth proprietors.
d. For the denominator, use the total number of enterprises. Do not include enterprises with a mix of youth (age 15-29) and adults (age 30+) or "disaggregates not available."

To avoid double counting, IPs that are reporting on more than one of the indicators listed above should use data from the indicator with the **largest number of participants in the denominator**.

Harnessing the energy, potential, and creativity of youth in developing countries is critical for sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty while reducing the risk of conflicts and extremism fueled by growing numbers of marginalized and frustrated youth [1]. To achieve the objectives of the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) and A Food-Secure 2030 vision, BHA seeks to support youth to channel their creativity and energy in productive and meaningful ways . This indicator will allow BHA to track progress toward increasing access to productive resources for Feed the Future program participants who are youth. Under the GFSS, this indicator is linked to CCIR 4: Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods.

[1] "Global Food Security Strategy FY 2017-2021," September 2016, accessed January 8, 2018, https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/USG_Global_Food_Security_Strategy_FY2017-21_0.pdf

HOW TO COUNT LOA:

- Activities are strongly encouraged to maintain a database of individuals who participate in the activity's interventions that aim to increase participants' access to productive economic resources along with dates of participation. This will enable accurate annual and LOA percent.
- 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 youth at the end of the activity.

UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** (+)

DATA SOURCE: Activity records. Data source depends on the data source for the indicator(s) used to quantify the youth indicator.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): YOUTH-3

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
WHO COLLECTS:	Implementing partners
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

For the IPTT, enter the Overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by Sex.

Overall

1. Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
2. Numerator: Number of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
3. Denominator: Number of participants in the activity

By Sex

4. Percent of male participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
5. Numerator: Number of male participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
6. Denominator: Number of male participants in the activity

7. Percent of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
8. Numerator: Number of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
9. Denominator: Number of female participants in the activity

10. Disaggregates not available – Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
11. Disaggregates not available – Numerator: Number of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
12. Disaggregates not available – Denominator: Number of participants in the activity

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf