



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



Feed the Future Indicator Handbook

March 2018

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GLOSSARY

- **BFS** = Bureau for Food Security
- **F** = Office of Foreign Assistance Resources at the Department of State
- **FAQ** = Frequently Asked Questions
- **FTF** = Feed the Future
- **FTFMS** = Feed the Future Monitoring System
- **GFSA** = Global Food Security Act
- **GFSS** = Global Food Security Strategy
- **HQ** = Headquarters
- **IM** = Implementing Mechanism (equivalent to a project or activity outside of USAID)
- **IRS** = Indicator Reference Sheet (the definition of an indicator)
- **M&E** = Monitoring and Evaluation
- **MEL** = Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning
- **OP** = Operational Plan (annual budget planning document done in FACTSInfo/NextGen)
- **OU** = Operating Unit (can be a USAID Bilateral Mission, Regional Mission, Headquarters Office, Country post team, regional post team, and/or Washington-based Feed the Future interagency bureaus and offices)
- **PIRS** = Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
- **PPR** = Performance Plan & Report (annual performance reporting document done in NextGen)
- **TA** = Technical Advisor
- **USAID** = United States Agency for International Development
- **ZOI** = Zone of Influence (targeted geographic area where we work)

LIST of INDICATORS & LOCATION of DEFINITION SHEETS

Indicator #	Indicator TITLE & Link to Definition Sheet	Page #
EG-c	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [ZOI-level]	27
EG-d *	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [National-level]	31
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EG-g	Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI-level]	42
EG-h	Depth of Poverty of the Poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]	45
EG.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]	48
EG.3-10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]	53
EG.3-e	Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("Ag GDP+") [National-level]	58
EG.3-f	Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]	60
EG.3-g	Employment in the agri-food system [National-level]	63
EG.3-h	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas [ZOI-level]	65
EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	70
EG.3.1-14	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]	71
EG.3.1-c	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [National-level]	73
EG.3.1-d	Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [Multi-level]	75
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level]	80
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	82
EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]	89
EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]	95
EG.3.2-26	Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level]	100

EG.3.2-27	<u>Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]</u>	105
EG.3.2-28	<u>Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance [IM-level]</u>	108
EG.3.2-29	<u>Number of organizations with increased performance improvement with USG assistance [IM-level]</u>	110
EG.3.2-a	<u>Proportion of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI-level]</u>	112
EG.3.3-10	<u>Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [IM-level]</u>	117
EG.4.2-7	<u>Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]</u>	120
EG.4.2-a	<u>Proportion of households participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [ZOI-level]</u>	122
EG.10.4-7	<u>Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]</u>	124
EG.10.4-8	<u>Number of people who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]</u>	126
ES.5-1	<u>Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [IM-level]</u>	128
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HL.8.2-a	<u>Percentage of households with access to a basic sanitation service [ZOI-level]</u>	134
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HL.9-i	<u>Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥-2) among children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]</u>	159
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GNDR-2	<u>Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]</u>	169
RESIL-1	<u>Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level]</u>	172
RESIL-a	<u>Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI-level]</u>	174
RESIL-b	<u>Index of social capital at the household level [ZOI-level]</u>	177
RESIL-c	<u>Proportion of households that believe local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses [ZOI-level]</u>	180
YOUTH-3	<u>Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]</u>	182
FTF Context-1	<u>Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [National-level]</u>	185
FTF Context-2 *	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator #2.3.2) [National-level]	[n/a]- SDG
FTF Context-3 *	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG indicator #2.3.1) [National-level]	[n/a]- SDG
FTF Context-4 *	Percentage of 15-29 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (SDG indicator #8.8.6) - [National-level]	[n/a]- SDG
FTF Context-5	<u>Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]</u>	187
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FTF Context-15 *	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator #2.4.1) [National-level]	[n/a]- SDG
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FTF Context-18 *	Prevalence of undernourishment (SDG indicator #2.1.1) [National-level]	[n/a]- SDG
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FTF Context-25	Average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]	227

* Marks those that are also a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator – see details on SDG linkage below

Introduction

The Feed the Future Indicator Handbook presents the set of performance management indicators for phase two of the U.S. Government’s (USG’s) Feed the Future initiative, guided by the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS). The set of indicators described in this Handbook are designed to measure progress against each result in the Feed the Future results framework

(Figure 1). This results framework and the indicators identified at each level of this logic model help us monitor the causal flow from outputs to project outcomes to population - or system-level - outcomes to impacts, and supports our ability to assess the plausible contribution of our actions to the achievement of our impact. We will use indicator results, including from custom indicators, and performance narratives collected initiative-wide to monitor progress and system change along the impact pathway reflected in the

Feed the Future results framework, to Feed the Future’s ultimate goal of sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition and poverty; and to support adaptive management, decision-making and resource allocation.

Country post teams, regional post teams, and Washington-based Feed the Future interagency bureaus and offices are all referred to as Operating Units (OUs), and are “housed” under each USG interagency partner that reports performance data for Feed the Future. OUs and their implementing partners (IPs) use the Feed the Future standard indicators, appropriate custom indicators, and performance narratives to manage, adapt and report on performance of individual implementing mechanisms (IMs)¹ and to monitor progress towards applicable

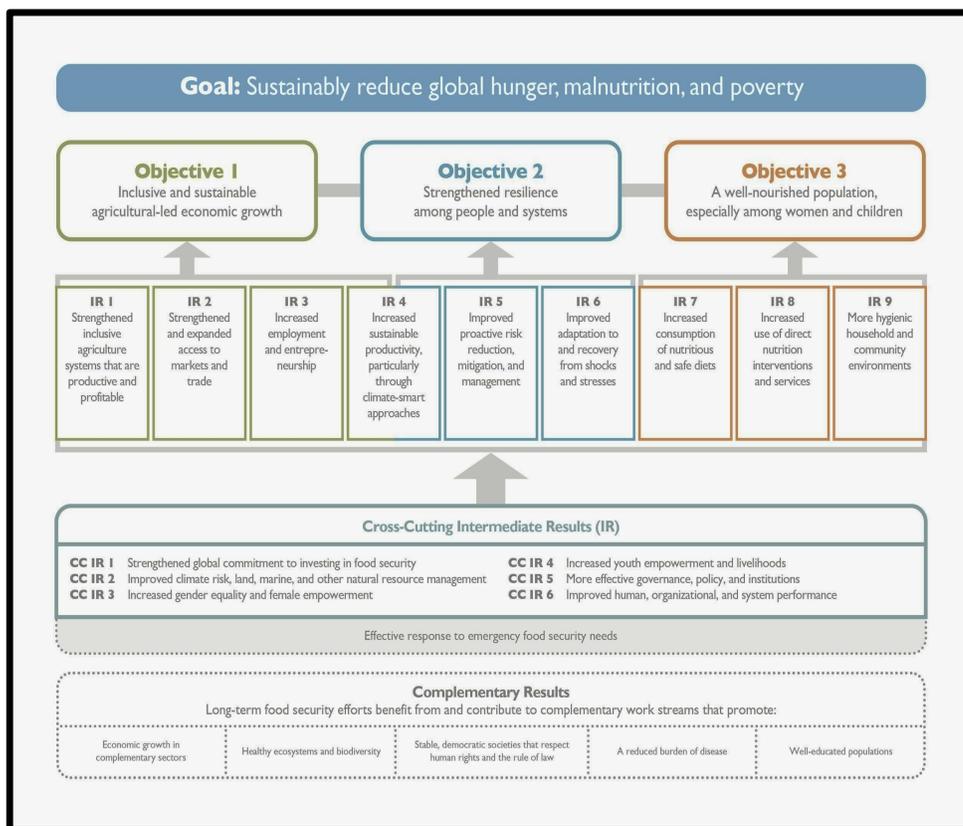


Figure 1. Feed the Future Results Framework

¹ An IM “is a means of implementing a project to achieve identified results, generally through the use of a legally binding relationship established between an executing agency (generally a U.S. Government agency like USAID or a host government agency) and an implementing entity (contractor, grantee, host government entity, public international organization, etc.) to carry out programs with U.S. Government funding. Examples of implementing mechanisms include contracts, cooperative agreements, grants, interagency agreements, bilateral project agreements, fixed amount reimbursement and performance agreements and cash transfers to host country governments, public-private partnerships, Development Credit Authority (DCA) agreements, and Development Innovation Venture (DIV) awards.” USAID Automated Directive System Chapter 201, Program Cycle Operational Policy, September 2016, page 142. See <https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/201>, accessed 2/22/18.

outcomes and impacts in country- and IM-specific impact pathways and logic models. In addition, OUs and IPs use impact and performance evaluations to complement the monitoring tools above as a vital component of the Feed the Future Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework. Evaluation is not discussed in this handbook.

At the goal level, we will measure hunger, malnutrition, and poverty among the population in Feed the Future target countries and in the Zone of Influence (ZOI). The ZOI is the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. In addition to tracking at the ZOI level, tracking goal level indicators at the national level helps capture our contributions to system-level change and better support partner countries in their attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). At lower levels of the results framework, indicators measure results at the national or ZOI population level, agriculture and food system level, and among project participants. Appendix 1 shows how the indicators are organized under the Feed the Future results framework.

Feed the Future phase two indicators

The Feed the Future phase two indicators include two categories of indicators: standard performance indicators and standard context indicators.

Standard performance indicators

Standard performance indicators measure results for which OUs are held accountable and against which annual or multi-year targets are set.

All standard performance indicators are required-as-applicable (RAA) to ensure consistency of reporting and meaningful aggregation of results. The impact indicators of the goal and three objectives of the Feed the Future Results Framework are applicable to and thus required for all Feed the Future target country OUs. In addition, all OUs receiving Feed the Future funding are required to report on all indicators at the intermediate result (IR) or cross-cutting intermediate result (CCIR) level to which a Feed the Future-funded project² contributes results. In other words, if an OU expects a project to generate results that are measured by the indicator, the OU must establish a baseline, set targets, and report results for the indicator. (See Appendix 1 to identify which indicators are associated with the Feed the Future goal, objectives, IRs and CCIRs).

The standard performance indicators fall into three categories, based on the level at which data for the indicator are collected: (1) Implementing Mechanism (IM), (2) Zone of Influence (ZOI), and (3) National. (See Table 1 below.)

Indicators for Regional and Global Projects

While some standard performance indicators are relevant to **regional** and **global** Washington-based investments and should be adopted as appropriate, many are not. Given the unique nature of regional and global investments, as outlined in the forthcoming Feed the Future regional guidance, these IMs should be monitored using primarily custom indicators tailored to

² The term “project” is used broadly in this document, and includes what is called an “activity” in USAID.

each OU's and IM's specific theory of change as articulated through a logic model, and therefore a set of standard regional indicators will not be developed at this time. The USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS) can assist regional and Washington-based OUs in the development of logic models and identification of indicators as needed. If multiple OUs identify similar custom indicators, these may become standard indicators in future versions of this Handbook.

Implementing Mechanism-level Indicators. These 27 indicators monitor progress and results of specific IMs and represent results among the people and organizations who participate in the project's interventions. IM-level indicators are collected by IPs and reported annually across all Feed the Future countries regardless of status. OUs should assign them to all IMs that are expected to produce results measured by that indicator. All IM-level indicators should only report results achieved in that reporting year; they are not reported cumulatively.

ZOI-level Indicators. There are 20 indicators that measure conditions among the population in the ZOI, collected in target countries through a population-based survey. These are reported at baseline and through interim surveys every three years thereafter. Ten of these indicators measure impacts (and an outcome in one case) at the goal or strategic objective levels, and thus are required for target countries because country plans require inclusion of all three objectives. The remaining 10 are RAA, required for target countries only if programming is relevant to the indicator. Aligned countries that choose to define a ZOI are encouraged to monitor, set targets, and report on all relevant ZOI-level indicators.

ZOI indicators are also collected in resilience focus areas subject to recurrent humanitarian crisis³, and by USAID's Office of Food for Peace in development food security activity programming areas⁴. Both of these geographic areas might overlap in part or in whole with the target or aligned country ZOI, but a disaggregation of these areas is needed for other management purposes.

National Indicators. There are six indicators that represent national-level conditions. Four are applicable to target countries, and two are applicable for all Feed the Future countries. See Table 1. The four that are applicable only to target countries are only reported when data are available from primary or secondary data sources. OUs are not required to directly fund data collection for national-level indicators, however, investment in strengthening national data systems capacity to collect timely and quality data is encouraged to support the country's capacity to make informed policy, investment, and programmatic decisions.

Three national-level indicators are goal-level indicators of hunger, stunting, and poverty, and are required for all target countries. These three are also Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, against which countries set targets and monitor progress. Feed the Future is designed to support countries in the achievement of their goals, and our targets for these indicators will be the same as the countries' SDG targets. Also required for target countries is

³ In 2019, the countries with resilience to recurrent crisis areas will be Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, S. Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

⁴ In 2018, Food for Peace development programs are implemented in the resilience zones in Ethiopia, Niger, Mali, and Uganda; and in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Haiti, Malawi, Madagascar, Nepal and Zimbabwe.

the value added in the agriculture and food system indicator. The employment indicator, however, is RAA. Both indicators will be computed by the BFS and provided to the target country OUs.

The final national-level indicator – *exports of targeted commodities*, and one multi-level indicator - *milestones of improved institutional architecture*, are RAA for all Feed the Future countries, and, if applicable, should be reported by Feed the Future OUs annually.

Linkage to the SDG Indicators. As referenced above, we have included several SDG indicators in the Feed the Future phase two set of indicators. An SDG indicator is defined as Tier one (“Tier I”) if a definition exists and data for the indicator are available. Tier II indicators have been defined, but data for them are not yet widely available. Tier III indicators still need to be defined. All of our goal level SDG indicators are Tier I, while the context SDG indicators are a mix of Tier I and Tier III. The metadata, i.e. PIRS, for Tier I and Tier II SDG indicators are available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

Table 1: Feed the Future Performance Indicators by Level: Zone of Influence, National, and Implementing Mechanism (54 total Performance Indicators)

<p>Zone of Influence (20 of 54 indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EG-c Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP ● EG-e Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ● EG-g Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index ● EG-h Depth of Poverty of the Poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line ● EG.3-f Abbreviated Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index ● EG.3-h Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas ● EG.3.2-a Proportion of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies ● EG.4.2-a Proportion of households participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs ● HL.8.2-a Percentage of households with access to a basic sanitation service ● HL.8.2-b Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members ● HL.9-a Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) ● HL.9-b Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) ● HL.9-d Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age ● HL.9-i Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0-59 months) ● HL.9.1-a Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet ● HL.9.1-b Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age ● HL.9.1-d Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ● RESIL-a Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index ● RESIL-b Index of social capital at the household level ● RESIL-c Proportion of households that believe local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses
<p>National (6 of 54 indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EG-d Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP ● EG-f Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ● EG.3-e Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system (“Ag GDP+”) ● EG.3-g Employment in the agri-food system ● EG.3.1-c Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level ● HL.9-h Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months)

Multi-level (1 of 54 indicators)

- EG.3.1-d Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support

Implementing Mechanism (27 of 54 indicators)

- EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs
- EG.3-10,11,12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance
- EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance
- EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition
- EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training
- EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance
- EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance
- EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance
- EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance
- EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance
- 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
- EG.3.2-29 Number of organizations with increased performance improvement with USG assistance
- EG.3.3-10 Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity
- EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance
- EG.10.4-7 Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance
- EG.10.4-8 Number of people who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance
- ES.5-1 Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets
- HL.8.2-2 Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance
- HL.8.2-5 Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members
- HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
- HL.9-2 Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs
- HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
- HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs
- HL.9-15 Percent of participants of community-level nutrition interventions who practice promoted infant and young child feeding behaviors
- GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
- RESIL-1 Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented or institutionalized with USG assistance
- YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)

Standard context indicators

Standard context indicators provide information that helps to interpret performance results. They are only required for target countries, but aligned countries are also encouraged to track the population-level impact and outcome context indicators. Target country OUs are not held accountable for changes in these indicators and no targets are set for context indicators. Data should be reported as they become available from primary or secondary data sources; OUs are not required to collect primary data for context indicators. Context indicators will be used in standard processes like annual portfolio reviews and to interpret changes in the population-based survey data captured at the national or ZOI level.

There are 25 standard context indicators. They are measured at the global (one indicator), national (17 indicators), ZOI (five indicators) and resilience area/national (two indicators) levels. USAID's Bureau for Food Security will track the global food security and nutrition official development assistance funding and ZOI-level agro-ecological indicators; all target countries should track the national- and remaining ZOI-level context indicators and report on them when data are available from primary or secondary data sources.

Two context indicators - of humanitarian need and assistance - are compiled by BFS and tracked by OUs in selected countries with areas and populations subject to recurrent humanitarian crisis, at the resilience zone level if data are available, otherwise at the national level. See Table 2.

Table 2: Feed the Future **Context** Indicators by Level: Global, National, Zone of Influence, and Resilience to Recurrent Crisis areas (25 total Context Indicators)

National (17 of 25 indicators)

- FTF Context-1 Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index
- FTF Context-2 ** Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator #2.3.2)
- FTF Context-3 ** Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG indicator #2.3.1)
- FTF Context-4 * Percentage of 15-29 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (SDG indicator #8.8.6)
- FTF Context-5 Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months)
- FTF Context-6 Depth of Poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line
- FTF Context-10 Risk to well-being as a percent of GDP
- FTF Context-11 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities
- FTF Context-15 ** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator #2.4.1)
- FTF Context-16 Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0-59 months)
- FTF Context-17 Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age
- FTF Context-18 * Prevalence of undernourishment (SDG indicator #2.1.1)
- FTF Context-19 Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet
- FTF Context-20 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age
- FTF Context-21 Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity
- FTF Context-23 Share of agriculture in total government expenditure (%)
- FTF Context-24 Proportion of total adult rural population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure

<p>Zone of Influence (5 of 25 indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FTF Context-9 Prevalence of people who are 'Near-Poor', living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the \$1.90 2011 PPP poverty line ● FTF Context-12 Average Standard Precipitation Index score during the main growing season ● FTF Context-13 Average deviation from 10-year average NDVI during the main growing season ● FTF Context-14 Total number of heat stress days above 30 °C during the main growing season ● FTF Context-25 Average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index 	<p>Recurrent crisis areas (if data not available, National) (2 of 25 indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FTF Context-7 U.S. government humanitarian assistance spending in areas/populations subject to recurrent crises ● FTF Context-8 Number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance in areas/populations subject to recurrent crises 	<p>Global (1 of 25 indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FTF Context-22 Food security and nutrition funding as reported to the OECD DAC
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* Indicates an SDG indicator in TIER I status, i.e. a definition exists and data for the indicator are available;

** Indicates an SDG indicator in TIER III status, i.e. definition is still being defined.

Custom Indicators

Feed the Future's standard performance indicators are designed to capture key steps in the theory of change as reflected in the Feed the Future results framework, with an emphasis on outcome and impact indicators. However, each OU should have its own prospectively designed and continuously updated detailed logic model that clearly articulates how its activities lead to the desired outputs, outcomes, and impacts. It is unlikely that the set of standard Feed the Future performance indicators will be sufficient to monitor progress along that logic model, and to support learning and adaptation at an OU or IM level; therefore, custom indicators should be used.

Custom indicators and custom disaggregates under standard indicators will likely be needed to capture key steps in the OU's context- and intervention-specific logic model, although each step does not necessarily require an associated indicator. OUs and their partners can develop new custom indicators. They should also consider using ZOI-level indicators or proxies for those indicators as custom indicators to monitor key outcomes and impacts among project participants. For example, a poverty assessment tool based on population-based poverty data could be used to quantify a proxy indicator for poverty prevalence for IMs that are aiming to reduce poverty among participants. This can strengthen the plausible association between results among participants and changes measured at the ZOI level. Finally, OUs and IPs could use archived indicators from Feed the Future phase one; these indicators are listed in Appendix 2 for reference, and their definitions can be found in the old publication of the July 2016 version of the Handbook (<https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions>). The forthcoming guidance on monitoring for inclusive market system development will also contain a list of suggested custom indicators for market system facilitation activities.

Data sources for ZOI indicators

Data for the ZOI population-based indicators may come from two sources. The preferred source is primary data collected via a representative population-based survey conducted in the ZOI⁵ using the [Feed the Future ZOI Survey Guidance and Survey Methods Toolkit](#),⁶ hence collecting data for all applicable ZOI indicators in a single survey instrument. Secondary data can also be used, if the data were collected within the previous two years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. See the [ZOI Survey Guidance](#)⁷ for additional detail on sources of ZOI indicator data and data collection approaches. ZOI indicator reference sheets in this Handbook also identify acceptable sources of secondary data for each indicator.

IM indicators

IM indicator universe is project participants

IM-level indicators measure results obtained with *participants*, defined as individuals, enterprises, organizations, and other entities that participate in Feed the Future projects, including those reached directly, those reached as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy, and those participating in the markets we strengthen.^{8 9} An individual or entity is a participant if she/he/it comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided or facilitated by the project. The intervention or set of interventions needs to be significant. An intervention is significant if one can reasonably expect, and hold OUs and IPs responsible, for achieving measurable progress toward changes in behaviors or other outcomes for individuals or entities receiving or accessing the goods or services provided by the intervention. As an example, 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 projects are considered to have received a significant intervention, and therefore are considered participants of market strengthening projects. However, if a person or entity is merely contacted or touched by a project or activity through attendance at a meeting or gathering, she/he/it should not be considered a participant.

IPs must consider as participants and report results for the producers who directly interact with the firms assisted by the project (e.g. the producers who are customers of an assisted agro-

⁵ USAID's Office of Food for Peace development food security activity programming areas may or may not overlap in part or in whole with the target or aligned country ZOI.

⁶ See <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>.

⁷ See <https://feedthefuture.gov/lp/guidance-and-tools-global-food-security-programs>

⁸ The definition of the universe covered by IM-level indicators has not fundamentally changed from Feed the Future phase one. We changed from using the term project "direct beneficiaries" to using the term project "participants" to describe the universe captured by IM-level indicators to better align with market system-based approaches. The revised terminology also more clearly communicates that those with whom we work are active participants in their country's development journey, to their own and others' benefit.

⁹ The exception are IM indicators that count results directly achieved by the project, e.g. *EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance*, rather than results achieved with project participants.

dealer, the producers from whom an assisted trader or aggregator buys). IPs are not required to monitor and report on customers or suppliers who are not producers (e.g. other types of customers of assisted market actors that do not buy from or sell directly to producers). We direct IPs to take this approach in order to reduce their reporting burden in the already-challenging market system facilitation project monitoring context. However, we still want to capture information on the group - *producers* - that is critical to reach and about which we are most concerned on our likely pathways to impact. We recognize that allowing for the exclusion of other types of customers and suppliers from our reporting may underestimate our total impact.

In cases where projects work with multiple individuals in a household, IM indicators only measure results for the participants in the household, not all of the members of the household. The only exception is in the case of sanitation services and family-sized rations, where all members of the household receiving the sanitation facility or ration are considered project participants.

Participants who train other participants

Individuals who are trained by an IM as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy (e.g., cascade training) should be counted as participants of the activity—the capacity strengthening is key for sustainability and an important outcome in its own right. As these participants then go on to deliver services directly to individuals, or to train others to deliver services, the individuals who receive the services or training delivered by the original participants should also be considered participants (with the exception of the non-producer customers or suppliers in the market system strengthening project context mentioned above).

Counting individuals who participate in more than one Feed the Future project

Individuals can benefit from more than one intervention under a Feed the Future project. For example, a producer who is purchasing inputs from an assisted firm may also be participating in community-level nutrition interventions implemented by an integrated agriculture-nutrition project. We expect IPs to track or estimate the number of individual participants across different interventions within their own project and to report numbers of participants under relevant indicators, not number of contacts with the project. Where multiple Feed the Future projects are reaching and reporting on the same population, OUs reporting aggregated OU-level results should track and/or estimate the extent of double-counting, and adjust the OU total prior to reporting.

We do not at this time have any recommended tools or approaches to eliminate double-counting of participants, other than that described in the *HL.9-1 children under five reached by nutrition-specific interventions* indicator PIRS. However, where an OU has activities that are targeting the same population, we would expect that they are co-locating and coordinating across work plans, and that there should be a good sense on the ground of the extent of overlap of participants, in part because it should be deliberate and planned for in the logic model.

Where IMs from more than one OU are targeting the same population, e.g. where a bilateral OU is funding a centrally-managed project to work with bilateral OU's project, the bilateral OU

could coordinate with the central OU and agree that the bilateral project will be responsible for collecting data and reporting on all of the farm-level indicators or disaggregates, and that the centrally-managed IM will restrict its reporting only on outputs and outcomes among actors with whom they work directly.

Indirect beneficiaries

Spontaneous 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 extend knowledge to others as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy are not considered participants and should not be included under IM-level indicators. This is because IM-level indicators do not measure results among the indirect beneficiaries of our activities. An indirect beneficiary is someone who does not have direct contact or interaction with the project or the actors whom the project is supporting, but still benefits. This includes the population that uses a new road constructed by the project, neighbors who see the results of the improved technologies applied by direct participants and decide to apply the technology themselves, or individuals who are only lightly touched by a project intervention, such as someone who hears a project-supported radio message but receives no training or counseling nor has any further interaction with the project or project-supported actors.

Accurate tracking of indirect beneficiaries is challenging by nature, despite the fact that spillover is a core component of the Feed the Future theory of change. In general, spillover is captured in Feed the Future through measuring changes in ZOI population-level indicators (e.g. Proportion of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies) and through performance and impact evaluations. We also encourage the use of custom indicators to track changes specific to the project's theory of change that go beyond direct participants. This may include using innovative primary or secondary data sources or methods.

Measuring results of market system strengthening projects

Feed the Future, guided by the GFSS, places strong emphasis on inclusive and sustainable market system development to achieve its goal of sustainably reducing poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. Inclusive and sustainable market system development approaches work to improve three key components: a core market, supporting functions, and the formal and informal rules governing interactions. These facilitative approaches aim to address the underlying causes of poor performance in specific markets that matter to people living in poverty in order to create lasting changes that have a large-scale impact.

Inclusive and sustainable market system development presents challenges in monitoring for scale and breadth of impact. Oftentimes the producer we are aiming to assist (e.g. a smallholder farmer) is not the actor with whom we work directly (e.g. a manufacturer), although both are considered project participants. Rules of the market system are governed by the relationships and incentives of market players, and are dynamic, complex, and hard to quantify. Feed the Future indicators described in this handbook capture some of the outcomes

of market system development. However, understanding the process of systemic change (the “how” to the “what”) is also critical to our learning and will require use of custom indicators.

As a result, Feed the Future is promoting a multi-pronged approach to monitor market systems change that provides the space and tools necessary to measure progress.

- We promote mixed methods monitoring to measure market system changes to accommodate the size, complexity, and context of the market system. To better understand the depth and scale of impact due to facilitated interventions in the market systems, programs are encouraged to look at qualitative methods, such as system mapping, outcome harvesting, and most significant change stories.
- The new set of indicators better reflects the results of some aspects of market systems development work. This includes a heavier focus on national-level indicators as well as other indicators that can help show the impact of some of the facets of a stronger market system.
- Adding custom indicators and indicator disaggregates will be necessary to track the specific results sought in a project’s theory of change. This is especially important since all projects should be designed to strengthen markets, and the set of standard indicators presented in this Handbook only capture a portion of the changes seen in a market system. BFS and the interagency are working on developing essential guidance and examples that will assist missions to measure market systems changes. This guidance will be made available later in the year.

Collecting indicator data on producer participants of market system strengthening projects

Monitoring results for producer participants reached through market-strengthening projects can be particularly challenging. This is because IPs typically use a facilitative approach, where products and services are delivered to producers by assisted private sector firms. The firms are the logical source of information about the producers to whom they sell and from whom they purchase, but they may not have comprehensive customer or supplier lists or may not want to share the information. Building a loyal customer and supplier base, which is a profitability strategy promoted by many value chain activities, is greatly facilitated if a list of customers and suppliers is available. So helping assisted firms to set up and maintain such lists has both programmatic and M&E benefits and is encouraged. Data provision by assisted firms can be facilitated by entering into written agreements that include reporting and non-disclosure requirements¹⁰ and by helping assisted firms understand the business case for collecting the information.

Measuring results among producer participants should be more straightforward if the market-strengthening project is also facilitating extension strategies, e.g. assisting agro-dealer agents, who need to know where their customers live and farm. Extension and other customer

¹⁰ Nondisclosure agreements must allow access to the data for USG-funded performance and impact evaluations.

outreach approaches are important to reinforce advice provided by the agro-dealer to her/his customers, or to provide the repeated contacts with smallholder producers needed for them to successfully apply the improved technologies and management practices promoted by the activity.

If collecting the data from assisted firms required for some indicators is not possible, IPs should consider the concept of a "market shed"¹¹ or "catchment area" to identify the geographic area that defines the population to be reached by the market being strengthened, and then conduct a survey among that population of producers who are participating in the market, and thus would be considered project participants. For example, a project is encouraging agro-dealers to use community agents to bring fertilizers closer to the target population and thus expanding the market shed of these fertilizer suppliers. The project could define the geographic area as the expanded market to be reached over time, and use surveys to collect baseline and annual data for applicable producer-level indicators from the population in that geographic area.

Indicator Disaggregates

Reporting of disaggregates is required for all indicators. Targets should be set for IM-level indicators at the overall indicator and the disaggregate level. Targets are not required for the ZOI-level indicator disaggregates; they are only required at the overall indicator level.

Geospatial data

Geospatial data that identify the location of our activities are extremely useful for performance analysis, particularly for examining where results are or are not achieved, whether environmental or climatic factors are affecting performance, and how activity results compare to impact-level results in the ZOI. Use of custom location disaggregates allow OUs and IPs to understand the spatial distribution of indicator results. In addition, IPs are required to track and enter geocodes or geospatial coordinates for their activities in the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS). The location data component of FTFMS has greatly improved from previous years, in that it now allows for entry of location data down to the more-granular Admin 5 level, as well as lat/long coordinates, the ability to "bulk upload" several location data points at once through use of a standard template, and the ability to export all location data in machine-readable form for ease of pulling into a mapping platform, such as ArcGIS Online ("AGOL"), etc. Trainings on data entry and use of these new location features will be provided.

The Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS)

The Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) is part of an interagency effort to consolidate USG reporting on Feed the Future projects. FTFMS indicator data and performance narratives are the official results for Feed the Future. They provide the foundation for public documents

¹¹ See, for example, <http://harvestchoice.org/labs/market-sheds>

like the Feed the Future Progress Report and they inform decisions on future programming, policy planning, and budget allocations. Eleven USG agencies partner on food security efforts for Feed the Future and six of those agencies have historically contributed data to FTFMS, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), Peace Corps, the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF), and the Department of Treasury, which manages our USG contributions to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Starting in 2018, the Department of State and the Overseas Private Investment Corp (OPIC) will also contribute reporting into FTFMS.

Each USG partner agency has a different organizational structure, and therefore reports into FTFMS at varying levels. For example, USAID enters data into FTFMS at the activity level (via "Implementing Mechanisms" or "IMs"), while other agencies may report at the post, project, or global level.

As mentioned above, OUs and IPs should design and use custom indicators as a way to better capture progress toward objectives and outcomes that are not fully covered by the standard indicators. FTFMS allows for the uploading of documents that contain custom indicator information (e.g. baseline, targets, actuals), and OUs and IPs are strongly encouraged to do so. While archived indicators will continue to be included in FTFMS and can be assigned to IMs as custom indicators, other custom indicators cannot be programmed into FTFMS at this time. We are working to redesign FTFMS to more easily incorporate custom indicators and disaggregates in addition to the standard indicators, and any progress on this effort will be communicated.

Entering ZOI PBS indicator data in FTFMS

Feed the Future target countries, and possibly some aligned countries, have a focused geographic area, the ZOI, where the population-based survey is conducted to monitor ZOI indicators. Countries with populations subject to recurrent crisis and/or Food for Peace (FFP) development programming also have geographic areas in which programming is targeted and ZOI indicator data are collected, which may or may not overlap with the ZOI in target or aligned countries. FTFMS allows for data entry for each ZOI indicator under three programming areas: 1) Target (or aligned) country ZOI, 2) FFP development program area, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas. OUs or their M&E contractors should enter ZOI indicator values and population numbers under the appropriate area type.

Values for the ZOI indicators are entered into FTFMS by the OU or the OU's survey implementer under the mechanism titled "High Level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]", which is pre-programmed into FTFMS for each OU. In addition to entering the ZOI indicator values, the estimated total population and population by disaggregate categories must be entered for the relevant programming area. FTFMS sums across the disaggregate categories and calculates total population at the indicator level. For example, the prevalence of poverty indicator measures the percent of people in the ZOI with average per capita consumption under \$1.90/day. The relevant population numbers to enter are the estimated total population of individuals in each gendered household type. FTFMS will automatically calculate the total

population of individuals in the ZOI, FFP, or resilience programming area. In contrast, the prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger measures the percent of households, not individuals, so the relevant population numbers to enter are the estimated number of households of each gendered household type in the ZOI, FFP, or resilience programming area. Stunting, underweight, and wasting are all measured for children under 5. The relevant population numbers to enter are the estimated number of male and the estimated number of female children under 5 years of age in the ZOI, FFP, or resilience programming area. It is important that OUs ensure that information on the population in the ZOI, FFP, or resilience programming area under the different ZOI indicator disaggregates is provided by the survey implementer. Use of the mandatory [ZOI Survey Report Template](#)¹² will ensure that all required information is included in the report.

Note: Sometimes sample surveys are used to collect data for IM-level indicators, and in this case IPs must ensure that survey estimates are appropriately sample-weighted (weights are applied to “sample estimates” to generate “population estimates”) and, where necessary, extrapolated to the total participant level prior to entering the data into FTFMS under their specific IM (not under the “High Level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]” mechanism, which is only reserved for reporting on OU-level totals).

Entering national-level indicator data in FTFMS

As described above for ZOI population-based indicators, estimated population numbers are also required when entering national-level population-based performance and context indicators into FTFMS. In addition, OUs should include the source of the national-level data and the year the data were collected in an Indicator Comment. This information is needed because national-level data collected in a different year or with a different method from the ZOI data may not be comparable and differences between them must be interpreted with caution.

Transitioning to the Feed the Future phase two indicators¹³

Existing IMs that end on or before September 30, 2019 are not required to shift to the phase two indicators, although they are encouraged to adopt new indicators if feasible. Existing IMs that end after September 30, 2019 are required to adopt all applicable new indicators, working with their A/CORs and AO/CO to make the transition in accordance with their agreement or contract. New IMs (i.e. those awarded in late 2017 or later) are required to use all applicable new indicators.

IMs and OUs will be required to set FY19, FY20, and FY21 targets for the new indicators when FTFMS opens for FY18 results reporting in October 2018. IMs and OUs will be required to report FY19 results for the new indicators when FTFMS opens for FY19 results reporting in October 2019. If IMs or OUs have FY18 results to report for any of the new indicators in October 2018, they are highly encouraged to do so, as long of the results being reported fully align with the new indicator definitions. For indicators that are revised from phase one as

¹² See <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>.

¹³ USAID FFP has a different timeline for indicator transitioning and will communicate with implementing partners directly.

opposed to completely new, IMs or OUs should only report on one version of the indicator in any given year to avoid double-counting, and should only report on the revised indicator or disaggregate if reporting fully aligns with the definition.

If existing IMs adopting new outcome indicators can provide a baseline from existing data on old indicators, they should do so, entering the appropriate source year of the data from the old indicator as the baseline year for the new indicator. See Appendix 2 for a list of Feed the Future phase one indicators that could inform the baseline for Feed the Future phase two indicators. Otherwise, existing IMs adopting new outcome indicators can leave the baseline information blank.

Summary table of the transition:

Type / Age of Implementing Mechanism (IM)	What to do in FTFMS this year (Oct/Nov 2018)	What to do in FTFMS next year (Oct/Nov 2019)
<p>Already-awarded and operating IMs that end on or before September 30, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report results achieved during FY2018 on the current set of <u>old</u> (i.e. Feed the Future phase one) indicators Set targets for any remaining project years on the current set of <u>old</u> indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report results and set targets on the existing set of <u>old</u> indicators until the IM ends
<p>Already-awarded and operating IMs that end after September 30, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report results achieved during FY2018 on the current set of <u>old</u> indicators Report results achieved in FY2018 on any <u>new</u> (i.e. Feed the Future phase two) indicators <u>if</u> complete indicator definition is met Set targets for any remaining project years on the set of <u>new</u> FTF phase two indicators Set targets for any remaining project years on any <u>old</u> indicator on which the IM wishes to continue reporting (then delete remaining old indicators from FTFMS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report results achieved during FY2019 on the <u>new</u> set of FTF phase two indicators Set targets for remaining project years on the <u>new</u> set of FTF phase two indicators Report results and set targets on any continued reporting on any <u>old</u> indicator on which the IM wishes to continue reporting⁽¹⁾

<p>New activities that haven't ever reported on <u>old</u> indicators^(1, 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report results achieved during FY2018⁽²⁾ on the <u>new</u> set of indicators • Set targets set for out-years on <u>new</u> set of indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue reporting results and targets on the <u>new</u> set indicators
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(1) *Old indicators will still be available in FTFMS, but would be considered custom, if used.*

(2) *New activities or IMs, depending when they started, may not have results achieved during FY2018 to report on, but should still set targets for the out-years.*

Changes to the Feed the Future phase one indicators that will continue to be reported under Feed the Future phase two

See Appendix 2 for a list of changes and clarifications to Feed the Future phase one indicators that will continue to be reported on under phase two. Where changes to the indicator definitions are such that it is not appropriate to compare results reported under the phase one indicator to results reported under the phase two indicator, the phase two indicator has been assigned a new number, and the phase one indicator has been dropped.

Foreign Assistance Standard Indicator and Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Reporting (USAID only)

ZOI- and national-level indicators do not appear in the F Master List of PPR Indicators for selection by OUs, even though they follow a similar numbering scheme for consistency. OUs can include them in the PPR as custom indicators. These indicators are included in FTFMS, however, and Feed the Future target country OUs, and aligned country OUs if applicable, should report on all required and RAA ZOI- and national-level indicators under the mechanism titled “High-Level Indicators [COUNTRY NAME]”, available for each OU in FTFMS.

BFS and the Bureau for Global Health will assign IM-level indicators to the OUs in the PPR based on their programming and Mission objectives. OUs can opt out of reporting on these indicators in the PPR by providing a justification as to why the indicator is not applicable. OUs are encouraged to report on appropriate custom indicators in the PPR.

While indicators are reported at the IM-level in FTFMS, they are only reported at the aggregated OU-level in the PPR, i.e. the contributions of all activities’ results for an indicator summed up for an OU total. FTFMS provides a PPR report that does this aggregation automatically so that data can more easily be copied and pasted into the PPR. Note, however, that this aggregation simply adds up all results from contributing IMs for each indicator. It does

not remove any double-counting of results in cases where more than one IM is reporting results for the same participants. For example, if one IM is providing training in application of improved agronomic practices and a second is strengthening traders and aggregators, the same producers could be participating in both projects and being counted twice. OUs should adjust for any double-counting before entering the aggregated total for the indicator into their PPR.

Indicators and Measures Under Development

Several indicators and other measures were put into a “Placeholder” or “Under Development” category during the development of this new Handbook. Here are brief status updates on each of those:

Policy Matrix

A Country Policy Progress Indicator is under development to measure the progress a country has achieved in completing prioritized policy changes that will accelerate agriculture and food system growth and transformation. The measure will be based on empirical data detailed in the 12 Feed the Future target country policy matrices developed in concert with policy stakeholders in each country. The policy progress indicator value will be computed using data on the level of progress for each policy action reported in the policy matrix on an annual basis: *on hold, behind target, on target, or complete*. This policy progress indicator complements indicator “*EG.3.1-d Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [Multi-level]*”, which measures milestones toward an improved policy system. The two indicators will relate the performance of the policy system with actual policy changes, including both development and implementation of priority policies.

Resilient Systems

We are working with several stakeholders to conceptualize and identify indicators for different dimensions of a resilient agri-food system, particularly related to resilient markets, risk management, and ecological systems. We have added the World Bank indicator 'Risk to Well-Being' as a context indicator, and continue to work on identifying indicators for market system resilience and ecological systems resilience.

Capturing diplomatic efforts via narrative

Diplomatic efforts by the USG on food security are critical to the success of the initiative, even though executed and measured differently than traditional development activities.

We had originally proposed an indicator “*#New GFSS-21 Value of funding to support food security and nutrition committed through bi-, tri-, and multi-lateral partnerships in which the USG participates [IM or Partnership-level]*”, but have decided to drop that indicator as one not best-suited for capturing the nuances and complexities of our diplomatic work. Instead, we will collect results of our diplomatic efforts in narrative form, which will ensure the information is systematically and institutionally captured as part of the formal MEL system.

Specifically, our commitment to tracking results of global diplomatic work through other avenues will include a narrative overview on the work done by the State Department's Office of Global Food Security (S/GFS) and a dedicated section in the GFSS Implementation Report on the results the USG achieved during the previous year through global diplomatic efforts, similar to what was included in the 2017 Global Engagement Report <<https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/us-government-global-food-security-strategy-implementation-report-2017>> (see pp. 21-22 highlighting multilateral efforts).

We can build on this example to make sure that each year we are showcasing the vital contributions Feed the Future agencies and departments make in advancing the global agenda.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-c Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This GFSS goal-level indicator is one of the measures of the Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1) “End Poverty in all its forms everywhere”. Also called the *poverty headcount index*, it measures the proportion of the population that is counted as poor:

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i < z)$$

Where N is the number of people in the population, y_i is the per capita consumption (or income) of individual “i” in the population, and z is the poverty line. I is an indicator function equal to one if the expression in parentheses ($y_i < z$) is true and zero otherwise. So, if consumption of an individual is less than the poverty line, she/he is counted as poor, while if it is equal or above the poverty line, she/he is not counted as poor.

The applicable poverty line is **\$1.90 per person per day at 2011 PPP**, which is the current international extreme poverty line (the \$1.90 per person per day at 2011 PPP has replaced the \$1.25 at 2005 PPP in 2015). The indicator follows the World Bank PovCalNet methodology to measure poverty in individual countries in a way that is comparable across countries. See Ferreira et al. (2015)¹⁴ for more details on the current methodology and explanations on how the methodology was adjusted over time.

The indicator uses household-level consumption data from a ZOI representative household survey. Hence, while the indicator reports the percentage of people in the ZOI that are poor, data are actually not collected at the individual level. Instead, average daily consumption of a household is divided by the number of household members to come up with an average daily per capita consumption estimate for the household. In this approach, every household member is assumed to have an equal share of total consumption, regardless of age and potential economies of scale. In practice, the indicator is calculated by dividing the total sample-weighted number of people in poor households by the total sample-weighted number of people in all sample households with consumption data. The result is multiplied by 100 to get a percentage.

Consumption data are usually used instead of income data because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income, and because consumption is easier to recall and more stable over time than income, especially among agricultural households. Data are collected using the household consumption module of either the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) or the Feed the Future ZOI survey depending on the vehicle used to collect the population-based indicators. Through the survey, data on consumption are collected on food and non-food household items, whether purchased or produced by the household, durable goods use and replacement value, and housing costs and characteristics (for more details, see the Feed the Future ZOI survey consumption module from the core questionnaire (Reference: <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>). A consumption aggregate is calculated by summing all household consumption, valued in local currency after bringing them to a common recall period (as the relevant time frame varies between the different consumption categories). Durable goods are incorporated into the consumption aggregate by estimating a value of services that the household derives from the durable goods over the time period, as the appropriate measure of the consumption of these goods. Similarly, housing is included in the aggregate by estimating or imputing a rental value of the dwelling used by the household, whether it is owned, rented, or otherwise occupied. For more details on the calculation of the consumption aggregate, see (Reference: <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>).

Individual household average daily per capita consumption is compared to the international poverty line of \$1.90 2011 PPP to determine if a household is poor (consumption falls below the poverty line) or non-poor (consumption is equal to or above the poverty line). To do the comparison, the international poverty line must be converted to the country local currency unit (LCU) using the 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate. Using exchange rates based on PPP conversion factors (instead of market exchange rates) allows adjustment for price differences between countries, such that a dollar has the same purchasing power across countries. The 2011 PPP conversion

¹⁴ Ferreira, F., et al., A Global Count of the Extreme Poor in 2012: Data Issues, Methodology, and Initial Results, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper #7432, October 2015: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22854>

factors for Feed the Future target countries are presented in Table 1 below. These were obtained from the World Bank, World Development Indicators: <http://databank.worldbank.org>.

The \$1.90 poverty line converted to local currency using the 2011 PPP must then be converted to the local prices prevailing the year, and month if the country has experienced high inflation rates over the period, of the survey using the country's Consumer Price Index (CPI). The government official source for CPI data should be used.

To calculate the local currency equivalent to the \$1.90 poverty line at the prices prevailing during the year of the survey, the general formula is as follows:

$$PovLine\$1.90_LCU_t = 1.90 \times (PPP_{2011}) \times \left(\frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2011}} \right)$$

Where the subscript 't' refers to the year, or month and year as relevant, when the survey was conducted.

RATIONALE: This indicator is one of the measures for the goal of the Global Food Security Strategy to: "Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty". All three objectives and underlying intermediate results and cross-cutting intermediate results seek to contribute one way or the other to reduce poverty in the GFSS Zone of Influence. This indicator allows for comparison across countries and for tracking the number of poor in the population targeted by USG interventions. This indicator is one of the SDG 1 "End Poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicators and is linked to the Global Food Security Strategy Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Gendered household type: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity <u>or</u> an M&E contractor. Secondary data: M&E contractor or Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods) Secondary data: National poverty survey, if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Baseline data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and

	malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	A baseline is required.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began.
2. Enter the value of the prevalence of poverty at the \$1.90 2011 PPP threshold for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area).
3. Enter the value of the prevalence of poverty at the national poverty line. Document the national poverty line in ZOI survey year current LCU* in an indicator comment (provide value in LCU and the source/reference of the survey used by the host country government to calculate the national poverty line).
4. Enter the total population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only. FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.

For example, a Feed the Future phase two target country entering estimates from the Feed the Future ZOI baseline survey would enter:

1. Year of field data collection in Target Country ZOI
2. Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI
3. Percent of people living on less than the national poverty line in Target Country ZOI

4. Percent of people in M&F households living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI
5. Percent of people in M&F households living on less than the national poverty line in Target Country ZOI
6. Total population in M&F households in the Target Country ZOI

7. Percent of people in FNM households living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI
8. Percent of people in FNM households living on less than the national poverty line in Target Country ZOI
9. Total population in FNM households in the Target Country ZOI

10. Percent of people in MNF households living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI
11. Percent of people in MNF households living on less than the national poverty line in Target Country ZOI
12. Total population in MNF households in the Target Country ZOI

13. Percent of people in CNA households living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI
14. Percent of people in CNA households living on less than the national poverty line in Target Country ZOI
15. Total population in CNA households in the Target Country ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

* To inflate/deflate the national poverty line to the ZOI survey year, multiply the value by the CPI ratio as follows:

$$PovLine_{t2} = PovLine_{t1} \times \frac{CPI_{t2}}{CPI_{t1}}$$

Where $t1$ is the year of the survey used by the host country government to calculate the national poverty line and $t2$ is the ZOI survey year.

Table 1: PPP 2011 Conversion Factor, Private Consumption

(LCU per international \$)

GFSS Target Countries	PPP 2011
Bangladesh	24.849
Ethiopia	5.439
Ghana	0.788
Guatemala	3.873
Honduras	10.080
Kenya	35.430
Mali	221.868
Nigeria	79.531
Niger	228.753
Nepal	25.759
Senegal	246.107
Uganda	946.890

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, Updated 11/15/2017

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-d Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [National-level]

DEFINITION:

This GFSS goal-level indicator is one of the measures of the Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1) “End poverty in all its form everywhere”. Also called the *poverty headcount index*, it measures the proportion of the population that is counted as poor:

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i < z)$$

Where N is the number of people in the population, y_i is the per capita consumption (or income) of individual “ i ” in the population, and z is the poverty line. I is an indicator function equal to one if the expression in parentheses ($y_i < z$) is true and zero otherwise. So, if consumption of an individual is less than the poverty line, she/he is counted as poor, while if it is equal or above the poverty line, she/he is not counted as poor.

The applicable poverty line is **\$1.90 per person per day at 2011 PPP**, which is the current international extreme poverty line (the \$1.90 per person per day at 2011 PPP has replaced the \$1.25 at 2005 PPP in 2015). The indicator follows the World Bank PovCalNet methodology to measure poverty in individual countries in a way that is comparable across countries. See Ferreira et al. (2015)¹⁵ for more details on the current methodology and explanations on how the methodology was adjusted over time.

The indicator uses household-level consumption data from a nationally representative household survey. Hence, while the indicator reports the percentage of people in the country that are poor, data are actually not collected at the individual level. Instead, average daily consumption of a household is divided by the number of household members to come up with an average daily ‘per capita’ consumption estimate for the household. In this approach, every household member is assumed to have an equal share of total consumption, regardless of age and potential economies of scale. In practice, the indicator is calculated by dividing the total sample-weighted number of people in poor households by the total sample-weighted number of people in all sample households with consumption data. The result is multiplied by 100 to get a percentage.

Consumption data are usually used instead of income data because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income, and because consumption is easier to recall and more stable over time than income, especially among agricultural households. Data are collected using the household consumption module of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) or another nationally representative household survey with a complete household consumption module. A consumption aggregate is calculated by summing all household consumption, valued in local currency, after bringing them to a common recall period (as the relevant time frame varies between the different consumption good categories). For more details on the calculation of the consumption aggregate, see here: <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>.

Individual household average daily per capita consumption is compared to the international poverty line of \$1.90 2011 PPP to determine if a household is poor (consumption falls below the poverty line) or non-poor (consumption is equal to or above the poverty line). To do the comparison, the international poverty line must be converted to the country local currency unit (LCU) using the 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate. Using exchange rates based on PPP conversion factors (instead of market exchange rates) allows adjustment for price differences between countries, such that a dollar has the same purchasing power across countries. The 2011 PPP conversion factors for Feed the Future target countries are presented in Table 1 below. These were obtained from the World Bank, World Development Indicators: <http://databank.worldbank.org>.

The \$1.90 poverty line converted to local currency using the 2011 PPP must then be converted to the local prices prevailing the year, and

¹⁵ Ferreira, F., et al., A Global Count of the Extreme Poor in 2012: Data Issues, Methodology, and Initial Results, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper #7432, October 2015: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22854>

month if the country has experienced high inflation rates over the period, of the survey using the country's Consumer Price Index (CPI). The government official source for CPI data should be used.

To calculate the local currency equivalent to the \$1.90 poverty line at the prices prevailing during the year of the survey, the general formula is as follows:

$$PovLine\$1.90_LCU_t = 1.90 \times (PPP_{2011}) \times \left(\frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2011}} \right)$$

Where the subscript 't' refers to the year, or month and year as relevant, when the survey was conducted.

RATIONALE: This indicator is the equivalent of EG-a: Prevalence of poverty at the ZOI level. Because Feed the Future phase two emphasizes market linkages, systemic changes, and the enabling environment, this indicator measures the impact beyond the ZOI from economy-wide effects of Feed the Future interventions. Reporting poverty level in the entire country also allows for comparing the socio-economic situation in the Zone of Influence to the situation at the national level, and track differential changes happening in the ZOI. This indicator aligns with the SDG1, "End poverty in all its form everywhere" and is linked to the Global Food Security Strategy Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Gendered Household Type (if possible):
Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

TYPE: Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected in a national-level, population-based, representative, random sample survey.
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: The M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: Primary data are collected via a nationally representative population-based poverty survey Secondary data: Population-based surveys used by official statistics to report on prevalence of poverty, such as the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS).
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	As data are available.
➤ BASELINE INFO:	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began.
2. Enter the value of the prevalence of poverty at the \$1.90 2011 PPP threshold for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate if available
3. Enter the value of the prevalence of poverty at the national poverty line. Document the national poverty line in LCU at the time of the survey in an indicator comment (provide value in LCU, year of the consumption survey, and source/reference of the survey used by the host country government to calculate the national poverty line).
4. Enter the total population of the country

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- National-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Table 1: PPP 2011 Conversion Factor, Private Consumption

(LCU per international \$)

GFSS Target Countries	PPP 2011
Bangladesh	24.849
Ethiopia	5.439
Ghana	0.788
Guatemala	3.873
Honduras	10.080
Kenya	35.430
Mali	221.868
Nigeria	79.531
Niger	228.753
Nepal	25.759
Senegal	246.107
Uganda	946.890

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, Updated 11/15/2017

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-e Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

The indicator measures the percentage of households that experienced food insecurity at moderate and severe levels during the 12 months prior to data collection. The severity of the experience of food insecurity is defined as a measurable latent trait (a characteristic that is not directly observable, but can be measured indirectly, for example by taking into account behavioral and psychological experiences, in this case around food insecurity). It is measured through the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), a measurement scale established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The indicator is based on an estimation of the probability that each household belongs to a specific category of food insecurity severity (moderate and severe), as determined by the household's position on the scale.^[1]

The inability to access food results in a series of experiences and conditions that are common across cultures and socio-economic contexts. These experiences range from being concerned about the possibility of obtaining enough food, to the need to compromise on the quality or the diversity of food consumed, to being forced to reduce the intake of food by reducing portion sizes or skipping meals, to the extreme condition of feeling hungry and not having the means (money or other resources) to access food. The new FIES global indicator for measuring food insecurity (access) is calculated from answers to a set of eight questions that covers a range of severity of food insecurity.^[2] The questions refer to difficulty in accessing food due to lack of money or other resources, and reflect the food-related behavior and experiences of the household. The questions are as follows:

1. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?
2. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?
3. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?
4. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?
5. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?
6. During the past 12 months, was there a time when your household did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources?
7. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?
8. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?

The response categories for each of the questions include 'Yes (1),' 'No (0),' and 'Refused.' Cases with 'Refused' are excluded from the analysis.

The prevalence of food insecurity is calculated using the one-parameter logistic model, also known as the Rasch model, which is the simplest formulation for an Item Response Theory-based model.^[3] The Rasch model assumes that households' responses to each of the eight binary questions (0/1) are conditionally independent (meaning that the only statistical link between them is the fact that all of them contribute to measure only one and the same food insecurity latent trait), and that each question has the same discrimination power with respect to food insecurity severity. Based on these assumptions, the model uses conditional maximum likelihood procedures to generate estimates of both the questions' and households' severity parameters.^[4] Provided the data are consistent with the Rasch model assumption, the estimated household severity parameters are defined on a continuous, interval-level scale of the severity of food insecurity (latent trait). An interval scale is one where the difference between points on the scale is measurable and consistent.

Households are assigned to categories of severity after statistically determining appropriate thresholds that define the categories. Based on the application of the FIES in more than 140 countries in 2014-2016, FAO has suggested cross-nationally comparable thresholds that correspond to the severity level of the 5th question “Ate less than should” (to separate “mild” from “moderate” levels of severity) and of the 8th question “Did not eat for a whole day” (to separate “moderate” from “severe” levels) for global monitoring purposes. Adopting these thresholds (after adjusting the country’s metric to make the country-specific scale’s severity parameters comparable to the global standard scale and thus to other Feed the Future target countries as well), households with a sample-weighted sum of the probabilities of being between the severity level of the 5th item on the FIES global reference scale (adjusted on the country’s metric) and the 7th item, inclusive are assigned to the “moderate” category of food insecurity, while households with a sample-weighted sum of the probabilities of being greater than or equal to the severity level of the 8th item on the FIES global reference scale (adjusted on the country’s metric) are assigned to the “severe” food insecurity category.^[5]

[1] Technical resources, including the datasets and the FIES statistical program, are available at the [FAO’s Voices of the Hungry website](#). An e-learning course that provides guidance on the collection and analysis of data, and on how the information provided by the FIES can be used to inform and guide policy, is also available: <http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SDG212>.

[2] For detailed definition and background, refer to FAO’s Voices of the Hungry paper, [Methods for Estimating Comparable Prevalence Rates of Food Insecurity Experienced by Adults throughout the World](#).

[3] For details about item response theory in the context of food security measurement, refer to [Introduction to Item Response Theory Applied to Food Security Measurement](#).

[4] For details on assumptions and technical computations, refer to [Introduction to Item Response Theory Applied to Food Security Measurement](#).

[5] The 5th item refers to the question, “In the past 12 months, did you eat less than you thought you should?”, and the 8th item refers to the question “In the past 12 months, did you go a whole day without eating?” on the global reference scale developed by FAO’s Voices of the Hungry project. Note: The severity threshold for moderate to severe food insecurity has been recently updated from the 4th to the 5th item by FAO. The key resource document from the FAO, titled “[The Food Insecurity Experience Scale-Development of a Global Standard for Monitoring Hunger Worldwide](#)”, has not been revised yet.

RATIONALE:

This indicator is one of the measures for the goal of the Global Food Security Strategy to “Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty”. All three objectives and underlying intermediate results and cross-cutting intermediate results seek to contribute one way or another to reduce hunger in the ZOI. This indicator aligns with the SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Most existing food insecurity indicators focus on potential *consequences* of food insecurity (e.g., nutrition outcomes), *adequacy* of diet (food consumption scores, dietary diversity), or *physical experience* and behavior (e.g., household hunger scale). The food insecurity prevalence based on FIES measures the *access* dimension of food security based on households’ psychological and behavioral experience with accessing food in the desired quantity, quality, and continuity. The FIES was developed to complement existing food and nutrition indicators; hence, when used in combination with other existing indicators, it will offer a more comprehensive understanding of causes and consequences of food insecurity. The analytic treatment of the data through the Rasch model based on sound statistical methods allows for testing the quality of the data with respect to their validity and reliability and ensures that the indicator estimates are comparable across cultural and socio-economic contexts. Disaggregating into moderate and severe levels of food insecurity experience provides additional information. This indicator is linked to the Global Food Security Strategy Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)</p> <p>Level of Severity: Moderate, Severe</p>
<p>TYPE: Impact</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better</p>

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and person-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ or an M&E contractor.
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods).
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baselines are required.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator <u>and</u> for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total number of ZOI households covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population 2. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among FNM households 3. Total population of FNM households in the ZOI 4. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among MNF households 5. Total population of MNF households in the ZOI 6. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among M&F households 7. Total population of M&F households in the ZOI 8. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among CNA households 9. Total population of CNA households in the ZOI <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p>	

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-f Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [National-level]

DEFINITION:

The indicator measures the percentage of households that experienced food insecurity at moderate and severe levels during the 12 months prior to data collection. The severity of the experience of food insecurity is defined as a measurable latent trait (a characteristic that is not directly observable, but can be measured indirectly, for example by taking into account behavioral and psychological experiences, in this case around food insecurity). It is measured through the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), a measurement scale established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The indicator is based on an estimation of the probability that each household belongs to a specific category of food insecurity severity (moderate and severe), as determined by the household's position on the scale.^[1]

The inability to access food results in a series of experiences and conditions that are common across cultures and socio-economic contexts. These experiences range from being concerned about the possibility of obtaining enough food, to the need to compromise on the quality or the diversity of food consumed, to being forced to reduce the intake of food by reducing portion sizes or skipping meals, to the extreme condition of feeling hungry and not having the means (money or other resources) to access food. The new FIES global indicator for measuring food insecurity (access) is calculated from answers to a set of eight questions that covers a range of severity of food insecurity.^[2] The questions refer to difficulty in accessing food due to lack of money or other resources, and reflect the food-related behavior and experiences of the household. The questions are as follows:

1. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?
2. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?
3. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?
4. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?
5. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?
6. During the past 12 months, was there a time when your household did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources?
7. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?
8. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?

The response categories for each of the questions include 'Yes (1),' 'No (0),' and 'Refused.' Cases with 'Refused' are excluded from the analysis.

The prevalence of food insecurity is calculated using the one-parameter logistic model, also known as the Rasch model, which is the simplest formulation for an Item Response Theory-based model.^[3] The Rasch model assumes that households' responses to each of the eight binary questions (0/1) are conditionally independent (meaning that the only statistical link between them is the fact that all of them contribute to measure only one and the same food insecurity latent trait), and that each question has the same discrimination power with respect to food insecurity severity. Based on these assumptions, the model uses conditional maximum likelihood procedures to generate estimates of both the questions' and households' severity parameters.^[4] Provided the data are consistent with the Rasch model assumption, the estimated household severity parameters are defined on a continuous, interval-level scale of the severity of food insecurity (latent trait). An interval scale is one where the difference between points on the scale is measureable and consistent.

Households are assigned to categories of severity after statistically determining appropriate thresholds that define the categories. Based on the application of the FIES in more than 140 countries in 2014-2016, FAO has suggested cross-nationally comparable thresholds that correspond to the severity level of the 5th question “Ate less than should” (to separate “mild” from “moderate” levels of severity) and of the 8th question “Did not eat for a whole day” (to separate “moderate” from “severe” levels) for global monitoring purposes. Adopting these thresholds (after adjusting the country’s metric to make the country-specific scale’s severity parameters comparable to the global standard scale and thus to other Feed the Future target countries as well), households with a sample-weighted sum of the probabilities of being between the severity level of the 5th item on the FIES global reference scale (adjusted on the country’s metric) and the 7th item, inclusive are assigned to the “moderate” category of food insecurity, while households with a sample-weighted sum of the probabilities of being greater than or equal to the severity level of the 8th item on the FIES global reference scale (adjusted on the country’s metric) are assigned to the “severe” food insecurity category.[5]

[1] Technical resources, including the datasets and the FIES statistical program, are available at the [FAO’s Voices of the Hungry website](http://www.fao.org/voicestofthehungry). An e-learning course that provides guidance on the collection and analysis of data, and on how the information provided by the FIES can be used to inform and guide policy, is also available: <http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SDG212>.

[2] For detailed definition and background, refer to FAO’s Voices of the Hungry paper, [Methods for Estimating Comparable Prevalence Rates of Food Insecurity Experienced by Adults throughout the World](#).

[3] For details about item response theory in the context of food security measurement, refer to [Introduction to Item Response Theory Applied to Food Security Measurement](#).

[4] For details on assumptions and technical computations, refer to [Introduction to Item Response Theory Applied to Food Security Measurement](#).

[5] The 5th item refers to the question, “In the past 12 months, did you eat less than you thought you should?”, and the 8th item refers to the question “In the past 12 months, did you go a whole day without eating?” on the global reference scale developed by FAO’s Voices of the Hungry project. Note: The severity threshold for moderate to severe food insecurity has been recently updated from the 4th to the 5th item by FAO. The key resource document from the FAO, titled “[The Food Insecurity Experience Scale-Development of a Global Standard for Monitoring Hunger Worldwide](#)”, has not been revised yet.

RATIONALE:

This indicator is one of the measures for the goal of the Global Food Security Strategy to “Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty”. All three objectives and underlying intermediate results and cross-cutting intermediate results seek to contribute one way or another to reduce food insecurity. Because Feed the Future phase two emphasizes market linkages, systemic changes, and the enabling environment, this indicator measures the impact beyond the ZOI from economy-wide effects of Feed the Future interventions. Reporting food insecurity in the entire country also allows for comparing the food insecurity situation in the ZOI to the situation at the national level, and track differential changes happening in the ZOI.

This indicator is one of the indicators used to monitor *SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*. Most existing food insecurity indicators focus on potential *consequences* of food insecurity (e.g., nutrition outcomes), *adequacy* of diet (food consumption scores, dietary diversity), or *physical experience* and behavior (e.g., household hunger scale). The food insecurity prevalence based on FIES measures the *access* dimension of food security based on households’ psychological and behavioral experience with accessing food in the desired quantity, quality, and continuity. The FIES was developed to complement existing food and nutrition indicators; hence, when used in combination with other existing indicators, it will offer a more comprehensive understanding of causes and consequences of food insecurity. The analytic treatment of the data through the Rasch model based on sound statistical methods allows for testing the quality of the data with respect to their validity and reliability and ensures that the indicator estimates are comparable across cultural and socio-economic contexts. This indicator is linked to the Global Food Security Strategy Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: Gendered Household Type (if possible): Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)</p>
<p>TYPE: Impact</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better</p>

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected in a national-level, population-based, representative, random sample survey.
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: The M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Primary data: Primary data are collected via a nationally representative population-based survey Secondary data: Population-based surveys used by official statistics offices to report on this SDG indicator, such as the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) or FAO Voices of the Hungry project. Note that the FAO Voices of the Hungry/Gallup World Poll FIES data are collected from individuals and thus measures food insecurity at the individual-level rather than household-level. Since the ZOI-level FIES indicator is measured at the household level, these differences in methods need to be taken into account when comparing national-level to ZOI-level results if FAO Voices of the Hungry data are used.
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	As data are available.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category (if data are available). Enter the total number of households in each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the country. If indicator data for the Gendered Household Type (GHHT) disaggregate is not available, enter the total number of households in the country under the “Disaggregates Not Available” option under the GHHT disaggregate. Enter the source of the data in an Indicator Comment.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population 2. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among FNM households 3. Total number of FNM households in the country 4. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among MNF households 5. Total number of MNF households in the country 6. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among M&F households 7. Total number of M&F households in the country 8. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among CNA households 9. Total number of CNA households in the country <p>OR, if data on GHHT are not available, enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population 2. Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity among ‘disaggregates not available’ households (which will be the same as the value entered under #1) 	

3. Total number of 'disaggregates not available' households in the country (which should equal the total number of households in the country)

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- National-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth (Cross-linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems)

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-g Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator reflects the percentage of households in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (ZOI) whose ownership (or lack thereof) of selected assets places the household below a fixed threshold (with a value of -0.9080) that defined the poorest quintile (bottom 20 percent) in the comparative baseline wealth index that was used to create a cross-nationally, cross-temporally comparable asset-based wealth index, the Comparative Wealth Index (CWI). Use of a fixed threshold across ZOIs is possible because the CWI is an index with a value that is relative to the baseline wealth index that is used for comparison. This means that the index score and thresholds can be compared across ZOI surveys and over time.

The CWI is calculated according to the methodology specified in Rutstein and Stavetieg 2014 ^[1] using the following standard household-level asset variables, plus selected additional country-specific asset variables if any are specified: employment of domestic servants; ownership of agricultural land and size of land; number of people per sleeping room; house ownership; water source; toilet facility (type and shared status); floor material; roof material; wall material; cooking fuel; access to electricity; and possession of radio, television, mobile phone, non-mobile telephone, computer, refrigerator, watch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, boat with a motor, bank account, cows, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chicken or other poultry, or fish.

In the interest of preserving data quality, it is important to minimize the number of questions in the ZOI Survey questionnaire; however, Post teams may find that there are important country-specific assets that are not reflected in the core ZOI Survey questionnaire. For selecting country-specific assets, Post teams should consider whether there are assets typical of the country that, were they not included in the wealth index, would produce an inaccurate reflection of wealth ownership in the country. When identifying this small number (2-3) of country-specific assets, it is important to try to ensure that there is a balance in the extent to which those assets represent both urban and rural types of wealth and are accessible to both urban and rural populations (e.g., a watch), and to avoid including assets that are dependent on infrastructure requirements that are already captured in the core assets (like electricity). However, one can also consider achieving balance in asset selection by choosing two important assets that represent distinctly rural (e.g., camel ownership) and urban (e.g., in-home WiFi access) types of wealth.

^[1] Rutstein, Shea, and Sarah Stavetieg. 2014. Making the Demographic and Health Surveys Wealth Index comparable. *DHS Methodological Reports* No. 9. Rockville, Maryland, USA: ICF International. <https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/MR9/MR9.pdf>

RATIONALE:

Asset ownership – reflecting a household's stocks of wealth – has been shown to be a better predictor of long-run household welfare than consumption, income, or other flow-type indicators of household economic well-being (Filmer and Pritchett 1998, Little et al. 2006), which are unable to distinguish a household's structural (longer-term, foundational), as opposed to stochastic (short term, transitory), position on a continuum of future-looking household economic well-being (Carter and Barrett 2006). Ownership of productive (either social or economic) assets often determine a household's or individual's future capacity to earn income and withstand shocks (Little et al. 2006). Asset accumulation, protection, and management before and during shocks is therefore seen as critical to avoid asset divestment that can undercut a household's productive potential, resulting in reduced resilience to current and future shocks. The number and type of assets a household owns is associated with household resilience across national contexts, indicating that asset accumulation can serve as a buffer against shocks (e.g., Jalan and Ravallion 2002, Dercon 2004).

In addition to providing a snapshot in time of how wealthy or poor a particular household is relative to a common wealth distribution, the CWI can help to assess the following: 1) whether the economic situation in a given country has improved over time, 2) whether improvements in key indicators are due to general improvements in economic status or to the effects of government programs focused on the poorer sectors of the population, and 3) whether international funding of development programs is reaching the poorer sectors of the population. However, because the ZOI Surveys are cross-sectional, the CWI reflects the situation for the population in the ZOI at the time

of the survey and cannot indicate whether a specific household has moved up or down the asset-based wealth gradient over time. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to *Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth* and cross-linked to *Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems*.

References:

Carter, M.R. and C.B. Barrett. 2006. The economics of poverty traps and persistent poverty: An asset-based approach. *Journal of Development Studies*, 42(2):178-199.
 Dercon, S. 2004. Growth and shocks: evidence from rural Ethiopia. *Journal of Development Economics*, 74: 309–329.
 Filmer, D. and L. Pritchett. 2001. Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data - or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India. *Demography*, 38 (1), pp.115-132.
 Jalan, J., Ravallion, M., 2002. Geographic poverty traps? A micro model of consumption growth in rural China. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 17, 329–346.
 Little P, Stone M, Moguesc T, Castro A, Negatue W. 2006. 'Moving in place': Drought and poverty dynamics in South Wollo, Ethiopia. *Journal of Development Studies*, 42(2):200–225.

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition).
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). USAID/BFS will provide support upon request to compute the indicator.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ BASELINE INFO:	A baseline is required.
REPORTING NOTES	

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total number of ZOI households covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI.

Enter:

1. Percent of the ZOI population falling below the fixed threshold for the poorest quintile of the comparative wealth index
2. Percent of FNM households in the ZOI falling below the fixed threshold for the poorest quintile of the comparative wealth index
3. Total population of FNM households in the ZOI
4. Percent of MNF households in the ZOI falling below the fixed threshold for the poorest quintile of the comparative wealth index
5. Total population of MNF households in the ZOI
6. Percent of M&F households in the ZOI falling below the fixed threshold for the poorest quintile of the comparative wealth index
7. Total population of M&F households in the ZOI
8. Percent of CNA households in the ZOI falling below the fixed threshold for the poorest quintile of the comparative wealth index
9. Total population of CNA households in the ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-h Depth of poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures how deeply poor are poor people within the ZOI. Specifically, the depth of poverty of the poor measures, on average, how far below the \$1.90 (2011 PPP) consumption per person per day poverty threshold are the poor in the ZOI.

When calculating this indicator, the applicable poverty threshold is \$1.90 per person per day, converted into local currency units (LCU) at the 2011 PPP exchange rate, then inflated using the country's Consumer Price Index from 2011 to the time period when the population-based survey was implemented. The use of PPP exchange rates ensures that the poverty line applied in each country has the same purchasing power. The procedure for converting values expressed in local currency into PPP adjusted U.S. dollars is explained in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet for *EG-a Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP*.

Households whose per capita expenditure exceeds the poverty threshold are not included in the calculation of this indicator.

The steps to calculate the depth of poverty of the poor are:

1. Subtract each poor household's per capita expenditure in LCU from the poverty threshold of \$1.90 in LCU
2. Divide by \$1.90 in LCU to obtain the household's proportional shortfall from the poverty line
3. Multiply each poor household's proportional shortfall by the number of household members then sum across all poor households
4. Sum the number of household members in poor households
5. Divide (3) by (4) and multiply by 100 to obtain the depth of poverty of the poor expressed as a percent of the \$1.90 per person per day poverty line.

Note: This indicator differs from the Depth of Poverty indicator used by the World Bank and used previously by Feed the Future. As modified, this indicator only tracks the depth of poverty of households under the poverty threshold, rather than including all households and assigning non-poor households a shortfall of zero. Including the poor and non-poor households means the depth of poverty can decrease either because poor households have crossed the poverty threshold or because poor households have become less poor. One of the limitations of removing the non-poor households from the calculation is that it is possible that the depth of poverty of the poor may increase over time as previously poor households cross the poverty threshold, leaving only households that may have started with deeper levels of poverty. Changes in this indicator must be analyzed in conjunction with changes in the prevalence of poverty indicator to capture that dynamic.

RATIONALE:

The depth of poverty of the poor indicator is a complement to the prevalence of poverty indicator. Both indicators are necessary to obtain a complete picture of the poverty situation in a particular geographical area. Depth of poverty of the poor is particularly important for programs that target vulnerable communities where many households are not only below the poverty line, but well below the poverty line, including programs that target people and places subject to recurrent humanitarian crises. The depth of poverty of the poor indicator allows one to identify the extent to which poor individuals fall below the poverty line and is therefore more sensitive than poverty prevalence in capturing progress among those well below the poverty line. Depth of poverty of the poor is a topline measure for FFP development programs and for USAID's effort to build resilience to recurrent crises in targeted areas of the Horn of Africa and Sahel to which Feed the Future programs contribute. In the Global Food Security results framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Gendered Household Type: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and people-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	<p>Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.</p> <p>Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff</p>
➤ DATA SOURCE:	<p>Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods).</p> <p>Secondary data: National survey if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records.</p>
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baselines are required.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]” mechanism in the FTFMS. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator <u>and</u> for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total ZOI sub-population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line 2. Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line among FNM households 	

3. Total population of FNM households in the ZOI
4. Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line among MNF households
5. Total population of MNF households in the ZOI
6. Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line among M&F households
7. Total population of M&F households in the ZOI
8. Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line among CNA households
9. Total population of CNA households in the ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Output: could be applicable to many parts of results framework.

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

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

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

- Adults that projects or project-supported actors reach directly through nutrition-specific and community-level nutrition interventions, (e.g. parents and other caregivers participating in community care 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 HL.9-1 and HL.9-2 instead;
- People reached by productive safety nets, community-based micro-finance and diversified livelihood activities through our assistance;
- Members of households reached with household-level interventions (households with new access to basic sanitation through our work, households receiving family-sized rations);
- Smallholder and non-smallholder producers that projects or project-supported actors reach directly (e.g. 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 (e.g. agrodealers, aggregators, processors), but not all the employees of those firms;
- Producers who directly interact with those USG-assisted firms (e.g. the producers who are customers of an assisted agrodealer; 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 (e.g. Laborers/non-producer diversified livelihood participants);
- People in civil society organizations and government whose skills and capacity have been strengthened by projects or project-supported actors;
- School-aged children who are recipients of USG school feeding programs;

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, and hold OUs and IMs responsible for achieving progress toward, 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 IM as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy (e.g. 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, spontaneous 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.

Value chain facilitative and/or market-system activities may use a two-step process to identify and count participants:

1. 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.
2. 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 activity 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 soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers purchasing certified soy seed (by using a conservative assumption that one sales 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 in FTFMS.

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, e.g. agrodealer agents that require knowing where the customers live and farm.

While other Feed the Future indicators, such as "financing accessed", "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 beneficiaries 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 (spillover), 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 beneficiaries is challenging by its nature, despite the fact that spillover is a core component of the Feed the Future theory of change. In general, spillover is captured in Feed the Future through measuring changes in population level indicators (e.g. proportion applying improved technologies and management practices) and linking those to the work activities are doing directly.

Note that this indicator cannot be summed across years for a project total, since "new" and "continuing" participants are not disaggregated, and thus this will only show a total of individuals reached in any one reporting year.

RATIONALE:

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 spillover and scale is also very important, but this will be assessed as a part of the ZOI survey and performance and impact evaluations rather than through annually reported IM-level indicators. This indicator is an output indicator and is linked to many parts of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:

Number (of people)

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL

- *Sex: the unique number of individuals should be entered here (i.e. no double-counting of individuals across disaggregate choices here)*
 - Male;
 - Female;
 - Not applicable (e.g. for household members counted from household-level interventions);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregates Not Available <p>➤ <u>Age Category</u>: <i>the unique number of individuals should be entered here (i.e. no double-counting of individuals across disaggregate choices here)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School-aged children (only to be used for counting those reached by USG school feeding programs; report the total reached with school feeding regardless of actual age); • 15-29; • 30+; • Not applicable (e.g. for household members counted from household-level interventions); • Disaggregates Not Available <p style="text-align: center;">Note: Children under five reached with nutrition interventions are counted under HL.9-1</p> <p>➤ <u>Type of Individual</u>: <i>double-counting individuals across types is permitted here</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents/caregivers; • Household members (household-level interventions only), <i>such as new access to basic sanitation and/or receipt of family rations</i>; • School-aged children (<i>i.e. those participating in school feeding programs</i>); • People in government (e.g. <i>policy makers, extension workers, healthcare workers</i>); • Proprietors of USG-assisted private sector firms (e.g. <i>agrodealers, traders, aggregators, processors, service providers, manufacturers</i>); • People in civil society (e.g. <i>NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations, community volunteers</i>) <i>While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count their proprietors under the "Private Sector Firms" disaggregate and not the "Civil Society" disaggregate</i> • Laborers (Non-producer diversified livelihoods participants); • Producers (e.g. <i>farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers</i>); <i>Producers should be counted under the "Producers" disaggregate, not the "Private Sector Firms" disaggregate</i> <p style="text-align: center;">SECOND LEVEL (only for the first-level disaggregate of "Producers")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Size</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smallholder (<i>see definition below</i>); ▪ Non-smallholder; ▪ Not applicable (<i>for aquaculture</i>); ▪ Disaggregates Not Available <p style="text-align: center;"><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable • Disaggregates Not Available
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Activity-level, activity participants
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Implementing partners
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Firm records, activity records, training participant lists, or through census or sampling of participating firms/farms/families/individuals, etc.
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annual
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Zero” for individual IMs newly starting; • “Current number of individuals participating” for IMs with ongoing work that will now include this indicator; • “Summation of all reported baseline values” (after removing double-counting) for the OU overall reporting

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- Enter the unique number of individuals participating under the “Sex” and “Age Category” disaggregates, and FTFMS will sum up the overall total. Then enter the number of individuals under the “Type of individual”, where double-counting is permitted.
 - The total under the “Sex” disaggregate should match the total under the “Age Category” disaggregate, but may not match the total under the “Type of Individual” disaggregate if double-counting was included there.
 - Note that a second-level disaggregate exists under the “Producers” type of individual option, where size of the Producers’ farm should be selected (smallholder versus non-, etc.)
- Under each Disaggregate category, the “Not applicable” option can be used when breaking the number of individuals down by that disaggregate category is not necessary, such as in household-level interventions (see example below).
- Under each Disaggregate category, the “Disaggregates Not Available” option can be used if that piece of information is not known about the individual. However, it is required where possible to disaggregate by sex and age, so please use this option sparingly and only when necessary.

REPORTING EXAMPLES:

- ✓ **Example 1:** In Malawi there is a group of 30 caregivers/mothers are part of a Care Group that provides training and support on breastfeeding, childcare, nutrition, etc. This Care Group is also used an entry point to reach those same caregivers/mothers to do agricultural training on improved practices for their groundnut crop. In this case, the same people are receiving two intervention types.
 - The Implementing Partner should list the unique number of caregivers/mothers (which is 30) disaggregated into their “Sex” and “Age Category”. The total under the “Sex” disaggregate would be 30, and the total under the “Age Category” would be 30, i.e. they should match.
 - Then, under the “Type of Individual” category, they would enter the number 30 under both the “Mothers/Caregivers” type and the “Producers” type, since this group of 30 people is both. Even though adding up these types would look like 60 people, we allow double-counting here, and will be able to take the unique number of individuals (the 30 people) from the “Sex” and “Age Category” disaggregates.
- ✓ **Example 2:** Food for Peace (FFP) provides family-sized rations and the mother of one family is the direct recipient who picks up the ration, which she takes back to feed her whole household, which has 5 members including her. In this case, all members of the household should be counted, since they will all be receiving the ration; but breaking down that number by sex or age is likely not feasible, so we have provided a “Not applicable” option to use under this Disaggregate category.
 - To enter the data from this example where the woman’s household had 5 members including her, enter the number 5 in the “Not applicable” option under the “Sex” and under the “Age Category” disaggregates. It is not necessary to breakdown the household members by their sex or age.
 - Then under the “Type of Individual” disaggregate, enter 5 under the “Household members” option.
- **USAID only:** Each Implementing Mechanism (IM) should count the individuals with whom it works with and report that number under their IM in FTFMS, being careful to enter the unique number (no double-counting) under the “Sex” and “Age Category” disaggregates. Then, the USAID Mission should aggregate across IMs to report an overall Mission-wide total, after removing any double counting of individuals being reported by more than one IM, and report that total under the Mission’s IM titled “High-level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]”, using the same disaggregate categories.
- **Interagency Partners:** After entering the “number of individuals participating” for each of your activities / grants / projects in FTFMS, then enter an overall agency-level number of “individuals participating” in each country where you work that sums up all of your participants and removes any double counting under the “Total Participants” entry listed under each country in FTFMS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Only the Mission-wide total as reported under “High-level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]” is reported into the PPR.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG 3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy - IR 4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-10,-11,-12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]

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, maximum number of animals in the herd/flock during the reporting year for live animals, maximum 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 activity from USG-assisted producers.

Yield is calculated automatically in FTFMS from the following data points, reported as totals across all activity participants, and disaggregated by commodity, then by sex and age of the producer:

1. Total Production (TP): Kg, mt, number, or other unit by participants during the reporting period;
2. Total Units of Production (UP): Area planted in ha (for crops); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds); Maximum number of animals in herd (for live animals); Maximum 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 postharvest loss (i.e. postharvest 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] 17T
- Pond aquaculture: hectare of surface area
- Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage
- Dairy: maximum number of producing animals during the reporting year
- Eggs: maximum number of producing hens during the reporting year
- Livestock: maximum number in herd, flock, or other group during the reporting year..

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 activity intervention. There are four production systems:

Rangeland; rural mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive commercial livestock 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.

Rural 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 livestock 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 and at the sex and age level under each commodity. Targets do not need to be set for the TP and UP data points.

[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. FTFMS won't have the capability to convert and aggregate across the different UPs.

RATIONALE:

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 increasing sustainable productivity and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Yield of farms, 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.

UNIT:

Preferred TP units of measure:
 Crops: metric tons
 Pond aquaculture: kilograms
 Cage aquaculture: kilograms
 Milk: liters of milk
 Eggs: number of eggs

DISAGGREGATE BY:

For crops:
 FIRST LEVEL
Commodity: see commodity list in FTFMS
 SECOND LEVEL
Farm size: Smallholder, Non-smallholder
 THIRD LEVEL

<p>Live animals: kilograms of animal offtake.</p> <p><i>These TP units of measure are preferred, however, in FTFMS users can select a different unit of measure for TP under the drop down box or select “other” if needed. If conversion factors are available, FTFMS will convert other units of measure to the preferred TP unit of measure.</i></p> <p><u>Required UP units of measure:</u> Crops: hectare Tree crops: hectare is recommended Pond aquaculture: hectare Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage Milk: maximum number of productive animals Eggs: maximum number of producing hens Live animals: maximum number in herd, flock, or other group.</p>	<p><u>Sex:</u> Male, female <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>For aquaculture: FIRST LEVEL <u>Commodity:</u> see commodity list in FTFMS SECOND LEVEL <u>Sex:</u> Male, female <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p> <p>For livestock: FIRST LEVEL <u>Commodity:</u> see commodity list in FTFMS SECOND LEVEL <u>Production system:</u> Agro-pastoral/extensive grassland; small-holder mixed livestock-crop; urban/peri-urban; and intensive industrial THIRD LEVEL <u>Sex:</u> Male, female <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Activity-level, activity participants, targeted commodity/fisheries/livestock products</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Implementing partners</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Participant farmer/fisher/rancher sample surveys¹⁶; data collection through producer organizations or farm records, routine activity records, as well as data collection through producer organizations or farm records.</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Annually, recommended to collect as close to post-harvest to optimize recall</p>
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>Baselines are required. Baseline 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 baseline.</p>

¹⁶ 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. Guidance for the ZOI-wide population-based surveys can help inform activity-level data collection for this indicator and can be found at: <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>.

REPORTING NOTES:

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

If a sample survey of activity participants is used to collect yield data points, the sample weighted estimate of the total across all participants must be calculated for each data point using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS.

Partners must also enter the number of participants in the activity, disaggregated by commodity and then sex and age of the participant producer. Participants should only be counted once under each commodity regardless of the number of production cycles for the commodity in the reporting year.

Data should be entered in FTFMS disaggregated to the lowest level. Partners should enter **total production, total units of production, and total number of participants**, disaggregated by commodity, then by farm size (for crops) or production system (for livestock), then by sex and by age. This procedure applies for each commodity. These disaggregations are required since the most meaningful interpretation and use of yield information is at the specific commodity level, including the comparison of yield obtained by female and male producers. FTFMS will calculate commodity-specific yield per ha, animal or cubic meter of cage automatically.

For example, to report on the yield for maize for small-holder activity participants, partners should enter the following information for the reporting year:

Commodity: Maize

Farm size: Small-holder

Number of participants

- total number of female, maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total number of male, maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total number of 15-29 year old, maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total number of 30+ year old, maize-producing small-holder activity participants.

Total production

- total production in mt on plots managed by female, maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total production in mt on plots managed by male, maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total production in mt on plots managed by 15-29 year old maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total production in mt on plots managed by 30+ year old maize-producing small-holder activity participants.

Units of production

- total hectares in production managed by female, maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total hectares in production managed by male, maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total hectares in production managed by 15-29 year old maize-producing small-holder activity participants;
- total hectares in production managed by 30+ year old maize-producing small-holder activity participants.

To report on the yield of cattle managed in a small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system, partners should enter the following data points:

Commodity: Cattle, live

Production system: small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system

Number of participants

- total number of female, cattle-managing activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total number of male, cattle-managing activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total number of 15-29 year old, cattle-managing activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total number of 30+ year old, cattle-managing activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system.

Total production

- total kg of cattle offtake managed by female activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total kg of cattle offtake managed by male activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total kg of cattle offtake managed by 15-29 year old activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total kg of cattle offtake managed by 30+ year old activity participants in the small-holder mixed crop-livestock production system;

Units of production

- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by female activity participants in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by male activity participants in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by 15-29 year old activity participants in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by 30+ year old activity participants in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- In FTFMS and in the FTFMS PPR report, FTFMS automatically generates an OU-level commodity-specific weighted average yield indicator. The weighted average yield is calculated by 1) converting TP to the recommended units listed under Unit above (when reported using different units and if conversion factors for those units are available), 2) summing TP and UP across all OU implementing partners that reported on that commodity, and 3) dividing the sum of TP by the sum of UP. This creates an average that is automatically weighted by the number of UP. Missions are advised to report custom commodity-specific yield indicators in the PPR for all or the most important commodities for achievement of the relevant Development Objective. Target country Missions should include, at a minimum, custom yield indicators for the same commodities for which ZOI-level data are collected.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth

INDICATOR TITLE: **EG.3-e Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("Ag GDP+") [National-level]**

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the change in value added (Gross Domestic Product or GDP) generated by the entire agri-food sector (Ag GDP+); it combines agriculture GDP reported annually in the National Accounts (the National Accounts is the standard accounting system used to measure and report the economic activity of a country) and the portion of downstream sectors that can be linked back to agriculture production. The agri-food sector includes all of agriculture; agricultural processing; intermediate inputs used in agriculture and agricultural processing; a portion of trade and transport services; and a portion of hotels and catering services.

The Ag GDP+ measure is defined as the sum of the following five components:

1. **Agriculture (ISIC 01-03):** All value-added generated in the agricultural sector, including forestry and fishing
2. **Manufacturing (ISIC 10-12):** All value-added generated by agricultural processing, including meat, fish, dairy, milling, beverages, tobacco, animal feeds, and other food processing
3. **Trade and transport sector (ISIC 45-53):** The portion of GDP from the trade and transport sector associated with transactions of agricultural and processed products, estimated using the share of agriculture and agricultural processing in total transaction cost margins
4. **Intermediate inputs:** The portion of GDP generated by domestic producers of goods and services used in agriculture and agricultural processing, estimated using the share of these two sub-sectors in total input demand
5. **Hotel and Catering (ISIC 45-47):** A portion of GDP generated in the hotels and catering sector associated with meals prepared and purchased outside of the household (e.g., restaurants and food stalls), estimated using the share of agriculture and agricultural processing inputs in total input purchases by the hotel and catering sector.

The Ag GDP+ measure does not include:

- **Domestic work:** The value-added generated by cooks or other domestic help hired by households
- **Multiplier effects of second (or higher) round of production:** For example, the value-added generated by the inputs used in the production of agricultural and agricultural processing inputs.

To calculate AgGDP+, up-to-date national accounts and a country-level Social Accounting Matrix, or SAM, are required. A country-level SAM is an economy-wide data framework that captures the detailed economic structure of a country. It combines various national datasets, such as supply-use tables, household budget surveys, labor force surveys, and manufacturing surveys, to create a large accounting table where the "economic accounts", (production, households, inputs, government, and external trade – imports and exports) are linked to each other. A SAM follows double-entry accounting principles (incomes are recorded along rows and expenditures along columns) and each account's total revenue (row total) equals total expenditures (column total) (Randriamamonjy & Thurlow, 2017: 2015 Social Accounting Matrix for Tanzania). Some components of the AgGDP+ measure are obtained directly from the national accounts (agricultural production value added, for instance), while others are obtained by estimating from the SAM the value added generated through specific sectoral linkages (the portion of hotel and catering associated with meals prepared and purchased by households outside of the home, for instance). AgGDP+ is obtained by summing the value added of the different components over one year.

The indicator is calculated as the percent change in AgGDP+ between the reporting period (t) and the baseline, ($t = 0$), as follows:

$$\text{Percent change in AgGDP}_t^+ = \frac{(\text{AgGDP}_0^+ - \text{AgGDP}_t^+)}{\text{AgGDP}_0^+} \times 100$$

<p>RATIONALE: Successful agricultural transformation leads to a greater share of agriculture-related value-added generated outside of agriculture itself. Measuring agricultural GDP alone is not enough to track changes in the agriculture landscape as it underestimates the returns to investments in agricultural modernization. This indicator captures renewed efforts under the GFSS to (i) measure the impact of investments in agricultural value chains beyond agricultural production; and (ii) extend investments toward a market system approach, and not just target agriculture production and productivity and is linked to Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Ag GDP+ components:</u> Primary production; Processing; Intermediate inputs; Trade and Transport; Hotel and Catering</p>
<p>TYPE: Impact</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>National level</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Bureau for Food Security Implementing Partner for Post teams</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Secondary data: National accounts (GDP by sector) and country-level SAM (different data sources)</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Baseline estimates will be calculated in 2018; new estimates will be calculated every three years thereafter</p>
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>A baseline is required</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter the baseline Ag GDP+ estimate and the baseline year (the year to which the data apply.) 2. Enter subsequent “actual” Ag GDP+ estimates under the “reporting year” when the estimate is available 3. Add a note in the “Indicator Comment” stating the year to which the “actual” estimate applies 4. FTFMS will automatically calculate the percent change from baseline <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-f Abbreviated Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector. The WEAI is administered to the self-identified primary female and male decision makers within the same household and to the self-identified primary female decision maker in households with female but no male adults. Thus the “women” whose empowerment is captured by the WEAI are primary decision-making females in households with male and female adults and with female adults only. The WEAI comprises two sub-indices: The Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE), and the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The 5DE assesses the degree to which women are empowered in five domains of empowerment in agriculture: (1) decisions about agricultural production; (2) access to and decision-making power about productive resources; (3) control over the use of income; (4) leadership in the community; and (5) time allocation. The 5DE also takes into account the percentage of women who are empowered in the individual domains that do not meet the empowerment threshold. The weight of the 5DE in the WEAI score is 0.90. The GPI measures gender parity within surveyed households, and reflects the percentage of women who are equally as empowered as men in their households. For those households that have not achieved gender parity, the GPI shows the empowerment gap that needs to be closed for women to reach the same level of empowerment as men. The weight of the GPI in the WEAI score is 0.10.

The Abbreviated WEAI (A-WEAI) is a shorter, streamlined version of the original WEAI. All five domains are retained, but the 10 indicators in the original WEAI are reduced to six in the A-WEAI, and therefore it takes, approximately 30 percent less time to administer than the original WEAI. The weights of the sub-indices from the original WEAI (5DE = 0.90, and GPI = 0.10) are also retained. The A-WEAI includes a simplified 24-hour recall time module that collects only primary activities and streamlined sections on production decisions and resources. A comparison of the domains and indicators in the original WEAI and the A-WEAI can be found in Table 1.

Table 1: WEAI and A-WEAI indicators (indicator weights in parentheses)

DOMAIN	WEAI: 10 indicators	A-WEAI: 6 indicators
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input in productive decisions (1/10) • Autonomy in production (1/10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input in productive decisions (1/5)
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of assets (1/15) • Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets (1/15) • Access to and decisions on credit (1/15) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of assets (2/15) • Access to and decisions on credit (1/15)
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control over use of income (1/5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control over use of income (1/5)
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group membership (1/10) • Speaking in public (1/10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group membership (1/5)
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workload (1/10) • Leisure (1/10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workload (1/5)

In addition to the required ZOI-level A-WEAI indicator, operating units (OU) are also encouraged to collect the A-WEAI, or domains and/or indicators within the A-WEAI, as a custom indicator at the Implementing Mechanism level. For more information on A-WEAI background, survey design and data collection, index construction (including Stata do files), and analysis, please refer to the A-WEAI Instructional Guide found here: https://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/a-weai_instructional_guide_final.pdf.

RATIONALE:

Women play a critical and potentially transformative role in achieving inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth, yet continue to face persistent obstacles and economic constraints. The A-WEAI measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify ways to overcome those obstacles and constraints. The A-WEAI was developed to track changes in women’s empowerment levels that occur as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future. This indicator is linked to Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

<i>UNIT:</i> Score	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> <u>Age Category:</u> 18-29; 30+
<i>TYPE:</i> Impact	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher scores are better.
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of primary female decision makers in households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and people-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.) For OUs reporting on the A-WEAI as a custom indicator, data for this indicator are collected at an activity level.
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor. For OUs reporting on the A-WEAI as a custom indicator, data for the A-WEAI are collected by the Implementing Partner, or an Independent Evaluator.
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas. For OUs reporting on the A-WEAI as a custom indicator at an activity-level, data are collected via a sample survey of activity participants. (Note: Collecting the A-WEAI at an activity-level is optional.)
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. For OUs reporting on the A-WEAI as a custom indicator, data are reported annually.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Value when PBS is collected. Continuing focus countries with no or minor changes in the ZOI should consider calculating a Feed the Future phase one A-WEAI baseline value to assist with analyzing change over time. For OUs reporting on the A-WEAI as a custom indicator, baseline value is zero.

REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator, for each sub-index, <u>and</u> for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area).</p> <p>Please enter the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A-WEAI score2. 5DE score3. GPI score4. A-WEAI score for women 18-29 years old5. A-WEAI score for women 30+ years old <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.3: Increased employment and entrepreneurship

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-g Employment in the agri-food system [National-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator estimates the total number of people who are working in the agri-food system in a given year. The agri-food system includes: 1) all of agriculture; 2) agricultural processing; 3) intermediate inputs used in agriculture and agricultural processing; 4) the portion of trade and transport services associated with transactions of agricultural products and agricultural processed products; and 5) the portion of hotels and catering services associated with meal prepared and purchased outside of the household. This indicator is an extension of the Ag GDP+ indicator (New GFSS-7 Percent change in value added in the agri-food system).

In the base year (t=0), employment (number of people) in each of the five components of the agri-food sector is derived using available employment data (from recent labor surveys, household surveys, and censuses). The sum of employment in each sector is the overall indicator Ag EMP+.

Employment is then divided by the GDP in each of these sectors to derive an employment-to-GDP ratio (employment per dollar of GDP in sector i, in year t=0). Every three years thereafter when the indicator Ag GDP+ is calculated, base year employment-to-GDP ratios are multiplied by the estimated current GDP values to derive current employment in each of the five components of the agri-food system. When new data on employment are available, employment-to-GDP ratios should be re-estimated, as they are expected to change over time as an economy transforms.

RATIONALE:

Successful agricultural transformation leads to a greater share of agriculture-related employment outside of agriculture itself. Measuring agricultural employment alone is not enough to track changes in the agriculture landscape as it underestimates the returns to investments in agricultural modernization. This indicator allows us to capture renewed efforts under the GFSS to (i) measure the impact of investments in agricultural value chains beyond agricultural production; and (ii) extend investments toward a market system approach, and not just target agriculture production and productivity. This indicator is linked to IR 3 Increased employment and entrepreneurship in the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Number of people

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Ag GDP+ components: Primary production; Processing; Intermediate inputs; Trade and Transport; Hotel and Catering

TYPE: Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| ➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: | National level |
| ➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: | Bureau for Food Security Implementing Partner for Country Post teams |
| ➤ DATA SOURCE: | Secondary data: AgGDP+ indicator data and national employment data (labor survey; household survey; census) |
| ➤ FREQUENCY OF | Baseline estimates will be calculated in 2018; new estimates will be calculated every three years |

COLLECTION:	thereafter
➤ BASELINE INFO:	A baseline is required
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter the baseline Ag EMP+ estimate and the baseline year (the year to which the data apply) 2. Enter subsequent “actual” Ag EMP+ estimates under the “reporting year” when the estimate is available 3. Add a note in the “Indicator Comment” stating the year to which the “actual” estimate applies <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-h Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

Yield is the 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, maximum number of animals in the herd/flock during the reporting year for live animals, maximum 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, across the ZOI, including FTF participant producers and others.

For data collection and quality considerations, when collecting yield data as part of the ZOI population-based survey, BFS recommends that yield data be collected on no more than three priority commodities at the ZOI level.

For selecting commodities, Post teams should focus on those where programming is intended to have the greatest impact on productivity gains and can include crops, fisheries or livestock. For livestock, select the production system where programming is most likely to be targeted and then select up to two species (if there are two or more species as priority value chains) over which to collect information within that production system. See the list and description of the production systems below.

Yield is calculated automatically in FTFMS from the following data points, reported as totals across all producers of the commodity, and disaggregated by commodity, then by sex and age of the producer:

1. Total Production (TP); Kg, mt, number, or other unit by producers of the commodity during the reporting period;
2. Total Units of Production (UP): Area planted in ha (for crops); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds); Maximum number of animals in herd (for live animals); Maximum number of animals in production (for dairy or eggs); Cubic meters of cages (for open water aquaculture) for producers of the commodity 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 postharvest loss (i.e. postharvest 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 crop: hectare is recommended^[2]
- Pond aquaculture: hectare of surface area

- Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage
- Dairy: maximum number of producing animals during the reporting year
- Eggs: maximum number of producing hens during the reporting year
- Livestock: maximum number in herd, flock, or other group during the reporting year

For Posts working in **livestock** value chains, there is an additional disaggregation of “livestock production system” to support meaningful analysis of outcomes. Select the system that best fits the Country Post programming. There are four production systems: Rangeland; rural mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive commercial livestock 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.

Rural 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 livestock 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 and at the sex and age level under each commodity. Targets do not need to be set for the TP and UP data points.

^[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. FTFMS won't have the capability to convert and aggregate across the different UPs.

RATIONALE:

Improving the yield for farm commodities for smallholders 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 increasing sustainable productivity and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Collecting yield at the ZOI level will enable an examination of agriculture productivity changes beyond those for producers that directly participate in USG programming. This indicator will demonstrate outcomes that have scaled beyond participants to have an effect at the ZOI level and illustrate a stronger link between gains in productivity and increases in income. Yield of farms, fisheries, and livestock is a key driver of agricultural productivity and can serve as a proxy of the productivity of these value chains and the impacts 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*.

<p>UNIT: <u>Preferred TP units of measure:</u> Crops: metric tons Pond aquaculture: kilograms Cage aquaculture: kilograms Milk: liters of milk Eggs: number of eggs Live animals: kilograms of animal offtake.</p> <p><i>These TP units of measure are preferred, however, in FTFMS users can select their own unit of measure for TP under the drop down box or select "other" if needed. If conversion factors are available, FTFMS will convert other units of measure to the preferred TP units of measure.</i></p> <p><u>Required UP units of measure:</u> Crops: hectare Tree crops: hectare is recommended Pond aquaculture: hectare Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage Milk: maximum number of productive animals Eggs: maximum number of producing hens Live animals: maximum number in herd, flock, or other group.</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: For crops: FIRST LEVEL <u>Commodity:</u> see commodity list in FTFMS SECOND LEVEL <u>Farm size:</u> Smallholder, Non-smallholder THIRD LEVEL <u>Sex:</u> Male, female <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>For aquaculture: FIRST LEVEL <u>Commodity:</u> see commodity list in FTFMS SECOND LEVEL <u>Sex:</u> Male, female <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p> <p>For livestock: FIRST LEVEL <u>Commodity:</u> see commodity list in FTFMS SECOND LEVEL <u>Production system:</u> Agro-pastoral/extensive grassland; smallholder mixed livestock-crop; urban/peri-urban; and intensive industrial THIRD LEVEL <u>Sex:</u> Male, female <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Population-based, ZOI-level, producers of targeted commodities.</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>LSMS-ISA World Bank Grand or M&E contractor conducting the ZOI-level population based survey.</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE</p>	<p>Primary data collected through a population-based survey or LSMS-ISA covering the ZOI level. As part of the ZOI-wide population based survey, farmer recall for TP and a tablet</p>

	computer with GPS capabilities for direct measurement of the number of hectares for UP is recommended as noted in the Feed the Survey Methods guidance. ¹⁷
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and in every ZOI-level survey thereafter. Data should be collected as close to post-harvest as possible to optimize recall. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline data reflects the yield of targeted commodities in the ZOI in the production year covered by the Feed the Future phase two ZOI survey.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Missions or M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]" mechanism in FTFMS.</p> <p>The sample-weighted estimate of the total across all ZOI producers must be calculated for each disaggregated data point using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS.</p> <p>The following data points need to be entered: total production, units of production, and estimated number of producers cultivating/managing the targeted commodity in the ZOI, disaggregated by commodity; then for crops disaggregated by farm size and for livestock disaggregated by production system; then by sex (male, female, joint and association-applied) and by age. Commodity-specific data, disaggregated by sex and by age, are required because the most meaningful interpretation and use of yield information is at the specific commodity level, including the comparison of yield obtained by female and male producers. FTFMS will calculate commodity-specific yield per ha, animal or cubic meter of cage automatically.</p> <p>Data should be entered in FTFMS disaggregated to the lowest level—i.e. by commodity then by sex and age. The procedure applies for each commodity. For example, to report on the yield for maize, the following information for the reporting year is entered:</p> <p>Commodity: Maize Farm size: Smallholder</p> <p>Number of producers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimated number of smallholder female maize producers in the ZOI; • estimated number of smallholder male maize producers in the ZOI; • estimated number of 15-29 year old smallholder maize producers in the ZOI; • estimated number of 30+ year old smallholder maize producers in the ZOI. <p>Total production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total production in mt on plots managed by smallholder female maize producers; • total production in mt on plots managed by smallholder male maize producers; 	

¹⁷ Guidance documents can be found at: <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>

- total production in mt on plots managed by smallholder 15-29 year old maize producers;
- total production on plots managed by smallholder 30+ year old maize producers.

Units of production

- total units of production in ha managed by smallholder female maize producers;
- total units of production in ha managed by smallholder male maize producers;
- total units of production in ha managed by smallholder 15-29 year old maize producers;
- total units of production in managed by smallholder 30+ year old maize producers.

To report on the yield of cattle managed in a sedentary small holder mixed crop-livestock production system, enter the following data points:

Commodity: Cattle, live

Production system: small holder mixed crop-livestock production system

Number of producers

- total estimated number of female producers who manage cattle in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system in the ZOI;
- total estimated number of male producers who manage cattle in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system in the ZOI;
- total estimated number of 15-29 year old producers who manage cattle in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system in the ZOI;
- total estimated number of 30+ year old producers who manage cattle in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system in the ZOI.

Total production

- total kg of cattle offtake managed by female producers in the smallholder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total kg of cattle offtake managed by male producers in the smallholder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total kg of cattle offtake managed by 15-29 year old producers in the smallholder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total kg of cattle offtake managed by 30+ year old producers in the smallholder mixed crop-livestock production system.

Units of production

- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by female producers in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by male producers in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by 15-29 year old producers in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system;
- total maximum number of cattle in the herd (in the reporting year) managed by 30+ year old producers in the small holder mixed crop-livestock production system.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

A road opens up transport from rural spaces where rural-based production activities, such as agriculture, are taking place and connects, either directly or indirectly, with population centers and market activity. A road “improvement” indicates that the U.S. Government intervention significantly improved the ease of commercial transport along that road, while “constructed” refers to a new road.

To count, a road need not 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. Only count those roads improved or constructed during the reporting year.

RATIONALE:

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.

UNIT:
Kilometers

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Construction type: Improved, Constructed (new)

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** Activity level; only those roads improved or constructed with U.S. Government assistance

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** Implementing partners

➤ **DATA SOURCE:** Direct measurement, activity records

➤ **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:** Annually reported

➤ **BASELINE INFO:** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

The indicator includes new long-term capital investments (e.g., property, plant, and equipment and other fixed assets) and new operating capital investments (e.g., inputs or inventory) leveraged by the USG. Private sector co-investment - both cash and in-kind - for implementing specific activities (e.g., resulting from a successful GDA application) should also be included. It includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment used for post-harvest transformation or processing of agricultural products or the transport of agricultural products to markets. In-kind investments, which should be valued at market rates, could include legal or business development services.

“New USG commitments” refers to funds in the form of a direct loan, part of a grant, or other award designed to leverage additional funds from private sector organizations. Subsidies paid to structure a guarantee or insurance product do not count as new USG commitments. For multi-year activities, commitments are recorded at the outset of the activity, if made prior to the start of the activity, or during the year when they are made, if commitments are received during implementation of an activity.

“Private sector” includes for-profit formal companies managing nutrition, agriculture, and/or food system-related activities. A community-based organization (CBO) or nongovernmental organization (NGO) investment may be included if the CBO or NGO engages in for-profit nutrition, agriculture, and/or food system-related activities.

“Investment” is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production, output, or income, etc. Investments are recorded on a yearly basis, as they are made. In-kind investments are recorded at market value in USD.

“Leveraged by the USG” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities supported by the Feed the Future initiative. Usually, the Feed the Future activities will take the form of a grant, direct loan, guarantee, or insurance coverage from the USG (see examples below).

Examples:

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC):

1. OPIC provides political risk insurance on a \$40 million equity investment by a U.S. investor in a large-scale commercial farm in Zambia that produces wheat, maize, barley and soya. OPIC is insuring 90% of the investment, or \$36 million. The farm’s expansion is also financed by a \$10 million loan from a local commercial bank and a \$5 million loan from the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group directly to the Zambian farm. The investment and loan funds will be used to expand and upgrade the farm’s irrigation system and other infrastructure improvements. **The total private sector capital leveraged is \$50 million**, consisting of the sum of the U.S. equity firm’s investment (\$40 million) and the local commercial debt (\$10 million). The debt and equity investments are reported in the year in which they are made. The IFC’s \$5 million is not included, as it is money from a multi-lateral, and is not considered “private sector investment,” nor is it “leveraged” by OPIC.
2. OPIC provides a \$10 million direct loan to a U.S.-based NGO to expand its working capital lending to small farmers and co-ops located in South America. The \$40 million expansion also includes \$20 million raised through private placement bonds and \$10 million in cash equity from the NGO. In this example, **the total new USG commitment is \$10 million and the private capital leveraged by the OPIC investment is \$30 million**. These investments are reported in the year in which they are made.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID):

1. USAID provides a 50% loan portfolio guarantee to a U.S.-based impact investor to expand its portfolio into small and growing businesses in the agriculture sector in Feed the Future target countries. The guarantee will cover up to 50% of the \$17.5 million fund. **The total private sector capital leveraged will be \$17.5.**

<p>RATIONALE: Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable improvements in agricultural market systems. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the Feed the Future (FTF) goal to “Sustainably Reduce Global Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty.” This indicator is linked to <i>CCIR: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security</i> in the GFSS Results Framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: U.S. Dollars</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Funding source:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USG commitment amount (using "commitment" to include funding in the form of direct loans or a grant); • Private sector partner leveraged amount (using "leveraged" to include both cash and in-kind investment valued at market rates from the private sector partner)
<p>TYPE: Output</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Activity-level; new commitments and investment leveraged within reporting year by the USG activity</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>US Government agencies and implementing partners</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Private sector financial records, program data, and US Government agency records</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Annually (USG commitments are only reported once, in the year they are made)</p>
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>Baseline is zero</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	
<p> </p>	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

<p>SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agriculture Sector Capacity INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy - IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade</p>	
<p>INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-c Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [National-level]</p>	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator tracks the value exports from a country in U.S. dollars on a national-level, including those being exported within the region and beyond. It can include both formal and informal trade, food and non-food agricultural commodities.</p> <p>Targeted commodities are those the Country Post is focusing on for value chain and market system strengthening. Other agriculture commodities supported by Country Post programming can be reported on as desired.</p> <p>The intent of this indicator is to monitor exports in targeted agricultural commodities relevant to Post programming. It includes exports attributable to USG interventions and those outside of direct U.S. Government attribution. Reporting is limited to what is available from national statistics agencies.</p>	
<p>RATIONALE: Increased agricultural trade is one of the end results of efficient markets. This indicator reports progress on IR 2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade of the GFSS results framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: US dollars</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Commodity</u></p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>National-level</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Implementing partners or Post staff</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>The data is collected from national statistics agencies once available.</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Annual</p>
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>For commodities the Country Post is already supporting, the baseline year is 2017. For commodities subsequently identified by the Country Post, the baseline year is the year before interventions begin.</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Report the data in FTFMS the year it becomes available. Please enter the year the data covers in the indicator comment as a time lag is very common.

Please enter the following data points in FTFMS:

- Value (in U.S. dollars)
- Volume (in metric tons) sold

Note: Convert local currency to U.S. dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- FTFMS reporting requires specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups, which are: horticulture; animal products; cereal; oilseeds; dry grain pulses and legumes; roots, tubers and other staples; other. FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for each commodity group disaggregate for entry in FACTSInfo.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-d Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [Multi-Level]

DEFINITION:

This performance indicator measures the *number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy reform*. **Institutional architecture** (IA) broadly refers to “the entities and processes for policy formulation and implementation”¹⁸. More specifically, this indicator refers to institutional architecture for food security policy. IA for food security policy reflects both the capacity of specific types of organizations (such as ministries, policy think tanks, citizen interest groups and district governments) and at different levels (e.g. regional, national, sub-national) as well as the processes through which these organizations interact towards a common food security goal (such as through inter-ministerial processes, scorecard reviews, or decentralization). A **milestone** is a ‘positive change’ that marks a significant achievement in the development of better performing, more effective policy systems and describes how the change contributes to improved policies and policy outcomes within a GFSS country or regional plan. **Food security policy**, in this context, includes policies that affect food security, such as policies in agriculture, nutrition, social safety nets, etc.

Operating Units (OUs) will be the primary reporting unit for this indicator. The OU will be responsible for setting milestones and targets, specifying timing, and reporting achievements. OUs should report milestones completed across GFSS partners facilitated with USG funding. The milestones should align strategically with country or stakeholder priorities. Support or assistance for the IA achievement may be provided by the OU, through Implementing partners, or other USG support. OUs will use internal planning documents and work with IPs and other stakeholders (e.g. government) to set targets. Milestones will be reported through a separate template and will identify the type of USG support provided, how the milestone improves IA, stakeholders receiving support, successes and/or lessons learned, and will provide evidence supporting achievement of the milestone.

The indicator is designed to be inclusive at different levels, including sub-national, national, regional and international, in both institutions and processes to capture a wide variety of potential changes in the policy making and implementation process. The milestones specified should fit within one or more of the six core IA policy elements that have been defined as important for a robust food security policy institutional architecture¹⁹. Further descriptions of the Policy Elements are found in the attached document.

IA Policy Elements

- **Policy Element 1: Predictability of the Guiding Policy Framework** –the effectiveness of the legislative process and the extent to which the relevant laws, regulations, and policies governing the policy development process are transparent, predictable and consistently applied.
 - Illustrative Milestones: Establishment of parliamentary access to food security expertise; Comment period for draft law established; Citizen groups have regular and reliable access legislative processes and documentation.
- **Policy Element 2: Policy Development and Coordination** – the capacity and effectiveness of the organizations and entities to initiate and develop food security policy and the strengthening of the relationships among these entities.
 - Illustrative Milestones: Facilitation of the formation of a joint sector food security committee in the Prime Minister’s office (national); a regional protocol for coordinating staple food data (regional level); Planned schedule of meetings between Planning, Finance and Agriculture Ministries; Intergovernmental coordination forum established and operational (e.g. meets regularly, shares information, takes decisions).

¹⁸ GFSS Implementation Guidance for Policy Programming

(https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/GFSS_TechnicalGuidance_Policy.pdf)

¹⁹ Africa Lead. Institutional Architecture Assessment for Food Security Policy Change: Background Information. <https://www.africleadff.org/2016/05/24/guidelines-for-conducting-institutional-architecture-assessments/>

- Policy Element 3: Inclusivity and Stakeholder Consultation – the degree of inclusivity in consultation with key groups critical to the food security sector and the extent to which the different groups are engaged, including groups across government, the private sector and among non-governmental organizations.
 - Illustrative Milestones: Concerted efforts resulting in farmer association membership in an apex society (sub-national level), support to a representative civil society association focused on food security priorities (sub-national/national); Civil society and producer group platform for input to agricultural policy and program development; Joint sector review (JSR) committee established; inclusive policy dialogues formalized.

- Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis – the capacity and effectiveness of the organizations, processes, and fora responsible for collecting and analyzing data, and the extent to which evidence is used to inform or revise policy change.
 - Illustrative Milestones: Improved dissemination of agricultural data across multiple Ministries; Improved timeliness and availability of food security-related surveys and survey analysis; Public access to data on performance of the agriculture and food security sectors (e.g. dashboard monitoring systems; website data publication).

- Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation – the detail of implementation plans, alignment with line ministry and agency responsibilities, adequate funding, and quality of monitoring and evaluation plans
 - Illustrative Milestones: Improved budget justification for policy implementation; resources allocated for programs commensurate with objectives; Capacity of local government authorities to implement programs strengthened; Monitoring system for program and policy impacts established.

- Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability – the effectiveness of the process by which multiple partners (such as government, donors, private sector and civil society organizations) agree to be held responsible for the commitments that they have voluntarily made to each other. It relies on trust and partnership around shared agendas. Mutual accountability is supported by evidence that is collected and shared among all partners. The principle of mutual accountability is expected to stimulate and broaden the practice of benchmarking, mutual learning and harmonization of national development efforts, while encouraging a greater level of trans-boundary cooperation and regional integration.
 - Illustrative Milestones: CAADP Joint Sector Review successfully completed; Donor mapping tool providing input on donor investments available; Joint metrics established for monitoring food security performance.

RATIONALE:

A country’s capacity to undertake transparent, inclusive, predictable, and evidence-based policy change is fundamental to improving food security outcomes. Investing in strengthening a country’s IA for food security policy is a GFSS priority as it provides a foundation for building the systemic capacities for managing a multi-sectoral food security program. The importance of good governance and accountable institutions in delivering on predictable and transparent policy change is widely recognized^{20 21}. Data collected for this indicator across different levels will contribute to an improved understanding of the importance of policy IA, and will be used in conjunction with other policy-related GFSS data to identify relationships between the policy system and policy changes. This indicator provides an opportunity to track the types of milestones and achievements OUs are delivering to improve systems, processes, and relationships that influence food security policy. This indicator is linked CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions of the Global Food Security Strategy.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Level: Subnational, national, regional, continental and international level

IA policy element: Predictability of the Guiding Policy Framework, Policy Development and Coordination, Inclusivity and Stakeholder Consultation, Evidence-based Analysis, Policy Implementation, Mutual Accountability

²⁰ Most recent arguments and evidence can be found in ‘Why Nations Fail?’ by D. Acemoglu and J. Robinson, Decker Edge, 2012.

²¹ IFPRI. Global Food Policy Reports.

<i>TYPE: Outcome</i>	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: N/A</i>
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION</i>	Various levels within an Operating Unit (e.g. national, sub-national, etc.)
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Country Post staff
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Data will be collected by relevant OU officers engaged in the activities supporting the IA achievement. Supporting evidence for milestones will be submitted in a standard reporting template (to be provided prior to first year reporting).
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annual
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Zero - assumes no achievements in base year.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>This indicator requires documentation to be included in an OU IA template. The template will be submitted with the policy matrix for FTF target countries. Unique milestones can be disaggregated by more than one level and policy element. The total number of unique milestones should also be included in the disaggregate section of FTFMS.</p>	

IA Policy Elements & Illustrative Sub-elements
Policy Element 1: Predictability of the Guiding Policy Framework
Clearly Defined and Consistent Policy Framework: The policy framework impacting food security policy-making is clearly defined, and consistently applied and enforced from year to year.
Predictability and Transparency of the Policy Making process: The policy development process is transparent in accordance with the rules contained within the country's constitution, basic law, and elsewhere in the formal legal framework.
Clear and Functional Legislative System: There is a legislative capacity to deal with food security change, and the legislative requirements are clearly defined and predictable.
Appropriate Dispute Resolution Process/Judicial Framework: The judicial system is perceived as fair and effective, and there is an appropriate system for dispute resolution where conflicts arise relating to food security policy.
Clearly defined Institutional Responsibilities: Institutional responsibilities are clearly defined, consistently applied, and predictable from year to year.
Policy Element 2: Policy Development & Coordination
Approved Food Security Strategy/Investment Plan: There is an approved/official multi-sectoral, multi-year food security plan developed, which specifies priorities and objectives, and addresses the roles of various contributors, including across government, the private sector, and CSOs. The vision and strategy to improve food security is clear.
Predictable Policy Agenda and Priorities Developed: The policy items required to achieve the national food strategy have been identified and documented, i.e., specific policy objectives exist.
Annual Work Plans: There is an annual work plan that identifies objectives and activities in regard to policy development.
Coordination Process: There is an entity, such as a coordination unit or task force, that has defined membership and meets regularly to discuss, develop and coordinate food security policy development (and oversee cross-sector coordination).
Secretariat/Administrative Support Function: There is an adequate staff capability to perform required support processes, including coordination, meeting management, communication, and document management. This may be a stand-alone secretariat, or a responsibility within an existing entity.
Technical Capacity: There are work groups, or technical committees, that have the authority and capacity to perform the following functions: identify policy and technical challenges/issues, develop sector- or project-specific policies/strategies, consult within the sector and draft funding proposals. There should be active participation by the private sector and CSOs on the technical work groups (as appropriate).
Political Support and Approval: There is a line of authority/participation by high-level decision-makers above the ministerial level so as to enable efficient political support for the passage and development of new policies, e.g. involvement of prime minister's office (especially for policies that cut across sectors, e.g. trade and agriculture).
Engagement of Parliament/Legislative Body: There is engagement from the country's legislative entity to debate and engage on food security issues, and to sponsor and advocate for the required legal/policy changes.
Policy Element 3: Inclusivity and Stakeholder Consultation
Inclusive Participation within the Policy Coordination Management Entity: The main coordination entity has: a) clear goals and participation from key government ministries (beyond just Ministry of Agriculture) and; b) some representation from non-government entities, particularly from donors.
Outreach and Communications: There is a process for interacting with stakeholders and sharing information. This could include regular public "forums", a website of key information and other mechanisms.
Private Sector Participation – Opportunity/Space: The private sector is provided meaningful opportunity to participate in policy formulation and strategy discussions. This could be through participation in the management/steering committee, in technical work groups and/or through other forums. Communications and interactions should be two-way, and access to key information should be readily available.
Private Sector Participation – Capacity to Participate: Some organizations representing the private sector have the capacity to participate in government-led discussions on food policy. This is to say they are able to represent their members, they are able to articulate and communicate policy positions, and they are able to provide some level of evidence-based analysis to support their viewpoints.
Participation of CSOs – Opportunity/Space: The CSO sector, including representation from women's associations and farmers associations, is provided meaningful opportunity to participate in policy formulation and strategy discussions. This could be through participation in the management/steering committee, in technical work groups and/or through other forums. Communications and interactions should be two-way, and access to key information should be readily available.
Participation of CSOs – Capacity to Participate: Some organizations representing civil society, including representation from women's associations and farmers associations, have the capacity to participate in government-led discussions on food policy. This is to say they are able to represent their members, they are able to articulate and communicate policy positions, and they are able to provide some level of evidence-based analysis to support their viewpoints.
Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis
Economic and Financial Analysis Completed as a Component of Planning: National food security priority policy initiatives/investment plans are based on economic and financial analysis, including independent policy analysis. The analysis is available for public review.
Performance Monitoring Measures and Targets Developed: The national food security policies/plans include specific objectives, performance indicators, and targets exist to monitor the accomplishment of the objectives.
Quality Data Exists for Policy Monitoring: There is a database of quality statistics that is used to routinely report and analyze progress in achieving objectives. (Analysis to be conducted by USDA – and not as part of this assessment framework.)
Quality Data is Available for Policy Making: Data on the performance of the agriculture sector and the food security are publically available and shared in a timely manner. This information is available for others to use and analyze.

Inclusion of Analysis in the Policy Development Process: Evidence-based analysis is considered and used to develop policy priorities/policy proposals.
Capacity to Monitor Policy Implementation and Results: The government has the ability to review data on policy performance and produce an analysis of the policy's effectiveness. A policy analysis function/unit exists and has adequate and skilled staff, and is sufficiently funded. If required, specific analysis can be outsourced to specialized firms or consultants as needed (case-by-case).
Annual Performance Measurement Report Produced and Reviewed: Evidence-based analysis is produced to review policy effectiveness (for implemented policies). A formal review session is held, and includes key development partners (including principal donors and multilateral partners, such as FAO and IFPRI). Recommendations are developed as a result of the review and incorporated into subsequent plans.
Independent Analysis Capacity Exists: There exists an independent capacity to analyze food security data and use the analysis to make policy recommendations and engage in policy discussion and advocacy. Such an analysis could be conducted by a research institute, university or similar non-governmental/objective organization. This capacity should be engaged in the government's policy development and review process as, for example, through papers, forums or participation introduced in official policy review and discussion meetings.
Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation
Implementation Plans Developed: The overall food security strategy has been broken down into programs and projects that have: a) a sufficient level of detail to permit implementation; b) have been "packaged" into priority projects that can be managed by ministerial units; and 3) "packaged" priorities can be translated into funding proposals to gain support for projects/programs from development partners (to address financing gaps).
System in Place to Analyze Implementation Capacity Constraints: An analysis of institutional, workforce, system and financial constraints is conducted. Critical implementation constraints are identified; a work plan is developed to address constraints; and implementation actions are moved forward (and periodically reviewed).
Food Security Policy Priorities Aligned with Work Plans of Line Ministries: The priority policy and associated objectives of the national food security strategy are broken down into specific programs and projects (with a sufficient level of detail) so that policy actions can be implemented by line ministries. The plans of individual ministries, and units within ministries, align with overall national strategy and its policy objectives.
Policy Implementation Budget Committed by Host Country: Resources are committed by the host country to implement the identified policy agenda. Over time, the country's budget is adjusted to provide adequate financing for the implementation of actions required to implement policy priorities. Budget documents, including budget proposals, are released fully and in a timely manner.
Supplemental Implementation Funds Secured: Proposals can be submitted, and funds secured, to address financing gaps. Funds may come from multilateral funds (such as GAFSP), regional organizations, bilateral donors and the private sector.
Monitoring and Evaluation: Capacity exists within the public sector, private sector, or civil society to review the effectiveness and impact of policy changes. Sector reviews are performed and other research evidence is collected. There is a system to share, store, and access the findings from these reviews.
Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability
A Forum Exists for Regularly Scheduled Donor-Government Meetings: These meetings discuss policy and programs and set priorities. Meetings may include, for example, Joint Sector Reviews, sector working groups or other similar arrangements.
Joint Policy Priorities Developed: A document exists that articulates the shared policy objectives between the government and the donor community.
Monitoring System Exists: Performance measures exist (for the performance commitments of the government and for the performance commitments of the donors). There is a schedule for reviewing and documenting progress – at least on an annual basis.
Donor Coordination – Alignment and Harmonization: There is a process for donor participation in the food security policy process and for aligning government and donor objectives and priorities. Donor programs should contribute directly to host country strategies, plans, and objectives. This may include the signing of cooperation frameworks that indicate a joint commitment to specific policy change goals.
Private Sector Accountability: The government provides feedback to the private sector on the performance of the food security program (including the private sector's role) and provides an opportunity for dialogue on the program and its performance.
CSO Sector Accountability: The government provides feedback to the CSO sector on the performance of the food security program (including the role of CSOs) and provides an opportunity for dialogue on the program and its performance.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Output: could be applicable to many parts of results framework.

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the number of people who are currently enrolled in or have graduated during the reporting year from a degree-granting technical, vocational, associate, bachelor, master, or Ph.D. program. Degree candidates being supported through partial fellowships or exchange programs can be counted toward this indicator. A person who completes one degree-granting program in the fiscal year and is currently participating in another degree-granting program should be counted only once, no matter the length of either degree-granting program; she/he should be counted under the Continuing disaggregate.

Non-nutrition-related food security training includes training in areas such as agronomy, crop science, climate science, plant pathology, rural sociology, anthropology, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, seed science and systems, bioinformatics, and conflict and conflict resolution. It does not include nutrition-related trainings; nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive training should be reported under HL.9-4.

This indicator measures individuals receiving degree-granting training; individuals applying new practices based on their training should be reported under indicator EG.3.2-24 *Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*.

RATIONALE:

Measures enhanced human capacity for policy formulation, technology development and research/education capacity building and implementation, which is key to transformational development. This is an output indicator and could be applicable to many parts of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex: Male, Female

Duration:

- **New** = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training for the first time during the reporting year
- **Continuing** = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training in the previous year and continued to receive it in the reporting year

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Activity-level, direct beneficiaries.

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Implementing partners

➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Activity training records
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually reported
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero
REPORTING NOTES:	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2 Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Output: could be applicable to many parts of results framework.

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator tracks the progression of new or significantly improved technologies, practices, and approaches through research and development (R&D) to the demonstrated uptake by public or private sector stakeholders. The R&D process should be hypothesis driven, testable, and independently replicable. The technologies, practices, and approaches under R&D should have the potential to achieve significant improvements in reducing poverty, hunger, and malnutrition versus existing alternatives. The technology, practice, or approach should be one that can clearly be articulated as having the potential to reach and benefit a smallholder farmer, other individual, or household at some point in the future. New or significant improvements to existing, food security-related technologies, practices, and approaches are to be counted. An improvement would be significant if, among other reasons, it served a new purpose or allowed a new class of users to employ it. Examples include a new blend of fertilizer for a particular soil type or proper sequencing of interventions to increase the adoption of a new technology. Diagnostic research or research focused on identifying the root cause of an issue should not be counted under this indicator. Support through USG assistance includes human, financial, institutional support, in full or in part, for the discovery, research, development, testing, or making available for uptake by the public and private sector.

The technology, practice, or approach is disaggregated first into R&D categories, then into the phase of research. Definitions and illustrative examples of technologies, practices, and approaches by R&D category are:

- **Plant and Animal Improvement Research:** Includes trait, marker, and gene discovery for agriculturally important characteristics, coupled with application of conventional breeding and/or advanced biotechnological approaches for the genetic improvement of plant and animal species. Products include improved germplasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that is higher-yielding, more resilient to biotic and abiotic stresses, higher in nutritional content (e.g. biofortified crops such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes, high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds), and/or possesses improved market or processing traits.
- **Production Systems Research:** Includes Integrated Pest Management (including grafting), Sustainable Intensification (e.g. mechanization, small-scale irrigation, planting schedules, soil management), livestock management, post harvest and food safety technologies; management practices for feed or food, Natural Resource Management, and vaccines and animal health services. Products include new land preparation, harvesting, processing and product-handling and food safety technologies and practices including packaging and storage methods; sustainable water and land management practices; and sustainable aquaculture and fisheries practices.
- **Social Science Research:** Includes research concerning the effectiveness of agricultural policy options (policy research); research on the socio-behavioral, socioeconomic, or sociopolitical factors that influence decision-making; economic research on products or approaches that overcome barriers to farmer investment in or adoption of improved technology and management practice, etc. (economic research); research or creation of new/improved tools for market access, including financial and insurance products (market access research); and nutrition research. Products include new risk management approaches, such as the integration of partially-subsidized index insurance into social safety nets that cost-effectively increase the resilience of vulnerable households; and approaches to effectively and sustainably change nutrition behaviors or the adoption of improved seeds.

See Appendix 1 the end of this PIRS for guidance on counting and reporting technologies, practices, and approaches by category.

A description of the four phases of research and development is below. Technologies, practices and approaches should be reported under each phase reached during the reporting year. It is not required that all technologies, practices and approaches pass through all four phases to be reported under the indicator nor is it essential that all investments start at Phase I. For example, a seed variety that is only being field-tested for country-level adaptation and then submitted for country-level certification would only be tracked through Phases II

and III. However, any technology, practice, or approach that is reported under Phase IV must have been previously reported under Phase I, II, or III during the life of the activity.

As the indicator is purposefully defined broadly to ensure that a full range of technologies, practices, approaches and uptake modalities can be captured, no assumptions should be made regarding comparability of the level or type of uptake across technologies, practices, or approaches, or the value or depth of support for and by the public and/or private sectors for any technology, practice, or approach.

In some cases more than one OU may count the same technology or practice. This would occur if the technology or practice were developed, for instance, in collaboration with a U.S. university under a mechanism funded by one operating unit and then passed through a regional collaboration mechanism funded by a different operating unit to other countries. If multiple OUs are co-funding development of the same technology, practice or approach under the same R&D mechanism, they should coordinate with the COR/AOR to decide which OU should report on the indicator in FTFMS on behalf of all contributing OUs. We discourage individual OUs reporting prorated results based on funding proportions in these cases.

Four phases of research, development, and uptake:

Phase I - Under research as a result of USG assistance: Count new technologies, practices, or approaches under research in the current reporting year. Technologies and management practices are under research when the process to develop or support the development of the product is conducted under ideal or controlled conditions such as a laboratory or greenhouse. Note that for non-biotech crops, much or all of this phase might be conducted outdoors and in soil, and yet be considered to be in controlled conditions; these attributes do not make this work “field testing.” Additionally, livestock research conducted on-station and in confined settings would also be considered to be in controlled conditions. For social science research, only theoretical, efficacy, or secondary data research on a specific approach (e.g. the use of index insurance to increase on-farm investment) that could significantly improve development outcomes should be counted.

Phase II - Under field testing as a result of USG assistance: “Under field testing” means that research has moved from focused development, where a promising technology or practice has been identified, to broader testing of effectiveness under conditions intended to resemble those that the potential users of the new technology will encounter. Testing might be done in the actual facilities or fields of potential users, or it might be in a facility set up to duplicate those conditions to prove expected performance or superiority to current technologies or practices. For biotechnology research, a change of location from a contained laboratory or greenhouse to a confined field with the receipt of a permit indicates that the research has completed the “under research” phase and moved into the “under field testing” phase. The goal of this phase is to achieve a documented ‘real world’ assessment of potential performance and feasibility, by accumulating technical information and test results that indicate that the expected performance is achievable. Some technologies may have legal requirements for the collection, submission, and approval of assessment data, which must be satisfied before completing this Phase. Social science research conducted through a randomized controlled trial (RCT) or quasi-experimental pilot for identification of effectiveness or causal impact should be counted under this phase.

Phase III - Made available for uptake as a result of USG assistance: Count technologies, practices or approaches that are ready to be taken up or adopted by a public or private sector entity, which would then disseminate the technology, practice or approach to end users in a manner that promotes sustainable, widespread adoption at the population level (e.g. hundreds of thousands to millions, depending on the technology or practice and context). This phase does not count the number of technologies and practices actually transferred by public or private entities, including implementing partners. Completing a research activity or transferring a technology, practice, or approach to another researcher for continued R&D activities do not in themselves constitute having made something available for uptake. Conditions may need to be met before a technology, practice, or approach can move into the public domain such as licensure, certification, or policy guidelines and this Phase captures technologies, practices, and approaches that have met these conditions. It must have passed all required regulatory approvals such that intermediaries and end users (i.e. service input providers, farmers) are able to use and disseminate it legally. Any technology, practice, or approach made available for uptake in a previous year should not be included, unless the availability has increased in geographic scope (i.e. made available for uptake in another country) in this reporting period.

Phase IV – Demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector: A technology, practice, or approach has “demonstrated uptake” if any public- and/or private-sector actor has institutionalized or provided support for dissemination, independent of USG assistance, at any point during the reporting period. This phase aligns with the Foreign Assistance indicator for Science, Technology, Innovation, and Research 11 (STIR-11). As a result, it does not include uptake by the end user (i.e. individual customers or farmers) or by bilateral or multilateral donor organizations (e.g. USAID Missions). End users applying new technologies are measured under EG.3.2-24. While

technologies, practices, and approaches are often delivered successfully through donor pathways, the goal is to identify a sustainable pathway for delivery through the public or private sector. Examples of demonstrated uptake include a) non USAID financial support provided through public, private, or public-private agreements (i.e. non-revenue monies from non-donor sources) for dissemination including - but not limited to - private investments, grants, loans, funds, or government bonds; b) incorporation/institutionalization of an approach into a host country government's national or sub-national guidelines, policies, or other legal frameworks; c) market introduction such as the technology or practice being offered for sale; and, d) distribution or delivery of a technology or practice to an end-user via the public and/or private sectors such as by agricultural extension agents.

A technology, practice or approach should be reported each year it is actively in Phase I or Phase II during the mechanism's life of activity. A technology, practice, or approach reported under Phase III and IV should be counted only once per country by each Implementing Partner across the life of the activity, and should be reported on during the first reporting year when the technology, practice or approach is made available for uptake (Phase III) or has demonstrated uptake (Phase IV). It should only be counted once in Phase IV for each country regardless of whether the private sector and the public sector have both demonstrated uptake of the technology, practice or approach, or whether multiple private or public sector actors have done so. In some cases, multiple IPs may have provided support in Phase I, II, or III and IV for a technology, practice or approach. Each IP may report on the technology, practice or approach at each of the phases it supports, even if this results in multiple IPs counting the same technology, practice, or approach in the same phase in the same country. This indicator does not count whether a technology, practice or approach has ever been made available for uptake or been taken up in the past - only whether that technology, practice or approach has been made available for uptake or has demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sectors during the life of the activity.

The public sector includes non-governmental organizations, public sector higher education institutions, recipient country governments (i.e. any department, office, subdivision, or other entity within the national or sub-national government of the country where the technology, practice, or approach is supported), and other organizations that are part of the public sector but not included in the categories above. The private sector includes private organizations (i.e. businesses and corporations; business, industry and trade associations; corporate foundations; social enterprises; financial institutions, investors, and impact investors), private philanthropy (i.e. private foundations and philanthropists), and other organizations that are part of the private sector but not included in the categories above. A blended adoption includes uptake by both the public and private sectors. This could be simultaneous uptake by both, or separate uptake by each, during a reporting period. However, the technology, practice or approach would only be reported once in both of these scenarios.

RATIONALE:

According to the USAID Scientific Research Policy (2014), research allows USAID to develop, test, refine and evaluate the acceptability and cost-effectiveness of new and improved products, tools, approaches and interventions that focus on the key concerns of developing countries. Research also helps inform policy, strategic direction of programs, and methods to overcome barriers to implementation in developing country settings by strengthening the evidence-base for development. The U.S. Government Global Food Security (GFS) Research Strategy frames research programming in terms of a Research and Development (R&D) pipeline, in which new or significantly improved technologies advance through phases of research before being transferred to technology-scaling partners for dissemination and, ultimately, widespread adoption by developing-country beneficiaries. The R&D pipeline contains innovative, scalable products and practices to improve productivity, nutrition, and resilience in Feed the Future partner countries. This indicator tracks the four phases of research and development and aligns with the cross-cutting contributions of research under the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Category of Research

- Plant and Animal Improvement Research
- Production Systems Research
- Social Science Research

Within each category disaggregate by phase of development:

- Under research as a result of USG assistance
- Under field testing as a result of USG assistance
- Made available for uptake as a result of USG assistance
- Demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector with USG assistance

<i>TYPE:</i> Output (phases 1,2,3); Outcome (phase 4)	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Progress to a higher phase is usually better.
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Activity-level; only those technologies under development with USG support
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Implementing partners
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Activity records, reports or surveys
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually reported
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>FTFMS does not calculate the sum of all the technologies, practices, and approaches across the four phases and enter the results at the overall indicator level. Instead, the overall indicator value is left blank and shaded out, and all aggregation and analysis of indicator results will be done by phase.</p> <p>Any data reported under Phase III and IV must include the specific technology, practice, or approach in an Indicator Comment in FTFMS. Phase IV information must also include an explanation of which Phase(s) (I, II, and/or III) received USG support before there was demonstrated uptake by the public or private sector.</p>	

Appendix 1: Guidance on counting technologies, practices, and approaches by phase of research

As indicator EG.3.2-7 *Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance* is broadly inclusive of different disciplines of food security research and development (R&D) and uptake, it is necessary to further define how technologies, practices, and approaches are categorized in each category. Thus, the following chart was created to further define the categories of technologies, practices, and approaches as well as how to count them at each phase.

Category of Research	Phase of Research	Type of Technology, Practice or Approach	What to Count
Plant and Animal Improvement	Phase I: Under research	Novel gene with known major effect(s) on specific traits.	Each unique gene or genetic element identified that controls the expression of a specific major function in the plant or animal.
		Transgene or genetic element for improved trait	Each unique transgene or genetic element with a known function in the plant system.
		Tissue-specific gene promoter identified and validated	Each gene promoter with its own unique sequence and function in the plant or animal (but see note below under gene constructs).
		Molecular genetic marker linked to genes controlling specific traits	Each molecular marker identified and linked to a particular gene with a major effect that is related to a specific function/trait (but see note below under gene constructs).
		Transformation-ready gene constructs	Each gene construct capable of being used in transformation can be counted as a separate technology. Note: If a gene and/or promoter are included in a construct for transformation, they should not also be counted separately.
		QTL for major effects identified and validated	Mapped and/or phenotyped for desired trait. Each QTL in a specific position on the linkage group and related to a specific trait can be counted as a separate technology. Used in association mapping studies.
		Panel of genes or markers used in association studies	Each SNP panel used in association mapping studies.
		Phenotyping and crossing block population	Population of lines or breeds with improved trait to be used in phenotyping and large crossing blocks. Counts are number of populations (not lines). For further genetic/breeding studies under Phase I.
		Research line with improved trait (Introgression, SP, RIL, NIL)	Lines for research: Introgression lines, lines of self-pollinate crops, RIL, NIL with desired specific genes/QTLs/marker loci/traits incorporated in a background phenotype. Includes MPS and mapping populations. The improved trait, the genetic control of the trait and the genetic background of the lines are important points to consider in counting lines. A group of lines identified for the same trait with the same genetic system and derived from the same parents should be taken as one technology. However, lines identified for a different trait from the same population may be counted as separate technology for further genetic/breeding studies under Phase I.
		Plant line for gene pyramiding	Each group of lines containing the unique gene for pyramiding.
Inbred, DH, hybrid lines with desired traits	Breeding populations: Doubled haploid lines (DHLs), inbred lines (hybrid parents), hybrids with desired traits. Last step of Phase I. A group of DHLs identified for the same trait with the same genetic system and derived from the same bi- parents should be taken as one technology. However, DHLs identified for a different trait from the same population should be counted as separate technology. Each inbred line or hybrid		

			with its own features can be counted as a separate technology.
		Plant germplasm accession with specific trait	Each accession identified as a source of gene(s) for a specific trait,(e.g. heat, drought, growth, and disease tolerance)
		Animal germplasm accession	Each accession identified as a source of gene(s) for a specific trait,(e.g. heat tolerance, disease resistance and productivity)
		Transgenic line with improved trait	Each transgenic line with its own desirable attribute for further use. Note – distinct events with the same construct in the same background material do not constitute multiple technologies. Count each construct in a particular background (not each event) as ready for field testing; Last step of Phase I.
		Animal line with specific trait as sources of genes	Count each line with desirable attribute for further use (e.g. heat tolerance, disease resistance and productivity).
	Phase 2 - Under field testing	Conventional plant genotype or line under field testing	Each new and superior genotype or line over the standard check for a specific trait with field performance data under end-user conditions.
		Breeds or lines with improved traits under field testing	Each new and improved line over the standard check for a specific trait with field performance data under end-user conditions.
		Transgenic line under field testing	Each new and improved transgenic line over the standard check for a specific trait with field performance data under end-user conditions.
		Conventional variety submitted for regulatory approval	Improved conventional variety for which regulatory approval or certification is actively being sought so that it may be commercially released. Last step of Phase II.
		Transgenic variety or breed submitted for regulatory approval	Improved transgenic variety for which regulatory approval or certification is actively being sought so that it may be commercially released. Last step of Phase II.
	Phase 3 - Made available for uptake	Varieties, cultivars, lines, and breeds	Each variety, improved line, or breed made available for dissemination during the reporting year may be counted as a separate technology. To be considered Phase III, the technology must have passed all approvals (e.g. variety registration, certification, biosafety approvals) such that intermediaries and end users (e.g. service/input providers and farmers) are able to disseminate or use them legally.
	Phase 4 - Demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector	Varieties, cultivars, lines, and breeds	Demonstrated uptake includes any support for, or adoption by, the public and/or private sector at any point during the reporting period. Examples include procurement or accessing sources of non USAID financial support provided through public, private, or public-private agreements (i.e. non-revenue monies from non-donor sources) to disseminate the technology, including - but not limited to - private investments, grants, loans, funds, or government bonds; market introduction; or, delivery via public and/or private sectors such as by agricultural extension agents. This does not include utilization by end users (i.e. individual customers or farmers) or by donor organizations (i.e. USAID Missions).
Production Systems Research Production	Phase I - Under research	N/A	Includes identification of appropriate candidate practices and system components and significant improvements in existing practices, working under idealized conditions.
	Phase 2 - Under field testing	N/A	New/improved system components or management practices in field testing under end-user conditions.
	Phase 3 - Made available for uptake	N/A	New/improved system component or formal recommendations ready for dissemination to farmers, including guidance for where the practice is appropriate and other conditions for use. To be considered Phase III, the

			new/improved system component must have passed all required regulatory approvals such that end users (e.g. service/input providers and farmers) are able to use them legally.
	Phase 4 - Demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector	N/A	Demonstrated uptake includes any support for, or adoption by, the public and/or private sectors at any point during the reporting period. Examples include institutionalization/incorporation into a host country government's national or sub-national guidelines, policies, or other legal frameworks; market introduction; or, delivery via public and/or private sectors such as by agricultural extension agents. This does not include utilization by end users (i.e. individual customers or farmers) or by donor organizations (i.e. USAID Missions).
Social Science Research	Phase I - Under research	N/A	Theoretical, efficacy or secondary data social science research finding on an innovative approach for use by other researchers. Examples of theoretical research on a specific innovation include a paper outlining the potential positive impacts of smart subsidies on fertilizer take-up or how integrating subsidized index insurance into public safety net programs can increase resilience more cost-effectively than alternatives. Basic research on poverty dynamics or determinants of food security would not be included in Phase 1.
	Phase 2- Field Testing	N/A	Count each approach undergoing a randomized controlled trial (RCT) or experimental/quasi-experimental pilot for testing effectiveness or causal impact of the approach. Only the first field test of any given approach should be counted.
	Phase 3 - Made available for uptake	N/A	Social science research finding on an approach or innovation available for uptake by development programs and the public and private sector. Examples include policy guidelines or recommendations, a formal training with training materials, or evidence-based toolkits. Only the first such instance will be counted per approach or innovation.
	Phase 4 - Demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector	N/A	Demonstrated uptake includes any support for, or adoption by, the public and/or private sectors at any point during the reporting period. Examples include incorporation/institutionalization into a host country government's national or sub-national guidelines, policies, or other legal frameworks; or, delivery via public and/or private sectors such as by agricultural extension agents. This does not include utilization by end users (i.e. individual customers or farmers) or by donor organizations (i.e. USAID Missions).

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the total number of agriculture 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 are changing 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/he learned. For example, if an agriculture extension agent attends a gender-sensitive agriculture extension training, he can be counted under this indicator once he applies what he learned by changing the way he reaches out to and interacts with the female farmers to whom he provides extension services.

Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase agriculture productivity or support stronger and better functioning systems. The improved management practices and technologies are agriculture-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. This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the ZOI.

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

- Crop genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g. drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm.
- Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- Livestock management: e.g. 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: e.g. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- Aquaculture management: e.g. improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: e.g. 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: e.g. 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: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agriculture water management - non-irrigation-based: e.g. 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 (e.g. 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; agricultural/climate forecasting; early warning systems; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry; risk insurance.
- Marketing and distribution: e.g. 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: e.g. 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: e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices.
- Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market- and non-climate-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management; Improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment; improved quality of agricultural 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 agriculture 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, a farmer 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, a project 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 *EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*, and *EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]* 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 soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number and volume of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified soy 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 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 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 *EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*. 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 *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 *EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*, and the yield should **not** be counted under indicator *EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]*. For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (*EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25 and 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 still continue to apply the USG activity-promoted during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application by unique individuals over the life of the project.

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 *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.

RATIONALE:

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.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:
FIRST LEVEL

Value chain actor type:

- Smallholder producers (e.g. farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products)
- Non-smallholder producers (e.g. farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products)
- 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. staff and volunteers from non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, research and academic organizations)
- Others

Note: 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, Agriculture water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation/climate risk management, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest handling and storage, Value-added processing, Other

Commodity (See list in FTFMS):

Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved (e.g. transportation), where counting participants by commodity is complicated

	<i>and/or not meaningful are not required to disaggregate participants by commodity, and should use the "Not applicable" category under the Commodity disaggregate.</i>
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity-level, activity participants
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing partners
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Sample survey of activity participants, census of private sector/government participants, activity records, farm records, reports from activity partners, association records, company/organization records
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually reported
➤ BASELINE INFO:	The baseline is the number of participant producers and other actors applying improved management practices or technologies promoted by the activity at the start of the activity.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p><i>Please note the commodity(ies) must be selected in FTFMS to open the cells for data entry.</i></p> <p>If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants for each Management Type and for the Sex, Age and Commodity disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS.</p> <p>For example, an activity is working with smallholder farmers to increase the application of drought-tolerant maize to increase productivity as well as increase climate adaptation, and increase the use of certified seed in soy. The IP would enter the number of individuals under each category as follows after selecting the maize and soy commodities:</p> <p>Value chain actor type: Smallholder producer</p> <p>Sex of participant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total number of female smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both • total number of male smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both <p>Age of participant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total number of 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both • total number of 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both <p>Management practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied Crop Genetics practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed or both) 	

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

Commodity

Maize

- total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied drought-tolerant maize

Soy

- total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied certified soy-seed

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- FTFMS reporting requires specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, specific commodities are not disaggregated; commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups.
- FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for each disaggregate for entry in FACTSInfo.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the area in hectares where USG-promoted management practices or improved 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 directly or to support stronger and better functioning systems.

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 ZOI.

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: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g. drought tolerant maize or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm.
- Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- Livestock management: e.g. improved grazing practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops.
- Wild-caught fisheries management: e.g. sustainable fishing practices.
- Aquaculture management: e.g. pond culture; pond preparation; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: e.g. biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- Pest and disease management: e.g. 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 during production.
- Soil-related fertility and conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.

- Agriculture water management - non-irrigation-based: e.g. 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 (e.g. 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: e.g. 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 in FTFMS.
- 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 activity 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 *EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*.

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 area of the demonstration plot should be counted under this indicator. In addition, the lead farmer should be counted as one individual under indicator *EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*.

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. Individual that still continue to apply the USG activity-promoted during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application by unique individuals over the life of the project.

IPs may use sales data from assisted firms for some kinds of inputs to estimate the number of producers for indicator *EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]* and indicator *EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]* 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 soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number and volume of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified soy 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 *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 *EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*, and the yield should **not** be counted under indicator *EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]*.

For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (*EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25, and EG.3-10, -11, -12*) only capture results for land that is individually managed. However, communally- or group-managed areas under extensive "Type of Hectares" disaggregates, 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.

[1] Type of hectare disaggregates defined as:

- Crop land: areas used for the production of crops for harvest, including cultivated, harvested, fallow or crop failure. 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 NTFPs, 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.

RATIONALE:

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.

UNIT:
Hectare

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL

Type of Hectare:

- 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

Management practice or technology type (see description, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices,

	<p>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</p> <p><i>Commodity (see list in FTFMS):</i> 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.</p>
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity-level; only those hectares affected by U.S. Government assistance, and only those newly brought or continuing under improved technologies/management during the current reporting year
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing partners
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Sample survey of activity participants, activity or association records, reports from activity partners, farm records
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually reported
➤ BASELINE INFO:	The baseline is the area under improved management practices and technologies promoted by the activity at the start of the activity.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>Please note the commodity must be selected in FTFMS to open the cells for data entry.</p> <p>If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of hectares across all participants for each Management Practice type and Sex, Age and Commodity disaggregate under each Type of Hectare must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS.</p> <p>Missions and IPs need to select the Type of Hectare first before reporting the number of hectares under the Sex, Age, Commodity, and Management Practice disaggregations. For those that select Other under Type of hectare, please include in the indicator comment a description of the type of landscape and whether the intervention is intensive or extensive.</p> <p>For example, an activity is working with smallholder farmers to increase the application of drought-tolerant maize with the intention of promoting increased climate adaptation, and increase the use of certified seed in soy. The IP would enter the number of hectares under each category as follows after selecting the maize and soy commodities and the crop land Type of Hectare:</p> <p>Type of Hectare: Crop land</p> <p>Sex of participant</p>	

- total area cultivated by female smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both
- total area cultivated by male smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both

Age of participant

- total area cultivated by 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both
- total area cultivated by 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants under applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both

Management practice

- total area cultivated by activity participants under Crop Genetics practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed or both)
- total area cultivated by activity participants under Climate Adaptation practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize)

Commodity

Maize

- total area cultivated by activity participants under drought-tolerant maize

Soy

- total area cultivated by activity participants under certified soy-seed

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- FTFMS reporting requires specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups. FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for each disaggregate for entry in FACTSInfo.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy - IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the value in U.S. dollars of the total amount of sales of products and services by USG-assisted farms 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 farms 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 commodity(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. Feed the Future recognizes the difficulty and cost to collect sales data directly from producers, especially when working with firms through a 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 nongovernmental organization (NGO) may be included if the CBO or NGO engages in for-profit agricultural activity. 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 farmer or firm, or the market actor with which they are engaged directly, and 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 ZOI.

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

For assisted 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 assisted 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 Baseline Year Sales data point be entered. If data on the total value of sales by participant farms or firms prior to USG-funded activity implementation is not available, do not leave the baseline blank or enter '0'. Use the earliest Reporting Year Sales actual as the Baseline Year 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 baseline is established, the baseline sales value will only include sales made by participant farms and firms identified when the baseline is established during the first year of implementation. The baseline sales value will not include the baselines from farms 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 baseline and reporting year sales. These data points can be used to calculate average sales per participant at baseline, disaggregated by farm 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 farm 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 in FTFMS, with illustrative examples:

Products:

- *Agricultural commodities*, which generally include those raw products sold by producers such as staples, 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

RATIONALE:

Value (in US dollars) of sales from assisted farmers 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. Improving markets will contribute to Objective One of Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture-led Economic Growth, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. This indicator relates to IR 2: *Strengthened and Expanded Access to Markets and Trade* in the GFSS results framework.

UNIT:
US Dollar

DISAGGREGATE BY:
FIRST LEVEL
Type of product or service: choose from list

SECOND LEVEL

Type of producer/firm (firms are non-farm enterprises): Producer - smallholder, Producer - non-smallholder, Firm - microenterprise, Firm - Small and medium enterprise, Firm - Large enterprise or corporation.

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.

	<p>THIRD LEVEL <u>Sex of producer or proprietor(s):</u> Male, female, mixed <i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+, mixed <i>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.</i></p>
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity level, those producers and firms directly assisted by USG
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing partner
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Data from assisted producers and firms may need to be collected separately. Ideally, this indicator will be collected directly from a census of all participant farms and firms, from recorded sales data and/or farm/firm records. A sample survey-based approach for participant producers within the geographic area reached by the assisted market is also acceptable. Implementing partners or missions should work with assisted firms to ensure that appropriate information is provided.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baseline data reflects value of sales in the year prior to programming and should be collected through records of assisted firms and/or a sample survey of producers via recall.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>If a sample survey of participating producers is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of total baseline or reporting year sales value and volume for all producers under each commodity must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS.</p> <p>Data should be entered in FTFMS disaggregated to the lowest level—i.e. by product/service then by type of producer/firm then by sex and by age under each commodity and type of enterprise.</p> <p>Partners should enter the total volume of sales (metric tons are preferred but partners can select their own units), the total number of participants (assisted producers or assisted firms), and the total value of reporting year sales in USD.</p>	

For example, to report on the value of sales from assisted smallholder farmer in the rice value chain, partners should enter the following information for the reporting year:

Product/Service: Agricultural Commodity: Rice
Type of Producer/firm: Producer – smallholder

Total value of sales (in US dollars)

- total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by female program participants in US dollars;
- total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by male program participants in US dollars;
- total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by 15-29 year old program participants in US dollars;
- total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by 30+ year old program participants in US dollars.

Total volume of sales

- total volume sold from plots cultivated by female, rice-producing program participants in [selected unit];
- total volume sold from plots cultivated by male, rice-producing program participants in [selected unit];
- total volume sold from plots cultivated by 15-29 year old rice-producing program participants in [selected unit];
- total volume sold from plots cultivated by 30+ year old rice-producing program participants in [selected unit].

Number of participants

- total number of female, rice-producing program participants;
- total number of male, rice-producing program participants;
- total number of 15-29 year old, rice-producing program participants;
- total number of 30+ year old, rice-producing program participants.

To report on value of sales of assisted small enterprises selling fertilizer spraying services to producers, enter the following data points.

Product/Service: Production Support Services
Type of Enterprise: Firm - Small enterprise

Total value of sales (in US dollars)

- total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises in US dollars
- total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all male proprietors in US dollars
- total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all female proprietors in US dollars
- total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with male and female proprietors (i.e. mixed) in US dollars
- total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years in US dollars
- total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years in US dollars
- total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with proprietors from both age groups (i.e. mixed) in US dollars

Volume of sales

n/a

Number of participant enterprises

- total number of participant small enterprises with all male proprietors
- total number of participant small enterprises with all female proprietors
- total number of participant small enterprises with male and female proprietors (i.e. mixed)
- total number of participant small enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years
- total number of participant small enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years
- total number of participant small enterprises with proprietors from both age groups (i.e. mixed)

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.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- FTFMS reporting requires specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator sums the total U.S. dollar value of debt (both cash and in-kind loans) and non-debt financing, such as equity financing, disbursed during the reporting year as a result of USG-assistance to producers (individual farmers, fishers, cooperatives, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, other 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 non-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 (e.g. tractor, plow) via implementing partners or partnerships. NOTE: formal leasing arrangements should be captured in non-debt financing section below), or transport with repayment in kind.

Non-Debt: Count any financing received other than cash loans and in-kind lending. Examples include: equity, convertible debt, or other equity-like investments, which can be made by local or international investors; and leasing, which may be extended by local banks or specialized leasing companies.

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 (debt and non-debt), regardless of the number of loans or non-debt financing received. However, a participant may be counted under each category (debt and non-debt) if both types of financing were accessed during the reporting year.

Note: This indicator is related to indicator *EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition*. Where there is a USG commitment such as a grant, guarantee provision, or insurance coverage, the resulting value of debt or non-debt financing accessed by participants of USG-funded activities should be counted under this indicator. The total value of the private sector investment leveraged should be counted under indicator *EG.3.1-14*. These two indicators will not be aggregated, thus there is no “double counting.”

[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.

RATIONALE:

Increased access to finance demonstrates improved inclusion in the financial sector and appropriate financial service offerings. This in turn will help to expand markets and trade (and also contributes to Intermediate Result [IR] 3 Increased employment, entrepreneurship and small business growth) and to achieve the key objective of inclusive agriculture-led economic growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn, this contributes to the goals of reducing poverty and hunger. This indicator is linked to IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade of the Global Food Security results framework.

<p>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.</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: FIRST LEVEL <u>Type of financing accessed:</u> Debt</p> <p>SECOND LEVEL <u>Type of debt:</u> Cash, In-kind</p> <p><u>Size of recipient:</u> Individuals/microenterprises; Small and medium enterprises; Large enterprises and corporations. <i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Sex of producer or proprietor(s):</u> Male, female, mixed <i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+, mixed <i>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.</i></p> <p>FIRST LEVEL <u>Type of financing accessed:</u> Non-debt</p> <p>SECOND LEVEL <u>Size of recipient:</u> Individuals/microenterprises; Small and medium enterprises; Large enterprises and corporations. <i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Sex of producer or proprietor(s):</u> Male, female, mixed <i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+, mixed <i>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.</i></p>
<p>TYPE: Output</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Activity-level, activity participants</p>

➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Implementing partners
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Financial institution and investor records or survey of activity participants
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually reported
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Partners will need to enter the value of financing accessed in U.S. dollars, the value of financing accessed in local currency and the number of recipient enterprises that accessed the finance for each of the disaggregates. For example, an activity is working to increase cash loans available to small and medium agro-enterprises in the soy value chain. The IP would enter the value of cash loans and the number of enterprises under each relevant disaggregate category as follows after selecting the Debt disaggregate:

Type of financing accessed: Debt

Type of debt

- Value in US\$ of cash debt disbursed

Size of recipient

- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to the participant small and medium soy agro-enterprises

Sex of recipient

- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all male proprietors
- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all female proprietors
- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed)

Age of recipient

- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years
- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years
- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors in both age groups (i.e. mixed)

Number of recipients

- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with only male proprietors
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with only female proprietors
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed)
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors of both age groups (i.e. mixed)

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Only enter the Value of Financing Accessed in U.S. Dollars. The Local Currency and Number of Recipients data points are not required in the PPR. FTFMS will produce aggregated totals of the Value of Financing Accessed in U.S. Dollars for the indicator and for each disaggregate for entry in FACTSInfo.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management (cross reference to CCIR5: More effective governance, policy and institutions)

INDICATOR TITLE: 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 [IM-level]

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 ZOI.

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

- **Natural resource or ecosystem management:** e.g. biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- **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 (e.g. 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 *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 *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 the three categories before reporting a unique number of hectares under this indicator. For example, an IP is working on a livelihoods project 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 *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 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, since for cultivated cropland, this indicator captures land that is

individually managed. However, communally- or group-managed areas under extensive Type of Hectares disaggregates, 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.

RATIONALE:

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.

UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>None</u>
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TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
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MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity-level; only those hectares affected by U.S. Government assistance, and only those newly brought or continuing under improved technologies/management during the current reporting year
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing partners
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Sample survey of activity participants, activity or association records, reports from activity partners, farm records
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
➤ BASELINE INFO:	The baseline is the area under improved management practices and technologies that support improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management that are promoted by the activity at the start of the activity.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

The data for this specific indicator is derived from three disaggregates from indicator EG.3.2-25. Implementing partners are expected to report on the unique number of hectares within these three disaggregates. For example, if an IP is reporting on the improved management practices and technologies for the same hectare under two or all of these three disaggregates, that hectare should be counted only once.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 6: Improved human, organizational, and system performance

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-29 Number of organizations with increased performance improvement with USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures whether USG-funded capacity development efforts have led to improved organizational performance in organizations receiving organizational performance improvement 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 execution of organizational mandates and may include adjusting internal processes, addressing internal or external obstacles, human capital development, establishing linkages, or other relevant efforts.

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 outputs or outcomes 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 and strategic goals and objectives.

The implementing partner can count an organization under this indicator if:

(a) an organization demonstrates that it has undergone and documented at a minimum the following four steps:

1. Obtain organizational stakeholder input to define desired performance outputs or outcomes.
2. Analyze and assess performance gaps (the difference between desired performance and actual performance).
3. Select and implement performance improvement solutions.
4. Monitor and evaluate performance, and

(b) an organization demonstrates that its targets for performance improvement have been met or achieved. The implementing partner sets annual targets for this indicator based on how many organizations will have improved organizational performance each year.

Organizations may choose their preferred approach and/or tools for documenting the process and achievement of performance improvement targets. 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 MEL Plan.

RATIONALE:

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 data and supplementing documentation will provide the Feed the Future initiative with a better understanding about the scope and scale of organizational capacity development efforts within the Feed the Future Zones of Influence, as well as outside the Feed the Future ZOIs at organizations that play a significant role in contributing to agriculture-led economic growth (e.g., organizational capacity strengthening of a ministry of agriculture or an agricultural university outside of the ZOI). This indicator data also provides information about which types of organizational performance support its partners need. This indicator is linked to CCIR 6: Improved human, organizational, and system performance of the Global Food Security results framework.

<p><i>UNIT:</i> Number</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> <u>Type of organization:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Research and educational ● Producer associations ● Extension organizations ● Private sector firms ● Government agencies ● Non-governmental and not-for profit organizations ● Other
<p><i>TYPE:</i> Outcome</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> N/A</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i></p>	<p>Organization. This includes organizations within the Feed the Future ZOIs, as well as organizations outside the Feed the Future ZOIs that play a significant role in contributing to agriculture-led economic growth, e.g., organizational capacity strengthening of a ministry of agriculture or an agricultural university outside of the ZOI.</p>
<p>➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i></p>	<p>Implementing partners that implement activities under which resources have been allocated to work with organizations to strengthen organizational capacity for increased performance.</p>
<p>➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i></p>	<p>Data should be collected using appropriate methods (including relevant questionnaires or other data documentation methods.) Tools and data collection methods should be documented in the Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan.</p>
<p>➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i></p>	<p>Annual</p>
<p>➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i></p>	<p>Although this is an outcome indicator, the baseline 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.</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Contractors and recipients, who implement activities fully or partially funded by Feed the Future, should upload documentation for the four steps identified above for each organization being reported under this indicator.</p>	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-a Proportion of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the proportion of producers (e.g. farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, fish and other fisheries/aquaculture products, agro-forestry products, and natural resource-based products, etc.) who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system in the Feed the Future ZOI in the reporting year.

Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase agriculture productivity or support stronger and better functioning systems. The improved management practices or technologies are agriculture-related including those that address climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation. Specific management practices and technologies are reported under category types of improved management practices or technologies.

The universe of management practices and technologies promoted by USG programming can be large and collecting information on each one would make the data collection process unmanageable. Therefore, Feed the Future recommends that Post teams prioritize and narrow the set of management practices and technologies for which they collect information at the ZOI level. Post teams will need to work with Implementing Partners to determine the set of management practices/technologies that have been promoted in the past, that are currently being promoted and that will be promoted to the best of their knowledge at baseline.

Post teams should consider their theory of change and implementation approach to strengthening inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable (the GFSS IR-1 on which this indicator reports progress) to determine the prioritized set of practices and technologies on which to collect data at the ZOI level; for which commodities, when relevant; and from which producers. The approach might entail working to increase productivity of specific value chains through commodity-specific packages of promoted practices. The programming could also aim at strengthening targeted input or output markets system-wide (e.g. a specific input supply chain), which impact a number of commodities.

Depending on the Post team's approach, the universe of management practices/technologies on which to collect data can be defined and focused by a combination of information pertaining to the:

- Promoted package of management practices/technologies that are relevant to the three value chain commodities prioritized for collection of yield data (see indicator *EG.3-h Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas [ZOI-level]*).
- Practices relevant to system-wide programming that may apply to producers of all commodities (e.g. purchasing fertilizer from an agro-dealer, sustainable diversification).
- Management practices/technologies that the mission expects will have the greatest spillover or have the greatest ability to scale at the ZOI-level (either specific commodity-focused or system-wide).

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

- Crop genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, high-protein maize, drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germplasm.
- Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- Livestock management: e.g. 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: e.g. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- Aquaculture management: e.g. improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: e.g. 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: e.g. Integrated Pest Management; improved and environmentally sustainable use of insecticides and pesticides; 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: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agriculture water management - non-irrigation-based: e.g. 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 (e.g. 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; agricultural/climate forecasting; early warning systems; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry; risk insurance.
- Marketing and distribution: e.g. 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: e.g. 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: e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices.
- Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation; improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment, nonmarket- and non-climate-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management.

The proportion is calculated by dividing the sample-weighted number of producers who have applied promoted improved management practices and/or technologies in the previous production year (numerator) by the sample-weighted number of producers with application of improved management practices or technologies data (denominator), for the different age, sex, commodity, and management practice disaggregates.

Since it is common for Feed the Future programming to promote more than one improved management practice and/or technology to producers, Feed the Future reporting allows tracking the proportion of producers that apply any improved management practice or technology in the ZOI and tracking the proportion of producers that apply practices or technologies in specific management practice and technology type categories.

- Count each producer in the sample only once in the applicable Sex disaggregate category and Age disaggregate category to track the proportion of producers applying USG promoted management practices or technologies over which data is being collected. If more than one producer in a household is applying improved technologies, count each producer in the household who does so. Count the producer who applied an improved management practice or technology regardless of the size of the plot on which a practice was applied.
- Under the Commodity disaggregate where applicable, count each producer once under each commodity for which they apply a USG promoted management practice or technology type on which data is being collected. For example, if a producer uses Feed the Future-promoted improved seed for the focus commodities of maize and legumes, count that producer once under maize and once under legumes.

- Count each producer once per management practice or technology type on which data is being collected under the appropriate Management practice/technology type disaggregate. Producers can be counted under a number of different Management practices/technology types in a reporting year.

For example:

- If a producer applied more than one improved technology type during the reporting year, count the producer under each technology type applied.
- If programming is promoting a technology for multiple benefits, the producers applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Management practice/technology type category. For example, a farmer applying drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the practice is being promoted by the OU.
- Count a producer once for that reporting year regardless of how many times she/he applied an improved practice/technology type. For example, a farmer has access to irrigation through Feed the Future and can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies Feed the Future 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 producer once per practice/technology type category regardless of how many specific practices/technologies under that technology type category she/he applied. For example, programming is promoting improved plant spacing and planting on ridges. A producer applies both practices. She/he would only be counted once under the Cultural practices technology type category.

This indicator is designed to capture the application of management practices and technologies by producers on their individual plots. Producers 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.

RATIONALE:

Improved practices and technological change and their adoption on a broad scale by producers in the agricultural system will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity and supporting stronger systems. This indicator is designed to measure the success of the Country Post's planned approach to influencing producer application and scaling of practices and technologies among participant farmers and others in the ZOI. This indicator is linked IR.1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Sex:</u> Male, Female</p> <p><u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p> <p><u>Management practice or technology type:</u> 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, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest handling and storage, Value-added processing, Other</p> <p><u>Commodity:</u> Select up to three prioritized value chain commodities.</p> <p><i>For management practices or technologies that are system-wide and apply to producers of any commodity, select "Not applicable" for the commodity disaggregate and leave blank.</i></p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected from primary producers in the ZOI. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs. 1) The target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit found at https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods .
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is the value when the 2018/2019 PBS is conducted.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. 2. Enter the value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). 4. Enter the total number of primary producers covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only. FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI. <p>Consider a simple example of three management practices/technology types - improved seed (crop genetics disaggregate), irrigation and improved fertilizer use (Soil-related fertility and conservation disaggregate), which were promoted for two commodities, A and B.</p> <p>Enter the following:</p> <p>Sex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percent of female producers in the sample applying any of the improved seed, irrigation or improved fertilizer practices for either of these two commodities; • total population of female producers of one or both of these commodities in the ZOI; • percent of male producers in the sample applying any of the improved seed, irrigation or improved fertilizer practices for either of these two commodities; • total population of male producers of one or both of these commodities in the ZOI. 	

Age

- percent of 15-29 year old producers in the sample applying any of the improved seed, irrigation or improved fertilizer practices for either of these two commodities;
- total population of 15-29 year-old producers of one or both of these commodities in the ZOI;
- percent of 30+ year old producers in the sample applying any of the improved seed, irrigation or improved fertilizer practices for either of these two commodities;
- total population of 30+ year old producers of one or both of these commodities in the ZOI.

Commodity

- percent of producers in the sample applying any of the improved seed, irrigation or improved fertilizer practices for [commodity A];
- total population of [commodity A] producers in the ZOI;
- percent of producers in the sample applying any of the improved seed, irrigation or improved fertilizer practices for [commodity B];
- total population of [commodity B] producers in the ZOI.

Management practice

- percent of producers in the sample applying crop genetics practices/technologies (those applying improved seed) for either of these two commodities;
- percent of producers in the sample applying irrigation for either of these two commodities;
- percent of producers in the sample applying soil-related fertility and conservation practices/technologies (those applying improved fertilizer practices) for either of these two commodities;
- total population of producers of one or both of these commodities in the ZOI.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.3: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.3-10 Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [IM-level]

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). Her interaction with the activity should be significant, meaning that a woman reached by an agriculture activity solely through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering should not be counted as participant.

This indicator is applicable and therefore required for projects that meet the criterion used to identify the types of program funding to attribute to nutrition-sensitive agriculture when reporting on USG funding in this area. The criterion is that the project has explicit consumption, diet quality, or other nutrition-related objectives and/or outcomes. This criterion is also used to identify the projects we can reasonably hold accountable for changes in diet outcomes. Use of this indicator as a custom indicator is encouraged for projects that are inherently nutrition-sensitive (e.g., resulting in improved women's empowerment, control over income, etc.) but that do not necessarily have explicit objectives related to consumption. These nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities should be implementing components addressing one or more of the three agriculture-to-nutrition pathways: Food Production, Agricultural Income, and Women's Empowerment.²²

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.²³

The 10 food groups are:

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds²⁴ (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

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 activity.

If data for this indicator are collected through a beneficiary-based sample survey, the numerator is the sample-weighted number of female

²² See Improving Nutrition through Agriculture Technical Brief Series, <https://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/series/improving-nutrition-through-agriculture-technical-brief-series>

²³ 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>)

²⁴ "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.

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 sample-weighted number of female participants of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity with food group data.

Data should be collected annually at the same time of year since the indicator will likely display considerable seasonal variability. If possible, data should be collected at the time of year when diversity is likely to be the lowest to best capture improvements in year-round consumption of a diverse diet. However, Feed the Future recognizes that data for this indicator is likely to be collected in the post-harvest/sale period when data for other Required as Applicable (RAA) indicators, such as yields and annual sales, are collected. In this case, the indicator value may reflect a best-case scenario in terms of access to a quality and diverse diet by female participants.

Notes:

1. This indicator complements the Feed the Future indicator “Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity,” which measures minimum dietary diversity among women 15-49 years old in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence through a population-based survey.
2. 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 baseline.

RATIONALE:

This indicator captures results under IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets of the Feed the Future Results Framework and sub-IR 1.3 Increased Availability of and Access to High-quality Nutrition-Sensitive Services and Commodities under USAID’s Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy Results Framework. Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) is a validated proxy indicator for the quality of the diet for women of reproductive age (15-49 years). 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 groups²⁵. 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.

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Age: <19, 19+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Implementing mechanism, Female participants of nutrition-sensitive activities
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing Partners
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Activity records or annual (or more frequent) participant-based survey reports. Data collection through routine reporting systems

²⁵ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nutrition_assessment/Dietary_Diversity/Minimum_dietary_diversity_-_women__MDD-W__Sept_2014.pdf

➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	A baseline is required and should be established prior to the start of activity interventions or early in the first year of implementation.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>In addition to reporting the percent value, the number of female participants of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity must be reported, to allow a weighted average percent to be calculated across activities for entry into the PPR and across operating units for reporting under Feed the Future and the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy.</p>	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG.4.2: Financial Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator tracks individual participation in group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs. This performance indicator, along with the similar ZOI indicator, tracks financial inclusion.

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

According to the World Bank, microfinance can be defined as approaches to provide financial services to 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/globalindex>

RATIONALE:

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.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex: Female, Male

Age: 15-29, 30+

Product Type: Savings, Credit

Duration: **New** (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program for the first time in the reporting year); **Continuing** (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in the current reporting year)

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Activity level, Activity participants
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Implementing partners
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Participant-based survey, activity records
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS Data Entry Notes:

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.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Category EG.4.2: Financial Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.4.2-a Proportion of households participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator helps to track the financial inclusion of households in the ZOI. The benefits of financial inclusion include: lower transaction costs of day to day interactions (e.g. Mobile Money), ability to grow savings to smooth consumption and mitigate against shocks, and access to credit to invest in Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSME).

Group-based savings programs are formal or informal community programs that serve as a mechanism for people in poor communities, with otherwise limited access to financial services, to pool their savings. The specific composition and function of the savings groups group vary and can include rotating disbursement as well as accumulating savings models.

According to the World Bank, microfinance can be defined as approaches to provide financial services to households and micro-enterprises that are excluded from traditional commercial banking services. Typically, participants 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].

A household is considered to be participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending program if any member of the household saved money with or took a loan or borrowed cash or in-kind from a group-based savings, micro-finance or lending program in the past 12 months.

- The numerator is the sample-weighted number of households that participated in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending program in the previous 12 months
- The denominator is the sample-weighted number of households with group-based savings, micro-finance or lending program participation data

[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/globalindex>

RATIONALE:

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 falls under *IR 6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses* in the GFSS results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Gendered Household Type

Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from the population of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and people-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)

➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). Secondary data: National survey if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baseline is required and is the value when data are collected in 2018 or 2019.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began.
2. Enter the value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area).
3. Enter the total number of ZOI households covered by each gendered household type disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only. FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI.

For example, a GFSS target country entering estimates from the Feed the Future ZOI baseline survey would enter:

1. Year of field data collection in Target Country ZOI
2. Proportion of households that participated in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs in Target Country ZOI
3. Proportion of households that participated in group-based savings programs in Target Country ZOI
4. Proportion of households that participated in group-based credit programs in Target Country ZOI
5. Proportion of M&F households that participated in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs in Target Country ZOI
6. Proportion of M&F households that participated in group-based savings programs in Target Country ZOI
7. Proportion of M&F households that participated in group-based credit programs in Target Country ZOI
8. Total number of M&F households in the Target Country ZOI
9. Proportion of FNM households that participated in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs in Target Country ZOI
10. Proportion of FNM households that participated in group-based savings programs in Target Country ZOI
11. Proportion of FNM households that participated in group-based credit programs in Target Country ZOI
12. Total number of FNM households in the Target Country ZOI
13. Proportion of MNF households that participated in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs in Target Country ZOI
14. Proportion of MNF households that participated in group-based savings programs in Target Country ZOI
15. Proportion of MNF households that participated in group-based credit programs in Target Country ZOI
16. Total number of MNF households in the Target Country ZOI
17. Proportion of CNA households that participated in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs in Target Country ZOI
18. Proportion of CNA households that participated in group-based savings programs in Target Country ZOI
19. Proportion of CNA households that participated in group-based credit programs in Target Country ZOI
20. Total number of CNA households in the Target Country ZOI

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.10.4: Land Tenure & Sustainable Land Management
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management and CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.10.4-7 Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator tracks the number of adults participating in a USG-funded activity designed to strengthen land or marine tenure rights who received legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas as a result of USG assistance.

The indicator refers specifically to legally recognized tenure rights. Informal tenure systems are excluded. Importantly it does not limit tenure rights to individual ownership rights. Any legally recognized documentation of tenure rights counts under this indicator, regardless of tenure type (e.g., individual, joint, communal, business, or other). Examples of legally recognized documentation may include certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation issued by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels. This indicator captures both statutory tenure rights and customary tenure rights that are legally recognized and also covers both tenure rights held by individuals (either alone or jointly) and tenure rights held by group members, such as members of communities or commercial entities. Regardless of tenure type, all adult members should be counted separately. The indicator tracks the number of adults not the number of titles issued. For example, if it is a joint title both parties would be counted. In the case of a business or group all adult members would be counted separately.

The data for this indicator comes from a compilation of data from the official land registry (legal recognition). For some titles, like group or business, the individuals benefitting from the title may not be identified. In those cases activity records will supplement registry data.

RATIONALE:

Insecure access to land and marine resources is a major bottleneck in sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and improving food security. Legitimizing, legally recognizing, and securing access will improve productivity, stewardship and conservation by shifting behavior to seek long term benefits, increasing incentives to invest, and increasing the ability to secure credit. In the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework, this indicator falls under cross-cutting CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management and CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL

Resource Type: Land

SECOND LEVEL

- Type of Documentation: Individual/Household, Community/Group, Business/Commercial, Other legal entity (e.g. churches, NGOs)
- Sex: Male, female
- Location: Rural, Urban

FIRST LEVEL

Resource Type: Marine

SECOND LEVEL

- Type of Documentation: Individual/Household, Community/Group, Business/Commercial, Other legal entity (e.g. churches, NGOs)
- Sex: Male, Female
- Location: Marine water, Freshwater

<i>TYPE:</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Activity level
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Implementing Partners
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Activity records and administrative data from the land registry
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero
REPORTING NOTES	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.10.4: Land Tenure & Sustainable Land Management
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management and CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions.

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.10.4-8 Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the number of adults participating in a USG-funded activity designed to strengthen land or marine tenure rights who perceive their tenure rights as secure as a direct result of USG assistance.

Tenure refers to how people have access to land or marine areas, what they can do with the resources, and how long they have access to said resource. Tenure systems can range from individual property rights to collective rights, whether legally recognized or informal, and what is included in the bundle of rights within each system varies. [1]

Tenure security refers to land rights that are legitimate, enforced and recognized by others.

In alignment with the definition in the SDG indicator 1.4.2, *Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure*, tenure is perceived to be secure if an individual believes that he/she will not involuntarily lose their use or ownership rights to land or marine areas due to actions by others (governments or other individuals). [2]

[1] For more information about tenure rights and the bundle of rights please refer to the USAID Property Rights Matrix (https://www.land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/USAID_Land_Tenure_Framework.pdf)

[2] For a more detailed description of the SDG 1.4.2 indicator, contact USAID’s Bureau for Economic Growth, Education & Environment, Land and Urban Office at landmatters@usaid.gov.

RATIONALE:

Perception of tenure is a widely used means to measure tenure security as a result of numerous interventions, such as demarcation, mapping, documentation (legal or informal), land use planning, improved local governance, legal education, policy and legal reform, among others. Improvements in tenure security perception can, depending on the conditions, also be associated with improved investment, agricultural productivity, food security, child nutrition, and access to credit, among others. In the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework, this indicator falls under cross-cutting CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management and CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL:
Resource Type: **Land**

SECOND LEVEL:
Sex: Male, Female
Tenure Type: Customary, Freehold, Leasehold, State, Community/Group Rights, Cooperatives, Other (Specify prior to data collection and report in an indicator comment)
Location:
Rural, Urban

	<p>FIRST LEVEL: <u>Resource Type</u>: Marine</p> <p>SECOND LEVEL: <u>Sex</u>: Male/Female <u>Tenure Type</u>: Customary, Freehold, Leasehold, State, Community/Group Rights, Cooperatives, Other (Specify prior to data collection and report in an Indicator Comment) <u>Location</u>: Marine water, Freshwater</p>
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity level
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing Partner or independent contractor
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Census of participants, Survey of participants
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
➤ BASELINE INFO:	A baseline number of participants who perceived their tenure rights to be secure is required and should be collected during the first year of the life of the activity.
REPORTING NOTES	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

<p>SPS LOCATION: Program Element ES.5.1: Targeted Financial Assistance to Meet Basic Needs for the Poorest INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Output: could be applicable to multiple parts of results framework</p>	
<p>INDICATOR TITLE: ES.5-1 Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [IM-level]</p>	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities which strengthen community assets (e.g., public works); • Activities which strengthen human assets (e.g., literacy training, and HIV, prenatal and well-baby visits); and/or • Activities which strengthen household assets (e.g., livelihood diversification, agriculture extension, micro savings and credit) <p>What sets productive safety nets apart from other social assistance programs is that the 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.</p>	
<p>RATIONALE:</p> <p>This indicator measures 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.</p>	
<p>UNIT: Number</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Type of Asset strengthened:</u> Community assets, Human assets/capital, and Household assets</p> <p><u>Sex:</u> Male, Female</p> <p><u>Duration:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New = this is the first year the person participated in a productive safety net • Continuing = this person participated in the previous reporting year and continues to participate in the current reporting year
<p>TYPE: Output</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Activity level, Activity participants</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Implementing partners</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Participant-based survey, activity records</p>

➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero
REPORTING NOTES	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.8.2: Basic Sanitation

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.9: More hygienic household and community environments

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.8.2-2 Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

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

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

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

Persons are counted as “gaining access” to an improved sanitation facility, either newly established or rehabilitated from a non-functional or unimproved state, as a result of USG assistance if 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.

RATIONALE:

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.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex: Male, Female

Residence: Urban, Rural

Wealth Quintile: 1st through 5th

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** Activity-level, activity participants, only those reached by USG intervention

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** Implementing partners

➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Implementing partners through direct count of participant households and estimates of the number of people living in those households in the zone of influence, participant-based surveys
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

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SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.8.2: Basic Sanitation

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.9: More hygienic household and community environments

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.8.2-5 Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

A handwashing station is a location where family members go to wash their hands. In some instances, these are fixed locations where handwashing devices are built in and are permanently placed. But they may also be movable devices that may be placed in a convenient spot for family members to use. The measurement takes place via observation by an enumerator during the household visit. The enumerator must see the soap and water at this 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.

The numerator is the number of households where both water and soap are found at the commonly used handwashing station and the denominator is the total number of households observed.

RATIONALE:

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.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Residence: Urban, Rural

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; only those reached by USG intervention

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Implementing partners

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

Acceptable methods for data collection include:

- Round 4 of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted by UNICEF (<http://childinfo.org/mics4.html>, tab Surveys)
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Macro (<http://www.measuredhs.com/countries/>)
- Household surveys, which may be conducted by USAID, contractors, grantees, or a third party evaluator during USG-funded interventions

➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	A baseline needs to be established for each project 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	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.9: More hygienic household and community environments

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.8.2-a Percentage of households with access to a basic sanitation service [ZOI-level]

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. Having an improved sanitation facility is necessarily but not sufficient to have a basic sanitation service.

An improved sanitation facility meets one of the following criteria:

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

All other sanitation facilities do not meet this definition and are considered “unimproved.” Unimproved sanitation facilities include: 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.

Limitations:

It is important to note that having “access” to a basic sanitation service does not necessarily guarantee “use” of a basic sanitation service and thus potential health benefits are not certain to be realized from simply having “access.” Not all household members may regularly use the basic sanitation service. 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.

RATIONALE:

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 falls under IR.9: More hygienic household and community environments of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)

Residence: Urban, Rural

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)
➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor. Secondary data: Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff.
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE</i>	Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). Secondary data: MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS, if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baselines are required.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator <u>and</u> for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total ZOI sub-population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of households in the sample with access to a basic sanitation service 2. percent of FNM households in the sample with access to a basic sanitation service 3. total number of FNM households in the ZOI 4. percent of MNF households in the sample with access to a basic sanitation service 5. total number of MNF households in the ZOI 6. percent of M&F households in the sample access to a basic sanitation service 7. total number of M&F households in the ZOI 	

8. percent of CNA households in the sample with access to a basic sanitation service
9. total number of CNA households in the ZOI
10. percent of urban households in the sample with access to a basic sanitation service
11. total number of urban households in the ZOI
12. percent of rural households in the sample with access to a basic sanitation service
13. total number of rural households in the ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.8.2: Basic Sanitation

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR 9: More hygienic household and community environments

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.8.2-b Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

A handwashing station is a location where family members go to wash their hands. In some instances, these are fixed locations where handwashing devices are built in and are permanently placed. But they may also be movable devices that may be placed in a convenient spot for family members to use. The measurement takes place via observation by an enumerator during the household visit. The enumerator must see the soap and water at this station. The soap may be in bar, powder, or liquid form. Shampoo is 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 survey respondents indicate that family members generally wash their hands.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of households where both water and soap are found at the commonly used handwashing station. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of number of households with handwashing station data.

Limitations:

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.

RATIONALE:

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 is linked to IR 9: More hygienic household and community environments of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)

Residence: Urban, Rural

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.

	Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	<p>Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods).</p> <p>Secondary data: MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS, if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records.</p>
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baselines are required
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]” mechanism in the FTFMS. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator <u>and</u> for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total ZOI sub-population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of households in the sample with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 2. percent of FNM households in the sample with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 3. total number of FNM households in the ZOI 4. percent of MNF households in the sample with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 5. total number of MNF households in the ZOI 6. percent of M&F households in the sample with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 7. total number of M&F households in the ZOI 8. percent of CNA households in the sample with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 9. total number of CNA households in the ZOI 10. percent of urban households in the sample with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 11. total number of urban households in the ZOI 12. percent of rural households in the sample with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 13. total number of rural households in the ZOI <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

Children under 5: Children under 5 years are those 0-59 months of age. They are often targeted by US-supported activities with nutrition objectives.

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

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

Missions and IPs who have a strong justification may opt out of the requirement to disaggregate this indicator into the seven interventions and two sex disaggregates. For example, OUs may opt out if IPs rely on the government health system to collect this data and these disaggregates are not included in that system. The reason should be noted in the online PPR reporting database. In this case, Missions may report solely the total number of children under 5 reached. If only some disaggregates are available then Missions should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate.

Projects that support Growth Monitoring & Promotion (GMP) interventions should report children reached under the BCC disaggregate (#1).

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

1. First, 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. Second, eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of children under-5 reached and to disaggregate by sex. 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.

In cases where disaggregation is not possible, the unique number of children reached will likely be the number of children reached through Vitamin A distribution campaigns, in countries that support them.

In Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) activities, 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.

Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future focus countries; results should not be restricted to only those

achieved in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence.

Note: The previous version of this indicator (indicator number 3.1.9-15) allowed projects to count the number of “contacts” rather than the number of individual children reached. The indicator now requires that numbers of unique children are reported, and not number of contacts. Moreover, the previous version of this indicator did not require disaggregation by type of intervention. All operating units for which it is applicable should have started reporting against this indicator in FY2017.

RATIONALE:

Good coverage of evidence-based nutrition-specific interventions among children under 5 years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in 45 percent of childhood deaths. This indicator is linked to IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific services of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

Intervention:

- Number of children under 5 whose parents/caretakers received behavior change communication interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors
- Number of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months
- Number of children under 5 who received zinc supplementation during episode of diarrhea
- Number of children under 5 who received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation
- Number of children under 5 who were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- Number of children under 5 who were admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
- Number of children under 5 who received direct food assistance

FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the Indicator and for each Disaggregate for entry in FACTSInfo.

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Activity-level, activity participants, only those children reached by USG intervention

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Implementing partners

<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Activity records/program data, regular monitoring systems such as registration/attendance lists during activities or unique identifier cards; participant- or population-based surveys.</p> <p>In cases where multiple partners are operating in the same area and participants are counted as reached through different monitoring systems, we encourage the use of coordinated annual surveys between the partners with shared costs that would increase the ability of the Mission to adjust for double counting.</p> <p>If the implementing partner has a list of participants, data may be collected through a participant-based survey and indicator values computed as sample-weighted totals. The data disaggregation by type of intervention can also be collected using population-based surveys if the implementing partner has a reasonably good estimate of the total number of children reached but not a list of specific participants. In this case, a partner may conduct an annual population-based survey in the program area that provides the proportion of children under 5 reached with each particular United States Government-supported intervention and then apply that proportion to the total number of children under 5 reached.</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>Baseline is zero</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the Indicator and for each Disaggregate for entry in FACTSInfo. <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To avoid double counting across all USAID-funded activities, Missions should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the PPR. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific Services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-2 Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

Children under 2: 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 USG-supported programs (HL.9-3). Children are counted as reached if their mother/caregiver participated in a community-level nutrition program.

Community-level nutrition interventions: Community-level nutrition activities are implemented on an on-going 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, a Care Group approach by its very nature includes multiple repeated contacts. Community-level nutrition activities should always include social and behavior change communication interventions focused on key maternal and infant and young child nutrition practices. Common strategies to deliver community-level interventions include The Care Group Model, Mothers' Support Groups, Husbands' Groups (École des Maris), and PD Hearth for malnourished children.

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 subnational level at different points in the year. 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 2 reached only by population-level campaigns should not be counted under this indicator.

Children reached solely through community drama, comedy, or video shows should not be included. However, projects should still use mass communication interventions like dramas to reinforce SBCC messages.

Facility-level Interventions that are brought to the community-level may be counted as community-level interventions if these involve multiple, repeated contacts with the target population (e.g. services provided by community-based health extension agents, mobile health posts).

Children are counted as reached if their mother/caregiver participated in the community-level nutrition program. If, after birth, the child benefits from the intervention, then the child should be counted—regardless of the primary recipient of the information, counseling, or intervention. For example, if a project provides counseling on complementary feeding to a mother, then the child should be counted as reached.

Children reached by community-level nutrition programs should be counted only once per reporting year, regardless of the number of contacts with the child. To avoid double counting across all USAID funded activities, the Mission should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the PPR. Please refer to the forthcoming FAQs and supplemental guidance for more information on how to limit double counting.

Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future focus countries; results should not be restricted to only those achieved in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence.

RATIONALE:

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 projects among children under 2 years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in 45 percent of childhood deaths. This indicator is linked to IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific Services under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Sex</u> : Male, Female
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity-level, activity participants, only those children reached by USG intervention
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing partners
➤ DATA SOURCE:	<p>Activity records/program data, regular monitoring systems collecting data from registration/attendance lists during activities or unique identifier cards; participant- or population-based surveys.</p> <p>In cases where multiple partners are operating in the same area and participants are counted as reached through different monitoring systems, we encourage the use of coordinated annual surveys between the partners with shared costs that would increase the ability of the Mission to adjust for double counting.</p> <p>If the implementing partner has a list of participants, data may be collected through a participant-based survey and indicator values computed as sample-weighted totals. The data disaggregation by type of intervention can also be collected using population-based surveys if the implementing partner has a reasonably good estimate of the total number of children reached but not a list of specific participants. In this case, a partner may conduct an annual population-based survey in the program area that provides the proportion of children under 2 reached with each particular United States Government-supported intervention and then apply that proportion to the total number of children under 2 reached.</p>
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually reported
➤ BASELINE INFO:	New=0; Ongoing (previously collected)=FY17 actual; Ongoing (not previously collected)=blank
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To avoid double counting across all USAID-funded activities, Missions should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the PPR. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

Pregnant women: This indicator captures the reach of activities that are targeted toward 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 2 reached by USG-supported programs (indicator *HL.9-2 Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]*).

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 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+, Supercereal Plus, RUTF, RUSF, etc)

Nutrition interventions for women are often delivered at the facility level, included in the package of antenatal care, but they may also be delivered through community-level platforms, such as care groups or community health extension activities.

Iron and folic acid (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. A woman is reached with IFA if she receives the IFA according to national guidelines regardless of the number of days she adheres. If a woman only receives Iron or only Folic Acid, she would not be counted as reached.

If the IP contributed to “supply” side activities (e.g. procuring the commodity), then the women reached through these interventions can be counted as reached. If the activities are only “demand” creation (e.g. awareness-raising), then they should not be counted under this indicator.

The nutrition interventions during pregnancy listed above affect neonatal health outcomes such as low birth weight, small for gestational age, preterm birth, and cretinism. 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 PPR indicators: (1) Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through United States Government-supported programs; (2) Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through United States Government-supported programs.

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

1. First, count each pregnant woman by the type of intervention. For example a woman who receives IFA and who also receives nutrition counseling should be counted twice, once under each intervention;
2. Second, eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of pregnant women reached and to disaggregate by age group. The partner should estimate the overlap between 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.

Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future focus countries; results should not be restricted to only those achieved in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence.

<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> 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 in 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 is linked to IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific services under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Number</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> <u>Intervention:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation • Number of women receiving counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition • Number of women receiving calcium supplementation • Number of women receiving multiple micronutrient supplementation • Number of women receiving direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products <p><u>Age:</u> Number of women < 19 years of age; Number of women > or = 19 years of age.</p> <p>FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the Indicator and for each Disaggregate for entry in FACTSInfo.</p> <p>Note: Missions and IPs who have a strong justification may opt out of the requirement to disaggregate this indicator into the five nutrition interventions and the age disaggregates. For example, OUs may opt out if IPs rely on the government health system to collect this data and these disaggregates are not included in that system. The reason should be noted in the online PPR reporting database. In this case, Missions may report just the total number of pregnant women reached. If only some disaggregates are available then Missions should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate.</p>
<p><i>TYPE:</i> Output</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i></p>	<p>Activity-level, activity participants, only those women reached by USG intervention</p>
<p>➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i></p>	<p>Implementing partners</p>
<p>➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i></p>	<p>Activity records/program data, health facility records, regular monitoring systems, participant- or population-based surveys.</p> <p>In cases where multiple partners are operating in the same area and participants are counted as reached through different monitoring systems, we encourage the use of coordinated annual surveys between the partners with shared costs that would increase the capacity of the Mission to adjust for double counting.</p> <p>If the implementing partner has a list of participants, data may be collected through a participant-</p>

	<p>based survey and indicator values computed as sample-weighted totals. The data disaggregation by type of intervention can also be collected using surveys if the implementing partner has a reasonably good estimate of the total number of pregnant women reached but not a list of specific participant. In this case, a partner may conduct an annual population-based survey in the program areas that provides the proportion of pregnant women reached with each particular United States Government-supported intervention and then apply that proportion to the total number of pregnant women reached.</p>
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is zero
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To avoid double counting across all USAID-funded activities, Missions should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the PPR. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

Individuals: The indicator includes health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, policy-makers, researchers, students, and non-health personnel (e.g. agriculture extension workers) who receive training. This indicator does not include direct community-level beneficiaries such as mothers receiving counseling on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition.

Nutrition-related: Individuals should be trained in basic and applied nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive topics in academic, pre- and in-service venues.

Professional training: This indicator captures the number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted 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.

Missions and 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 trainings. In-country and off-shore training are included. Training should include a nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive focus as defined in the USAID multi-sectoral nutrition strategy and any updated implementation guidance documents. Implementing agencies may encourage partner professional institutions (e.g. health facilities, agriculture extension offices, Universities, Ministries) to maintain a list of employees and trainings received.

If an IP provides support for curriculum development in an institutional setting such as a University and the content meets the criteria listed above, the individuals who are trained under that curriculum may be counted as reached for the life of the activity that supported the development of the curriculum. However, if the Mission has an independent means of collecting the data from the learning institution without the assistance of the Implementing Partner, the Mission may continue to report the individuals who received training based on the curriculum after the activity ends.

Data should be disaggregated into individuals receiving degree granting and those receiving non-degree granting training. Among those receiving degree granting training, individuals should be further disaggregated by “new” and “continuing” degree seekers. The “new” degree seekers are those that started a degree-granting program in the last year. The “continuing” degree seekers are those that are continuing a degree-granting program they started in the previous year. Degrees may include but are not limited to an Associate Degree, Bachelor’s Degree, Master’s Degree, and Doctorate Degree.

Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future focus countries; results should not be restricted to only those achieved in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence.

RATIONALE:

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 the Feed the Future initiative and is key to achieving the high level goal of ending preventable maternal and child deaths. Under-nutrition is an underlying cause in 45 percent of childhood deaths. This indicator is linked to IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific services in the GFSS Results Framework.

<p><i>UNIT:</i> Number</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> Sex: Male, Female</p> <p><u>Training type:</u> - Non-degree seeking trainees - Degree seeking trainees: New - Degree seeking trainees: Continuing</p>
<p><i>TYPE:</i> Output</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i></p>	<p>Activity-level, activity participants; only those trained through USG activities</p>
<p>➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i></p>	<p>Implementing partners</p>
<p>➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i></p>	<p>Activity records, classroom attendance lists, lists of individuals trained</p>
<p>➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i></p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i></p>	<p>Baseline is zero</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-15 Percent of participants of community-level nutrition interventions who practice promoted infant and young child feeding behaviors [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This IM-level outcome indicator is directly linked to the IM-level output indicator *HL.9-2 Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]*. It is only applicable to IMs for which indicator *HL.9-2* is also applicable.

This indicator captures the application of promoted infant and young child feeding (IYCF) behaviors by the caregivers who participate in community-level interventions and whose children under two are counted under *HL.9-2*. The definition of “community-level intervention” is the same as under indicator *HL.9-2* since this indicator is measuring an outcome for participants in the intervention captured under indicator *HL.9-2*.

Community-level nutrition interventions are implemented on an on-going 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, a Care Group approach by its very nature includes multiple repeated contacts. Community-level nutrition activities should always include social and behavior change communication interventions focused on key maternal and infant and young child nutrition practices. Common strategies to deliver community-level interventions include The Care Group Model, Mothers’ Support Groups, Husbands’ Groups (École des Maris), and PD Hearth for malnourished children. Facility-level Interventions that are brought to the community-level may be counted as community-level interventions if these involve multiple, repeated contacts with the target population (e.g. services provided by community-based health extension agents, mobile health posts).

The indicator must be customized by each IP to reflect the key IYCF behaviors being promoted by the activity and to measure the application of those behaviors by activity participants, since the specific behaviors promoted may vary by activity. These behaviors are often small, doable actions that ultimately should lead to changes in key infant and young child feeding behaviors, including:

1. Early initiation of breastfeeding
2. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months
3. Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
4. Timely introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods
5. Feeding minimum dietary diversity
6. Feeding minimum meal frequency
7. Feeding a minimum acceptable diet
8. Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of participants of community-level nutrition interventions who practice promoted IYCF behaviors. The denominator is total number of participants of community-level nutrition interventions.

If data for this indicator are collected through a participant-based sample survey, the numerator is the sample-weighted number of participants of community-level nutrition interventions who practice promoted IYCF behaviors. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of participants of community-level nutrition interventions with IYCF behavior data.

RATIONALE:

Increasing the appropriate feeding of infants and young children during the critical period between birth and a child’s second birthday is essential to prevent malnutrition and ensure optimal growth and development. Community-level interventions are a critical component of a comprehensive social and behavior change approach for nutrition, and are promoted as part of the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy. Community-level interventions that promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are important for reaching

vulnerable populations and sustaining behaviors. This indicator is linked to IR.8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
None

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ *LEVEL OF COLLECTION:* IM-level, IM participants

➤ *WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:* Implementing Partners

➤ *DATA SOURCE:* Implementing partner routine monitoring systems or participant-based sample survey

➤ *FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:* Annually reported

➤ *BASELINE INFO:* A baseline percent of participants who practice promoted IYCF behaviors is required and should be collected during the first year of the life of the activity.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

In addition to reporting the percent value, the total number of participants of community-level nutrition interventions should be reported, to allow a weighted average percent to be calculated across activities for entry into the PPR and across operating units for external reporting.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- The additional data point of total number of participants is not required for entry into the PPR.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy– Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-a Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of stunting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e. both moderate and severe stunting combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the range of -9-23 months (1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with a height for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with height for age Z score data.

RATIONALE:

Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under 5 years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to prolonged exposure to an inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly those age zero to 23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity among adults. Better nutrition leads to increased cognitive and physical abilities, thus improving individual productivity in general, including improved agricultural productivity. This indicator is linked to the Global Food Security Strategy results framework goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

Age: 0-23 mo, 24-59 mo

TYPE: Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children under five years of age in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.

Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

Primary or secondary data from a population-based representative sample survey.

Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (<https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>).

Secondary data: MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS, if the data were collected within the previous two

	years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baseline is required and is the value when the PBS is conducted in 2018 or 2019.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted 2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted 3. total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI 4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted 5. total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-b Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

Although different levels of severity of wasting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all wasting, i.e. both moderate and severe wasting combined. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are acutely malnourished, as defined by a weight for height Z score < -2.

The numerator for the indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with a weight for height Z score < -2. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with weight for height Z score data.

RATIONALE:

Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under 5 years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Children who are wasted are too thin for their height, and have a much greater risk of dying than children who are not wasted. This indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

Age: 0-23 months, 24-59 months

TYPE: Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children under five years of age in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.

Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

Primary or secondary data from a population-based representative sample survey.

Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (<https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>).

Secondary data: MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS, if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are

	collected using DHS methods.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <p>1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition),</p> <p>2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and</p> <p>3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.</p>
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baseline is required and is the value when the PBS is conducted in 2018 or 2019.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI and for each category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total ZOI sub-population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted 2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted 3. total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI 4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted 5. total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-d Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the percent of non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are underweight, as defined by a body mass index (BMI) < 18.5. To calculate an individual's BMI, weight and height data are needed: $BMI = \text{weight (in kg)} \div \text{height (in meters)}^2$.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of non-pregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with a BMI < 18.5. The denominator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of non-pregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with BMI data.

RATIONALE:

This indicator provides information about the extent to which women's diets meet their caloric requirements. Adequate energy in the diet is necessary to support the continuing growth of adolescent girls and women's ability to provide optimal care for their children and participate fully in income generation activities. Undernutrition among women of reproductive age is associated with increased morbidity and poor food security, and undernutrition can result in adverse birth outcomes in future pregnancies. Improvements in women's nutritional status are expected to improve women's work productivity, which may also have benefits for agricultural production, linking the two strategic objectives of Feed the Future. In the Global Food Security Strategy, this indicator contributes to Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Age Category: <19, 19+ years

TYPE: Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.

Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

Primary or secondary data from a population-based representative sample survey.

Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (<https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>).

Secondary data: MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS, if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary

	data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baseline is required and is the value when the PBS is conducted in 2018 or 2019.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>Enter these two data points under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of non-pregnant women of reproductive age in the sample that is underweight 2. total population of women of reproductive age in the ZOI <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy– Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-h Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]

DEFINITION:

Stunting is a length-for age (for children 0-23 months of age, who are measured lying down) or height-for-age (for children 24-59 months of age, who are measured standing up) measurement that is a reflection of chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months at a country-level who are stunted, as defined by a length-for-age z-score (LAZ, for children 0-23 months of age) or height-for age z-score (HAZ, for children 24-59 months of age) less than -2. The z-score indicates how many standard deviations the child is from the median weight-for-height for a child of the same sex and age using the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards.

Although different levels of severity of stunting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e. both moderate and severe stunting combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the range of -9-23 months (1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-23 months in the sample with LAZ<-2 plus the sample-weighted number of children 24-59 months in the sample with HAZ<-2. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with LAZ or HAZ data.

RATIONALE:

This indicator is the equivalent of HL.9-b: Prevalence of wasted (WH -2) children under five years of age at the ZOI level. Because Feed the Future phase two emphasizes market linkages, systemic changes, the enabling environment and complementary investments in health systems, this indicator measures the impact beyond the ZOI from systemic and economy-wide effects of Feed the Future interventions. Reporting stunting level in the entire country also allows for comparing the nutrition situation in the Zone of Influence to the situation at the national level, and track differential changes happening in the ZOI. This indicator aligns with SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture and contributes to the Global Food Security Strategy results framework Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty.

Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under 5 years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to prolonged exposure to an inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly those age zero to 23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity among adults. Better nutrition leads to increased cognitive and physical abilities, thus improving individual productivity in general, including improved agricultural productivity.

<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Sex:</u> Male, Female <u>Age:</u> 0-23 mo, 24-59 mo</p>
<p>TYPE: Impact</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children under five years of age in the country.</p>

➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: National-level population-based representative sample survey supported under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: MEASURE DHS, UNICEF MICS or National Nutrition Survey. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Reported when data are available
➤ BASELINE INFO:	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</p> <p>Include the source of the data in an Indicator Comment. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total country subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population of children under five in the country.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted 2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted 3. total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the country 4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted 5. total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the country <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-i Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

The indicator measures the percent of children under five years of age in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence who are neither wasted nor overweight as measured by their weight-for-length z-score (WLZ, for children 0-23 months of age, who are measured lying down) or weight-for-height z-score (WHZ, for children 24-59 months of age, who are measured standing up). The z-score indicates how many standard deviations the child is from the median weight-for-height for a child of the same sex and age using the [2006 WHO Child Growth Standards](http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards)[1].

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-23 months of age in the sample with $WLZ \leq 2$ and ≥ -2 plus the sample-weighted number of children 24-59 months of age in the sample with $WHZ \leq 2$ and ≥ -2 . The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with WLZ or WHZ data.

[1] <http://www.who.int/childgrowth/en/>

RATIONALE:

Prevalence of children with a healthy weight is a measure of a well-nourished population, which is essential to enhance human potential, health, and productivity. The indicator is complementary to SDG indicator 2.2.2, which measures prevalence of malnutrition (WHZ >2 or <-2) among children under 5 years of age.

In addition to the USG's clear commitment to reducing wasting (and stunting) among children (two World Health Assembly targets), the USG has also committed to supporting the World Health Assembly target of No Increase in Childhood Overweight under the U.S. Government Nutrition Coordination Plan and USAID's Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy. The GFSS is a key initiative contributing to both. Under the GFSS, this indicator is linked to Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

Age: 0-23 mo, 24-59 mo

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children under five years of age in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)

➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor. Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff.
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). Secondary data: MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS, if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baselines are required.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]” mechanism in the FTFMS. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total ZOI sub-population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.

Enter:

1. percent of children 0-59 month of age in the sample that have a healthy weight
2. percent of male children 0-59 month of age in the sample have a healthy weight
3. total population of male children 0-59 month of age in the ZOI
4. percent of female children 0-59 month of age in the sample have a healthy weight
5. total population of female children 0-59 month of age in the ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.9.1: Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

INDICATOR TITLE: HL9.1-a Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The “minimum acceptable diet” indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If children meet the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their respective age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet.

Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6-23 months the day preceding the survey. The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

1. Breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data and

2. Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data

Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following 7 food groups (refer to the WHO IYCF operational guidance document cited below):

1. Grains, roots and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)
4. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
5. Eggs
6. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables
7. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9-23 months.

For the MAD indicator, minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups:

1. Grains, roots and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
4. Eggs
5. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables
6. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6-23 months. For non-breastfed children to receive a minimum adequate diet, at least two of these feedings must be milk feeds.

For detailed guidance on how to collect and tabulate this indicator, refer to the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement, available at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf

RATIONALE:

Appropriate feeding of children 6-23 months is multidimensional. The minimum acceptable diet indicator combines standards of dietary diversity (a proxy for nutrient density) and feeding frequency (a proxy for energy density) by breastfeeding status and thus provides a useful way to track progress at simultaneously improving the key quality and quantity dimensions of children's diets. This indicator is linked to IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children 6-23 months old in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.

Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

Primary or secondary data from a population-based representative sample survey. Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (<https://feedthefuture.gov/progress>).

Secondary data: National poverty survey (MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS), if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.

➤ **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:**

Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.

ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:

1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition),

2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and

3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas

➤ **BASELINE INFO:**

Baseline is required and is the value when the PBS is conducted in 2018 or 2019.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.

Enter:

1. percent of children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
2. percent of male children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
3. total population of male children 6-23 months in the ZOI
4. percent of female children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
5. total population of female children 6-23 months in the ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.9.1: Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9.1-b Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received oral rehydration solution, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid, including water.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-5 months in the sample exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-5 months in the sample with exclusive breastfeeding data.

For detailed guidance on how to collect and tabulate this indicator, refer to the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement, available at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf

RATIONALE:

Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality due to infectious disease. This indicator is linked to IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children 0-5 months of age in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor. Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary or secondary data from a population-based representative sample survey. Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). Secondary data: National poverty survey (MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS), if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note, if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.

<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <p>1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition),</p> <p>2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and</p> <p>3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas</p>
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>Baseline is required and is the value when the PBS is conducted in 2018 or 2019.</p>

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI.

Enter:

1. percent of children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
2. percent of male children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
3. total population of male children 0-5 months of age in the ZOI
4. percent of female children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
5. total population of female children 0-5 months of age in the ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.9.1: Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9.1-d Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator captures the percent of women of reproductive age in the population who are consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W). A woman of reproductive age is considered to consume a diet of minimum diversity if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups during the previous day and night. The 10 food groups included in the MDD-W indicator are:

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds²⁶ (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

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years in the sample who consumed at least five out of 10 food groups throughout the previous day and night. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years of age in the sample with food group data. Note that while Feed the Future usually considers groundnut as part of a legume value chain, for MDD-W purposes it is classified in the Nuts and seeds group.

MDD-W is a new version of the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) indicator (number *HL.9.1-c*). There are two main differences between the MDD-W and the WDDS. First, the MDD-W is a prevalence indicator, whereas the WDDS is a quasi-continuous score. Prevalence indicators, which reflect the proportion of a population of interest that is above or below a defined threshold (in this case, women who are consuming a diet of minimum diversity), are more intuitive and understandable to a broad audience of stakeholders. MDD-W will be more useful for reporting and describing progress toward improved nutrition for women than the WDDS, which reports the mean number of food groups consumed by women. Second, the food groups used to calculate MDD-W are slightly different from those used to calculate WDDS. MDD-W uses 10 food groups, while WDDS uses nine. Since Feed the Future used WDDS to establish baselines and set targets through 2017, the initiative will continue to track WDDS through the second interim survey in 2017, after which it will be dropped. Feed the Future started collecting data on MDD-W in the first interim survey in 2015 and will continue to monitor only MDD-W.

RATIONALE:

Dietary diversity is a key characteristic of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content and is thus important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children. Research has validated that women of reproductive age consuming foods from five or more of the 10 food groups in the MDD-W indicator are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups²⁷. This indicator is linked to IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

²⁶ "Seeds" in the botanical sense includes a very broad range of items, including grains and pulses. However, seeds are used here in a culinary sense to refer to a limited number of seeds, excluding grains or pulses, which 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/gourd seeds used as a main ingredient in West African stews and sesame seed paste (tahini) in some dishes in Middle Eastern cuisines.

²⁷ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nutrition_assessment/Dietary_Diversity/Minimum_dietary_diversity_-_women_MDD-W_Sept_2014.pdf

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Age Category:</u> < 19, 19+ years
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households (children under five years of age) in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor. Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary or secondary data from a population-based representative sample survey. Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). Secondary data: National poverty survey (MEASURE DHS or UNICEF MICS), if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records. Note, if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baseline is required and is the value when the PBS is conducted in 2018 or 2019.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Please enter these two data points under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area):

1. percent of women of reproductive age in the sample who consumed a diet of minimum diversity (at least five of 10 specific food groups) in the previous 24 hours
2. total population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue "Gender"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 3: Increased gender equality and female empowerment

INDICATOR TITLE: GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]

DEFINITION:

This performance indicator, "Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources" is a cross cutting U.S. government foreign assistance indicator (indicator GNDR-2), developed to measure performance related to increasing access to productive economic resources by women. The indicator reference sheet for GNDR-2 can be found under the cross cutting program category for gender, on the U.S. Department of State's Standard Foreign Assistance Indicators website (<https://www.state.gov/f/indicators/>). For ease of reference, the indicator definition for GNDR-2 can also be found below. Feed the Future Implementing Partners (IPs) and Post teams have the option of reporting directly on GNDR-2 using data that is aligned with the standard GNDR-2 definition, or, to reduce IP burden, can use data from one of the three Feed the Future performance indicator listed under "REPORTING NOTES" below.

U.S. government foreign assistance indicator definition for GNDR-2: Productive economic resources include: assets - land, housing, businesses, livestock or financial assets such as savings; credit; wage or self-employment; and income.

Programs include:

- micro, small, and medium enterprise programs;
- workforce development programs that have job placement activities;
- programs that build assets such as land redistribution or titling; housing titling; agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; or programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts.

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

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

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

The resulting percentage should be expressed as a whole number. For example, if the number of females in the program (the numerator) divided by the total number of participants in the program (the denominator) yields a value of .16, the number 16 should be the reported result for this indicator. Values for this indicator can range from 0 to 100.

The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates.

RATIONALE:

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. Women comprise 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, yet face persistent barriers limiting their access to productive economic resources. Closing the gap in women's access to productive economic resources is necessary for Feed the Future to achieve the objective of inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth. 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.

GNDR-2 can be used to report on applicable activities under objectives in the Feed the Future Results Framework that are designed to increase access to productive economic resources. As a cross-cutting gender indicator, this indicator can also be used to report on applicable activities under any of the Program Categories in the SPSD. Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and female empowerment and will be used for planning and

reporting purposes by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically, this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and the Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR, and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products, and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations. This indicator is linked to the Global Food Security Strategy results framework CCIR 3: Increased gender equality and female empowerment.

UNIT:
Percentage expressed as a whole number

DISAGGREGATE BY:
None

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Activity-level, activity participants

➤ **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Implementing partners

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

Depends on the data source of the indicator(s) used to quantify the GNDR-2 indicator

➤ **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:**

Annually

➤ **BASELINE INFO:**

Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING ON GNDR-2 BY FEED THE FUTURE ACTIVITIES:

USAID/BFS consulted with USAID's Senior Gender Advisor in the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning/Office of Policy on ways to facilitate reporting and reduce IP burden. Based on those consultations, Post teams may use data from the following Feed the Future performance indicators to report on indicator GNDR-2 (Note that custom indicators may also be used to report on GNDR-2.):

Indicator EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]:

- a. For the numerator, use data on the number of female participants.
- b. For the denominator, use the sum the number of male and female participants. Do not include "disaggregates not available".

Indicator EG.10.4-7 Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]:

- a. For the numerator, use data on the number of female participants from the female sex disaggregate.
- b. For the denominator, use the sum of the male and female participants under the sex disaggregates. Do not include "disaggregates not available".

Indicator EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]:

- a. For the numerator, use data on the number of enterprises with all female proprietors.

- b. For the denominator, use the sum of the number of enterprises with all female proprietors and the number of enterprises with all male proprietors. Do not include enterprises with a mix of male and female proprietors 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**.

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the following data points from the Feed the Future performance indicator used to report on GNDR-2, and FTFMS will automatically calculate the percentage:

1. Number of female program participants (GNDR-2 numerator)
2. Number of male and female program participants (GNDR-2 denominator)

Information on which indicator was used to report on GNDR-2 (Feed the Future indicators and/or custom indicators) should be included as an indicator comment each year in the FTFMS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR:

- Where more than one IP is reporting on GNDR-2 in FTFMS, Post teams should attempt to eliminate double-counting in the numerator and denominator prior to calculating the indicator value and entering data in the PPR.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.5: Improved Proactive Risk Reduction, Mitigation, and Management

INDICATOR TITLE: RESIL-1 Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level]

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.

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 (all levels). A plan can be in this stage for multiple years.
- **Adopted:** A risk management plan is in the adoption phase if the plan has been officially accepted by the stakeholders (e.g. 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 phase if elements of the plan are being actively implemented. Implementation can be an ongoing process (examples of implementation activities are given in the Rationale section below).
- **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 phase 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 Feed the Future outcomes measured at the household and/or individual level.

RATIONALE:

In the geographic areas where Feed the Future works, research has shown that covariate shocks, and therefore people's exposure to risk,

are cyclical and to be expected. Proactively developing risk management plans with strategies and potential coping mechanisms will reduce the impact on the community. 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 beneficiaries' 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 (e.g. managing water resources), mitigate the impacts (e.g. 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. This indicator falls under *IR.5: Improved Proactive Risk Reduction, Mitigation, and Management* in the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework.

<p><i>UNIT:</i> Number</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> <u>Type:</u> Government, Community</p> <p><u>Phase of development:</u> Proposed; Adopted, Implemented, Institutionalized</p>
<p><i>TYPE:</i> Outcome</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher stages are better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION</i></p>	<p>Activity level</p>
<p>➤ <i>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i></p>	<p>Implementing partners</p>
<p>➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i></p>	<p>Activity records</p>
<p>➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i></p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i></p>	<p>Baselines are required and should be collected at the onset of the activity. Baseline 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.</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE: **RESIL-a Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI-level]**

DEFINITION:

The Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index is based on estimation of the ability of households to recover from the typical types of shocks and stressors that occur in the program areas, such as loss of a family member, loss of income, hunger, drought, flood, conflict or similar events, based on data regarding recovery from the shocks and stressors households experienced in the year prior to the survey and their perceived ability to meet food needs the following year.

The base "ability to recover" index (ATR) is calculated based on the responses to two questions, posed after asking about the household's exposure to and the severity of a series of 16 types of shocks and stressors that might have occurred during the previous year:

1. Would you say that right now, your household's ability to meet your food needs is:
 - Better than before these difficult times? (response code 1, assigned value of 3)
 - The same as before these difficult times? (response code 2, assigned value of 2)
 - Or worse than before these difficult times? (response code 3, assigned value of 1)

AND

2. Looking ahead over the next year, do you believe your household's ability to meet your food needs will be:
 - Better than before these difficult times? (response code 1, assigned value of 3)
 - The same as before these difficult times? (response code 2, assigned value of 2)
 - Or worse than before these difficult times? (response code 3, assigned value of 1)

The responses to the two questions are combined (additive) into one variable that has a minimum value of 2 and a maximum value of 6.

The 16 shocks and stresses are: too much rain, too little rain, erosion of land, loss of land, sharp increase in the price of food, someone stealing or destroying belongings, not being able to access inputs for crops, disease affecting crops, pests affecting crops, theft of crops, not being able to access inputs for livestock, disease affecting livestock, someone stealing animals, not being able to sell crops, livestock or other products at a fair price, severe illness in the family, death in the household.

Since each survey household did not experience the same types of shocks/stressors of the same severity, it is necessary to create a "shock exposure corrected" index to measure ability to recover.

A measure of shock/stressor exposure and severity is created that takes into account the shocks or stressors to which a household is exposed out of the total number of shocks or stressors, and the perceived severity of the shock on household income and food consumption.

Perceived severity is measured using two variables: impact on income security and impact on food consumption. The variables are based on respondents' answers to the questions, "How severe was the impact on your income?" and "How severe was the impact on household food consumption?" which are asked of each shock or stressor experienced. The possible responses are:

- Not severe (assigned a value of 1)
- Somewhat Severe (assigned a value of 2)
- Severe (assigned a value of 3)
- Extremely Severe (assigned a value of 4)

The responses to the two questions are combined into one severity variable that has a minimum value of 2 and a maximum value of 8 for each shock and stressor.

The Shock Exposure Index (SEI) is then a weighted average of the incidence of experience of each shock (a variable equal to one if the shock or stressor was experienced and zero otherwise), weighted by the perceived severity of the shock. The SEI ranges from 0 to 128 (if all 16 shocks/stressors were experienced by the households at the highest level of severity).

Finally, the shock exposure-corrected Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index (ARSSI) is calculated to create a measure of ability to recover that corrects for any differences between households in their shock exposure and is therefore comparable across them. To do so, a linear regression of the base ability-to-recover (ATR) index on the SEI is run, yielding the amount by which an increase of 1 in the shock exposure index can be expected to change the ability to recover index.

The estimated empirical equation is:

$$ATR = a + b * SEI.$$

We can expect the coefficient on SEI, the “b”, to be a negative number such that the higher is shock exposure, the lower is the ability to recover.

The coefficient ‘b’ is then used to calculate the adjusted ARSSI for each household using the following equation:

$$ARSSI = ATR + b * (Y - SEI),$$

where Y is the mean across households of the SEI. As such, the ATR index value of a household with shock exposure below the mean would have a downward adjustment of its value and the opposite for a household with shock exposure above the mean.

RATIONALE:

The Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index acts as a proxy for actual recovery (which is complex to capture in a population-based survey). It is associated with positive coping behaviors in the face of shocks and stresses, which indicates that a household is resilient to shock and stresses and thus is in a much better position to recover from them ^[1] ^[2]. This indicator falls under Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems in the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework.

^[1] Jones, L. & Tanner, T. Reg Environ Change (2017) 17: 229. Available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10113-016-0995-2>

^[2] Maxwell, D., Conostas, M., Frankenberger, T., Klaus, D. & Mock, M. 2015. Qualitative Data and Subjective Indicators for Resilience Measurement. Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group. Technical Series No. 4. Rome: Food Security Information Network. Available at: http://www.fsincop.net/fileadmin/user_upload/fsin/docs/resources/FSIN_TechnicalSeries_4.pdf

<p>UNIT: Score ranging from 2-6</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Gendered Household Type:</u> Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)</p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data for this indicator are collected from the population of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and people-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>National statistics offices under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or M&E contractors.</p>

➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods).
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is the value when the 2018/2019 PBS is conducted
REPORTING NOTES	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses

INDICATOR TITLE: RESIL-b Index of social capital at the household level [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

The indicator measures the ability of households in a specific geographic 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.

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. Now I will ask you some questions about whether your household will be able to lean on others for financial or food support during difficult times. By difficult times I mean 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. 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.

<p>RATIONALE: Social capital has been shown to be an important source of resilience across different shocks/stresses, geographies and populations. The stronger the reciprocal obligation networks, the more likely it is a household will be able to successfully manage shocks and stresses. This indicator falls under IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: FIRST LEVEL <u>Social Capital component:</u> Overall Index, Bonding sub-index, Bridging sub-index</p> <p>SECOND LEVEL <u>Gendered Household Type:</u> Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)</p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data for this indicator are collected from the population of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and people-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor</p> <p>Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods).</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>Baseline is the value when the 2018/2019 PBS is conducted</p>

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began.
2. Enter the Index of social capital at the household level indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area).
3. Enter the values of each sub-index – Bonding and bridging.
4. Enter the total number of ZOI households covered by each Gendered Household Type (GHHT) disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only. FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI.

For example, a GFSS target country entering estimates from the Feed the Future ZOI baseline survey would enter:

1. Year of field data collection in Target Country ZOI
2. Index of social capital at the household level in Target Country ZOI
3. Sub-index of bonding capital at the household level in Target Country ZOI
4. Sub-index of bridging capital at the household level in Target Country ZOI
5. Total number of households in the Target Country ZOI [FTFMS will calculate this total from the different GHHT disaggregates below]
6. Index of social capital at the household level in M&F households in Target Country ZOI
7. Sub-index of bonding capital at the household level in M&F households in Target Country ZOI
8. Sub-index of bridging capital at the household level in M&F households in Target Country ZOI
9. Total number of M&F households in the Target Country ZOI
10. Index of social capital at the household level in FNM households in Target Country ZOI
11. Sub-index of bonding capital at the household level in FNM households in Target Country ZOI
12. Sub-index of bridging capital at the household level in FNM households in Target Country ZOI
13. Total number of FNM households in the Target Country ZOI
14. Index of social capital at the household level in MNF households in Target Country ZOI
15. Sub-index of bonding capital at the household level in MNF households in Target Country ZOI
16. Sub-index of bridging capital at the household level in MNF households in Target Country ZOI
17. Total number of MNF households in the Target Country ZOI
18. Index of social capital at the household level in CNA households in Target Country ZOI
19. Sub-index of bonding capital at the household level in CNA households in Target Country ZOI
20. Sub-index of bridging capital at the household level in CNA households in Target Country ZOI
21. Total number of CNA households in the Target Country ZOI

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

<p>SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue “Resilience” INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses</p>	
<p>INDICATOR TITLE: RESIL-c Proportion of households that believe local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses [ZOI-level]</p>	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>The indicator tracks household's perception of local government responsiveness in the face of shocks and stresses through a population-based survey. Local government responsiveness can refer to either local leaders and/or institutions.</p> <p>The question that collects data for the indicator asks respondents whether they believe the government will respond effectively during the next shock or stress. The indicator measures the respondent's perception of responsiveness thus effectively is externally defined.</p> <p>There are three possible responses to the question: yes; no, I do not expect them to be responsive; and no, it is unlikely that I will need support. The indicator is constructed on the binary yes/no response. The third response (no, I will not need support) will not be used in the analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The numerator is the sample-weighted number of households that responded “yes”. ▪ The denominator is the sample-weighted number of households that responded “yes” or “no, I do not expect them to be responsive” to the question. 	
<p>RATIONALE:</p> <p>Believing in the ability of one's local government to respond to shocks and stresses is a proxy for trust, legitimacy, and effectiveness of local institutions and leadership. Such belief and trust contribute to transformative resilience capacity, or the enabling environment that supports—or limits—people's ability to prevent or mitigate the impact of, deal with, and recover from shocks and stresses. This indicator falls under IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses in the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Gendered Household Type:</u> Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)</p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data for this indicator are collected from the population of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and people-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)</p>
<p>➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>National statistics offices under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or M&E contractors.</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods).</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p>

	<p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <p>1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition),</p> <p>2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and</p> <p>3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.</p>
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➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baselines are required and should be collected in 2018 or 2019.
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REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began.
2. Enter the value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area).
3. Enter the total number of ZOI households covered by each Gendered Household Type (GHHT) disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only. FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI.

For example, a GFSS target country entering estimates from the Feed the Future ZOI baseline survey would enter:

1. Year of field data collection in Target Country ZOI
2. Proportion of households in Target Country ZOI that believe local gov't will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses
3. Total number of households in the Target Country ZOI [FTFMS will calculate this for you from the GHHT disaggregates below]
4. Proportion of M&F households in Target Country ZOI that believe local gov't will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses
5. Total number of M&F households in the Target Country ZOI
6. Proportion of FNM households in DA/ESF-funded ZOI that believe local gov't will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses
7. Total number of FNM households in the Target Country ZOI
8. Proportion of MNF households in Target Country ZOI that believe local gov't will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses
9. Total number of MNF households in the Target Country ZOI
10. Proportion of CNA households in Target Country ZOI that believe local gov't will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses
11. Total number of CNA households in the Target Country ZOI

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue "Youth"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 4: Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods

INDICATOR TITLE: YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]

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. Based on the Feed the Future youth technical guide, 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. Feed the Future 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 development 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 development 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 in the FTFMS.

Feed the Future Implementing Partners (IPs) and Post teams 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 Feed the Future performance indicators listed below:

From indicator *EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]*:

- c. For the numerator, use data on the number of youth participants.
- d. For the denominator, use the total number of participants. Do not include "disaggregates not available".

From indicator *EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]*:

- c. For the numerator, use data on 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**.

RATIONALE:

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, Feed the Future needs to harness the creativity and energy of youth. This indicator will allow Feed the Future 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

UNIT:
Percent expressed as a whole number

DISAGGREGATE BY:
None

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity-level, activity participants
➤ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing partners
➤ DATA SOURCE	Implementing partners' activity records or activity-level indicator results. Data source depends on the data source for the indicator(s) used to quantify the youth indicator
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
➤ BASELINE INFO:	Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the following data points, from the selected indicator if applicable, and FTFMS will automatically calculate the percent:

1. Number of youth program participants
2. Number of total participants in the program

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Where more than one IP is reporting on this indicator in FTFMS, Post teams should attempt to eliminate double-counting in the numerator and denominator prior to calculating the indicator value and entering data in the PPR.

CONTEXT INDICATORS

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 1 - Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth; cross-linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-1 Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [National-level]**

DEFINITION:

This indicator reflects the percentage of households in the country whose ownership (or lack thereof) of selected assets places the household below a fixed threshold (with a value of -0.9080) that defined the poorest quintile (bottom 20 percent) in the comparative baseline wealth index that was used to create a cross-nationally, cross-temporally comparable asset-based wealth index, the Comparative Wealth Index (CWI). Use of a fixed threshold across countries is possible because the CWI is an index with a value that is relative to the baseline wealth index that is used for comparison. This means that the index score and thresholds can be compared across countries and over time.

The CWI is calculated according to the methodology specified in Rutstein and Staveteig 2014 ^[1] using the following standard household-level asset variables, plus selected additional country-specific asset variables if any are specified: employment of domestic servants; ownership of agricultural land and size of land; number of people per sleeping room; house ownership; water source; toilet facility (type and shared status); floor material; roof material; wall material; cooking fuel; access to electricity; and possession of radio, television, mobile phone, non-mobile telephone, computer, refrigerator, watch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, boat with a motor, bank account, cows, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chicken or other poultry, or fish. Country-specific asset variables if there are assets typical of the country that, were they not included in the wealth index, would produce an inaccurate reflection of wealth ownership in the country.

[1] Rutstein, Shea, and Sarah Staveteig. 2014. Making the Demographic and Health Surveys Wealth Index comparable. *DHS Methodological Reports* No. 9. Rockville, Maryland, USA: ICF International. <https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/MR9/MR9.pdf>

RATIONALE:

This indicator is a context indicator equivalent of *EG-g Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI-level]*. Monitoring the proportion of households below the comparative threshold for the poorest 20 percent at the national level allows for comparisons with the situation in the Zone of Influence, and tracking of differential changes happening in the ZOI.

Asset ownership – reflecting a household's stocks of wealth – has been shown to be a better predictor of long-run household welfare than consumption, income, or other flow-type indicators of household economic well-being (Filmer and Pritchett 1998, Little et al. 2006), which are unable to distinguish a household's structural (longer-term, foundational), as opposed to stochastic (short term, transitory), position on a continuum of future-looking household economic well-being (Carter and Barrett 2006). Ownership of productive (either social or economic) assets often determine a household's or individual's future capacity to earn income and withstand shocks (Little et al. 2006). Asset accumulation, protection, and management before and during shocks is therefore seen as critical to avoid asset divestment that can undercut a household's productive potential, resulting in reduced resilience to current and future shocks. The number and type of assets a household owns is associated with household resilience across national contexts, indicating that asset accumulation can serve as a buffer against shocks (e.g., Jalan and Ravallion 2002, Dercon 2004).

In addition to providing a snapshot in time of how wealthy or poor a particular household is relative to a common wealth distribution, the CWI can help to assess the following: 1) whether the economic situation in a given country has improved over time, 2) whether improvements in key indicators are due to general improvements in economic status or to the effects of government programs focused on the poorer sectors of the population, and 3) whether international funding of development programs is reaching the poorer sectors of the population. However, because the ZOI Surveys are cross-sectional, the CWI reflects the situation for the population in the Zone of Influence at the time of the survey and cannot indicate whether a specific household has moved up or down the asset-based wealth gradient over time. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 1 – Inclusive and

sustainable agricultural-led economic growth and cross-linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

References:

Carter, M.R. and C.B. Barrett. 2006. The economics of poverty traps and persistent poverty: An asset-based approach. *Journal of Development Studies*, 42(2):178-199.
 Dercon, S. 2004. Growth and shocks: evidence from rural Ethiopia. *Journal of Development Economics*, 74: 309–329.
 Filmer, D. and L. Pritchett. 2001. Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data - or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India. *Demography*, 38 (1), pp.115-132.
 Jalan, J., Ravallion, M., 2002. Geographic poverty traps? A micro model of consumption growth in rural China. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 17, 329–346.
 Little P, Stone M, Moguesc T, Castrod A, Negatue W. 2006. 'Moving in place': Drought and poverty dynamics in South Wollo, Ethiopia. *Journal of Development Studies*, 42(2):200–225.

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Gendered Household Type (if possible): Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)
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TYPE: Context	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better.
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MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected in a national-level, population-based, representative, random sample survey.
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➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: The M&E contractor or Post staff
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➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: Primary data are collected via the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: Living Standard Measurement Survey, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
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➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	As data are available.
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➤ BASELINE INFO:	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.
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REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began.
2. Enter the percent of the country's households that fall below the fixed threshold for the poorest quintile of the comparative wealth index and the percent for each GHHT disaggregate, if available
3. Enter the total population of the country or if available, the population of households in each GHHT category and FTFMS will sum to the total number of households in the country

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	
INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-5 Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]	
DEFINITION: Although different levels of severity of wasting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all wasting, i.e. both moderate and severe wasting combined. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are acutely malnourished, as defined by a weight for height Z score < -2. The numerator for the indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with a weight for height Z score < -2. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with weight for height Z score data.	
RATIONALE: This indicator is a context indicator equivalent of HL.9-a: Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five years of age at the ZOI level. Monitoring wasting at the national level allows for comparisons with the nutrition situation in the Zone of Influence, and tracking of differential changes happening in the ZOI. This indicator is a SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture indicator. Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under 5 years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Children who are wasted are too thin for their height, and have a much greater risk of dying than children who are not wasted. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.	
UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Sex:</u> Male, Female <u>Age:</u> 0-23 months, 24-59 months
TYPE: Context	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children under five years of age in the country.
➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: National-level population-based representative sample survey supported under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: MEASURE DHS, UNICEF MICS or National Nutrition Survey. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.

➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Reported when data are available
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Enter the year that data were collected in the field and include the source of the data in an Indicator Comment. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total country subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population of children under five in the country.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted 2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted 3. total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the country 4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted 5. total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the country <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-6 Depth of Poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [National-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures how deeply poor are poor people within the country. Specifically, the depth of poverty of the poor measures, on average, how far below the \$1.90 (2011 PPP) consumption per person per day poverty threshold are the poor in the country.

When calculating this indicator, the applicable poverty threshold is \$1.90 per person per day, converted into local currency units (LCU) at the 2011 PPP exchange rate, then inflated using the country's Consumer Price Index from 2011 to the time period when the population-based survey was implemented. The use of PPP exchange rates ensures that the poverty line applied in each country has the same purchasing power. The procedure for converting values expressed in local currency into PPP adjusted U.S. dollars is explained in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet for *EG-a Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP*.

Households whose per capita expenditure exceeds the poverty threshold are not included in the calculation of this indicator.

The steps to calculate the depth of poverty of the poor are:

1. Subtract each poor household's per capita expenditure in LCU from the poverty threshold of \$1.90 in LCU
2. Divide by \$1.90 in LCU to obtain the household's proportional shortfall from the poverty line
3. Multiply each poor household's proportional shortfall by the number of household members then sum across all poor households
4. Sum the number of household members in poor households
5. Divide (3) by (4) and multiply by 100 to obtain the depth of poverty of the poor expressed as a percent of the \$1.90 per person per day poverty line.

Note: This indicator differs from the Depth of Poverty indicator used by the World Bank and used previously by Feed the Future. As modified, this indicator only tracks the depth of poverty of households under the poverty threshold, rather than including all households and assigning non-poor households a shortfall of zero. Including the poor and non-poor households means the depth of poverty can decrease either because poor households have crossed the poverty threshold or because poor households have become less poor. One of the limitations of removing the non-poor households from the calculation is that it is possible that the depth of poverty of the poor may increase over time as previously poor households cross the poverty threshold, leaving only households that may have started with deeper levels of poverty. Changes in this indicator must be analyzed in conjunction with changes in the prevalence of poverty indicator to capture that dynamic.

RATIONALE:

Monitoring depth of poverty in the entire country allows for comparing the socio-economic situation in the ZOI to the situation at the national level, and tracking differential changes happening in the ZOI. It also assists with the interpretation of changes in the prevalence of poverty at the national level. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Gendered Household Type (if possible):
Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected in a national-level, population-based, representative, random sample survey.
➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity. Secondary data: The M&E contractor or Post staff
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Primary data: Primary data are collected via a nationally representative population-based poverty survey Secondary data: Population-based surveys used by official statistics to report on prevalence of poverty, such as the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS).
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	As data are available.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. 2. Enter the value of the depth of poverty at the \$1.90 2011 PPP threshold for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate if available 3. Enter the value of the depth of poverty at the <u>national</u> poverty line. Document the national poverty line in LCU at the time of the survey in an indicator comment (provide value in LCU, year of the consumption survey, and source/reference of the survey used by the host country government to calculate the national poverty line). 4. Enter the total population of the country <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-7 U.S. government humanitarian assistance spending in areas/populations subject to recurrent crises [Recurrent crisis areas (if data not available, National)]**

DEFINITION:

The USG humanitarian assistance spending counted under this indicator only includes the U.S. dollar value of emergency food assistance programs delivered to the targeted areas/populations during the reporting year, or, only if data on the targeted sub-areas/populations are not available, data on the value of emergency assistance at the national level.

The areas/populations subject to recurrent crisis (resilience ZOIs) for which humanitarian assistance spending is monitored under the indicator are: the chronically vulnerable highlands and lowlands of Ethiopia, the arid (and semi-arid) lands of Kenya, northern Mopti and Timbuktu in Mali, the chronically vulnerable agro-pastoralist zone in Niger, northeastern Nigeria, and the Karamoja region of Uganda. Somalia, southern Malawi and/or northern Burkina Faso would be included if they receive Feed the Future funds.

Caveats: The level of humanitarian spending is not synonymous with the level of need and is influenced by a range of factors, including other donor funding and global humanitarian response needs. Therefore, a separate indicator (*FTF Context-8 Number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance in areas/populations subject to recurrent crises [Recurrent crisis areas (if data not available, National)]*) is used to track humanitarian assistance needs which controls for the severity of shocks and other factors to enable comparisons within the same areas of recurrent crises within a given country. This indicator (*FTF Context-7*) focuses solely on USG humanitarian spending.

RATIONALE:

Providing humanitarian assistance is a part of the joint State Department-USAID strategic goal framework. Goal 2.3 is to "prevent and respond to crisis and conflict, tackle sources of fragility and provide humanitarian assistance to those in need". ^[1]

The premise for investing in building resilience to recurrent crises through Feed the Future is that it is far more cost-effective to invest in prevention rather than in response to recurrent need. A 2013 study by DFID in the drylands of Ethiopia and Kenya estimates that, over 20 years, every \$1 invested in resilience will result in \$2.9 in reduced humanitarian assistance needs, avoided losses and improved well-being. More recent research by USAID suggests the return may be even higher. Thus as USG investments improve the resilience of vulnerable households and communities, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance should, all things being equal, decrease over time when controlling for the severity of the shock and other confounding factors. A corresponding decrease in humanitarian spending over time should follow suit. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

^[1] Retrieved from: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/223997.pdf>

UNIT:
U.S. Dollar

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Level: Resilience ZOI, National

Enter the indicator data under the relevant category. Do not enter data in both categories in the same reporting year.

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	This indicator should be collected at the resilience ZOI level. If ZOI-specific data are not available, report national-level data for the reporting year, if available
➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	FEWSNET
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Routine tracking of humanitarian assistance spending by FEWSNET
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is the value during 2018.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS Data Entry Notes:</i></p> <p>Missions in the target countries experiencing recurrent humanitarian crisis are responsible for entering the data in FTFMS. If FEWSNET reports the data at both the national and resilience ZOI level, only report at the resilience ZOI level.</p>	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	
INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-8 Number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance in areas/populations subject to recurrent crises [Recurrent crisis areas (if data not available, National)]	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i></p> <p>The number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance is defined by FEWSNET and other partners on a seasonal basis using the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), a now widely accepted scale for determining the severity of food emergencies and corresponding humanitarian food assistance needs (http://www.fews.net/IPC).</p> <p>In computing the indicator, FEWSNET considers the number of people in areas classified at IPC3 or higher (i.e. IPC3-Crisis, IPC4-Emergency, IPC5-Famine). Classification is based on a consideration of available data and evidence, including indicators related to food consumption, livelihoods, malnutrition, and mortality. With this data, analysts use the IPC reference tables, which provide illustrative thresholds for each of the five phases, to classify the severity of the current or projected food security situation.²⁸</p> <p>The number of people in need is then adjusted for the severity and duration of droughts and other shocks, as well as other confounding factors, to enable comparisons of humanitarian food assistance needs over time within a defined recurrent crises zone in each country for which this indicator is applicable: the chronically vulnerable highlands and lowlands of Ethiopia, the arid (and semi-arid) lands of Kenya, northern Mopti and Timbuktu in Mali, the chronically vulnerable agro-pastoralist zone in Niger, northeastern Nigeria, and the Karamoja region of Uganda. Somalia, southern Malawi and northern Burkina Faso will be included if they receive Feed the Future funds.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i></p> <p>The premise for investing in building resilience to recurrent crises through Feed the Future and other USAID investments is that it is far more cost-effective to invest in prevention in the form of resilience investments rather than in response to recurrent humanitarian food assistance needs. A 2013 study by DFID in the drylands of Ethiopia and Kenya estimated that, over 20 years, every \$1 invested in resilience will result in \$2.9 in reduced humanitarian assistance needs, avoided losses and improved well-being. More recent research by USAID in the drylands of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia in 2017 unpacked this further and suggests that every US\$1 invested in resilience programming will result in \$2.7 in humanitarian food assistance savings alone. When avoided losses are incorporated, the return on investment increases to \$3.3. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Dollar</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> Level: Resilience ZOI, National</p> <p><i>Enter the indicator data under the relevant category. Do not enter data in both categories in the same reporting year.</i></p>
<p><i>TYPE:</i> Context</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Lower is better</p>
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
<p>➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i></p>	<p>This indicator should be collected at the resilience ZOI level. If ZOI-specific data are not available, report national-level data for the reporting year, if available</p>

²⁸ http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/IPC%20Overview_May_2017_final.pdf

➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	FEWSNET
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Routine tracking of humanitarian food assistance needs by DCHA/FEWSNET
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline is the value in 2018
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS Data Entry Notes:</i></p> <p>Post teams in applicable countries will enter the data provided by FEWSNET in FTFMS under “High-Level Indicators - [COUNTRY NAME]” mechanism. If FEWSNET reports the data at both the National and Resilience ZOI level, report the ZOI-level data.</p>	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-9 Prevalence of people who are ‘Near-Poor’, living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the \$1.90 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]**

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the proportion of the population that is counted as near-poor:

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(z \leq y_i < z * 1.25)$$

Where N is the number of people in the population, y_i is the per capita consumption (or income) of individual “ i ” in the population, z is the poverty line. I is an indicator function equal to one if the expression in parentheses ($z \leq y_i < z * 1.25$) is true and zero otherwise. So, if consumption of an individual is greater than or equal to the poverty line and less than 1.25 times the poverty line, she/he is counted as near-poor, while if they are less than the poverty line or greater than or equal to the poverty line times 1.25, she/he is not counted as near-poor.

The applicable poverty line is **\$1.90 per person per day at 2011 PPP**, which is the current international poverty line (the \$1.90 per person per day at 2011 PPP has replaced the \$1.25 at 2005 PPP in 2015). The indicator follows the World Bank PovCalNet methodology to measure poverty in individual countries in a way that is comparable across countries. See Ferreira et al. (2015)²⁹ for more details on the current methodology and explanations on how the calculations have been adjusted over time.

‘Near poor’ status is defined as the state of living on an income marginally above the poverty line (i.e., between 100 and 125% of the poverty line). The applicable ‘near-poor’ line is **125% of the poverty line or \$2.38 per day at 2011 PPP**.

The indicator uses household-level consumption data from a ZOI representative household survey. Hence, while the indicator reports the percentage of people in the ZOI that are near-poor, data are actually not collected at the individual level. Instead, average daily consumption of a household is divided by the number of household members to come up with an average daily per capita consumption estimate for the household. In this approach, every household member is assumed to have an equal share of total consumption, regardless of age and potential economies of scale. In practice, the indicator is calculated by dividing the total sample-weighted number of people in near-poor households by the total sample-weighted number of people in all sample households with consumption data. The result is multiplied by 100 to get a percentage.

Consumption data are usually used instead of income data because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income, and because consumption is easier to recall and more stable over time than income, especially among agricultural households. Data are collected using the household consumption module of either the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) or the Feed the Future ZOI survey depending on the vehicle used to collect the population-based indicators. Through the survey, data on consumption are collected on food and non-food household items, whether purchased or produced by the household, durable goods use and replacement value, and housing costs and characteristics (for more details, see the Feed the Future ZOI survey consumption module from the core ZOI questionnaire (Reference: <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>). A consumption aggregate is calculated by summing all household consumption, valued in local currency, after bringing them to a common recall period (as the relevant time frame varies between the different consumption categories). Durable goods are incorporated into the consumption aggregate by estimating a value of services that the household derives from the durable goods over the time period, as the appropriate measure of the consumption of these goods. Similarly, housing is included in the aggregate by estimating or imputing a rental value of the dwelling used by the household, whether it is owned, rented, or otherwise occupied. For more details on the calculation of the consumption aggregate, see (Reference: <https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods>).

²⁹ Ferreira, F., et al., A Global Count of the Extreme Poor in 2012: Data Issues, Methodology, and Initial Results, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper #7432, October 2015: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22854>

Individual household average daily per capita consumption is compared to the international poverty line of \$1.90 2011 PPP and to the near-poor poverty line of \$2.38 2011 PPP to determine if a household is near-poor (consumption falls between 100% and less than 125% of the poverty line) or not near-poor (consumption is less than the poverty line or equal to or above the near-poor line). To do the comparison, the international poverty line must be converted to the country local currency unit (LCU) using the 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate. Using exchange rates based on PPP conversion factors (instead of market exchange rates) allows adjustment for price differences between countries, such that a dollar has the same purchasing power across countries. The 2011 PPP conversion factors for Feed the Future target countries are presented in Table 1 below. These were obtained from the World Bank, World Development Indicators: <http://databank.worldbank.org>.

The \$1.90 and \$2.38 thresholds converted to local currency using the 2011 PPP must then be converted to the local prices prevailing the year, and month if necessary in the case of high inflation rates, of the survey using the country's Consumer Price Index (CPI). The government official source for CPI data should be used.

To calculate the local currency equivalent to the \$1.90 and \$2.38 thresholds at the prices prevailing during the year of the survey, the general formula is as follows:

$$PovLine\$1.90_LCU_t = 1.90 \times (PPP_{2011}) \times \left(\frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2011}} \right)$$

$$PovLine\$2.38_LCU_t = 2.38 \times (PPP_{2011}) \times \left(\frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2011}} \right)$$

Where the subscript 't' refers to the year, or month and year as relevant, when the survey was conducted.

The percentage of 'near-poor' can be calculated as the percentage of those with per capita daily consumption expenditure of greater than or equal to \$1.90 2011 PPP and less than \$2.38 2011 PPP.

RATIONALE:

Many near-poor households find themselves technically above the poverty line, yet one shock away from backsliding into poverty. Such large proportions of near poor can make an agri-food system vulnerable, particularly when compounded with other covariate and idiosyncratic risks. A reduction in the proportion of near poor, as such, would serve to strengthen the overall agri-food/economic system, and would thus be considered a positive change in the resilience of the system. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to the Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Gendered household type:
Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

Note, prevalence rates may in early stages as the poor are moved above the poverty line, then decrease in later years as the near poor move beyond the near-poor threshold. This indicator should be analyzed in conjunction with the depth of poverty and prevalence of poverty indicators to gain a deeper understanding of poverty dynamics in the ZOI.

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)
➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor. Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Primary data: Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods). Secondary data: National poverty survey, if the data were collected within the previous two years. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary data set, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records.
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	The data should be collected during each ZOI-level population based survey. ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs: 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline data should be collected in 2018 or 2019.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter the year that data were collected in the field. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. 2. Enter the value of the prevalence of near-poor for the overall indicator <u>and</u> for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (Target or Aligned Country ZOI, FFP development program area, or Resilience to recurrent crisis area). 3. Enter the total population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only. FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. <p>For example, a Feed the Future phase two target country entering estimates from the Feed the Future ZOI baseline survey would enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Year of field data collection in Target Country ZOI 2. Percent of people living on greater than or equal to \$1.90/day 2011 PPP and less than \$2.38/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI 3. Percent of people in M&F households living on greater than or equal to \$1.90/day 2011 PPP and less than \$2.38/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI 4. Total population in M&F households in the Target Country ZOI 5. Percent of people in FNM households living on greater than or equal to \$1.90/day 2011 PPP and less than \$2.38/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI 	

6. Total population in FNM households in the Target Country ZOI
7. Percent of people in MNF households living on greater than or equal to \$1.90/day 2011 PPP and less than \$2.38/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI
8. Total population in MNF households in the Target Country ZOI
9. Percent of people in CNA households living on greater than or equal to \$1.90/day 2011 PPP and less than \$2.38/day 2011 PPP in Target Country ZOI
10. Total population in CNA households in the Target Country ZOI

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Table 1: PPP 2011 Conversion Factor, Private Consumption
(LCU per international \$)

GFSS Target Countries	PPP 2011
Bangladesh	24.849
Ethiopia	5.439
Ghana	0.788
Guatemala	3.873
Honduras	10.080
Kenya	35.430
Mali	221.868
Nigeria	79.531
Niger	228.753
Nepal	25.759
Senegal	246.107
Uganda	946.890

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, Updated 11/15/2017

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-10 Risk to well-being as a percent of GDP [National-level]

DEFINITION:

Developed by the World Bank³⁰, this indicator measures the risk to well-being caused by rapid-onset natural disasters and takes into account the different impacts that hazards have on the poor and non-poor, as well as their differential abilities to recover from these impacts. For each possible hazard, exposure is calculated as the number of people and value of assets affected by the event. Damages to the assets are then assessed based on their vulnerability; this assessment is carried out separately for poor and non-poor people.³¹ The model also takes into account the distribution of losses (i.e. are losses concentrated among a few individuals or spread across a large population) and the analysis models the effect of asset losses on income and consumption.

To calculate risk to well-being, the World Bank first calculates the average annual value of assets losses due to multiple hazards and the average annual loss of well-being, expressed as an equivalent loss in consumption. From these estimates, socioeconomic resilience, which measures the ability of a country's economy to minimize the impact of asset loss on well-being, is calculated as the ratio of average annual asset losses to the average annual consumption loss:

$$\text{Socioeconomic resilience} = \frac{\text{average annual asset losses}}{\text{average annual consumption loss}}$$

For example, if socioeconomic resilience is 50%, then consumption losses are twice as large as asset losses (i.e., \$1 in asset losses will result in \$2 in consumption losses).

Risk to well-being is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Risk to well-being} = \frac{\text{expected asset losses}}{\text{socioeconomic resilience}} = \frac{(\text{hazard}) * (\text{exposure}) * (\text{asset vulnerability})}{\text{socioeconomic resilience}}$$

where *expected asset losses* are a multiplicative function of the magnitude of the *hazard* (the probability of an event), *exposure* (the population and assets located in the affected area) and *asset vulnerability* (the fraction of the asset value lost when affected by a hazard) and *socioeconomic resilience*.

The final risk to well-being indicator is expressed as a percentage of the GDP:
 $\text{risk to well-being} * \text{GDP} * 100$

RATIONALE:

Traditional methods for measuring asset and consumption losses do not take into account the differential impacts that natural hazards have on the poor and non-poor. This indicator allows one to take into account resilience-building measures, such as social protection and financial inclusion, which reduce the impacts of natural disasters on well-being. In the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

UNIT:
Percent of GDP

DISAGGREGATE BY:
None

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

³⁰ World Bank Group (2017). [Unbreakable: Building Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disasters, Chapter 4, pp. 87-134.](#)

³¹ For this indicator, the World Bank defines the poor as the bottom 20% of the population in terms of consumption.

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data for this indicator are collected at the national-level.
➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Data for this indicator will be collected by the World Bank.
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	2017 estimates are available in the World Bank Group 2017 report (Unbreakable: Building Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disasters , Appendix pp. 185 – 187). The World Bank is currently building a data platform that will be launched in early 2018 and expects to update these estimates every 2-3 years.
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Data should be drawn from the most recent year of World Bank estimates as updated data become available.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline data should be drawn from the 2017 World Bank estimates for this indicator.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy - IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-11 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities [National-level]**

DEFINITION:

Yield is the measure of the total output of production of an agricultural commodity (e.g. crop, fish, milk, eggs, live animals) divided by the total number of units in production (e.g. hectares of crops, area in hectares for pond aquaculture or open water fisheries, cubic meters of cage for cage aquaculture, number of animals in the herd for live animals, number of producing cows or hens for dairy or eggs). Yield, also known as agricultural output, is a measure of agricultural productivity.

National level yield will be collected as available from secondary sources. For yield data to be useful in providing contextual information for productivity and trend analysis, Post teams should consider the following recommendations when collecting and reporting on this data.

Focus on national yield information on the **three priority commodities** for which data are being collected at the ZOI level to provide some context regarding how those commodities are doing at a national level, and whether anything at the national level might have affected productivity of those commodities.

Yield information at the national level, at the ZOI level and at the IM level needs to reflect the same time period to be most useful for making comparisons. To the extent possible, Post teams should ensure that yield information on target commodities covers the same primary harvest season for that commodity.

Country Post teams should obtain yield data from the relevant ministry of agriculture or national statistics office. These national agencies, while providing data of differing data quality, will likely have the most recent data, have the data on commodities relevant for the country, and be considered as official statistics, making use and publication of data less burdensome.

If available, Post teams should collect and report on Total Production (TP) and Units of Production (UP) data points to allow the calculation of yield. Total Production (TP) is the total output of production during the reporting year in kg, mt, number, or other unit. Units of Production (UP) is the area planted in ha (for crops), area in ha (for aquaculture ponds), maximum number of animals in herds (for live animals), maximum number of animals in production (for dairy or eggs), cubic meters of cages (for open water aquaculture) or other denominator for producers of that commodity during the reporting year. If TP isn't available, Post team should collect and report on yield and total UP (e.g. the total area cultivated). If yield rather than TP is reported, the unit of measure for yield must be the same as the unit of measure for UP.

Units of measure may vary depending on commodity and the source of data. Collect and report on total production (TP) or yield, and units of production and specify units of measure used for all data points, so the appropriate conversions can be made for accurate comparison.

RATIONALE:

Yield of farms, fisheries, and livestock is a key driver of agricultural productivity and can serve as a proxy of the productivity of value chains and the impacts of US programming 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. Yield at the national level will provide insight into the effects on productivity of systemic improvements in agriculture and food systems country-wide, and also on outside factors that may be affecting productivity of USG-supported interventions within the ZOI. In the GFSS Results Framework, this indicator measures IR4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches.

UNIT:

Total production, specify measurement unit, Units of Production (UP)

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Commodity

OR Average yield, specify unit (must be the same as for UP), Units of production, specify unit (must be the same as for yield)	
<i>TYPE:</i> Context	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher is better.
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	National level
➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Country Post staff
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	National statistics agencies, ministries of agriculture
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Annually, as available
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Baseline data reflects the yield of the commodity in the year prior to the start of Feed the Future phase two programming in that commodity.
REPORTING NOTES	
Data for this indicator is contingent upon availability from secondary sources.	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-12 Average Standard Precipitation Index score during the main growing season [ZOI-level]**

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures by how much the total amount of rainfall during the main growing season within the Feed the Future ZOI deviated from the 30 year climatological average. “Rainfall” is defined as the quantity of rain in millimeters falling in the ZOI. The “main growing season” in the ZOI is defined as the production season for the prioritized crop(s) for which yield data are collected in the ZOI population-based survey. If the production season varies among these crops, the main production season will be defined by the production season of the prioritized crop that is produced by the largest number of producers within the ZOI.

The indicator is expressed using the methodology of the standardized precipitation index (SPI)[1], which uses the z-score, or number of standard deviations, that observed cumulative precipitation deviates from the climatological average. The categories obtained from The National Drought Mitigation Center [2], illustrate how the amount of rainfall and its relevance to context can be interpreted:

Standardized Precipitation Index Values

2.00 and above	Extremely wet
1.50 to 1.99	Very wet
1.00 to 1.49	Moderately wet
-0.99 to 0.99	Near normal
-1.00 to -1.49	Moderately dry
-1.50 to -1.99	Severely dry
-2.00 and below	Extremely dry

References:

[1] <https://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Precipitation/SPI.html>

[2] <http://drought.unl.edu/ranchplan/DroughtBasics/WeatherDrought/MeasuringDrought.aspx>

RATIONALE:

Rainfall is one of the primary factors affecting crop productivity, especially for rainfed agriculture. This is especially true during the main growing season in semiarid conditions, where most of the GFSS countries are located. Lower or less than optimum crop yields are usually associated with lower than normal (or higher than normal) rainfall conditions. The indicator will help in analyzing conditions that led to observed crop yields. It will also help to understand the rainfall context that best suits a given crop (for example, it could provide insights leading to recommendations to shift planting times or select a crop type that fits the rainfall context better).

When analyzing combined temperature and precipitation data with Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data, the degree of impact on crop productivity and yield that Feed the Future interventions have contributed to can be more clearly understood. Agricultural yield is critical to achieving the Feed the Future goal to Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger. This indicator is linked to IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT:
Z-score

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Month

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Not applicable

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF REPORTING:</i>	<p>Data for this indicator are reported at the level of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (ZOI).</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <p>1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition),</p> <p>2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and</p> <p>3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.</p>
➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	The USAID/Bureau for Food Security Country Support M&E, Climate Smart Agriculture staff, or FEWSNET will provide support for the analysis and reporting of this indicator.
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	<p>The rainfall data will be obtained from the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station (CHIRPS) datasets. CHIRPS is a 30+ year quasi-global rainfall dataset spanning 50°S-50°N (and all longitudes), starting in 1981 to near-present. CHIRPS data may be accessed from https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af.</p>
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The 30-year average seasonal rainfall in the Feed the Future ZOI is the baseline value.
REPORTING NOTES	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-13 Average deviation from 10-year average NDVI during the main growing season [ZOI-level]

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures by how much the normal Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) values during the main growing season within the Feed the Future ZO deviated from a rolling 10-year average NDVI during that season. The “main growing season” in the ZOI is defined as the production season for the prioritized crop(s) for which yield data are collected in the ZOI survey PBS. If the production season varies among these crops, the main production season will be defined by the production season of the prioritized crop that is produced by the largest number of producers within the ZOI.

NDVI represents the greenness of plants covering a landscape or field, and serves as a proxy for photosynthetic activity in plants. Photosynthesis is the process that captures solar energy and converts it to biomass, driving the entire food chain in nature as primary productivity. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is calculated by this formula:

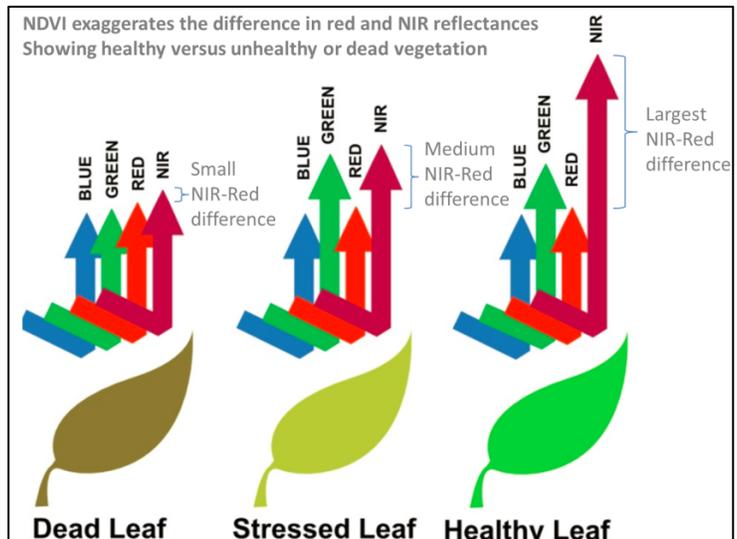
$$NDVI = \frac{(NIR - Red)}{(NIR + Red)}$$

Where NIR is Near InfraRed reflectance and Red is the red reflectance. This index, directly proportional to standing biomass, is related to amount and type of land cover (Monteith, 1972; Running et al., 2004). NDVI is also generally accepted as a good indicator of leaf area index and is directly proportional to the amount of light that can be intercepted for use by plants for photosynthesis (Nemani et al. 1993, Gamon et al. 1995, Osborne and Woodward 2001, Wang et al. 2005, Rao et al. 2006).

Data from vegetated areas will yield positive values for the NDVI due to high near-infrared and low red or visible reflectances. As the amount of green vegetation increases in a pixel, NDVI increases in value up to nearly 1.0. In contrast, bare soil and rocks generally show similar reflectances in the near-infrared and red or visible, generating positive but lower NDVI values close to 0. The red or visible reflectance of water, clouds, and snow are larger than their near-infrared reflectance, so scenes containing these materials produce negative NDVIs.

NDVI Range	Type of land cover
-1.00 to 0.00	Barren surfaces (rock, soil) and water, snow, ice and clouds
0.01 to 0.49	Vegetation cover
0.50 to 0.69	Dense vegetation
0.70 to 1.0	Very dense and green vegetation

The departure from average NDVI within the ZOI is calculated as the difference between the average NDVI value for the main growing season and the average NDVI values for the corresponding season during the prior 10-year period.



References:

Gamon, J. A., C. B. Field, M. L. Goulden, K. L. Griffin, A. E. Hartley, G. Joel, J. Penuelas, and R. Valentini. 1995. Relationships between Ndvi, Canopy Structure, and Photosynthesis in 3 Californian Vegetation Types. Ecological Applications 5:28-41.

Monteith, J. L. 1972. Solar-Radiation and Productivity in Tropical Ecosystems. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 9:747-766.

Nemani, R., L. Pierce, S. Running, and L. Band. 1993. Forest Ecosystem Processes at the Watershed Scale - Sensitivity to Remotely-Sensed Leaf-Area Index Estimates. *International Journal of Remote Sensing* 14:2519-2534.

Osborne, C. P., and F. I. Woodward. 2001. Biological mechanisms underlying recent increases in the NDVI of Mediterranean shrublands. *International Journal of Remote Sensing* 22:1895-1907.

Rao, N. R., P. K. Garg, and S. K. G. Hosh. 2006. Estimation and comparison of Leaf Area Index of agricultural crops using IRS LISS-III and EO-1 hyperion images. *Photonirvachak-Journal of the Indian Society of Remote Sensing* 34:69-78.

Running, S. W., R. R. Nemani, F. A. Heinsch, M. S. Zhao, M. Reeves, and H. Hashimoto. 2004. A continuous satellite-derived measure of global terrestrial primary production. *Bioscience* 54:547-560.

Wang, Q., S. Adiku, J. Tenhunen, and A. Granier. 2005. On the relationship of NDVI with leaf area index in a deciduous forest site. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 94:244-255.

RATIONALE:

Earth observation data, and the NDVI measure derived therefrom, are spatially explicit, broad in extent, uniform for the entire area covered, repeatable over time, and capable of appraising entire landscapes. Satellite-derived estimates of net primary production in plants – which are correlated with yield – are calculated using vegetation indices like NDVI. NDVI is correlated with plant biomass, crop yield, plant nitrogen, plant chlorophyll, water stress, plant disease, and pest damage.

When analyzing combined temperature and precipitation data with NDVI data, the degree of impact on crop productivity and yield that Feed the Future interventions have contributed to can be more clearly understood. Agricultural yield is critical to achieving the Feed the Future goal to Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger. This indicator is linked to IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches in the GFSS results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Month

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Not applicable

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF REPORTING:**

Data for this indicator are reported at the level of the Feed the Future ZOI.

ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:

- 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition),
- 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and
- 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.

➤ **WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

The USAID/Bureau for Food Security will provide support for the analysis and reporting of this indicator.

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

The NDVI data will be obtained from the MODIS Subsets database (<https://modis.ornl.gov/data.html>), SERVIR, or FEWSNET.

➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</i>	Annually
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The average NDVI deviation for the main growing season in the ZOI in 2018 is the baseline value.
REPORTING NOTES	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches	
INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-14 Total number of heat stress days above 30 °C during the main growing season [ZOI-level]	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the total number of heat stress days where air temperatures exceeded 30°C during the main growing season within the Feed the Future Zone of Influence (ZOI). The “main growing season” in the ZOI is defined as the production season for the prioritized crop(s) for which yield data are collected in the ZOI population-based survey. If the production season varies among these crops, the main production season will be defined by the production season of the prioritized crop that is produced by the largest number of producers within the ZOI.</p> <p>Temperature is the measure of thermal or internal energy of the molecules within an object or gas. Air temperature can be measured using either direct contact with a thermometer or a fusion of ground sensors and satellite remote sensing data. Ground sensor readings can also be assimilated by atmospheric models that apply physical equations governing conservation of mass, energy, and momentum to produce spatially continuous grids of air surface temperatures in time-series. Temperatures exceeding 30°C during key plant growth phases negatively impact yield. The total number of days above 30°C during the main growing season will be compared to the prior 10-year average number of days that exceeded 30°C during the main growing season.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i></p> <p>Air temperature influences plant growth through photosynthesis and respiration, affects soil temperature, and impacts the amount of available water in the soil. When temperatures exceed 30°C, especially during certain growth phases (e.g. flowering and seed development), crop yields can be negatively impacted. Assessing the number of days on which temperatures exceed 30°C during the main growing season in conjunction with precipitation data can help determine if temperature was a factor affecting crop yield.</p> <p>When analyzing temperature and precipitation data in conjunction with Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data, the degree of impact on crop productivity and yield that Feed the Future interventions have contributed to can be more clearly understood. Agricultural yield is critical to achieving the Feed the Future goal to Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger. This indicator is linked to IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches in the GFSS Results Framework.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Degrees Centigrade</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> <u>Month</u> within the main growing season</p>
<p><i>TYPE:</i> Context</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Not applicable</p>
MEASUREMENT NOTES	

<p>➤ <i>LEVEL OF REPORTING:</i></p>	<p>Data for this indicator are reported at the level of the Feed the Future ZOI.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
<p>➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i></p>	<p>The USAID/Bureau for Food Security will provide support for the analysis and reporting of this indicator.</p>
<p>➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i></p>	<p>The temperature data will be obtained from the Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications version 2 (MERRA-2), NASA's atmospheric reanalysis for the satellite era using the Goddard Earth Observing System Model, Version 5 (GEOS-5) with its Atmospheric Data Assimilation System (ADAS), version 5.12.4: https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2</p>
<p>➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</i></p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i></p>	<p>The prior 10-year average number of days that exceeded 30°C during the main growing season in the Feed the Future ZOI is the baseline value.</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children	
INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-16 Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ \leq 2 and \geq-2) among children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i></p> <p>The indicator measures the percent of children under five years of age in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence who are neither wasted nor overweight as measured by their weight-for-length z-score (WLZ, for children 0-23 months of age, who are measured lying down) or weight-for-height z-score (WHZ, for children 24-59 months of age, who are measured standing up). The z-score indicates how many standard deviations the child is from the median weight-for-height for a child of the same sex and age using the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards [1].</p> <p>The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-23 months of age in the sample with WLZ \leq 2 and \geq-2 plus the sample-weighted number of children 24-59 months of age in the sample with WHZ \leq 2 and \geq-2. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-59 months in the sample with WLZ or WHZ data.</p> <p>[1] http://www.who.int/childgrowth/en/</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i></p> <p>This indicator is a context indicator equivalent of GFSS 18 Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ $>+2$ or <-2) among children under five years of age at the ZOI level. Monitoring healthy weight at the national level allows for comparisons with the nutrition situation in the Zone of Influence, and tracking of differential changes happening in the ZOI. Prevalence of children with a healthy weight is a measure of a well-nourished population, which is essential to enhance human potential, health, and productivity. The indicator is complementary to SDG indicator 2.2.2, which measures prevalence of malnutrition (WHZ >2 or <-2) among children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>In addition to the USG's clear commitment to reducing wasting (and stunting) among children (two World Health Assembly targets), the USG has also committed to supporting the World Health Assembly target of No Increase in Childhood Overweight under the U.S. Government Nutrition Coordination Plan and USAID's Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy. The GFSS is a key initiative contributing to both. This indicator is linked to Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Sex:</u> Male, Female <u>Age:</u> 0-23 mo, 24-59 mo
TYPE: Context	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children under five years of age in the country.

➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity. Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Primary data: National-level population-based representative sample survey supported under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: MEASURE DHS, UNICEF MICS or National Nutrition Survey. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Reported when data are available
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Enter the year that data were collected in the field and include the source of the data in an Indicator Comment. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total country subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population of children under five in the country.</p> <p>Enter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample with a healthy weight 2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample with a healthy weight 3. total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the country 4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample with a healthy weight 5. total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the country <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

<p>SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR</p> <p>INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children</p>	
<p>INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-17 Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [National-level]</p>	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator measures the percent of non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are underweight, as defined by a body mass index (BMI) < 18.5. To calculate an individual's BMI, weight and height data are needed: $BMI = \text{weight (in kg)} \div \text{height (in meters)}^2$ squared.</p> <p>The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of non-pregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with a BMI < 18.5. The denominator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of non-pregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with BMI data.</p>	
<p>RATIONALE:</p> <p>This indicator is a context indicator equivalent of HL.9-d Prevalence of underweight (BMI <18.5) among women of reproductive age at the ZOI level. Monitoring women's underweight at the national level allows for comparisons with the nutrition situation in the ZOI, and tracking of differential changes happening in the ZOI.</p> <p>This indicator provides information about the extent to which women's diets meet their caloric requirements. Adequate energy in the diet is necessary to support the continuing growth of adolescent girls and women's ability to provide optimal care for their children and participate fully in income generation activities. Undernutrition among women of reproductive age is associated with increased morbidity and poor food security, and undernutrition can result in adverse birth outcomes in future pregnancies. Improvements in women's nutritional status are expected to improve women's work productivity, which may also have benefits for agricultural production, linking the two strategic objectives of Feed the Future. This indicator is linked to Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>None</u></p>
<p>TYPE: Context</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of women of reproductive age in the country.</p>
<p>➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity.</p> <p>Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff</p>

➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	<p>Primary data: National-level population-based representative sample survey supported under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity</p> <p>Secondary data: MEASURE DHS, UNICEF MICS or National Nutrition Survey. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.</p>
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Reported when data are available
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <p>Enter the year that data were collected in the field and include the source of the data in an Indicator Comment. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator. Enter the total country population of women of reproductive age.</p> <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-19 Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [National-level]**

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The “minimum acceptable diet” indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If children meet the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their respective age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet.

Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6-23 months the day preceding the survey. The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

3. Breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data and

4. Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data

Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following 7 food groups (refer to the WHO IYCF operational guidance document cited below):

8. Grains, roots and tubers
9. Legumes and nuts
10. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)
11. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
12. Eggs
13. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables
14. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9-23 months.

For the MAD indicator, minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups:

1. Grains, roots and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
4. Eggs
5. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables
6. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6-23 months. For non-breastfed children to receive a minimum adequate diet, at least two of these feedings must be milk feeds.

For detailed guidance on how to collect and tabulate this indicator, refer to the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement, available at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf

RATIONALE:

This indicator is a context indicator equivalent of *HL.9.1-a Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet* at the ZOI level. Monitoring minimum adequate diet of children 6-23 months at the national level allows for comparisons with the nutrition situation in the Zone of Influence, and tracking of differential changes happening in the ZOI. Tracking this context indicator of a key determinant of good nutritional status also helps with understanding why positive changes in nutrition indicators at the national level are or are not occurring.

Appropriate feeding of children 6-23 months is multidimensional. The minimum acceptable diet indicator combines standards of dietary diversity (a proxy for nutrient density) and feeding frequency (a proxy for energy density) by breastfeeding status and thus provides a useful way to track progress at simultaneously improving the key quality and quantity dimensions of children's diets. This indicator is linked to – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:**

Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children between 6-23 months of age in the country.

➤ **WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:**

Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity

Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff

➤ **DATA SOURCE:**

Primary data: National-level population-based representative sample survey supported under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity

Secondary data: MEASURE DHS, UNICEF MICS or National Nutrition Survey. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.

➤ **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:**

Reported when data are available

➤ **BASELINE INFO:**

The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the year that data were collected in the field and include the source of the data in an Indicator Comment. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total country subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population of children under five in the country.

Enter:

1. percent of children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
2. percent of male children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
3. total population of male children 6-23 months in the country
4. percent of female children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
5. total population of female children 6-23 months in the country

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

<p>SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets</p>	
<p>INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-20 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [National-level]</p>	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received oral rehydration solution, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid, including water.</p> <p>The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-5 months in the sample exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 0-5 months in the sample with exclusive breastfeeding data.</p> <p>For detailed guidance on how to collect and tabulate this indicator, refer to the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement, available at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf</p>	
<p>RATIONALE:</p> <p>This indicator is a context indicator equivalent of <i>HL.9.1-b .Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age</i> at the ZOI level. Monitoring exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months of age at the national level allows for comparisons with the nutrition situation in the Zone of Influence, and tracking of differential changes happening in the ZOI. Tracking this context indicator of a key determinant of good nutritional status also helps with understanding why positive changes in nutrition indicators at the national level are or are not occurring.</p> <p>Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality due to infectious disease. Under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets</p>	
<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Sex:</u> Male, Female</p>
<p>TYPE: Context</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of children under six months of age in the country.</p>
<p>➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity</p> <p>Secondary data: M&E contractor or Country Post staff</p>

➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	<p>Primary data: National-level population-based representative sample survey supported under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity</p> <p>Secondary data: MEASURE DHS, UNICEF MICS or National Nutrition Survey. Note, if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.</p>
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	Reported when data are available
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the year that data were collected in the field and include the source of the data in an Indicator Comment. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total country subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population of children under five in the country.

Enter:

1. percent of children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
2. percent of male children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
3. total population of male children 0-5 months of age in the country
4. percent of female children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
5. total population of female children 0-5 months of age in the country

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-21 Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [National-level]**

DEFINITION:

This indicator captures the percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the population who are consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W). A woman of reproductive age is considered to consume a diet of minimum diversity if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups during the previous day and night. The 10 food groups included in the MDD-W indicator are:

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds³² (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

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years in the sample who consumed at least five out of 10 food groups throughout the previous day and night. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years of age in the sample with food group data. Note that while Feed the Future usually considers groundnut as part of a legume value chain, for MDD-W purposes it is classified in the Nuts and seeds group.

MDD-W is a new version of the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) indicator (*HL.9.1-c*). There are two main differences between the MDD-W and the WDDS. First, the MDD-W is a prevalence indicator, whereas the WDDS is a quasi-continuous score. Prevalence indicators, which reflect the proportion of a population of interest that is above or below a defined threshold (in this case, women who are consuming a diet of minimum diversity), are more intuitive and understandable to a broad audience of stakeholders. MDD-W will be more useful for reporting and describing progress toward improved nutrition for women than the WDDS, which reports the mean number of food groups consumed by women. Second, the food groups used to calculate MDD-W are slightly different from those used to calculate WDDS. MDD-W uses 10 food groups, while WDDS uses nine. Since Feed the Future used WDDS to establish baselines and set targets through 2017, the initiative will continue to track WDDS through the second interim survey in 2017, after which it will be dropped. Feed the Future started collecting data on MDD-W in the first interim survey in 2015 and will continue to monitor only MDD-W.

RATIONALE:

This indicator is a context indicator equivalent of indicator *HL.9.1-d Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity* at the ZOI level. Monitoring consumption of diets of minimum diversity among women of reproductive age at the national level allows for comparisons with the nutrition situation in the Zone of Influence, and tracking of differential changes happening in the ZOI. Tracking this context indicator of a key determinant of good nutritional status also helps with understanding why positive changes in nutrition indicators at the national level are or are not occurring.

³² "Seeds" in the botanical sense includes a very broad range of items, including grains and pulses. However, seeds are used here in a culinary sense to refer to a limited number of seeds, excluding grains or pulses, which 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/gourd seeds used as a main ingredient in West African stews and sesame seed paste (tahini) in some dishes in Middle Eastern cuisines.

Dietary diversity is a key characteristic of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content and is thus important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children. Research has validated that women of reproductive age consuming foods from five or more of the 10 food groups in the MDD-W indicator are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups³³. Under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets.

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Age: <19, 19+ years
TYPE: Context	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the country.
➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: M&E contractor or Post staff
➤ DATA SOURCE:	Primary data: National-level population-based representative sample survey supported under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: MEASURE DHS, UNICEF MICS or National Nutrition Survey. Note: if the secondary data are not from DHS, national level figures may not be comparable with ZOI figures, which are collected using DHS methods.
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Reported when data are available
➤ BASELINE INFO:	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the year that data were collected in the field and include the source of the data in an Indicator Comment. If field data collection spanned two years, enter the year field data collection began. Enter the indicator value and the total country population of women of reproductive age.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR:

- Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

³³ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nutrition_assessment/Dietary_Diversity/Minimum_dietary_diversity_-_women_MDD-W_Sept_2014.pdf

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Context Indicato INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 1: Strengthening global commitments to investing in food security	
INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-22 Food security and nutrition funding as reported to the OECD DAC [Global-level]	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator measures financial support to food security and nutrition as reported to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The indicator will reflect the most current year of funding available to OECD. Specifically, the indicator will count the Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements reported for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition listed under DAC Codes: 311- Agriculture; 313-Fishing; 32161- Agro-industries; 520-Developmental food aid/food security assistance; 72040- Emergency food aid; 12240- basic nutrition.</p> <p>ODA is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests: i) it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and ii) it is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent.</p>	
<p>RATIONALE:</p> <p>Sustained financial contributions from donors to address the root causes of hunger and poverty in global food security strategy focus countries is an essential component of addressing the resource shortfall needed to achieve the goals of Feed the Future (in addition to resources needed from other partners). Through diplomatic engagement in various multilateral, regional, and global fora, the U.S. Government advocates for donor country attention and action to address this important need. While changes in global ODA are not attributable to U.S. Government action, they are an important indicator of the degree to which global food security is a priority for donors. Under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to CCIR 1: Strengthening global commitments to investing in food security.</p>	
UNIT: U.S. Dollar, 2015	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Donor country</u>
TYPE: Context	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Positive change is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Global
➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	The data is collected by OECD/DAC as part of the existing annual collection of Official Development Assistance from donor countries, including the U.S. Government.
➤ DATA SOURCE:	OECD DAC - http://www.oecd.org/development/stats/idsonline.htm
➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annual

➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	2015 reported disbursements
REPORTING NOTES	
<p><i>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BFS/GES will compile and enter the indicator data into FTFMS annually. <p><i>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators. 	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Cross-Cutting IR 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security	
INDICATOR TITLE: FTF CONTEXT-23 Share of agriculture in total government expenditure (%) [National-level]	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator is calculated by dividing the total government expenditure on agriculture by the total government expenditure. It does not measure the amount of money budgeted for agriculture, rather the amounts that are actually expended. Data are available with a 2-3 year time lag.</p> <p>Government agriculture expenditure is the expense incurred on a set of administrative, construction, and operational support activities related to the production of crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing. Total government expenditure is the expenditure incurred by all public authorities—including central, state, and local governments, public corporations, and state enterprises—to provide public goods and services or to achieve national development goals.</p> <p>Data are compiled from multiple sources, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and national governments. Extensive data checks and adjustments are conducted to ensure consistent spending measurements over time that are free of exchange-rate fluctuations and currency denomination changes.</p>	
<p>RATIONALE:</p> <p>Public investment in agriculture is one indication of a partner government's commitment to encouraging agriculture-led economic growth. Domestic resource mobilization is important for sustainability of food security and agriculture activities and outcomes, while recognizing that higher expenditure is not necessarily better in all cases depending on how the funding is being spent and the nature of the country's economy. That said, under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), African Union Heads of State and Government committed to allocate at least 10% of annual public expenditures to agriculture in Maputo in 2003 and Malabo in 2014. Under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework, this indicator is linked to: Cross-Cutting IR 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security.</p>	
UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>None</u>
TYPE: Context	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	National
➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). BFS will retrieve this information and enter it into FTFMS.
➤ DATA SOURCE:	For African countries, the data source is the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), http://www.resakss.org/ . For other countries except Honduras for which data are not available, the data source is the Statistics on Public Expenditures for Economic Development (SPEED) database, doi:10.7910/DVN/INZ3QK , Harvard Dataverse.
➤ FREQUENCY OF	Annual

<i>COLLECTION:</i>	
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	Value in 2015, the year prior to the Global Food Security Strategy.
<i>REPORTING NOTES</i>	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management (cross reference to CCIR5)

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-24 Proportion of total adult rural population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure [National-level]**

DEFINITION:

The indicator reports on the rural disaggregate of SDG indicator 1.4.2. This indicator is comprised of two sub indicators: perception and documentation.

Secure tenure rights are legally recognized ownership or use rights which cannot be taken away involuntarily. Given that there are a myriad of tenure typologies and within those typologies rights can be held individually, jointly, or collectively, and can include any permutation of the bundle of rights (right of possession, of control, of exclusion, of enjoyment and of disposition), the type of tenure regimes and what the rights entail are country-specific.

Likewise, what is considered legal documentation will vary by country but must be recognized by the government and include information on the nature and location of land, the rights to the land, and the right holders [1].

In alignment with the SDG 1.4.2 an individual perceives tenure to be secure if s/he does not believe that s/he will involuntarily lose her/his use or ownership rights to land or marine areas due to actions by others (governments or other individuals) [1].

The data for the indicator would come from the two sub indicators of SDG 1.4.2 indicator: "Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (a) legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure."

We are using the "rural" disaggregate of the SDG indicator, further disaggregated by sex and type of tenure. Data will be provided by National Statistical Organizations and land registries through the indicator Custodians (World Bank and UN-Habitat) based on surveys and documentation in land registries.

[1] For a more detailed description please refer to the metadata for SDG 1.4.2. Available by contacting E3's Office of Land & Urban or accessible on the following website: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

RATIONALE:

Access to land is essential for poverty reduction and development. Secure land tenure can drive development as the incentive to invest in the land increases as does the ability to access credit and financial services. The indicator complements the formal recognition of tenure with perceived security of tenure. Research has shown that the perception of secure tenure is frequently more predictive of behavior and investments than actual tenure security. This indicator is linked to CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management (and cross reference to CCIR5) under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT:
Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, female

Tenure type: Customary, Freehold, Leasehold, State, Community/Group Rights, Cooperatives, Other (country specific)

TYPE: Context

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES	
➤ <i>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</i>	National
➤ <i>WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</i>	Primary data: The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity Secondary data: The M&E contractor or Country Post staff
➤ <i>DATA SOURCE:</i>	Data should be collected by nationally representative household surveys such as the DHS, MICS, and LSMS-ISA+ and censuses. In addition, data on legally recognized documentation will be collected from administrative sources such as land offices and land registries.
➤ <i>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</i>	As data are available.
➤ <i>BASELINE INFO:</i>	The baseline is the value from the most recent national survey.
REPORTING NOTES	

CONTEXT Indicator Reference Sheet (IRS)

SPS LOCATION: [n/a] CONTEXT INDICATOR

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 3: Increased gender equality and female empowerment

INDICATOR TITLE: **FTF CONTEXT-25 Average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the Abbreviated Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]**

DEFINITION:

The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector. The Abbreviated WEAI (A-WEAI) is a shorter, streamlined version of the original WEAI. All five domains are retained, but the 10 indicators in the original WEAI are reduced to six in the A-WEAI. Each A-WEAI indicator measures whether an individual has surpassed a certain threshold (achieved adequacy) in that indicator. A person is identified as “empowered” by A-WEAI if she achieves adequacy in at least 80% of the weighted indicators (equivalent to four out of five domains). Table 1 summarizes the adequacy cut-off for each indicator.

Table 1: A-WEAI Indicator Adequacy Thresholds

A-WEAI Domain	A-WEAI Indicator	Adequacy cut-off
Production	Input in productive decisions	Adequate if individual participates in and makes decisions, has input in decisions, or feels she could make decisions (if desired) about at least two agricultural activities
Resources	Ownership of assets	Adequate if individual owns at least one major asset
	Access to and decisions on credit	Adequate if individual makes decisions about at least one source of credit accessed by her household
Income	Control over use of income	Adequate if individual participates in and has input in decisions about income generated from an activity or she makes decisions, has input in decisions, or feels she could make decisions (if desired) about employment or major household expenditures
Leadership	Group membership	Adequate if individual is an active member of at least one group.
Time	Workload	Adequate if individual worked less than 10.5 hours during the previous day.

The context indicator, “Average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the A-WEAI” is calculated using the censored headcount ratio for each indicator for primary female decision makers only. (Note: The A-WEAI is administered to the self-identified primary female and male decision maker in the same household.) The censored headcount ratio is the proportion of women in the population who are disempowered but achieve adequacy in an individual A-WEAI indicator, using the thresholds defined in Table 1. The censored headcounts help focus attention on those indicators that are the biggest constraints to empowerment.

First, for each indicator, divide the sample-weighted number of women in the sample who are disempowered according to A-WEAI but achieve adequacy in the indicator (the numerator) by the sample-weighted total number of women in the sample with A-WEAI data (the denominator). This will generate the percentage of women achieving adequacy for that indicator, which is one of the data points to enter in the FTFMS.

Second, sum the values of the percentage of women achieving adequacy for the A-WEAI indicators.

Third, divide the summed total by six (the number of indicators in the A-WEAI) to calculate the average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six A-WEAI indicators.

<p>RATIONALE: The A-WEAL was developed to track changes in women’s empowerment levels that occur as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future. The purpose of reporting on the average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six indicators overall and on each indicator is to focus on the composition of empowerment and disempowerment, and the individual indicators that present the greatest constraints to empowerment. This indicator is linked to CCIR 3: Increased gender equality and female empowerment under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Age:</u> 15-29, 30+</p>
<p>TYPE: Context</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher percentages are better.</p>
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES</p>	
<p>➤ LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of primary female decision makers in households in the ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and people-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.)</p>
<p>➤ WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>The national statistics office under the LSMS-ISA+ national data systems strengthening activity or an M&E contractor.</p>
<p>➤ DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-zoi-survey-methods).</p>
<p>➤ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Baseline data should be collected in 2018 or 2019, and during each ZOI-level population based survey thereafter.</p> <p>ZOI refers to three types of ZOIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the target or aligned country ZOI (i.e. the targeted sub-national regions/districts where the USG intends to achieve the greatest household- and individual-level impacts on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition), 2) Office of Food for Peace development program areas, and 3) Resilience to recurrent crisis areas.
<p>➤ BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>Value when PBS is conducted.</p>
<p>REPORTING NOTES</p>	

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience-focus). In addition to entering the indicator value of the average percentage of women that achieved adequacy across the six A-WEAI indicators, enter the percentage of women achieving adequacy for each A-WEAI indicator.

Please enter the following:

1. Average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the A-WEAI
2. Average percentage of women 18-29 years old achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the A-WEAI
3. Average percentage of women 30+ years old achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the A-WEAI
4. Percentage of women achieving adequacy for input in productive decisions
5. Percentage of women achieving adequacy for ownership of assets
6. Percentage of women achieving adequacy for access to and decisions on credit
7. Percentage of women achieving adequacy for control over income
8. Percentage of women achieving adequacy for group membership
9. Percentage of women achieving adequacy for workload

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Context indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list. Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators.

Appendix 1: Performance Indicators by the FTF Results Framework

Feed the Future RF Level	Cross-link	Indicator number	Indicator Title
Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty	Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	EG-e	Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI-level]
	Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	EG-f	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [National-level]
		HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]
		HL.9-h	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]
		EG-c	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [ZOI-level]
		EG-d	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [National-level]
Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth		EG.3-e	Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("Ag GDP+") [National-level]
	Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	EG.3-f	Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]

	Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	EG-g	Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI-level]
IR.1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable		EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]
		EG.3.2-a	Proportion of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI-level]
IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade		EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]
		EG.3.2-26	Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level]
	IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses	EG.3.2-27	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]
		EG.3.1-c	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [National-level]
IR.3: Increased employment and entrepreneurship		EG.3-g	Employment in the agri-food system [National- level]
Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems		EG-h	Depth of Poverty of the Poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]
		HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]
		RESIL-a	Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI-level]
IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity,		EG.3- -10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]

particularly through climate-smart approaches		EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]
		EG.3-h	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas [ZOI-level]
IR.5: Improved Proactive Risk Reduction, Mitigation, and Management		RESIL-1	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level]
IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses		EG.4.2-7	Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]
		EG.4.2-a	Proportion of households participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [ZOI-level]
		RESIL-b	Index of social capital at the household level [ZOI-level]
		RESIL-c	Proportion of households that believe local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses [ZOI-level]
Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children		HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [ZOI-level]
		HL.9-i	Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]
IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets		EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [IM-level]
		HL.9.1-a	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI-level]
		HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [ZOI-level]

		HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level]
IR.8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services		HL.9-15	Percent of participants of community-level nutrition interventions who practice promoted infant and young child feeding behaviors [IM-level]
IR.9: More hygienic household and community environments		HL.8.2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]
		HL.8.2-5	Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members [IM-level]
		HL.8.2-a	Percentage of households with access to a basic sanitation service [ZOI-level]
		HL.8.2-b	Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members [ZOI-level]
CCIR 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security		EG.3.1-14	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]
CCIR 2: Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management		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 [IM-level]
	CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions	EG.10.4-7	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]
	CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions	EG.10.4-8	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]

CCIR 3: Increased gender equality and female empowerment		GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]
CCIR 4: Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods		YOUTH-3	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]
CCIR 5: More effective governance, policy, and institutions		EG.3.1-d	Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [Muilt-level]
CCIR 6: Improved human, organizational, and system performance		EG.3.2-29	Number of organizations with increased performance improvement with USG assistance [IM-level]
Output (applicable to one or more IR)		EG.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]
		EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level]
		EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]
	IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses	ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [IM-level]
		HL.9-1	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
		HL.9-2	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]

		HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
		HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]

Note: In addition to the market systems-related indicators in the list, OUs should also identify custom indicators to reflect the results of their customized market systems work. Some suggested custom indicators for measuring market systems change are forthcoming.

This list here in Appendix 1 only includes performance indicators, not context indicators.

Appendix 2: List of Changes to the March 2018 Version of the FTF Handbook

Below are tables listing the new indicators (both performance and context), those that are “new to FTF”, changed indicators with a brief description, and a table of archived (i.e. dropped) indicators with the Performance Indicator Reference sheets available in the July 2016 version of the Handbook (see <https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions>).

NEW [61 of 79 indicators]:

PERFORMANCE Indicators		
Indicator #	Indicator TITLE	Notes
EG-c ^	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [ZOI-level]	This is the same indicator as EG-a , except that poverty is measured against the updated international poverty line of \$1.90/day 2011 PPP. Previously, the international poverty line was \$1.25 2005 PPP.
EG-d	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [National-level]	This is new at National-level; otherwise similar measure as EG-c .
EG-e	Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI-level]	
EG-f	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [National-level]	

EG-g	Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI-level]	
EG-h ^	Depth of Poverty of the Poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]	This is a new indicator and not merely a revision from EG-b. It is measuring the depth of poverty of the poor only, and excludes the non-poor in the calculation. The updated international poverty line of \$1.90 2011 PPP is used.
EG.3-2 ^	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]	Note that this expands upon previously collections of only “#FTF01 Number of smallholders reached...” or #EG.3-1 Number of households benefiting...”, since this indicator aims to capture all direct beneficiaries reached, not just a subset or specific type.
EG.3 -10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]	Yield is a simplified agricultural productivity measure and collects two of the five previous gross margins data points (Total Production and Units of Production, so data previously collected to report on gross margins can be used to report on the IM-level yield indicator). There are additional participant-level disaggregations (farm size and age) and livestock yield is disaggregated by production system. There are also recommended units for reporting.
EG.3-e	Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system (“Ag GDP+”) [National-level]	Replaces EG.3-c. Ag GDP . EG.3-e Ag GDP+ captures the agricultural sector plus value-addition in related food system sectors (e.g. processing, transport).
EG.3-f	Abbreviated Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]	
EG.3-g	Employment in the agri-food system [National-level]	
EG.3-h	Yield of targeted agricultural	This new indicator captures yield in selected value

	commodities within target areas [ZOI-level]	chains at the ZOI level.
EG.3.1-14 ^	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]	This is based off an expanded version of former indicator # EG.3.2-22 “Value of new private sector capital investment...”. Reporting now includes new long-term capital investments and new operating capital investments leveraged by the USG. Private sector co-investment – both cash and in-kind – for implementing specific activities should also be included.
EG.3.1-c	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [National-level]	This indicator now captures all exports in selected value chains at the national level, including exports as a result of USG interventions and those outside of direct U.S. Government attribution.
EG.3.1-d	Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [Multi-level]	
EG.3.2-24 ^	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]	This indicator has been retitled with an expanded definition to explicitly capture a larger number of participants throughout the entire value chain, rather than focusing primarily on farmers, as was captured under #EG.3.2-17.
EG.3.2-25 ^	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]	This indicator has new disaggregations to capture intensive and extensive management practices on different types of hectares, while also expanding to include aquaculture and fisheries, unlike the more limited hectares captured under #EG.3.2-18. Age disaggregation added here as well.
EG.3.2-26 ^	Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level]	This indicator simplifies the previous calculation to generate annual sales instead of incremental sales, as was previously requested under #EG.3.2-19. Sales captured in this indicator are expanded to include firms as well as farms, and farms are not restricted to smallholders only. Please note additional disaggregation of type of product or service (previously commodity) and type of producer.

EG.3.2-27 ^	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	This indicator greatly expands the definition of previous loan/credit indicators, such as #EG.3.2-6 and #EG.3.2-3, capturing the value of debt (cash and in kind loans) and non-debt (equity financing) accessed in one combination indicator. There are additional disaggregations on the type of financing, the size of recipient, age, and the amount of loans.
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 [IM-level]	This is a new indicator, derived from EG.3.2-25, that only captures the unique number of hectares under three Types of Practice / Technology categories: --natural resource or ecosystem management --climate mitigation --climate adaptation
EG.3.2-29	Number of organizations with increased performance improvement with USG assistance [IM-level]	
EG.3.2-a	Proportion of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI-level]	
EG.4.2-7	Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]	
EG.4.2-a	Proportion of households participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [ZOI-level]	
EG.10.4-7	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	This is based off the F standard indicator EG.10.4-6, but revised to separate out "legally documented" and "perception of secure tenure" into two separate indicators and to add in marine rights.

EG.10.4-8	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	This is based off the F standard indicator EG.10.4-6, but revised to separate out "legally documented" and "perception of secure tenure" and to add in marine rights.
HL.8.2-a	Percentage of households with access to a basic sanitation service [ZOI-level]	This is based off F indicator HL.8.2-2, which is at the IM-level.
HL.8.2-b	Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members [ZOI-level]	This is based off the F indicator HL.8.2-5, which is at the IM-level.
HL.9-15	Percent of participants of community-level nutrition interventions who practice promoted infant and young child feeding behaviors [IM-level]	
HL.9-h	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]	This is new at the National-level.
HL.9-i	Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]	
RESIL-1	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level]	
RESIL-a	Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI-level]	
RESIL-b	Index of social capital at the household level [ZOI-level]	
RESIL-c	Proportion of households that	

	believe local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses [ZOI-level]	
YOUTH-3	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]	

[^] Indicates a significant difference between the definition of the previous indicator and current modifications, so indicator is considered new.

All of our 25 Context Indicators are also new and listed below. Note that five of our Context Indicators are also Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators and are awaiting forthcoming definitions from the United Nations (UN).

CONTEXT Indicators		
Indicator #	Indicator TITLE	SDG one?
FTF Context-1	Percentage of Households below the Comparative Threshold for the Poorest Quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [National-level]	
FTF Context-2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator #2.3.2) [National-level]	SDG
FTF Context-3	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG indicator #2.3.1) [National-level]	SDG
FTF Context-4	Percentage of 15-29 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (SDG indicator #8.8.6) - [National-level]	SDG
FTF Context-5	Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]	
FTF Context-6	Depth of Poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [National-level]	

FTF Context-7	U.S. government humanitarian assistance spending in areas/populations subject to recurrent crises [Recurrent crisis areas (if data not available, National)]	
FTF Context-8	Number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance in areas/populations subject to recurrent crises [Recurrent crisis areas (if data not available, National)]	
FTF Context-9	Prevalence of people who are 'Near-Poor', living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the \$1.90 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]	
FTF Context-10	Risk to well-being as a percent of GDP [National-level]	
FTF Context-11	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities [National-level]	
FTF Context-12	Average Standard Precipitation Index score during the main growing season [ZOI-level]	
FTF Context-13	Average deviation from 10-year average NDVI during the main growing season [ZOI-level]	
FTF Context-14	Total number of heat stress days above 30 °C during the main growing season [ZOI-level]	
FTF Context-15	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator #2.4.1) [National-level]	SDG
FTF Context-16	Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]	
FTF Context-17	Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [National-level]	
FTF Context-18	Prevalence of undernourishment (SDG indicator #2.1.1) [National-level]	SDG
FTF Context-19	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [National-level]	
FTF Context-20	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [National-level]	

FTF Context-21	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [National-level]	
FTF Context-22	Food security and nutrition funding as reported to the OECD DAC [Global-level]	
FTF Context-23	Share of agriculture in total government expenditure (%) [National-level]	
FTF Context-24	Proportion of total adult rural population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure [National-level]	
FTF Context-25	Average percentage of women achieving adequacy across the six indicators of the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]	

NEW to FTF (but were already State/F indicators, so not new in general) [3 of 79 indicators]:

Indicator #	Indicator TITLE
GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]
HL.8.2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]
HL.8.2-5	Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members [IM-level]

CHANGES [3 of 79 indicators]:

Indicator #	Indicator TITLE	Changes made in this version (March 2018) of FTF Handbook
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	<p>The disaggregates have been changed to first separate by “Category of Research”: <i>-Plant and Animal Breeding ; -Production systems research ; -Social science research</i>; and then within each category disaggregate by the phase of development.</p> <p>In addition, a fourth phase has been added to the disaggregate choices.</p>
EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [IM-level]	Age disaggregation of <19, 19+ years added to this indicator.
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level]	<p>Replaces <i>HL.9.1-c Women’s dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (O)</i>. HL.9.1-d measures proportion of women above a number of food groups threshold, as opposed to the average number of food groups consumed (HL.9.1-c).</p> <p>Age disaggregation of <19, 19+ years added to this indicator.</p>

REMAINED the SAME [12 of 79 indicators]: (but refreshed the definitions to be more clear, so we recommend you still check out the refreshed PIRS!)

Indicator #	Indicator TITLE
EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level]
ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [IM-level]
HL.9-1	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
HL.9-2	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]
HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]
HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [ZOI-level]
HL.9.1-a	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI-level]
HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [ZOI-level]

Archived Indicators:

The indicators listed below are being archived and will no longer be used for central aggregation by Feed the Future after we fully transition to the set of phase two set of indicators, either because they are being replaced by an updated version (that is different enough to be considered “new”), or are no longer needed for aggregate reporting purposes by Feed the Future.

All archived indicators will remain in FTFMS, data will be stored, and they may still be used for reporting by projects. Except in the cases where existing IMs not required to shift to use of the phase two indicators (see section titled “*Transitioning to the Feed the Future phase two indicators*” in the Introduction for detailed transition guidance), use of these archived indicators would now be considered “custom” indicators.

For indicators that are revised from phase one as opposed to completely new (refer to tables in this Appendix), IMs or OUs should only report on one version of the indicator in any given year to avoid double-counting, and should only report on the revised indicator or disaggregate if reporting fully aligns with the definition.

Note that OUs must ensure that their implementing partners are reporting on the new set of indicators, as applicable, even if they opt to continue reporting on some of these now-archived indicators, as we make the transition to the set of Revised Feed the Future Indicators described in this Handbook.

Indicator #	Indicator TITLE	Notes / Reason for archiving
EG-a	Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (R)	Replaced with <i>EG-c Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day 2011 PPP [ZOI-level]</i> to align with updated international poverty line.
EG.3-a	Daily per capita expenditures in USG-assisted areas (R)	Dropped
EG.3-b	Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (R)	Replaced with <i>EG.3-f Abbreviated Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]</i> (Abbreviated WEAI) to collect a shortened and streamlined version of the original WEAI. The A-WEAI retains the five domains of empowerment, although it only collects six instead of 10 indicators.
EG-b	Depth of poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line (RAA)	Replaced with <i>EG-h Depth of Poverty of the Poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the \$1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]</i> to measure the poverty gap of the poor only (those below the poverty line). The updated international poverty line is used in this calculation.

HL.9-c	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (R)	Replaced with HL.9-i Prevalence of healthy weight ($WHZ \leq 2$ and ≥ -2) among children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level] , which looks at children with “healthy weight” versus only those that are underweight.
HL.9-e	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RAA)	Dropped. Replaced with new indicator EG-e Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI-level] , which measures the broader food insecurity experience.
HL.9-f	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (RAA)	Dropped
EG.3.3-b	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)	Dropped
HL.9-g	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months (O)	Dropped
HL.9.1-c	Women’s dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (O)	Dropped. Replaced with HL.9.1-d Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level] , which measures proportion of women above a number of food groups threshold, as opposed to the average number of food groups consumed.
EG.3-c	Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) (R)	Dropped. Replaced with new indicator EG.3-e AgGDP+ , which captures the value added from primary agriculture plus downstream sectors (e.g. processing, transport, catering).
EG.3-d	Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture (RAA)	Moved to a context indicator; definition and calculation changed.
EG.3.1-a	Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agricultural commodities (RAA) (for regional OUs)	Dropped
EG.3.1-b	Number of national-level policies supporting regionally	Dropped

	agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken with USG assistance (RAA)	
EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)	Replaced with EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level] to count number of individuals instead of households to get a better understanding of the breadth of our food security work. If programs reach more than one individual in the household, then all those individuals should be counted.
EG.3-6,-7,-8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA)	Replaced with yield indicators EG.3-10,-11,-12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level] , although several data points gathered previously under Gross Margin, including Commodity Type, Total Production, Units of Production and Number of Participants, would be used to report on yield in the new indicator.
EG.3-9	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA)	Dropped
EG.3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	Dropped
EG.3.1-12	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA)	To be replaced by a Country Policy Progress Indicator, (currently under development), which will measure the progress a country has achieved in completing prioritized policy changes that will accelerate agriculture and food system growth and transformation. The measure will be based on empirical data detailed in the 12 Feed the Future target country policy matrices developed in concert with policy stakeholders in each country. The policy progress indicator value will be computed using data on the level of progress for each policy action - on hold, behind target, on target, or complete - reported in the policy matrix on an annual basis. This indicator complements indicator EG.3.1-d Number of milestones in improved institutional

		architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support which measures milestones toward an improved policy system. The two indicators will relate the performance of the policy system with actual policy changes, including both development and implementation of priority policies
EG.3.1-13	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	Replaced with EG.10.4-7 Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [IM-level] and EG.10.4-8 Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure [IM-level] , which look at legally-documented land tenure rights, separately from perception of secure land tenure rights, and is more in alignment with the specifics of land tenure measure by both the SDGs and State/F's land tenure indicator.
EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG)	Dropped for a focus on more significant professional-level or degree-granting training. See indicators EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level] and HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level] .
EG.3.2-3	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	Replaced with EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level] , a new indicator that looks at both credit and debt (loan)-related financing provided.
EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG)	Dropped
EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private	Dropped. This is already reported separately through

	partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	USAID/Lab's more detailed reporting on PPPs.
EG.3.2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance(RAA) (WOG)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]</i> , a new indicator that looks at both credit and debt (loan)-related financing provided.
EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]</i> , which now includes more actors in the agri-food system (including private sector firms).
EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]</i> , which now includes both intensive (e.g. managed crop fields) and extensive (e.g. rangelands) forms of agriculture.
EG.3.2-19	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level]</i> , which now captures total sales in the reporting year, instead of just new/incremental sales.
EG.3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]</i> , which captures key individuals (e.g. decision-makers) in these organizations/groups that are applying new technologies or management practices.
EG.3.2-21	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG	Dropped

	assistance (RAA)	
EG.3.2-22	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]</i> , which is an expanded version of this old indicator to now include both new long-term capital investments and operating capital, as well as private sector co-investment - both cash and in-kind.
EG.3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance (RAA)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.1-c Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [National-level]</i> , which looks at exports at a national-level instead.
EG.3.3-11	Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption (RAA)	Dropped
HL.9-5	A national multi-sectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes=1, No=0) (RAA)	Dropped
EG.5.2-1	Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)	Replaced with <i>EG.3.2-29 Number of organizations with increased performance improvement with USG assistance [IM-level]</i> , which looks at actual organizational performance (an outcome) versus just funding received (an output).
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 (O)	Replaced with <i>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 [IM-level]</i> , which looks at land areas under management practices or technologies which decreases climate risk.