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

Feed the Future Indicator Handbook

November 2023

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Navigation 1: By Level of Collection

Level of Collection	Indicator Number	Indicator Title and Link to Definition Sheet	Page Number
ZOI	EG-e	Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI level]	36
ZOI	EG-g	Percent of households below the comparative threshold for the poorest quintile of the asset-based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI level]	40
ZOI	EG-i	Prevalence of near-poor: Percent of people who are "Near-Poor," living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level]	43
ZOI	EG-j	Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $2.15/day 2017 PPP [ZOI level]	47
ZOI	EG-k	Depth of poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level]	51
ZOI	EG.3-h	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities [ZOI level]	54
ZOI	EG.3-i	Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) score for women [ZOI level]	59
ZOI	EG.3.2-a	Percent of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI level]	63
ZOI	HL.8.2-a	Percent of households with access to a basic sanitation service [ZOI level]	71
ZOI	HL.8.2-b	Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises [ZOI level]	74
ZOI	HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0–59 months) [ZOI level]	77
ZOI	HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0–59 months) [ZOI level]	80
ZOI	HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [ZOI level]	82
ZOI	HL.9-i	Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0–59 months) [ZOI level]	84

Level of Collection	Indicator Number	Indicator Title and Link to Definition Sheet	Page Number
ZOI	HL.9.1-a	Percent of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI level]	87
ZOI	HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [ZOI level]	90
ZOI	HL.9.1-d	Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W") [ZOI level]	92
ZOI	RESIL-a	Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI level]	94
Activity/IM	EG.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [activity/IM level]	98
Activity/IM	EG.3-10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [activity/IM level]	105
Activity/IM	EG.3.1-15	Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [activity/IM level]	112
Activity/IM	EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [activity/IM level]	116
Activity/IM	EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]	118
Activity/IM	EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level]	130
Activity/IM	EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level]	140
Activity/IM	EG.3.2-26	Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level]	149
Activity/IM	EG.3.2-27	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]	156

Level of Collection	Indicator Number	Indicator Title and Link to Definition Sheet	Page Number
Activity/IM	EG.3.3-10	Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [activity/IM level]	161
Activity/IM	EG.4.2-7	Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance, or lending programs [activity/IM level]	164
Activity/IM	EG.5-2	Full-time equivalent employment of firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level]	166
Activity/IM	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 [activity/IM level]	168
Activity/IM	EG.10.4-8	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [activity/IM level]	170
Activity/IM	EG.11-4	Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S. dollars (USD)) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance [activity/IM level]	172
Activity/IM	ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [activity/IM level]	176
Activity/IM	CBLD-9	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [activity/IM level]	178
Activity/IM	GNDR-a	Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income (based on the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index) [activity/IM level]	184
Activity/IM	GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [activity/IM level]	189
Activity/IM	HL.8.2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]	193

Level of Collection	Indicator Number	Indicator Title and Link to Definition Sheet	Page Number
Activity/IM	HL.8.3-3	Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]	196
Activity/IM	HL.8.4-1	Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]	200
Activity/IM	HL.9-1	Number of children under five (0–59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]	204
Activity/IM	HL.9-2	Number of children under two (0–23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]	209
Activity/IM	HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]	212
Activity/IM	HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]	216
Activity/IM	RESIL-d	Percent of participants with access to informal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]	219
Activity/IM	RESIL-e	Percent of participants with access to formal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]	223
Activity/IM	RESIL-f	Percent of participants actively contributing to local government/community decision-making with USG support [activity/IM level]	227
Activity/IM	RESIL-g	Percent of participants who have prepared for future shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]	231
Activity/IM	RESIL-h	Number of participants who obtained insurance to mitigate the effects of shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]	236
Activity/IM	RESIL-i	Index of social capital at the participant level [activity/IM level]	239

Level of Collection	Indicator Number	Indicator Title and Link to Definition Sheet	Page Number
Activity/IM	RESIL-j	Percent of participant households that have diversified their livelihood risk with USG support [activity/IM level]	244
Activity/IM	RESIL-k	Percent of participants with access to key information about risks with USG support [activity/IM level]	248
Activity/IM	RESIL-L	Percent of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community with USG support [activity/IM level]	253
Activity/IM	RESIL-1	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance [activity/IM level]	257
Activity/IM	RESIL-2	Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/IM level]	260
Activity/IM	YOUTH-3	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15–29) [activity/IM level]	265
National	EG.3-e	Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("AgGDP+") [national level]	268
National	EG.3-g	Employment in the agri-food system ("AgEMP+") [national level]	271
National	EG.3.1-c	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [national level]	274
Multi-level	EG.3.1-d	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [multi-level]	276

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EG.3.1-c	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [national level]	274
EG.3.1-d	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [multi-level]	276
EG.3.1-15	Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [activity/IM level]	112
EG.3.2-a	Percent of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI level]	63

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YOUTH-3	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15–29) [activity/IM level]	265

Acronyms and Definitions

AgEMP+ = Measures of Agri-food System Employment

AgGDP+ = Measures of Agri-food System Gross Domestic Product

AGOL = ArcGIS Online

AO = Agreement Officer

AOR = Agreement Officer's Representative

APG = Agency Priority Goal

BHA = Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

BMI = Body Mass Index

CCIR = Crosscutting Intermediate Result (part of the GFSS Results Framework)

CO = Contracting Officer

COR = Contracting Officer's Representative

DIS = Development Information Solution (the web-based results reporting platform owned by USAID and used for Feed the Future and other reporting)

DNA = Disaggregates Not Available

F = Office of Foreign Assistance Resources at the Department of State, also "State/F"

FACTSInfo = Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System Info

FIES = Food Insecurity Experience Scale

FY = Fiscal Year

GAFSP = Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

GFSA = Global Food Security Act

GFSS = Global Food Security Strategy

HAZ = Height-for-Age Z-Score

IAF = Inter-American Foundation

IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development

IM = Implementing Mechanism (generally equivalent to an Activity at USAID or a project outside of USAID)

IP = Implementing Partner

IR = Intermediate Result (part of the GFSS Results Framework)

IRS = Indicator Reference Sheet (the definition of an indicator, e.g., Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) or Tracking Indicator Reference Sheet (TIRS))

LSMS = Living Standards Measurement Survey

MCC = Millennium Challenge Corporation

MDD-W = Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

MEL = Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

MIL = Master Indicator List (the list of STANDARDFA indicators managed by State/F and used in the PPR for OUs to report their annual performance)

OP = Operational Plan (annual budget planning document done in FACTSInfo/NextGen system)

OU = Operating Unit (can be a USAID bilateral Mission, regional Mission, headquarters office, country post team, regional post team, or Washington-based Feed the Future interagency Bureaus and offices)

PBS = Population-Based Survey

PIRS = Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

PPL = Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning

PPR = Performance Plan and Report (annual performance reporting document done in the FACTSInfo/NextGen system)

Pro-WEAI = Project-Level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

RAA = Required-As-Applicable

REFS = Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security

SDG = Sustainable Development Goal

STANDARDFA = Standard F Indicators, also referred to as "F indicators" or "PPR indicators"

TIRS = Tracking Indicator Reference Sheet

TP = Total Production

UP = Units of Production

USADF = U.S. African Development Foundation

USAID = U.S. Agency for International Development

USD = U.S. Dollars

USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture

USG = U.S. government

WASH = Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

WEAI = Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

WHZ = Weight-for-Height Z-Score

ZOI = Zone of Influence (the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition)

Introduction

The Feed the Future Indicator Handbook presents the set of performance and tracking indicators for phase three of the U.S. government's Feed the Future initiative, guided by the revised U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) Fiscal Year (FY) 2022–2026 (GFSS-R). The set of indicators described in this handbook are designed to help monitor progress against each result in the GFSS Results Framework (Figure 1). We use indicator results, including from custom indicators, and performance narratives collected initiative-wide to monitor and report on progress and system change along the impact pathways reflected in the GFSS Results Framework to Feed the Future's ultimate goal of sustainably reducing global poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition; and to support adaptive management, decision-making, and resource allocation.

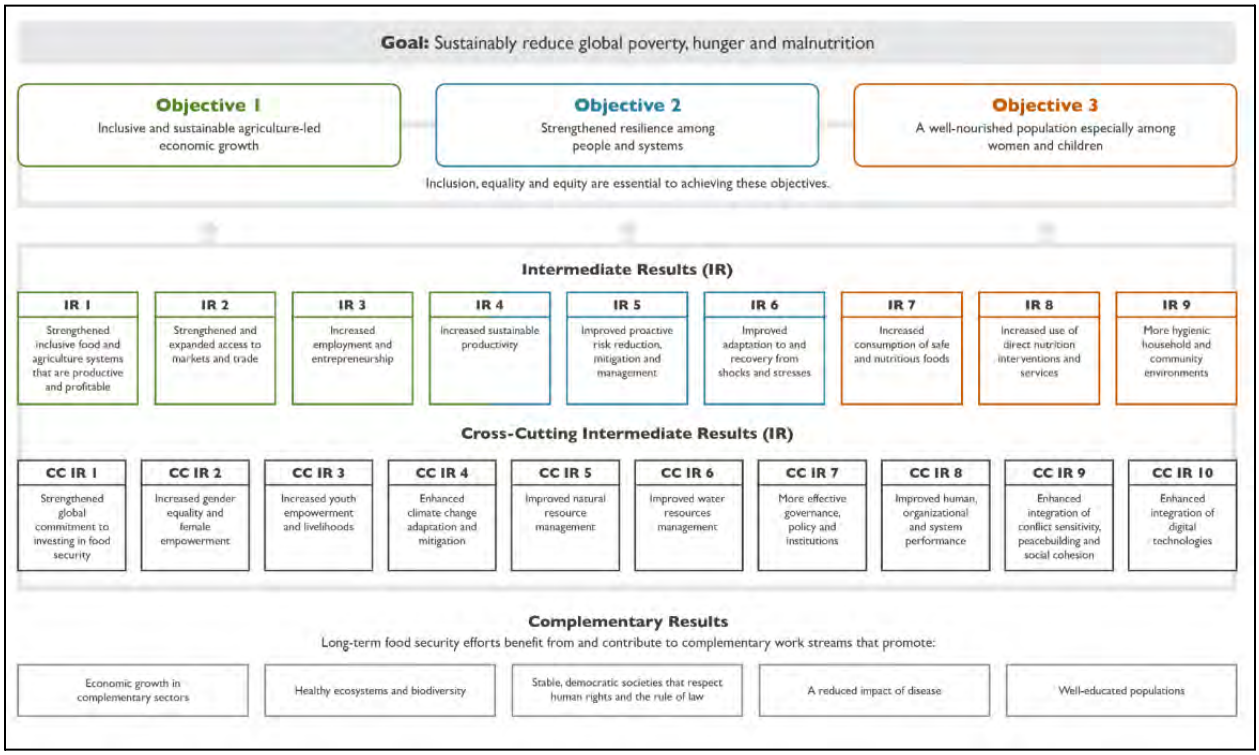

Figure 1: U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy Results Framework.

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 U.S. government interagency partner that reports performance data for Feed the Future. OUs and their implementing partners (IPs) use the Feed the Future standard performance indicators, appropriate tracking and custom indicators, and performance narratives to manage, adapt, and report on the performance of individual activities/implementing mechanisms (IMs) at the GFSS Results Framework intermediate result (IR) level among project participants, and to monitor progress toward applicable higher-level outcomes and impacts in country- and activity/IM-specific results pathways. 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 track changes in poverty, food insecurity, and stunting among the population in Feed the Future target countries and in the zone of influence (ZOI). The ZOI is the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. In addition to tracking at the ZOI level, tracking goal-level indicators at the national level can reflect our contributions to system-level change, and better support partner countries in their attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). At the strategic objective and IR levels, we track changes in the agriculture and food system, and, within the ZOI, changes in women's empowerment, resilience, malnutrition, and children's diets, among other outcome indicators. The one exception to the set of ZOI tracking indicators relates to women's diets, which we define as a performance indicator. Appendix 1 shows how the performance and tracking indicators are linked to the Feed the Future Results Framework.

Feed the Future Phase Three Indicators

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

Standard Performance Indicators

Standard performance indicators measure results for which OUs and IPs are held accountable and against which OUs and IPs set annual or multiyear targets.

All standard performance indicators are required-as-applicable (RAA) to ensure consistency of reporting and meaningful aggregation of results. All OUs and IPs receiving Feed the Future funding are required to report on all indicators at the IR or crosscutting intermediate result (CCIR) level to which a Feed the Future-funded activity/IM or project[1] contributes results. In other words, if an OU or IP designs an activity to generate results that are measured by the indicator, the OU or IP must establish a baseline, set targets, and report results for the indicator. A few standard performance indicators include additional criteria to determine whether the indicator is applicable, which are described in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)[2]. See Appendix 1 to identify which indicators are associated with which Feed the Future IRs and CCIRs.

The standard performance indicators fall into three levels at which data for the indicator are collected: 1) activity/IM level, 2) multi-level, and 3) ZOI level (see Table 1).

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, these activities/IMs should be monitored using primarily custom indicators

[1] The term "project" is used broadly in this document, and includes what is called an "activity" in USAID.

[2] This "additional applicability criteria" exists for indicator EG.3.3-10 and the suite of new resilience indicators linked to IR 6 of the GFSS Results Framework.

tailored to each OU's and IM's specific theory of change, and, therefore, Feed the Future has not identified a set of standard regional or global indicators. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS) can assist regional and Washington-based OUs in the development of logic models and identification of indicators, as needed.

Activity/Implementing Mechanism-Level Indicators. These 38 indicators monitor progress and results of specific activities/IMs and represent results among the people and organizations who participate in the project's interventions. Activity/IM-level indicators are collected by IPs and reported annually across all Feed the Future countries. OUs should assign them to all activities/IMs that are designed to produce results measured by that indicator. All activity/IM-level indicators should only report results achieved in that reporting year, i.e., a "snapshot in time"; they are not reported cumulatively.

As a result of changes to the GFSS Results Framework under the revised GFSS FY 2022–2026, we have added 15 performance indicators to the list of activity/IM-level indicators. Eleven of these are brand-new indicators created specifically to fill gaps in our ability to report against the new GFSS Results Framework, and four are existing Office of Foreign Assistance Resources at the Department of State (F) standard indicators (also called "STANDARDFA" indicators) that we are "adopting" into the Feed the Future family. Ten of the new indicators are resilience indicators that are only required for activities that are: 1) working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country, 2) intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants, and 3) generating results that can be measured by the indicator. In Table 1, the 15 added indicators are marked with an asterisk (*) for brand new indicators and two asterisks (**) for those adopted into Feed the Future.

Multi-level Indicators. One multi-level indicator, *EG.3.1-d: Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support*, is RAA for all Feed the Future countries, and, if applicable, should be reported by Feed the Future OUs, as well as by IPs, where relevant, annually. We have updated the template for reporting on EG.3.1-d to reflect the following key areas: climate adaptation and mitigation, digital technology, food safety, and food loss and waste.

Zone of Influence-Level Indicators. While the majority of ZOI-level indicators are defined as standard tracking indicators, we define one ZOI-level IR indicator as a performance indicator and use it to establish baselines and performance targets at the ZOI and initiative level to meet legislative requirements. This indicator is *HL.9.1-d: Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W")*. We identified this indicator as a ZOI-level performance indicator because it reflects three important Global Food Security Act (GFSA) and GFSS priorities: 1) strengthening the agriculture and food system's ability to provide diverse, affordable, nutritious foods at the local level within the ZOI in target countries; 2) increasing household income; and 3) increasing women's empowerment and equity, as we know that increased women's empowerment has a positive and significant effect on the women's dietary diversity.[3]

[3] Kassie, M., M. Fisher, G. Muricho, and G. Diiro. 2020. "Women's Empowerment Boosts the Gains in Dietary Diversity from Agricultural Technology Adoption in Rural Kenya." *Food Policy* 95.

Standard Tracking Indicators

We track changes at the goal and strategic objective levels of the Feed the Future Results Framework at the national and ZOI level, and at the IR level within the ZOI. Tracking indicators are well-being outcomes that Feed the Future aims to help improve, but for which we cannot hold ourselves directly accountable. While it is important to be able to communicate to our stakeholders how things are changing at the national and ZOI level in our target countries, we recognize that, by and large, these outcomes are beyond the direct manageable interest of Feed the Future, and, in the absence of rigorous impact evaluations that document otherwise, changes in these outcomes are not directly attributable to Feed the Future activities.

The standard tracking indicators fall into two categories, based on the level at which data for the indicator are collected: 1) ZOI level, and 2) national level. We do not set targets for tracking indicators.

Zone of Influence-Level Indicators. There are 17 indicators that track conditions among the population in the ZOI in target countries. These indicators are quantified using primary or secondary data from a population-based survey. These indicators are reported every three to five years, based on data availability. Ten of these indicators measure changes at the goal or strategic objective levels, and the remaining six measure changes at the IR level.

ZOI indicators may also be collected in resilience focus areas subject to recurrent humanitarian crises,[4] and by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) in resilience and food security activity programming areas,[5] both of which might overlap in part or in whole with the target country ZOI.

National Level Indicators. There are three indicators that represent national-level conditions, two of which are tracked only for target countries, and look at the value added in the agriculture and food system (AgGDP+) and employment in the agriculture and food system (AgEMP+). OUs should track the third national-level indicator—*EG.3.1-c: Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [National-level]*—if country programs are supporting activities designed to increase exports of targeted commodities (see Table 1). We report these three national-level indicators when data are available from primary or secondary data sources.

Target country OUs are not required to directly fund data collection for national-level indicators; however, we encourage OUs to invest in strengthening national data systems' capacity to collect timely and quality data to support the country's capacity to make informed policy, investment, and programmatic decisions. REFS and bilateral and multilateral development organizations co-created the 50x2030 initiative to increase country capacity to generate and apply data to decisions in the agricultural sector that support rural development and food security. The 50x2030 initiative's main focus is on scaling up national annual agricultural surveys. The 50x2030 initiative can also integrate the World Bank's

[4] In FY 2023, the countries with resilience to recurrent crises areas are Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

[5] In FY 2023, BHA resilience and food security activities are implemented in the resilience zones in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, DRC, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique (not yet implemented), Niger, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

national panel Living Standards Measurement Survey—Integrated Surveys on Agriculture in countries with these panel surveys. OUs can find additional information on the 50x2030 initiative, how OUs can help strengthen country data systems, and the benefits of doing so for the OU in the fact sheet (for USAID staff only).

Table 1: Feed the Future Standard Performance and Standard Tracking Indicators by Level of Collection: ZOI, National, Multi-level, Activity/IM

ZOI Level (18 of 60 total indicators)	
Performance (1 of 60 total indicators is a performance indicator at this level) • HL.9.1-d: Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W") [ZOI level]	Tracking (17 of 60 total indicators are tracking indicators at this level) • EG-j: Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $2.15/day 2017 PPP [ZOI level] • EG-e: Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI level] • EG-g: Percent of households below the comparative threshold for the poorest quintile of the asset-based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI level] • EG-k: Depth of poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level] • EG-i: Prevalence of near-poor: Percent of people who are "Near-Poor," living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level] • EG.3-h: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities [ZOI level] • EG.3-i: Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) score for women [ZOI level] • EG.3.2-a: Percent of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI level] • HL.8.2-a: Percent of households with access to a basic sanitation service [ZOI level] • HL.8.2-b: Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises [ZOI 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-i: Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0–59 months) [ZOI level] • HL.9.1-a: Percent 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] • RESIL-a: Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI level]
National Level (3 of 60 total indicators)	
Performance (none are performance indicators at this level)	Tracking (3 of 60 total indicators are tracking indicators at this level) • EG.3-e: Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("AgGDP+") [national level] • EG.3-g: Employment in the agri-food system ("AgEMP+") [national level] • EG.3.1-c: Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [national level]
Multi level (1 of 60 total indicators)	
Performance (1 of 60 total indicators is a performance indicator at this level) • EG.3.1-d: Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [multi-level]	Tracking (none are tracking indicators at this level)
Activity/IM Level (38 of 60 total indicators)	
Performance (38 of 60 total indicators are performance indicators at this level) • EG.3-2: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [activity/IM level] • EG.3-10, -11, -12: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program	Tracking (none are tracking indicators at this level)

participants with USG assistance [activity/IM level] • EG.3.1-15: Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [activity/IM level] • EG.3.2-2: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [activity/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 [activity/IM level] • EG.3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level] • EG.3.2-25: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level] • EG.3.2-26: Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level] • EG.3.2-27: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level] • EG.3.3-10: Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [activity/IM level] • EG.4.2-7: Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance, or lending programs [activity/IM level] • EG.5-2: Full-time equivalent employment of firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level]** • 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 [activity/IM level] • EG.10.4-8: Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [activity/IM level] • EG.11-4: Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S. dollars (USD)) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance [activity/IM level]** • ES.5-1: Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [activity/IM level] • HL.8.2-2: Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level] • HL.8.3-3: Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]** • HL.8.4-1: Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]** • HL.9-1: Number of children under five (0–59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level] • HL.9-2: Number of children under two (0–23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level] • HL.9-3: Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level] • HL.9-4: Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]	

• CBLD-9: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [activity/IM level] • GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income (based on the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index) [activity/IM level]* • GNDR-2: Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [activity/IM level] • RESIL-d: Percent of participants with access to informal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-e: Percent of participants with access to formal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-f: Percent of participants actively contributing to local government/community decision-making with USG support [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-g: Percent of participants who have prepared for future shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-h: Number of participants who obtained insurance to mitigate the effects of shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-i: Index of social capital at the participant level [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-j: Percent of participant households that have diversified their livelihood risk with USG support [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-k: Percent of participants with access to key information about risks with USG support [activity/IM level]* • RESIL-L: Percent of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community with USG support [activity/IM level]*	

• RESIL-1: Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance [activity/IM level] • RESIL-2: Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/IM level]* • YOUTH-3: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15–29) [activity/IM level]	

*New standard Feed the Future indicator in this handbook.
**Existing STANDARDFA indicator adopted into Feed the Future.

Custom Indicators

Feed the Future's 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 indicators will be sufficient to monitor progress along that logic model, and to support learning and adaptation at an OU or activity/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 can also consider using ZOI-level indicators or proxies for those indicators as custom indicators to monitor key outcomes 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 activities/IMs that are aiming to reduce poverty among participants. IPs and OUs implementing market systems development activities will find the new guidance on assessing system change useful in thinking through custom monitoring approaches for such activities.

Data Sources for Zone of Influence Indicators

Data for the ZOI population-based indicators come from a combination of secondary data and primary data collected via a representative population-based survey (PBS) conducted in the ZOI. Survey implementers conducting primary ZOI PBS data collection must use the Feed the Future ZOI Survey

Guidance and Survey Methods Toolkit to ensure high-quality and comparable data collection. Table 2 lists the ZOI indicators and data sources for each.

Table 2: Data Sources for ZOI Indicators

Primary Data from a ZOI PBS
• EG-j: Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $2.15/day 2017 PPP • EG-e: Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) • EG-g: Percent of households below the comparative threshold for the poorest quintile of the asset-based Comparative Wealth Index • EG-k: Depth of poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line • EG-i: Prevalence of near-poor: Percent of people who are "Near-Poor," living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line • RESIL-a: Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index • EG.3-i: Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) score for women (5DE) • HL.8.2-a: Percent of households with access to a basic sanitation service • HL.9.1-d: Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W")
Secondary Data from the DHS If Data Were Collected within Two Years Prior or One Year After the ZOI PBS Field Data Collection (if not available, primary data from a ZOI PBS)
• 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-i: Prevalence of healthy weight (WHZ ≤ 2 and ≥ -2) among children under five (0–59 months)
Secondary Data from the DHS If Data Were Collected within Two Years Prior or One Year After the ZOI PBS Field Data Collection (if not available, not quantified for that PBS round)
• HL.9-d: Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age • HL.9.1-a: Percent of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet • HL.9.1-b: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age • HL.8.2-b: Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
Secondary Data from an Annual Agricultural Survey or Periodic Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) Panel Survey If Data Were Collected within Two Years Prior or One Year after the ZOI PBS Field Data Collection (if not available, not quantified for that PBS round)
• EG.3-h: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities • EG.3.2-a: Percent of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies

Activity/Implementing Mechanism (IM) Indicators

Activity/Implementing Mechanism Indicator Universe Is Project Participants

Activity/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.[6,7] An individual or entity is a participant if they come 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, they 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-dealer, the producers from whom an assisted trader or aggregator buys). IPs are not required to monitor and report on customers or suppliers of assisted market actors who are not 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, activity/IM indicators only measure results for the participants in the household, not all 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.

[6] The definition of the universe covered by activity/IM-level indicators has not fundamentally changed from Feed the Future phase one or phase two. We changed from using the term project "direct beneficiaries" to using the term project "participants" to describe the universe captured by activity/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.

[7] The exceptions are activity/ IM indicators that count results directly achieved by the project, e.g., *EG.3.2-7: Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance*, rather than results achieved with project participants.

Participants Who Train Other Participants

Individuals who are trained by an activity/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 in the section named 'Activity/Implementing Mechanism Indicator Universe Is Project Participants').

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 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: Number of children under five (0–59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs* 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 activities/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 the 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 activity/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 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 activity/IM-level indicators. This is because activity/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., *EG.3.2-a: Percent 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: 1) a core market, 2) supporting functions, and 3) 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 the 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 tracking of national-level indicators, including agriculture and food system indicators, that can help show the effects 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. REFS and the interagency have developed guidance to assist Missions to measure market systems changes, as well as provided a resource page of other related briefs.

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 MEL benefits, and is encouraged. Data provision by assisted firms can be facilitated by entering into written agreements that include reporting and nondisclosure requirements,[8] 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 outreach approaches are important to reinforce advice provided by the agro-dealer to their 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"[9] or "catchment area" to identify the geographic area that defines the population to be reached by the market being strengthened, and then conduct a census or survey among that population of producers to identify those who are participating in the market and, thus, would be considered project participants. The catchment area should be fixed over the life of activity, i.e., IPs should not define a small catchment area at baseline that indicates where the current market reaches

[8] Nondisclosure agreements must allow access to the data for U.S. government-funded performance and impact evaluations.
[9] See, for example, https://www.safegraph.com/blog/catchment-area#calculating

and then expand that over time as market reach expands. IPs should define the catchment areas as the targeted reach of the market over the life of the activity, so that the indicators will then be able to capture an increased proportion of the population being reached over time. Baseline information should be collected (via a sample or census) from the entire population in the targeted market catchment area, not just from those currently participating in the market, and sample or census information from the entire population collected in subsequent years, in order to capture growth over time. 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 on disaggregates is required for all indicators. All disaggregates include a "Disaggregates Not Available" (DNA) option; however, use of this option should be minimized to the extent practicable. IPs/interagency partners that report against the DNA option should provide an explanation of why disaggregated information is not available and what steps are being taken to be able to provide disaggregated results in Feed the Future reporting in the Development Information Solution (DIS) indicator comment section.

Targets should be set for activity/IM-level indicators at the overall indicator and the disaggregate level. With the exception of the total production (TP) and total units of production (UP) data points under the *EG.3-10, -11, -12: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [Activity/IM level],* indicator, targets should also be set for any required additional data points, such as the 'number of participants'.

In addition to adding activity/IM-level indicators as a result of changes to the GFSS Results Framework under the revised GFSS FY 2022–2026, we also added new disaggregate categories to existing activity/IM-level indicators. These new disaggregate categories are marked with an asterisk (*) in the list below.

While reporting against and setting targets for disaggregates is required for all indicators, this disaggregated data is particularly important for disaggregates that reflect Feed the Future and administration priorities, and Agency and legislative requirements. These disaggregates include the sex disaggregate for all people-level indicators, and the following "Management Practice or Technology Type" disaggregate categories under indicator *EG.3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance,* and indicator *EG.3.2-25: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance*:

- Climate adaptation/climate risk management.
- Digitally-enabled.*

- Food loss and waste.*
- Food safety.*
- Water resources management.*

**New disaggregate.*

Data reviewers will pay extra attention to ensure as comprehensive and accurate data as possible are available for these disaggregates.

We use sex disaggregated data from *EG.3.2-27: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level],* to compute a gender parity in access to finance indicator to track progress against the State–USAID Joint Strategic Plan Resilience and Food Security Agency Priority Goal (APG). We divide the per capita value of financing accessed by females by the per capita value of finance accessed by males to create an indicator that presents the average value of financing received by females per $1 of financing received by males at the initiative level. Activities reporting on EG.3.2-27 are encouraged to compute this APG indicator at the activity/IM level on an annual basis. If the results show gaps in access to finance by women, activities should reflect on the potential barriers their female participants may be facing, and discuss how the activity could address those barriers. Ideally, activities would then set or revise targets to reflect an increased emphasis on ensuring equitable access for women to finance facilitated by the activity.

In addition, we will derive seven indicators from reporting on select disaggregates as a way to highlight results for new components of our GFSS Results Framework and emphasize important topics. "Deriving" an indicator means REFS will extract and highlight the data that is reported on these disaggregates. It does not represent any additional work for the IPs. See Table 3 for a list of these derived indicators and the source indicator for each.

Table 3: Derived Indicators

GFSS Results Framework Link	Derived Indicator	Source Indicator	Disaggregates Used
CCIR 4: Climate	Number of hectares of cultivated land under improved climate adaptation practices or technologies with USG assistance	EG.3.2-25: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	Type of Hectare: Crop Land; Cultivated Pasture Management Practice or Technology Type: Climate Adaptation/Climate Risk Management
CCIR 5: Natural Resource Management	Number of hectares under improved natural resource or ecosystem management practices or		Management Practice or Technology Type: Natural Resource or Ecosystem Management

	technologies with USG assistance		
CCIR 6: Water Resources Management	Number of hectares under improved water resources management practices or technologies with USG assistance		Management Practice or Technology Type: Water Resources Management
CCIR 10: Digital	Number of hectares under improved digitally-enabled management practices or technologies with USG assistance		Management Practice or Technology Type: Digitally-Enabled
CCIR 10: Digital	Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied digitally-enabled management practices or technologies with USG assistance	EG.3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	Management Practice or Technology Type: Digitally-Enabled
CCIR 6: Water Resources Management	Number of institutions strengthened to manage water resources as a result of USG assistance	HL.8.3-3: Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance	Institution Focus: Water Resources Management
CCIR 6: Water Resources Management	Value of new funding mobilized for water resources management as a result of USG assistance	HL.8.4-1: Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance	Sector: Water Resources Management

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 allows 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 DIS, as appropriate within security considerations. Geospatial data should be reported in accordance with USAID policy, as articulated by ADS-579mab. IPs should report locations of implementation at the exact site or populated place level of geographic detail. IPs should also report locations of intended beneficiaries, at a minimum at the first-order administrative district level (Admin 1) of geographic detail. The location data component of DIS allows for entry of location data, in accordance with USAID policy, and includes the ability to "bulk upload" several location data points at once through the use of a standard template, as well as the ability to export all location data into a machine-readable form for ease of pulling into a mapping platform, such as ArcGIS Online (AGOL).

Feed the Future Reporting in the DIS System

Feed the Future reporting is completed in the USAID-owned, web-based database, DIS.[10] Feed the Future reporting in DIS is part of an interagency effort to consolidate U.S. government reporting on Feed the Future projects. Feed the Future indicator data and performance narratives in DIS are the official results for Feed the Future. They provide the foundation for public documents, like the Feed the Future Progress Snapshots, the GFSS Implementation Reports sent to Congress, and results webpages, and they inform decisions on future programming, policy planning, and budget allocations. Twelve U.S. government agencies partner on food security efforts for Feed the Future and seven of those agencies have historically contributed data to Feed the Future reporting in DIS, including USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Peace Corps, the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF), the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), and the Department of Treasury, which manages our U.S. government contributions to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). All partner agencies, even if they do not contribute indicator data to Feed the Future reporting in DIS, write an annual Global Agency Performance Narrative that is included in the annual GFSS Implementation Report submitted to Congress each year, per the GFSA of 2016, reauthorized in December 2022.[11]

Each U.S. government partner agency has a different organizational structure and, therefore, reports in DIS at varying levels. For example, USAID enters data into DIS at the activity level (via activities/IMs), while other agencies may report at the post, project, grant, country, or global level.

Note: Sometimes sample surveys are used to collect data for activity/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 in DIS under their specific activity/IM.

[10] Accessed at https://dis.usaid.gov/

[11] The reauthorization of the GFSA was passed as part of the National Defense Authorization Act, which can be found at https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/7776/text in section 5588.

Transitioning to the Feed the Future Phase Three Indicators[12]

Existing activities/IMs that end on or before September 30, 2024, are not required to shift to the phase three indicators, although they are encouraged to adopt new indicators if feasible. Existing activities/IMs that end after September 30, 2024, are required to adopt all applicable new indicators, working with their Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR)/Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and Agreement Officer (AO)/Contracting Officer (CO) to make the transition, in accordance with their agreement or contract. New activities/IMs (i.e., those awarded in late 2022 or later) are also required to use all applicable new indicators.

Activities/IMs and OUs were required to set FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets (as relevant) for the new indicators during the FY 2023 results reporting in October 2023. Activities/IMs and OUs will be required to report FY 2024 results ('actuals') for the new indicators when Feed the Future reporting in DIS opens for FY 2024 results reporting in October 2024. If activities/IMs or OUs have FY 2023 results to report for any of the new indicators in October 2023, they are highly encouraged to do so.

Table 4: Summary Table of the Transition

Type/Age of Activity/IM	What to Do in DIS for FY 2023 Reporting Season (Oct./Nov. 2023)	What to Do in DIS for FY 2024 Reporting Season (Oct./Nov. 2024)
Already awarded and operating activities/IMs that end on or before September 30, 2024	• Report results achieved during FY 2023 for the old (i.e., Feed the Future phase two) indicators ○ Set targets for any remaining project years for the old indicators	• Report results achieved during FY 2024 for the old indicators

Already awarded and operating activities/IMs that end after September 30, 2024	• Report results achieved during FY 2023 on the old (i.e., Feed the Future phase two) indicators
	• Report results achieved in FY 2023 on any new (i.e., Feed the Future phase three) indicators if complete indicator definition is met
	• Set targets for any remaining project years on the set of new Feed the Future phase three indicators
	  ○ Set targets for any remaining project years on any dropped
		• Report results achieved during FY 2024 on the new set of Feed the Future phase three indicators
		  ○ Set targets for remaining project years on the new set of Feed the Future phase three indicators
		  ○ Report results and set targets on any continued reporting on any old indicator on which the activity/IM wishes to continue reporting(1)

[12] USAID BHA sometimes has a different timeline for indicator transitioning and will communicate with IPs directly.

Type/Age of Activity/IM	What to Do in DIS for FY 2023 Reporting Season (Oct./Nov. 2023)	What to Do in DIS for FY 2024 Reporting Season (Oct./Nov. 2024)
	indicator on which the activity/IM wishes to continue reporting (then "end alignment" for remaining dropped indicators from DIS)	
New activities (awarded late FY 2022 or after)[1,2]	• Report results achieved during FY 2023[2] on the new set of indicators (i.e., Feed the Future phase three indicators), to the extent possible • Set targets for out-years on new set of indicators	• Continue reporting results and targets on the new set of indicators, including results achieved during FY 2024 and/or out-year targets

(1) *Old indicators will be available in DIS for reporting FY 2023 results, but then would need to be set up as a custom indicator in DIS if the activity/IM would like to continue reporting beyond that collection period.*

(2) *New activities/IMs, depending on when they started, may not have results achieved during FY 2023 to report on, but should still set targets for the out-years and begin reporting results in FY 2024, or as early as applicable.*

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

Note that ZOI- and national-level indicators do not appear in the F Master Indicator List (MIL) for use by OUs in the Performance Plan and Report (PPR)s, even though they follow a similar numbering scheme for consistency. Data for ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered in DIS, since the ZOI PBS contractor will produce a full, detailed report. The three national-level indicators are available in DIS for Feed the Future reporting purposes, but do not go into the PPR. Finally, all 38 of the Feed the Future activity/IM-level indicators should be reported, as applicable, in DIS to meet Feed the Future reporting requirements, and 27 of these 38 (i.e., all Feed the Future activity/IM-level indicators except for EG.3-10, -11, -12 "yield", GNDR-a, and RESIL-d through RESIL-L) should also be reported in the PPR to meet USAID/Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning (PPL) and state/F reporting requirements.

REFS and the Bureau for Global Health will assign activity/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.

While indicators are reported at the activity/IM level in DIS, 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. OUs can choose to use the PPR module and reports, available in DIS, which does this aggregation automatically so that data can either be "pushed" to Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking

System Info (FACTSInfo) from DIS or more easily be copied and pasted into the PPR in FACTSInfo. Note, however, that this aggregation simply adds up all results from contributing activities/IMs for each indicator. It does not remove any double-counting of results in cases where more than one activity/IM is reporting results for the same participants. For example, if one activity/IM is providing training in the 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

Over the next year or two, we will pilot the integration of the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) as an optional gender indicator, and continue our work to develop indicator(s) to capture results under CCIR 9: Enhanced integration of conflict sensitivity, peacebuilding, and social cohesion.

Definition Sheets for Tracking and Performance Indicators

Photo credit: RTI Global Dev

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition (Cross-linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems)

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

The indicator measures the percentage of people in the ZOI that live in 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 FIES, a measurement scale established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 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.[13]

The inability to access food results in a series of experiences and conditions that are common across cultures and socioeconomic 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 cover a range of severity of food insecurity.[14] 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:

- During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were

[13] Technical resources, including the datasets and the FIES statistical program, are available at the FAO's Voices of the Hungry website. An eLearning 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 at *https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=360*

[14] 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.

worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?

- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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.[15] 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.[16] 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 fifth question "ate less than should" (to separate "mild" from "moderate" levels of severity)

[15] 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.

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

and of the eighth 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 fifth item on the FIES global reference scale (adjusted on the country's metric) and the seventh item, inclusive, are assigned to the "moderate" category of food insecurity. Meanwhile, households with a sample-weighted sum of the probabilities of being greater than or equal to the severity level of the eighth item on the FIES global reference scale (adjusted on the country's metric) are assigned to the "severe" food insecurity category.[17]

RATIONALE

This indicator is one of the measures for the goal of the GFSS to "sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty." All three objectives and underlying intermediate results and crosscutting intermediate results seek to contribute one way or another to reduce hunger in the ZOI. This indicator aligns with the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (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 (e.g., food consumption scores and 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 socioeconomic contexts. Disaggregating into moderate and severe levels of food insecurity experience provides additional information. This indicator is linked to the GFSS Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered household type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF); Child no adults (CNA) Level of severity: Moderate; severe

[17] The fifth item refers to the question, "In the past 12 months, did you eat less than you thought you should?" and the eighth 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. The severity threshold for moderate to severe food insecurity has been recently updated from the fourth to the fifth item by FAO. The key resource document from the FAO, The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: Development of a Global Standard for Monitoring Hunger Worldwide, has not been revised yet.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
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, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since ZOI survey contractors are required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list (MIL). Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

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

INDICATOR TITLE

EG-g: Percent 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 ZOI whose ownership (or lack thereof) of selected assets places the household below a fixed threshold (with a value of -0.898169) 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 Senegal 2017 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is used as the reference survey to calculate the CWI indicator across all ZOI surveys.

The CWI is calculated according to the methodology specified in Rutstein and Staveteig[18] 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, nonmobile phone, 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

[18] Rutstein, Shea and Sarah Staveteig. 2014. Making the Demographic and Health Surveys Wealth Index Comparable: DHS Methodological Reports 9. ICF International.

wealth index, would produce an inaccurate reflection of wealth ownership in the country. When identifying this small number (two to three) 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.

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,[19,20] 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.[21] Ownership of productive (either social or economic) assets often determine a household's or individual's future capacity to earn income and withstand shocks.[3] 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.[22, 23]

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 GFSS Results Framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth, and cross-linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

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[19] 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): 115–132.

[20] Little, P., M. Stone, T. Moguesc, A. Castrod, and W. Negatue. 2006. "'Moving in Place': Drought and Poverty Dynamics in South Wollo, Ethiopia." Journal of Development Studies 42(2): 200–225.

[21] 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.

[22] Jalan, J. and M. Ravallion. 2002. "Geographic Poverty Traps? A Micro Model of Consumption Growth in Rural China." Journal of Applied Econometrics 17(4): 329–346.

[23] Dercon, S. 2004. "Growth and Shocks: Evidence from Rural Ethiopia." Journal of Development Economics 74(2): 309–329.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered household type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF); 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, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since ZOI survey contractors are required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

- ZOI-level indicators are not included in the PPR master indicator list (MIL). Missions may include them in PPR reporting as custom indicators, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Category: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition

INDICATOR TITLE

EG-i: Prevalence of near-poor: Percent of people who are "Near-Poor," living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the $2.15/day 2017 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, and z is the poverty line. I is an indicator function equal to one if the expressions 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, they are 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, they are not counted as near-poor.

The applicable poverty threshold is $2.15 per person per day, converted into local currency units (LCU) at the 2017 purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate, then inflated using the country's Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2017 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.

"Near-poor" status is defined as the state of living on an income marginally above the poverty line (i.e., between 100 and 125 percent of the poverty line). The applicable "near-poor" line is 125 percent of the poverty line, or $2.69 per day at 2017 PPP.

When calculating the indicator, 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.

Individual household average daily per capita consumption is then compared to the international poverty line of $2.15 2017 PPP and to the near-poor poverty line of $2.69 2017 PPP to determine if a household is near-poor (consumption falls between 100 percent and less than 125 percent 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's LCU using the 2017 PPP exchange rate. The $2.15 and $2.69 thresholds converted to local currency using the 2017 PPP must then be converted to the local prices prevailing the year and month of the survey using the country's CPI. The government's official source for CPI data should be used.

To calculate the local currency equivalent to the $2.15 and $2.69 thresholds at the prices prevailing during the year of the survey, the general formula is as follows:

$$PovLine\$2.15_{LCU_t} = 2.15 \times (PPP_{2017}) \times \frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2017}}$$

$$PovLine\$2.69_{LCU_t} = 2.69 \times (PPP_{2017}) \times \frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2017}}$$

Where the subscript "t" refers to the year, or month and year, as relevant, when the survey was conducted.

The percent of near-poor is expressed as the percent of those with per capita daily consumption expenditure of greater than or equal to $2.15 2017 PPP and less than $2.69 2017 PPP. 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 percent.

RATIONALE

Many near-poor households find themselves technically above the poverty line, yet one shock away from backsliding into poverty. Such large percentages of near-poor households 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 GFSS Results Framework, this indicator is linked to the Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered Household Type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF); Child no adults (CNA)
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	Note: Prevalence rates may increase 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

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes on poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

Table 5: PPP 2017 Conversion Factor, Private Consumption

(LCU per international dollar)

GFSS Target Countries	PPP 2017
Bangladesh	29.514
Congo, Democratic Republic of	630.606
Ethiopia	8.496
Ghana	1.751
Guatemala	4.403
Honduras	10.839
Kenya	41.635
Liberia	0.426
Madagascar	962.960
Malawi	241.931
Mali	205.273
Mozambique	21.988
Nepal	30.513
Nigeria	112.098
Niger	245.160
Rwanda	238.578
Senegal	754.621
Tanzania	1,221.088
Uganda	4.224
Zambia	29.514

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, Updated September 2022

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition

INDICATOR TITLE

EG-j: Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $2.15/day 2017 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 1 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, they are counted as poor, while if it is equal or above the poverty line, they are not counted as poor.

The applicable poverty line is $2.15 per person per day at 2017 purchasing power parity (PPP), which is the current international extreme poverty line (the $2.15 per person per day at 2017 PPP has replaced the $1.90 at 2011 PPP in 2022). The indicator follows the World Bank PovCalNet methodology to measure poverty in individual countries in a way that is comparable across countries.

The indicator uses household-level consumption data from a ZOI representative household survey. Hence, while the indicator reports the percent 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 percent.

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 used and replacement value, and housing costs and characteristics (for more details, see the Feed the Future ZOI survey consumption module from the core questionnaire in the relevant Feed the Future ZOI Survey Methods Toolkits. 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 the Guide to Feed the Future Statistics in the relevant Feed the Future ZOI Survey Methods Toolkits linked above.

Individual household average daily per capita consumption is compared to the international poverty line of $2.15/day 2017 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's local currency unit (LCU) using the 2017 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 2017 PPP conversion factors for Feed the Future target countries are presented in Table 6. These were obtained from the World Bank, World Development Indicators.

The $2.15 poverty line converted to local currency using the 2017 PPP must then be converted to the local prices prevailing the year and month of the survey using the country's Consumer Price Index (CPI). The government's official source for CPI data should be used.

To calculate the local currency equivalent to the $2.15 poverty line at the prices prevailing during the year of the survey, the general formula is as follows:

$$PovLine\$2.15_{LCU_t} = 2.15 \times (PPP_{2017}) \times \frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2017}}$$

Where the subscript "t" refers to the year, or month and year as relevant, when the survey was conducted.

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.

RATIONALE

This indicator is one of the measures for the goal of the GFSS to "Sustainably Reduce Global Hunger, Malnutrition, and Poverty." All three objectives and underlying intermediate results (IR) and crosscutting intermediate results (CCIR) seek to contribute one way or the other to reduce poverty in the GFSS ZOI. This indicator allows for comparison across countries and for tracking the number of poor in the population targeted by U.S. government interventions. This indicator is one of the SDG 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicators and is linked to the GFSS Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered household type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF); 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, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

Table 6: PPP 2017 Conversion Factor, Private Consumption

(LCU per international dollar)

GFSS Target Countries	PPP 2017
Bangladesh	29.514
Congo, Democratic Republic of	630.606
Ethiopia	8.496
Ghana	1.751
Guatemala	4.403
Honduras	10.839
Kenya	41.635
Liberia	0.426
Madagascar	962.960
Malawi	241.931
Mali	205.273
Mozambique	21.988
Nepal	30.513
Nigeria	112.098
Niger	245.160
Rwanda	238.578
Senegal	754.621
Tanzania	1,221.088
Uganda	4.224
Zambia	29.514

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, Updated September 2022

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE

EG-k: Depth of poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level]

DEFINITION

This indicator measures how deeply poor the poor people are within the ZOI. Specifically, the depth of poverty of the poor measures, on average, how far below the $2.15 (2017 purchasing power parity (PPP)) consumption per person per day poverty threshold are the poor in the ZOI.

When calculating this indicator, the applicable poverty threshold is $2.15 per person per day, converted into local currency units (LCU) at the 2017 PPP exchange rate, then inflated using the country's Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2017 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 Tracking Indicator Reference Sheet (TIRS) for EG-j: Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $2.15/day 2017 PPP.

Households whose per capita expenditure is equal to or greater than 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 $2.15 in LCU.
2. Divide by $2.15 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 $2.15 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 the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) Resilience and Food Security Activities (RFSAs) 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 GFSS Results Framework, this indicator is linked to Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered household type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult Male no adult female (MNF); 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, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.

- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 4: Increased sustainable productivity

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3-h: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities [ZOI level]

DEFINITION

Yield is the measure of the total output of production of an agricultural commodity (crop, fish, milk, eggs, and live animal offtake) 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, number of animals in the herd/flock for live animals, and number of producing cows or hens for dairy or eggs). Yield per hectare, per animal, and per cubic meter of cage is a measure of productivity from individual producers of a crop, fisheries, or livestock, averaged across the Feed the Future ZOI.

At the ZOI level, yield of targeted commodities will be calculated using secondary data collected by partner country Annual Agricultural Surveys (AAS) or the Living Standard Measurement Study—Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), both of which may be supported by the 50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap (also referred to as the 50x2030 Initiative). When selecting target commodities for yield calculation at the ZOI level, REFS recommends posts select no more than three priority commodities. Post teams will need to balance selection based on where programming is intended to have the greatest impact on productivity gains and those commodities prioritized in AAS or LSMS-ISA data collection. Post teams in 50x2030 Initiative partner countries are encouraged to work with the World Bank, the coordinating body for the 50x2030 Initiative, and host country governments to integrate targeted commodities into AAS or LSMS-ISA yield data collection, where needed.

Yield of a particular commodity is calculated as the average producer-level yield across all producers of the commodity in the ZOI. To perform the calculation, the yield of each individual producer sampled from within the ZOI is calculated by dividing their total production (TP) of the commodity by the number of units of production (UP).

1. TP: Kilograms, metric tons, number, or liters during the previous season for crops, previous month for fish, previous year for live animals or meat, or previous day for milk or eggs.
2. Total UP: Area planted in hectares in the previous season for crops; current area of pond in hectares for aquaculture ponds; current cubic meters of cages for open water aquaculture; total

number of animals in herd, calculated as the current number of animals in the herd plus the number of animals that died or were offtaken (sold, slaughtered, loaned, gifted, exchanged, or consumed within the household) over the previous year for live animals; or number of animals in production the previous day for dairy or eggs.

3. Producer-level yield per hectare, per animal, or per cubic meter of cage (PY) = TP/UP.

These ZOI individual PYs are sample-weighted, then summed across all sampled producers (with relevant data) in the ZOI and divided by the sample-weighted total number of producers of that particular commodity in the ZOI with relevant data.

4. ZOI-level yield per hectare, per animal, or per cubic meter of cage (ZY) = sum of PY/sum of producers.

Hence, the indicator provides an estimate of the average PY for a particular commodity, and not an average ZY (which would be calculated as the sample-weighted sum of TP divided by the sample-weighted sum of UP).

TP 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 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 offtaken (sold, slaughtered, loaned, gifted, exchanged, or consumed within the household)

The units for UP by commodity type are:

- Crops: hectare
- Tree crop: hectare is recommended[24]
- Pond aquaculture: hectare of pond area
- Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage
- Dairy: current number of milking animals
- Eggs: current number of producing hens
- Livestock: total number in herd, flock, or other group

The ZOI-level indicator is reported by commodity, then disaggregated, to the extent possible, by farm size for crops or production system for livestock (see below), then by sex and age of the producer.

[24] For tree crops, 'number of hectares' is recommended as UP; however, 'number of trees' can also be selected for UP.

For posts working in livestock value chains, there is an additional disaggregation of "livestock production system." There are four production systems: rangeland; mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive/commercial production.

Rangelands (pastoral, transhumant, agro-pastoral, silvo-pastoral, and extensive grasslands):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Operates 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 them from the urban/peri-urban category.)

RATIONALE

Improving the yield of farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural gross domestic product (GDP), can increase income when other components of agricultural productivity are in place (e.g., postharvest storage, value addition and processing, and markets), and can, therefore, contribute to the IR of increasing sustainable productivity and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Analyzing yield of targeted commodities at the ZOI level thus enables an examination of agriculture productivity and

supply changes within subnational agriculture systems. In the GFSS Results Framework, this indicator measures IR 4: Increased sustainable productivity.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
TP units of measure: • Crops: metric tons • Pond aquaculture: kilograms • Cage aquaculture: kilograms • Milk: liters of milk • Eggs: number of eggs • Live animals: kilograms of animal offtake UP units of measure: • Crops: hectare • Tree crops: hectare (recommended)[25] • Pond aquaculture: hectare • Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage • Milk: number of productive animals • Eggs: number of producing hens • Live animals: number in herd, flock, or other group	For crops: FIRST LEVEL Commodity: Selected by posts SECOND LEVEL Farm size: Smallholder; nonsmallholder THIRD LEVEL Sex: Male; female Age: 15–29; 30+ While country-specific definitions may vary, for the ZOI-level indicator, a smallholder crop producer is defined as one whose household holds 5 hectares or less of arable land. The farmer does not have to formally own the land. For aquaculture: FIRST LEVEL Commodity: Selected by posts SECOND LEVEL Sex: Male; female Age: 15–29; 30+ For livestock: FIRST LEVEL Commodity: Selected by posts SECOND LEVEL Production system: Rangelands; mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; intensive/commercial production THIRD LEVEL Sex: Male; female Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

[25] For tree crops, 'number of hectares' is recommended as UP; however, 'number of trees' can also be selected for UP.

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION***: No primary data collection. Secondary data will be compiled from the partner country AAS or LSMS-ISA and analyzed for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO* COMPILES *DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR***: Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE***: Secondary data: AAS or LSMS-ISA. Data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey. . If timing of AAS or LSMS-ISA data collection does not align with this guidance, no secondary analysis will be performed and results for the indicator will not be reported for that round of the ZOI population-based survey.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION***: Secondary data analysis of AAS or LSMS-ISA data will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey, as applicable. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary dataset, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records.
- ***BASELINE INFO***: Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth

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

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3-i: Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) score for women [ZOI level]

DEFINITION

The Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (A-WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector. The A-WEAI is administered to the self-identified primary adult female and male decision-makers within the same household and to the self-identified primary female adult decision-maker in households with female but no male adults. The A-WEAI comprises two subindices: 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 domains of empowerment contribute to improved economic status of poor households, improved nutrition and health, and increased agricultural productivity at the household level.[26] The 5DE also takes into account the percent of women who are empowered in the individual domains that do not meet the empowerment threshold. The Midline Survey collected data from primary adult female decision makers to calculate results for the five domains of empowerment sub-index of the A-WEAI, the proportion of women who are empowered, and key constraints to empowerment in agriculture among women. The weight of the 5DE in the A-WEAI score is 0.90. The GPI measures gender parity within surveyed households and reflects the percent of women who are equally as empowered as men in their households. For 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 A-WEAI score is 0.10.

In an effort to streamline ZOI population-based survey implementation, and focus data collection on the A-WEAI component that measures women's empowerment directly, ZOI surveys will now collect the data required to compute the 5DE only from primary female adult decision-makers in households with male and female adults, and households with female but no male adults. The primary adult female

[26] Hillesland, M. 2016. *Causal Mapping of the Gender Integration Framework*. Feed the Future.

decision-maker is the adult female, 18 years of age or older, who makes more social and economic decisions than other women in the household. The 5DE data from primary adult female decision-makers will be used to calculate results for the five domains of empowerment sub-index of the A-WEAI. The data can also be used to compute the proportion of women who are empowered, and key constraints to empowerment in agriculture among women. The A-WEAI indicator will no longer be calculated because data are not collected from primary adult male decision-makers, which are required to calculate one of the two A-WEAI subindices: GPI.

Six indicators are used to calculate the 5DE; each domain has one indicator, with the exception of the access to resources domain, which has two indicators (see Table 7).

Table 7: A-WEAI Domains, Indicators, and Indicator Weights

Domain	Indicator	Weight
1. Decision-making over production	1. Input in productive decisions	1/5
2. Access to resources	2. Ownership of assets 3. Access to credit and decisions on it	1/15 2/15
3. Control over income	4. Control over use of income	1/5
4. Group participation and leadership	5. Group membership	1/5
5. Time allocation	6. Workload	1/5

The 5DE score ranges from zero to one, where higher values indicate greater empowerment. It is constructed using a multidimensional methodology, known as the Alkire Foster Method (see http://www.ophi.org.uk/research/multidimensional-poverty/alkire-foster-method/ for information on the method). The 5DE score has two components. First, it reflects the percentage of women who are empowered (He). A woman is defined as empowered in the 5DE if she reaches the adequacy threshold in 80 percent or more of the weighted indicators. Second, it reflects the percentage of domains in which disempowered women (Hn) still have adequate achievements (Aa). The 5DE formula is:

$$[He + (Hn \times Aa)]$$

where $He + Hn = 100\%$ and $0 < Aa < 0.80$.

Please see the Guide to Feed the Future Statistics for Phase Two Zone of Influence Midline Surveys for detailed instructions on computing the 5DE.

Note: Feed the Future activities/implementing mechanisms (IMs) that are attributed to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GE/WE)-Secondary are required to report on the indicator GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income [activity/IM level].

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 5DE 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 5DE allows tracking 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 agriculture-led economic growth of the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Score	Age: 18–29; 30+
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher scores are better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Data for this indicator are collected from a random sample of primary female decision-makers in households in the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey 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/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits). The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS) will provide support upon request to compute the indicator.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI-level population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since ZOI survey contractors are required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Strengthened inclusive food and agriculture systems that are productive and profitable

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the percent 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 targeted improved management practices and/or technologies anywhere within the agriculture and food system in the Feed the Future ZOI.

Improved management practices or technologies are those targeted by Feed the Future Posts and implementing partners (IPs) as a way to increase agriculture productivity and support the strengthening of agriculture and food systems. The improved management practices or technologies are agriculture-related and include 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.

For Feed the Future purposes, percent of producers applying targeted improved management practices or technologies at the ZOI level will be calculated using secondary data collected by partner country Annual Agricultural Surveys (AAS) or the Living Standard Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), including those supported by the 50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap (also referred to as the 50x2030 Initiative). Because the universe of management practices and technologies promoted by U.S. government programming can be large and information on all types of management practices or technologies are not likely to be included in current AAS or LSMS-ISA data collection, Post teams should consider their theory of change and implementation approach to strengthening inclusive agriculture and food systems that are productive and profitable (the GFSS IR 1 on which this indicator reports progress) to determine a prioritized set of practices and technologies, including for which targeted commodities, when relevant.

Where gaps in AAS or LSMS-ISA data collection for priority practices or technologies exist, Post teams

in 50x2030 Initiative partner countries are encouraged to work with the World Bank, the coordinating body for the 50x2030 Initiative, and host country governments to integrate identified management practices or technologies into AAS or LSMS-ISA data collection. Depending on the Post team's approach, the universe of management practices/technologies can be informed by the:

- Promoted package of management practices/technologies that are relevant to the three value chain commodities prioritized for yield (see indicator *EG.3-h: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities [ZOI level]*, which will also use secondary AAS or LSMS-ISA data to compute ZOI-level results).
- Practices relevant to system-wide programming that may apply to producers of all commodities (e.g., purchasing fertilizer from an agro-dealer or sustainable diversification).
- Management practices/technologies that Post 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:** 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, and cultivation practices, such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- **Livestock management:** 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; and cultivation of dual-purpose crops.
- **Wild-caught fisheries management:** Sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, and trawls; and improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- **Aquaculture management**: Improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture, pond preparation, sampling, and harvesting; and management of carrying capacity.
- **Natural resource or ecosystem management:** Management practices/technologies are promoted with the intention of supporting the sustainable functioning, protection, and management of the natural system and its resources, including soil, water, and biodiversity. These practices or technologies can be land- or water-based and may support producers' productivity

directly or indirectly. Some examples include biodiversity conservation; maintaining or strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration, reforestation, or afforestation; participatory land use planning; strengthening sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., sustainable fisheries management); woodlot management; and conservation agriculture principles like no till. Community-based, or Indigenous, customary, and traditional management including governance, practices, and user arrangements over land and water areas.

- **Pest and disease management:** 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; and aflatoxin prevention and control.

- **Soil-related fertility and conservation:** 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 and mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; and erosion control.

- **Irrigation:** Drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation and irrigation schemes.

- **Agriculture water management—non-irrigation-based:** Water harvesting, sustainable water use practices, and practices that improve water quality.

- **Water resources management (WRM):** Practices and technologies are those that improve on-farm water management and efficiency and expanded use of sustainable irrigation approaches, including multiple-use dimensions, as part of broader water resources planning, governance, and finance. This includes incentivizing and expanding access to profitable and efficient irrigation practices and technologies; promoting on-farm soil, land, and water conservation practices; and supporting improved and equitable WRM within sustainable food production systems. Additionally, practices and technologies that improve water quality, quantity, and flow to enhance agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience, while reducing vulnerability to flooding, drought, and chronic water insecurity should be counted. These may include restoration of degraded watershed lands, advancing sustainable land-use practices coupled with efforts to secure tenure, and the use of both green and gray infrastructure. Green infrastructure, such as vegetative buffer strips or wetland construction, utilizes nature-based solutions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, often providing multiple cost-effective benefits. Gray infrastructure refers to conventionally engineered systems, such as dams, seawalls, roads, pipes, or water treatment plants.

- **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, and practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (e.g., drip irrigation and upgrades of agriculture infrastructure and supply chains).

- **Climate adaptation/climate risk management:** Technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk to climate impacts and/or minimizing the severity of climate impacts. Examples include adoption of drought- and flood-resistant varieties; adoption of shorter-duration varieties; adjustments to agricultural calendar, crop diversification, agroforestry, and integrated fisheries/agriculture systems; improving wild fisheries management to adapt to a changing climate; use of index insurance and other financing tools; use of weather and climate information; adoption of risk management practices; supporting sustainable intensification on higher-quality agricultural or pastoral lands, while protecting and restoring nearby natural ecosystems on vulnerable or marginal lands; etc.

- **Postharvest handling and storage:** Improved transportation, decay and insect control, temperature and humidity control, improved quality control technologies and practices, sorting and grading, and sanitary handling practices.

- **Food loss and waste (FLW):** Reducing food loss (pre- and postharvest) and waste (post farmgate) throughout the food systems from production, processing, and handling to distribution, storage, retail, and consumption is another example of a "climate mitigation" practice, and can include things like use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); pasteurization, cold chain, and food preservation techniques (e.g., canning or salt preservation); proper handling practices (e.g., use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as head/hair cover and raw meat separation); moisture meters and hermetic storage; and applying circular economy methods (e.g., production of Black Soldier Fly Larvae for animal, fish feed, or human protein supplements; composting; and using inedible parts of the food (e.g., vegetable stalks and coconut shell/fibers) as feed, compost, and for fabric or other textile applications).

- **Food safety:** Technologies and practices promoted with the explicit objective of preventing and controlling biological, chemical, and physical food safety hazards from production, processing, and handling to distribution, storage, and retail. Examples include use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and GAP; pasteurization, cold chain, and food preservation techniques (e.g., canning); proper handling practices (e.g., use of PPE such as head/hair cover and raw meat separation); moisture meters and hermetic storage; application of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles and other risk assessments, including digital traceability; and sanitary and phytosanitary certification.

- **Value-added processing:** Improved packaging practices and materials, including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; and improved preservation technologies and practices.

- **Marketing and distribution:** Contract farming technologies and practices, improved input purchase technologies and practices, improved commodity sale technologies and practices, and improved market information system technologies and practices.

- **Digitally-enabled:** Technologies that incorporate some form of digital technology, including software (such as databases, mobile apps, websites, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and Geographic Information System (GIS) software) and/or hardware (mobile phones, computers, radios, sensors, satellites, autonomous systems, and 3D printers). Examples include individuals using a cloud-based supply chain management system, an Internet-enabled soil sensor, a mobile app that facilitates input purchases, or pest monitoring service that uses artificial intelligence.

- **Other:** Improved mechanical and physical land preparation and harvest, improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment and non-market- and non-climate-related information technology, improved record keeping, and improved budgeting and financial management.

For this indicator, the proportion of producers applying targeted improved management practices or technologies is calculated by dividing the sample-weighted number of producers in the ZOI who have applied promoted improved management practices and/or technologies in the previous production year (numerator) by the sample-weighted number of producers in the ZOI with valid data on whether they applied at least one improved technology or not (denominator), for the different age, sex, commodity, and management practice disaggregates. The result is multiplied by 100 to express the result as a percent.

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 allows tracking the percent of producers that apply any improved management practice or technology in the ZOI and tracking the percent of producers that apply practices or technologies in specific management practice and technology type categories. To the extent possible, when calculating the indicator using secondary AAS or LSMS-ISA data:

- Count each producer sampled from within the ZOI only once in the applicable sex disaggregate category and age disaggregate category to track the percent of producers applying U.S. government-promoted management practices or technologies. If more than one producer in a household in the dataset 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 sampled from within the ZOI once under each commodity for which they applied a U.S. government-promoted management practice or technology type. 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 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 in the dataset applied more than one improved technology type, count the producer under each technology type applied.
- If a technology is being promoted for multiple benefits, the producers in the ZOI 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 on what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the practice is being promoted by the Operating Unit.
- Count a producer once regardless of how many times they applied an improved practice/technology type. If 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 their plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, they 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 they applied. For example, programming is promoting improved plant spacing and planting on ridges. If a producer applies both practices, they would only be counted once under the cultural practices technology type category.

RATIONALE

Improved practices and technological change and their adoption on a broad scale by producers in the agriculture and food system will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity and supporting stronger systems. This indicator is designed to measure producer application and scaling of practices and technologies among agricultural households in the ZOI. This indicator is linked to IR 1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	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

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	Disease Management; Soil-Related Fertility and Conservation; Irrigation; Agriculture Water Management—Non-Irrigation-Based; Water Resources Management; Climate Mitigation; Climate Adaptation/Climate Risk Management; Marketing and Distribution; Post-harvest Handling and Storage; Food Loss and Waste; Food Safety; Value-Added Processing; Digitally-Enabled; Other Commodity: Select up to three prioritized value chain commodities *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*
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** No primary data collection. Secondary data will be compiled from the partner country AAS or LSMS-ISA and analyzed for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR*:** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE*:** Secondary data: AAS or LSMS-ISA. Data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey. If timing of AAS or LSMS-ISA data collection does not align with this guidance, no secondary analysis will be performed and results for the indicator will not be reported in that round of the ZOI population-based survey.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION*:** Secondary data analysis of AAS or LSMS-ISA data will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey, as applicable. Location variables are used to identify records corresponding to the ZOI in the secondary dataset, and the secondary data analysis is then conducted using those records.
- ***BASELINE INFO*:** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.8.2: Basic Sanitation

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 9: More hygienic household and community environments

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

A basic sanitation service, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP),[27] consists of a sanitation facility that: 1) hygienically separates human excreta from human contact (i.e., an improved sanitation facility), and 2) is not shared with other households.

Improved sanitation facilities include the following types:

- Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to piped sewer systems, septic systems, or pit latrines.
- Composting toilet.
- Pit or ventilated improved pit latrine with slab.

All other types of sanitation facilities are considered "unimproved" and 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 in the same dwelling.

Limitations of the Indicator:

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

[27] See https://washdata.org/.

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 five years of age. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator falls under IR 9 of the GFSS Results Framework: More hygienic household and community environments.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered household type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF); 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, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.8.2: Basic Sanitation

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 9: More hygienic household and community environments

INDICATOR TITLE

HL.8.2-b: Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises [ZOI level]

DEFINITION

A handwashing station is a location where household 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. At the ZOI level, percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises will be calculated using secondary data collected in the country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

- **Numerator**: Sample-weighted number of households in the sample from within the ZOI, where both water and soap are found at the commonly used handwashing station.
- **Denominator**: Sample-weighted number of households observed in the sample from within the ZOI.

Limitations of the Indicator:

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 years of age, 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 of the GFSS Results Framework: More hygienic household and community environments.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered household type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF); Child no adults (CNA) Residence: Urban; Rural
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** No primary data collection. Secondary data will be compiled from the country-specific DHS and analyzed for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: DHS. DHS data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey. If timing of DHS data collection does not align with this guidance, no secondary analysis will be performed and results for the indicator will not be reported in that round of the ZOI population-based survey.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Secondary data analysis of DHS data will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey, as applicable. 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.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition

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 reflects suboptimal linear growth in children and is a marker of the overall well-being of a given population. This indicator measures the percent of children under five (0–59 months of age) who are stunted, as defined by a height-for-age z-score (HAZ) < -2. Although different levels of severity of stunting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e., both moderate (HAZ = -2 to -3) and severe stunting (HAZ < -3) combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children under 6 months of age and most stunting occurs in-utero through 24 months of age (the first 1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months of age to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with global data sources (e.g., Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/World Health Organization (WHO)/World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates, and UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys).

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children under five (0–59 months of age) with a HAZ < -2. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children under five (0–59 months of age) with HAZ data.

RATIONALE

Stunting, wasting, and underweight in children under the age of five are the three major anthropometric indicators of undernutrition. Stunting is an indicator of suboptimal linear growth that results from cumulative exposure to adverse conditions. These include a range of underlying and basic determinants (e.g., suboptimal hygiene and sanitation, poor access to health services, and food insecurity) that lead to poor health and inadequate diet. However, knowledge about specific determinants of stunting and their causal pathways remains limited. Stunting is sensitive to these factors, but not specific to any one cause. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly in the first 1,000 days, is important because height deficits accrued early in life are generally irreversible. In the long term, short adult stature among women who experienced stunting as children may lead to: 1) difficult labor due to cephalopelvic

disproportion, and 2) giving birth to children who are small for gestational age, which, in turn, places them at greater risk of morbidity and mortality, affecting the next generation negatively as well. This indicator is linked to the GFSS Results Framework Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition; the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy; World Health Assembly Nutrition Target; and Sustainable Development Goal Target 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; Female Age: 0–23 months; 24–59 months
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** There are two levels of data collection that may be used for this indicator, depending on the timing and availability of country-specific DHS data:

    1. To the extent possible, secondary data from the country-specific DHS will be compiled and analyzed to compute results for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).

    2. When timely DHS data are unavailable, primary data for this indicator will be collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI.

- ***WHO COMPILES OR COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor. Primary data: ZOI survey contractor.

- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: DHS. DHS data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey.

  Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).

- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Secondary data analysis or primary data collection will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey. When conducting secondary analysis, 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.

- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—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

This indicator measures the percent of children under five (0–59 months of age) who are wasted, as defined by weight-for-height z-score (WHZ) < −2. Although different levels of severity of wasting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all wasting, i.e., both moderate (WHZ < -2) and severe (WHZ < -3) wasting combined.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children under five (0–59 months of age) with a WHZ < -2. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children under five (0–59 months of age) with WHZ data.

RATIONALE

Wasting, in addition to stunting and underweight, in children aged 0–59 months of age is one of the three major anthropometric indicators of poor nutritional status. Children who are wasted are too thin for their height, and have a much greater risk of dying than children who are not wasted. Wasting implies recent or continuing severe weight loss that results from inadequate dietary intake and/or disease. Exposure to repeated episodes of wasting in childhood can contribute to stunting (being too short for their age) in the long term. Additionally, stunted children who become wasted have higher mortality risk than children who are wasted but not stunted. Wasted children are also more susceptible to infectious diseases during their episode of wasting, as their immunity is compromised. This indicator is linked to the GFSS Results Framework Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems; USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy; World Health Assembly Nutrition Target; and Sustainable Development Goal Target 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; Female Age: 0–23 months; 24–59 months
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** There are two levels of data collection that may be used for this indicator, depending on the timing and availability of country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data:

    1. To the extent possible, secondary data from the country-specific DHS will be compiled and analyzed to compute results for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
    2. When timely DHS data are unavailable, primary data for this indicator will be collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI.

- ***WHO COMPILES OR COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor. Primary data: ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: DHS. DHS data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey.

  Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Secondary data analysis or primary data collection will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey. When conducting secondary analysis, 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.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—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 nonpregnant 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 = weight (in kg) ÷ height (in meters) squared.

At the ZOI level, prevalence of underweight women of reproductive age will be calculated using secondary data collected in the country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of nonpregnant women 15–49 years of age in the sample from within the ZOI with a BMI < 18.5. The denominator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of nonpregnant women 15–49 years of age in the sample from within the ZOI 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 GFSS, this indicator contributes to Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Age: <20; 20+ years

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** No primary data collection. Secondary data will be compiled from the country-specific DHS and analyzed for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: DHS. DHS data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey. If timing of DHS data collection does not align with this guidance, no secondary analysis will be performed and results for the indicator will not be reported in that round of the ZOI population-based survey.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Secondary data analysis of DHS data will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey, as applicable. 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.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—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 ZOI 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 World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.

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

RATIONALE

Percent 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 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 2.2.2, which measures prevalence of malnutrition (WHZ > 2 or < -2) among children under five years of age.

In addition to the U.S. government's clear commitment to reducing wasting (and stunting) among children (two World Health Assembly targets), the U.S. government 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 Multi-Sectoral 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	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; Female Age: 0–23 months; 24–59 months
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** There are two levels of data collection that may be used for this indicator, depending on the timing and availability of country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data:

  1. To the extent possible, secondary data from the country-specific DHS will be compiled and analyzed to compute results for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).

  2. When timely DHS data are unavailable, primary data for this indicator will be collected from a random sample of households in the ZOI.

- ***WHO COMPILES OR COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor. Primary data: ZOI survey contractor.

- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: DHS. DHS data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey.

  Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).

- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Secondary data analysis or primary data collection will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey. When conducting secondary analysis, 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.

- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe foods

INDICATOR TITLE

HL.9.1-a: Percent of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI level]

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the percent of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD). The MAD indicator measures both the frequency and variety of foods and beverages consumed, as appropriate for various age groups. If children meet the minimum meal frequency (MMF) and minimum dietary diversity (MDD) for their respective age group and are breastfed or consume the minimum milk feeding frequency (MMFF), then they are considered to receive a MAD.

At the ZOI level, percent of children 6–23 months of age who receive a MAD will be calculated using secondary data collected in the country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

1. Breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the sample from within the ZOI who had at least the MDD and the MMF during the previous day

   ---

   Breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the sample from within the ZOI with MAD component data

and

2. Non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the sample from within the ZOI had at least the MDD and the MMF during the previous day, as well as at least two milk feeds

   ---

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

MDD for all children 6–23 months of age, regardless of breastfeeding status, is defined as five or more food groups out of the following eight food groups (refer to the World Health Organization (WHO) Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF) operational guidance document cited below):

1. Breastmilk
2. Grains, roots, tubers, and plantains
3. Pulses (beans, peas, and lentils), nuts, and seeds
4. Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, and cheese)
5. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats)
6. Eggs
7. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
8. Other fruits and vegetables

MMF for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semisolid, or soft food for children 6–8 months of age and three or more feedings of solid, semisolid, or soft food for children 9–23 months of age.

MMF for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds for children 6–23 months of age whereby at least one of the four feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

For non-breastfed children to receive a MAD, they must also consume an MMFF of at least two of milk feedings during the previous day.

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 https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240018389.

RATIONALE

Appropriate feeding of children 6–23 months of age is multidimensional. The MAD 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 while 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 foods of the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; Female
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** No primary data collection. Secondary data will be compiled from the country-specific DHS and analyzed for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: DHS. DHS data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey. If timing of DHS data collection does not align with this guidance, no secondary analysis will be performed and results for the indicator will not be reported in that round of the ZOI population-based survey.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Secondary data analysis of DHS data will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey, as applicable. 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.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe foods

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 zero to five 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.

At the ZOI level, prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children zero to five months of age will be calculated using secondary data collected in the country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children zero to five months of age in the sample from within the ZOI that are exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children zero to five months of age in the sample from within the ZOI with exclusive breastfeeding data.

RATIONALE

Exclusive breastfeeding for six 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 foods under the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; Female
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** No primary data collection. Secondary data will be compiled from the country-specific DHS and analyzed for the ZOI (i.e., the targeted, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COMPILES DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Secondary data: ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: DHS. DHS data must have been collected less than two years prior to planned data collection for the required ZOI population-based survey or be scheduled for data collection in the year following the required ZOI population-based survey. If timing of DHS data collection does not align with this guidance, no secondary analysis will be performed and results for the indicator will not be reported in that round of the ZOI population-based survey.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Secondary data analysis of DHS data will be performed as part of each ZOI population-based survey, as applicable. 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.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe foods

INDICATOR TITLE

HL.9.1-d: Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W") [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 an MDD-W if she consumed at least 5 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 seeds[28] (including groundnuts)
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 of age in the sample who consumed at least 5 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 groundnuts as part of a legume value chain, for MDD-W purposes it is classified in the nuts and seeds group.

[28] "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.

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 5 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 5 of these food groups.[29] This indicator is linked to IR 7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe foods under the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Age: < 20; 20+ 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 (women between 15–49 years of age) in the ZOI (i.e., the targeted subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and individual-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** This is the only ZOI-level indicator for which a baseline value is required. A baseline value will be established from the Feed the Future ZOI survey.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

[29] See Introducing the Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) Global Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women.

SPS LOCATION: Cross-cutting issue "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—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 (ARSSI) is based on an 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" (ATR) index is calculated based on the responses to two questions after the respondent is asked about their household 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? (Assigned a value of 3)
   - The same as before these difficult times? (Assigned a value of 2)
   - Worse than before these difficult times? (Assigned a 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? (Assigned a value of 3)
   - The same as before these difficult times? (Assigned a value of 2)
   - Worse than before these difficult times? (Assigned a 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; and 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 their ATR.

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 based on respondents' answers to the question,"How severe was the impact on household food consumption?" which is 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 1 and a maximum value of 4 for each shock and stressor.

The Shock Exposure Index (SEI) is then a weighted sum of the incidence of experience of each shock (a variable equal to 1 if the shock or stressor was experienced and 0 otherwise), weighted by the perceived severity of the shock. The SEI ranges from 0 to 64 (if all 16 shocks/stressors were experienced by the households at the highest level of severity).

Finally, the shock exposure-corrected ARSSI is calculated to create a measure of ATR 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 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 ATR 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 the shock exposure is, the lower the ATR is.

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 ARSSI 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 shocks and stresses and, thus, is in a much better position to recover from them.[30,31] This indicator falls under Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Score	Gendered Household Type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF); Child no adults (CNA)
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, subnational regions/districts where the U.S. government hopes to see the greatest household- and people-level changes in poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition).
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** ZOI survey contractor.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Primary data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Toolkit (https://agrilinks.org/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Data should be collected in each ZOI population-based survey.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Not applicable. Tracking indicators are used to periodically measure the status of indicator estimates, but are not used to measure progress against a specified target.

[30] Jones, L. and T. Tanner. 2017. "'Subjective resilience': Using Perceptions to Quantify Household Resilience to Climate Extremes and Disasters." *Regional Environmental Change* 17: 229–243.

[31] Maxwell, D., M. Constas, T. Frankenberger, D. Klaus, and M. Mock. 2015. *Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group: Qualitative Data and Subjective Indicators for Resilience Measurement*. Rome: Food Security Information Network.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- ZOI-level indicators do not need to be entered into the DIS since the ZOI survey contractor is required to produce a report with all the data and details.
- ZOI-level indicators are only collected by USAID and not by other interagency partners.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Output: Could be applicable to many parts of the results framework

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3-2: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [activity/implementing mechanism (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 and 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; and/or 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, or through distribution of drought-tolerant seeds to specific farmers).
- Proprietors of firms in the private sector that we help strengthen (e.g., agrodealers, aggregators, and processors). Employees of these firms are also counted if they are reached directly with a U.S. government-assisted service, such as training.

- Producers who directly interact with those U.S. government-assisted firms (e.g., the producers who are customers of an assisted agrodealer and 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 U.S. government 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 he or she 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, he or she should not be counted as a participant. An intervention is significant if one can reasonably expect, and hold operating units (OUs) and activities/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, including producers 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 activity/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 Zone of Influence (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 sale equals one farmer applying), and then report that number as the number of producer participants. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in the indicator comment in Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

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 do not 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., percent 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.

USAID: Each IP should report on the number of individuals participating in their specific activity/IM. Then, the OU should report on the Mission-wide total number of unique participants reached across all activities/IMs. This will require estimating and removing double counting and overlap among activities/IMs. Please see reporting notes below.

Interagency: Each activity/grant/project should report on the number of individuals participating in that activity/grant/project that year. In the case where more than one activity/grant/project exists per

country/post, then the overall number of individuals participating in the country should also be reported, after any double-counting is removed. Please see reporting notes below.

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 population-based survey and performance and impact evaluations rather than through annually reported activity/IM-level indicators. This indicator is an output indicator and is linked to many parts of the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number (of people)	Sex: The unique number of individuals should be entered here (i.e., no double counting of individuals across disaggregate choices) • Male • Female • Neither • Not applicable (e.g., for household members counted from household-level interventions) • Disaggregates not available Age: The unique number of individuals should be entered here (i.e., no double counting of individuals across disaggregate choices) • School-aged children (only to be used for counting those reached by U.S. government 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 Note: Children under five reached with nutrition interventions are counted under HL.9-1 and/or children under two reached with community-level interventions under HL.9-2 do not get counted in this indicator. Type of Individual: Double counting individuals across types is permitted here • Parents/caregivers • Household members (household-level interventions only), such as new access to basic sanitation and/or receipt of family rations

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY

	• School-aged children (i.e., those participating in school feeding programs)
	• People in government (e.g., policymakers, extension workers, and healthcare workers)
	• People in U.S. government-assisted private sector firms (e.g., agrodealers, traders, aggregators, processors, service providers, and manufacturers)
	• People in civil society (e.g., nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), research and academic organizations, and community volunteers)
	  ○ 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
	• Laborers (nonproducer diversified livelihoods participants)
	• Producer: smallholder (see definition below)
	• Producer: non-smallholder
	• Producer: aquaculture
	• Producer: size disaggregates not available
	  ○ Producers (e.g., farmers, fishers, pastoralists, and ranchers) should be counted under one of the "Producers" disaggregate, not the "Private Sector Firms" disaggregate
	  ○ 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.
	• Type of individual not applicable (for household-level interventions)
	• Type of individual disaggregates not available

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 (IPs)

- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Firm records; activity records; training participant lists; census or sampling of participating firms/farms/families/individuals, etc.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annual
- ***BASELINE INFO:***
    - "Zero" for individual activities/IMs newly starting
    - "Current number of individuals participating" for activities/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

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the unique number of individuals participating under the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates, and Feed the Future reporting in DIS 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" disaggregate, but may not match the total under the "Type of Individual" disaggregate if double counting was included there.

Under each disaggregate category, the "Not applicable" option can be used when breaking down the number of individuals 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 applicable and 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.

***** IMPORTANT NOTE *****

USAID: Each activity/IM should count the individuals with whom it works and report that number under their activity/IM in Feed the Future reporting in DIS, being careful to enter the unique number (no double counting) under the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates. Then, the USAID Mission should aggregate across activities/IMs to report an overall Mission-wide total, after removing any double counting of individuals being reported by more than one activity/IM, and report that total under the Mission's placeholder activity/IM titled "_HLI_[OU NAME]_OU-level Reporting for-[OU name]" using the EG.3-2_OU level version of the indicator and using the same disaggregate categories.

Interagency Partners: Enter the "number of individuals participating" under EG.3-2 for each of your activities/grants/projects in Feed the Future reporting in DIS, and the Bureau for Resilience,

Environment, and Food Security (REFS) will calculate an overall agency-level number of "individuals participating" in each country where you work.

Reporting examples:
Example 1: In Malawi there is a group of 30 caregivers/mothers who are part of a care group that provides training and support on breastfeeding, childcare, nutrition, etc. This care group is also used as 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 IP should list the unique number of caregivers/mothers (which is 30) disaggregated into their "Sex" and "Age." The total under the "Sex" disaggregate would be 30, and the total under the "Age" 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" disaggregates.

Example 2: A Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) activity provides family-sized rations and the mother of one family is the person who picks up the rations, which she takes back to feed her whole household, which has five 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 five members, including her, enter the number "5" in the "Not applicable" option under the "Sex" and under the "Age" disaggregates. It is not necessary to break down the household members by their sex or age, even if the sex of the person who picks up the rations is known, because it is a household intervention.
- Then under the "Type of Individual" disaggregate, enter "5" under the "Household members" option.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PERFORMANCE PLAN AND REPORT (PPR) (USAID ONLY):

Only the Mission-wide total (which removes any double counting from the summation of all contributing activities/IMs) as reported under the "EG.3-2_OU level" indicator and entered under the DIS entry of "_HLI_[OU NAME]_OU-level Reporting for-[OU name]" is reported into the PPR.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG 3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 4: Increased sustainable productivity

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

Yield is a measure of the total output of production of an agricultural commodity (crop, fish, milk, eggs, and live animal offtake[32]) divided by the total number of units in production (hectares planted of crops, area in hectares for pond aquaculture, cubic meters of cage for cage aquaculture, total number of animals in the herd/flock during the reporting year for live animals, and 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 U.S. government-assisted producers.

Yield is calculated automatically at the commodity level in Feed the Future reporting in DIS from the following data points, reported as totals by commodity across all activity participants, and then disaggregated by farm size for crops or production system for livestock, then by sex and age of the producer:

1. Total Production (TP): Kilogram (KG), metric ton (MT), number, or other unit produced by participants during the reporting period (see preferred units below).

2. Total Units of Production (UP): Area planted in hectares (for crops); area in hectares (for aquaculture ponds); total number of animals in the herd for the reporting year, which can be calculated by collecting the number of animals in the herd at the beginning of the reporting year plus any additional including, births, purchases, or those acquired by any other means during the reporting year or collecting the number of animals in the herd at the end of the year plus the number of animals that died or were offtaken (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.

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

Yield is Total Production (TP)/Units of Production (UP), i.e. TP / UP per commodity.

If there is more than one production cycle in the reporting year, the data points for TP and 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 required 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 offtaken

The required units for UP by commodity type are:

- Crops: hectare.
- Tree crops: hectare is recommended[33]
- Pond aquaculture: hectare of surface area
- Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage
- Dairy: maximum number of milking animals during the reporting year
- Eggs: maximum number of producing hens during the reporting year.
- Livestock: total 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 systems to support meaningful analysis of outcomes. Select the system that is the best fit for the livestock activity intervention. There are four production systems: rangeland; mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive/commercial production.

Rangelands (pastoral, transhumant, agro-pastoral, silvo-pastoral, and extensive grasslands):

- Livestock and livestock-crop systems in which production is extensive with low stocking rates (typically less than 10 tropical livestock units (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.

[33] For tree crops, the number of hectares is recommended as UP; however, the number of trees can also be selected for UP. Feed the Future reporting in DIS does not have the capability to convert and aggregate across the different UPs.

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, and small-scale fattening operations):

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

Intensive/Commercial Production (large pig and poultry production units, also includes ruminant fattening, large dairying, and large-scale dry lots):

- Operates at considerable scale and are highly commercialized with significant financial investments and technical inputs in specialized housing, feeding, animal health, and marketing approaches.
- Animals are typically housed and fed formulated, nutritionally balanced rations.
- Scale of operation, level of technical inputs, and capital investment distinguishes from the urban/peri-urban category.

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

For 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.

RATIONALE

Improving the yield for farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural gross domestic product (GDP), can increase income when other components of agricultural productivity are in place (e.g., postharvest storage, value addition and processing, and markets), and can, therefore, contribute to the intermediate result (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 interannual weather conditions, are included in the analysis. In the GFSS Results Framework, this indicator measures IR 4: Increased sustainable productivity.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Required TP units of measure: • Crops: metric tons • Pond aquaculture: kilograms • Cage aquaculture: kilograms • Milk: liters of milk • Eggs: number of eggs • Live animals: kilograms of animals offtaken Required UP units of measure: • Crops: hectare • Tree crops: hectare is recommended • Pond aquaculture: hectare • Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage • Milk: maximum number of milking animals • Eggs: maximum number of producing hens • Live animals: total number in herd, flock, or other group	For crops: FIRST LEVEL • Commodity: See commodity list in Feed the Future reporting in DIS SECOND LEVEL • Farm size: Smallholder; nonsmallholder THIRD LEVEL • Sex: Male; female • Age: 15–29; 30+ While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder crop producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land. The farmer does not have to formally own the land. For aquaculture: FIRST LEVEL • Commodity: See commodity list in Feed the Future reporting in DIS SECOND LEVEL • Sex: Male; female • Age: 15–29; 30+ For livestock, dairy, and eggs: FIRST LEVEL • Commodity: See commodity list in Feed the Future reporting in DIS SECOND LEVEL • Production system: Rangelands; mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; intensive/commercial production THIRD LEVEL • Sex: Male; female • Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Stable and/or increasing is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level, activity participants, targeted commodity/fisheries/livestock products
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Participant farmer/fisher/rancher sample surveys;[34] data collection through producer organizations or farm records, routine activity records, and data collection through producer organizations or farm records.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually, recommended to collect as close to post-harvest as possible to optimize recall
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** 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 a baseline.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS 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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS disaggregated to the lowest level. Partners should enter TP, total UP, and total number of participants, disaggregated by commodity, then by farm size (for crops) or production system (for livestock, dairy, and eggs), then by sex and by age. This procedure applies to 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. DIS will calculate commodity-specific yield automatically.

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

Commodity: Maize

[34] 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/activities/feed-future-zone-influence-survey-methods-toolkits.

Farm size: Smallholder

Number of participants:

- Total number of female, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total number of male, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total number of 15–29-year-old, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total number of 30+ year-old, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.

Total production:

- Total production in metric tons on plots managed by female, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total production in metric tons on plots managed by male, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total production in metric tons on plots managed by 15–29-year-old maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total production in metric tons on plots managed by 30+ year-old maize-producing smallholder activity participants.

Units of production:

- Total hectares in production managed by female, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total hectares in production managed by male, maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total hectares in production managed by 15–29-year-old maize-producing smallholder activity participants.
- Total hectares in production managed by 30+ year-old maize-producing smallholder activity participants.

Yield would then be calculated as metric tons/hectares of maize.

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

Commodity: Cattle, live

Production system: Mixed crop-livestock production system

Number of participants:

- Total number of female, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system.
- Total number of male, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system.
- Total number of 15–29-year-old, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system.

- Total number of 30+ year-old, cattle-managing activity participants in the mixed crop-livestock production system.

Total production:

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

Units of production:

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

Yield would then be calculated as kilograms of offtake/total number in the herd of cattle.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

Yield at the activity/IM level is not a PPR indicator, so you only need to report it into DIS for your Feed the Future-funded activities.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3.1-15: Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [activity/implementing mechanism (IM) level]

DEFINITION

The indicator includes new, long-term capital investments (e.g., property, plant, equipment, and other fixed assets) and new operating or working capital (e.g., inputs or inventory) leveraged by the U.S. government. Private sector co-investment—both cash and in-kind—for implementing specific activities (e.g., resulting from a successful Global Development Alliance (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.

"Private sector" includes for-profit, formal companies and their affiliated foundations managing nutrition, agriculture, 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, or food system-related activities. "Private sector" does not include individual producers (e.g., farmers, fishers, pastoralists), so investments made by individual producers should not be counted under this indicator.

"Investment" is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production, output, income, etc. Investments are recorded on a yearly basis, as they are made. In-kind investments are recorded at market value in U.S. dollars. Also, the value of the private sector investment can only be counted in this indicator once the money is disbursed, i.e. an actual outlay of cash or in-kind investment and not simply a commitment or written agreement.

"Leveraged by the U.S. government" 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 U.S. government (see examples below). For the private sector investment to be "leveraged" and thus eligible for counting in this indicator, there must be the presence of a U.S. government monetary commitment intended to leverage private sector investment beyond the regular funding of the Activity/IM (i.e. funding for routine activity implementation by the U.S. government).

For the private sector partner leveraged amount, "leveraged" includes both cash and in-kind investment valued at market rates from the private sector partner.

Examples:

U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC):

1. DFC provides political risk insurance for a $40 million equity investment by a U.S. investor in a large-scale commercial farm in Zambia that produces wheat, maize, barley, and soy. 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 (IFC) 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 multilateral, and is not considered "private sector investment," nor is it "leveraged" by the DFC.
2. DFC provides a $5 million direct loan to a U.S.-based for-profit NGO to expand its working capital lending to small farmers and co-ops located in South America. The total $35 million expansion also includes $20 million raised through private placement bonds and $10 million in cash equity from the NGO. In this example, the private capital leveraged by the DFC investment is $30 million (the $20 million private placement bonds + $10 million cash equity from the NGO; the DFC contribution is not counted here since those are U.S. government funds). These investments are reported in the year in which they are made.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID):

1. USAID was the initial partner contributing to a market incentive facility with other government donors and a private sector foundation to provide incentives for local banks to increase their lending to women-owned enterprises, agricultural small and medium enterprises (agri-SMEs), and enterprises addressing climate change outcomes through financial incentives or bonuses. USAID's founding contribution was $10 million, other government's contributions were $15 million, and the private sector foundation's contribution was $20 million.
    a. The contribution of the private sector foundation can be included at the time that the loan they incentivized was actually disbursed. Once the loan is disbursed, count the value of the loan plus the incentive from this private sector foundation. Do not count

the value of any incentive coming from the U.S. government, other governments, or any source not considered the private sector as defined in this indicator.

b. The increased lending disbursed by local banks can be included as private sector investment in the year that it was disbursed (as well as under indicator EG.3.2-27: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance).

2. USAID is launching a fund to provide loans to agri-SMEs. USAID's investment of $6 million is intended for first loss and has generated commitments from other government donors of $5 million. Other investors, including a private sector foundation, have committed $2 million. The fund hopes to attract additional private capital once it is operating and demonstrating results.

    a. The contribution of the private foundation in the amount of $2 million can be included as private sector investment once the contribution has been made in the year of the contribution.

    b. Additional private capital investment in the fund, once contributed, can be counted in the year of contribution.

    c. The $5 million from other government donors is not counted, because that is not considered 'private sector'.

Notes:

- There is a separate financing-related indicator, EG.3.2-27: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [activity/implementing mechanism (IM) level].
- In some cases, the "value of financing accessed" that is counted under EG.3.2-27 can also be counted here under EG.3.1-15: Value of private sector investment leveraged…, because the U.S. government has provided some form of monetary commitment.
- For example, USAID might work with a bank to guarantee a loan so that the bank is more willing to dole out the financing to an otherwise high-risk small business owner in a USAID activity. In this example, USAID could count the amount of financing the small business owner received under indicator EG.3.2-27 as "value of financing accessed" and also that same amount under EG.3.1-15 as "value of private sector investment leveraged" since the U.S. government guarantee of the loan leveraged the private sector bank to provide the loan.
- However, in other cases, the "value of financing accessed" (reported in EG.3.2-27) would not also count as "private sector investment leveraged" (reported under EG.3.1-15). For example, if financing was a result of technical assistance USAID provided to a small business on how to develop a business plan as part of a loan application that resulted in a loan to the small business, but USAID did not provide any sort of financial guarantee for the loan. USAID's technical assistance enabled the small business to get the loan because USAID assisted them in having a stronger application, but there was no commitment of U.S. government funds involved in facilitating the small business' access to the loan.

RATIONALE

Increased investment is the predominant 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 goal to "Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty, Hunger and Malnutrition." This indicator is linked to CCIR 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
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.	None
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level; investment leveraged within reporting year by the U.S. government activity.
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** U.S. government agencies and implementing partners (IPs).
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** U.S. government agencies and IPs get the data from private sector financial records and program data.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero.

REPORTING NOTES

You may also consider reporting under STANDARD FA indicator PSE-4: Value of private sector resources leveraged by the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance Objectives. PSE-4 is a broader indicator than EG.3.1-15 that also counts private sector contributions to USAID activities without the presence of a targeted U.S. government monetary commitment designed to mobilize that investment. Private sector investments may also be reported under PSE-4 once a formal commitment has been made by the private sector entity (via a written agreement), prior to an actual outlay of cash or in-kind investment.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Output: Could be applicable to many parts of the results framework

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3.2-2: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported, degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [activity/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; he or she 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 training; 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 and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (activity/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 GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available 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 (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity training records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually reported
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

No additional reporting notes.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Output: Could be applicable to many parts of the 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 [activity/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 or other market system actor 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 U.S. government assistance includes human, financial, and 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, and soil management), livestock management, postharvest 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 sociobehavioral, 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 Annex 1 at 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 the highest 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.

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 operating unit (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 OU and then passed through a regional collaboration mechanism funded by a different OU 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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS 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 U.S. government 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 U.S. government 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 U.S. government 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 (IPs). 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 and 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 sector and/or private sector actor has institutionalized or provided support for dissemination, independent of U.S. government 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 indicator EG.3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with U.S. government assistance (activity/IM level). 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: 1) 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; 2) incorporation/institutionalization of an approach into a host country government's national or subnational guidelines, policies, or other legal frameworks; 3) market introduction, such as the technology or practice being offered for sale; and 4) 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 Phases III and IV should be counted only once per country by each IP 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 and during the current reporting period.

Total number of unique technologies: Alongside tracking the progress of technologies, practices, and approaches across four phases of research and development, Feed the Future reporting in DIS also

captures the number of unique technologies.-Since technologies, practices, and approaches are reported under the highest phase reached during the reporting year, the number of unique technologies should be the sum of the counts by phase. Technologies, practices, and approaches cannot be double counted in each of the different phases it reaches in a single year, nor can the same technology be double counted across multiple categories of research.

The public sector includes nongovernmental organizations, public sector higher education institutions, recipient country governments (i.e., any department, office, subdivision, or other entity within the national or subnational 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 GFSS Research Strategy frames research programming in terms of an 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 crosscutting contributions of research under the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Category of Research • Plant and Animal Improvement Research • Production Systems Research • Social Science Research Within each category, disaggregate by phase of development (only count the technology once in the highest phase achieved during the reporting period): • Under research as a result of U.S. government assistance

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	• Under field testing as a result of U.S. government assistance • Made available for uptake as a result of U.S. government assistance • Demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector with U.S. government assistance
TYPE: Output (Phases I, II, III); Outcome (Phase IV)	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Progress to a higher phase is usually better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity-level; only those technologies under development with U.S. government support
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records; reports or surveys
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually reported
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

DIS will sum the unique number of technologies, practices, and approaches entered by phase and research category. Do not double count technologies/practices/approaches across the phases of research (only report it under the highest phase achieved), nor across the categories of research.

Any data reported under Phases III and IV must include the specific technology, practice, or approach in an indicator comment in Feed the Future reporting in DIS. Phase IV information must also include an explanation of which Phase(s) (I, II, and/or III) received U.S. government support before there was demonstrated uptake by the public or private sector. Details for all technologies, practices, and approaches in Phases III and IV will also be collected for the Research Rack Up database through a separate survey instrument.

Annex 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 U.S. government assistance; is broadly inclusive of different disciplines of food security 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 transformation-ready 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 transformation-ready 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.
		Quantitative trait locus (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.

CATEGORY OF RESEARCH	PHASE OF RESEARCH	TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY, PRACTICE OR APPROACH	WHAT TO COUNT
		Panel of genes or markers used in association studies	Each single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) panel used in association mapping studies.
		Phenotyping and crossing block population	Population of lines or breeds with improved traits to be used in phenotyping and large crossing blocks. Counts are the number of populations (not lines) for further genetic/breeding studies under Phase I.
		Research line with improved trait (introgression, self-pollinate (SP), recombinant inbred line (RIL), and Near Isogenic Line (NIL))	Lines for research: Introgression lines, lines of SP crops, RIL, and NIL with desired specific genes/QTLs/marker loci/traits incorporated in a background phenotype. Includes Multi-Parent Selection (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, doubled haploid lines (DHLs), hybrid lines with desired traits	Breeding populations: DHLs, inbred lines (hybrid parents), and hybrids with desired traits. This is the 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

CATEGORY OF RESEARCH	PHASE OF RESEARCH	TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY, PRACTICE OR APPROACH	WHAT TO COUNT
			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 attributes for further use (e.g., heat tolerance and disease resistance and productivity).
	Phase II: 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.

CATEGORY OF RESEARCH	PHASE OF RESEARCH	TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY, PRACTICE OR APPROACH	WHAT TO COUNT
		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 III: 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, and biosafety approvals) such that intermediaries and end-users (e.g., service/input providers and farmers) are able to disseminate or use them legally.
	Phase IV: 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.

CATEGORY OF RESEARCH	PHASE OF RESEARCH	TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY, PRACTICE OR APPROACH	WHAT TO COUNT
	Phase II: Under field testing	N/A	New/improved system components or management practices in field testing under end-user conditions.
	Phase III: 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 IV: 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 subnational 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

CATEGORY OF RESEARCH	PHASE OF RESEARCH	TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY, PRACTICE OR APPROACH	WHAT TO COUNT
			cost-effectively than alternatives. Basic research on poverty dynamics or determinants of food security would not be included in Phase I.
	Phase II: Field testing	N/A	Count each approach undergoing an 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 III: 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 IV: 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 subnational 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).

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR)1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the total number of agriculture and food system actors participating in the U.S. government-funded activity who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies promoted by the U.S. government anywhere within the agriculture and food 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 policymakers, 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 U.S. government-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 he or she 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 (IP) 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. IPs promoting one or a package of specific management practices and technologies report practices under categories of types of improved management practices or technologies. The indicator should count those specific practices promoted by the activities, not just any improved practice. Even then, baseline values could be quite high, especially if a wide range of practices is included in the list of promoted practices. If that happens, IPs should look at the disaggregated prevalence of individual practices to identify ones that are already widely applied and remove those from the list (and from plans to promote) and recalculate the indicator without the already common practices.

This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the Zone of Influence (ZOI).

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

- **Crop genetics:** Improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g., through biofortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice and high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g., drought-tolerant maize or stress -tolerant rice); and improved germplasm.
- **Cultural practices:** Context-specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g., seedling production and transplantation; and cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- **Livestock management:** 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; and cultivation of dual-purpose crops.
- **Wild-caught fisheries management:** Sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, and trawls; and improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- **Aquaculture management:** Improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; and management of carrying capacity.
- **Natural resource or ecosystem management:** Management practices/technologies are promoted with the intention of supporting the sustainable functioning, protection, and management of the natural system and its resources, including soil, water, and biodiversity. These practices or technologies can be land- or water-based and may support producers' productivity directly or indirectly. Some examples include: biodiversity conservation; maintaining or strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration,

reforestation, or afforestation; participatory land use planning; strengthening sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., sustainable fisheries management); woodlot management; and conservation agriculture principles like no till. Community-based, or Indigenous, customary, and traditional management including governance, practices, and user arrangements over land and water areas.

- **Pest and disease management:** 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; and aflatoxin prevention and control.
- **Soil-related fertility and conservation:** 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 and mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; and erosion control.
- **Irrigation:** Drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; and irrigation schemes.
- **Agriculture water management—non-irrigation-based:** Water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; and practices that improve water quality.
- **Water resources management (WRM):** Practices and technologies are those that improve on-farm water management and efficiency and expanded use of sustainable irrigation approaches, including multiple-use dimensions, as part of broader water resources planning, governance, and finance. This includes incentivizing and expanding access to profitable and efficient irrigation practices and technologies; promoting on-farm soil, land, and water conservation practices; and supporting improved and equitable WRM within sustainable food production systems. Additionally, practices and technologies that improve water quality, quantity, and flow to enhance agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience, while reducing vulnerability to flooding, drought, and chronic water insecurity should be counted. These may include restoration of degraded watershed lands, advancing sustainable land-use practices coupled with efforts to secure tenure, and the use of both green and gray infrastructure. Green infrastructure, such as vegetative buffer strips or wetland construction, utilizes nature-based solutions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, often providing multiple cost-effective benefits. Gray infrastructure refers to conventionally engineered systems, such as dams, seawalls, roads, pipes, or water treatment plants.
- **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; and 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 to climate impacts and/or minimizing the severity of climate impacts. Examples include adoption of drought- and flood-resistant varieties, adoption of

shorter-duration varieties, adjustments to agricultural calendar, crop diversification, agroforestry, and integrated fisheries/agriculture systems; improving wild fisheries management to adapt to a changing climate; use of index insurance and other financing tools, use of weather and climate information, and adoption of risk-management practices; supporting sustainable intensification on higher-quality agricultural or pastoral lands, while protecting and restoring nearby natural ecosystems on vulnerable or marginal lands; etc.

- **Post-harvest handling and storage:** Improved transportation; decay and insect control; temperature and humidity control; improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading; and sanitary handling practices.
- **Food loss and waste (FLW):** Reducing food loss (pre- and postharvest) and waste (post farmgate) throughout the food systems from production, processing, and handling to distribution, storage, retail, and consumption is another example of a "climate mitigation" practice, and can include things like: use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); pasteurization, cold chain, and food preservation techniques (e.g., canning or salt preservation); proper handling practices (e.g., use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as head/hair cover and raw meat separation); moisture meters and hermetic storage; and applying circular economy methods (e.g., production of Black Soldier Fly Larvae for animal, fish feed or human protein supplements, composting, and using inedible parts of the food (e.g., vegetable stalks and coconut shell/fibers) as feed, compost, for fabric or other textile applications).
- **Food safety:** Technologies and practices promoted with the explicit objective of preventing and controlling biological, chemical, and physical food safety hazards from production, processing, and handling to distribution, storage, and retail. Examples include use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and GAP; pasteurization, cold chain, and food preservation techniques (e.g., canning); proper handling practices (e.g., use of PPE such as head/hair cover and raw meat separation); moisture meters and hermetic storage; application of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles and other risk assessments, including digital traceability; and sanitary and phytosanitary certification.
- **Value-added processing:** Improved packaging practices and materials, including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; and improved preservation technologies and practices.
- **Marketing and distribution:** Contract farming technologies and practices; improved input purchase technologies and practices; improved commodity sale technologies and practices; and improved market information system technologies and practices.
- **Digitally-enabled:** Technologies that incorporate some form of digital technology, including software (such as databases, mobile apps, websites, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and Geographic Information System (GIS) software) and/or hardware (mobile phones, computers, radios, sensors, satellites, autonomous systems, and 3D printers). Examples include individuals using a cloud-based supply chain management system, an Internet-enabled soil sensor, a mobile app that facilitates input purchases, or pest monitoring service that uses artificial intelligence.

- **Other:** Improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market- and non-climate-related information technology; improved recordkeeping; improved budgeting and financial management; improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment; and 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 U.S. government-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 U.S. government 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 U.S. government-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 U.S. government 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 U.S. government-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 U.S. government-promoted management practice or technology type. For example, if a participant uses U.S. government-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 on 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 he or she applied an improved practice/technology type. For example, a farmer has access to irrigation through the U.S. government-funded activity and can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies U.S. government-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 he or she applied. For example, a project is promoting improved plant spacing and planting on ridges. A participant applies both practices. He or she 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 and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (activity/IM level), and EG.3.2-25: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (activity/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. 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, 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 (activity/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 individual applications only for the reporting year. Individuals who applied a U.S. government activity-promoted management practice before the intervention constitute the baseline. Individuals that continue to apply the U.S. government activity-promoted management practice during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology, even if they were not directly touched by the intervention in the reporting year (if the IP continues to track information on former participants). However, this also means that yearly totals cannot be summed to count applications 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 U.S. government-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 applications 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 GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	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, agroforestry, 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, agroforestry, and natural resource-based products) • People in government (e.g., policymakers and extension workers) • People in private sector firms (e.g., processors, service providers, and manufacturers) • People in civil society (e.g., staff and volunteers from nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, and 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; neither; disaggregates not available • 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, water resources management; climate mitigation; climate adaptation/climate risk management; marketing and distribution; post-harvest handling and storage; food loss and waste; food safety; value-added processing; digitally-enabled; other

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	• Commodity (see list of commodities on Agrilinks): Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved (e.g., transportation), where counting participants by commodity is complicated and/or not meaningful are not required to disaggregate participants by commodity, and should use the "Not applicable" category under the "Commodity" disaggregate.
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 (IPs)
- ***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

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Please note the commodity(ies) must be selected in Feed the Future reporting in DIS to open the cells for data entry. The specific commodity needs to be selected for producers in Feed the Future reporting in DIS. Other value chain actor types need to select "Not applicable" in the commodity selection box on the "Select Indicators and Commodities" screen in Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

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:

Value chain actor type: Smallholder producer
Sex of participant:

- 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.

Age of participant:

- 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.

Management practice:

- 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 smallholder farmer 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 FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

- Feed the Future reporting in DIS requires the commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, specific commodities are not disaggregated; commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups.
- The Feed the Future Reporting in DIS PPR Module will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for each disaggregate and commodity group for entry in FACTS Info.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 4: Increased sustainable productivity

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the area in hectares where U.S. government-promoted improved management practices or technologies were applied during the reporting year to areas managed or cultivated by participants of a U.S. government-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 (IP) as a way to increase producer's and agroecological/natural system productivity and/or resilience.

The application of both intensive and extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies in different landscapes are captured under the "Type of hectare" disaggregate. The "Type of hectare" disaggregates are: crop land, cultivated pasture, rangeland, conservation/protected area, freshwater or marine ecosystems, aquaculture, and other.[35] Intensive interventions are those where

[35] Type of hectare disaggregates defined as:

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

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 areas, 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 Zone of Influence (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:** Improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content (e.g., through biofortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g., drought-tolerant maize or stress-tolerant rice); and improved germplasm.
- **Cultural practices:** Context-specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g., seedling production and transplantation and cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- **Livestock management:** Improved grazing practices; improved fodder crop; and cultivation of dual-purpose crops.
- **Wild-caught fisheries management:** Sustainable fishing practices.
- **Aquaculture management:** Pond culture; pond preparation; and management of carrying capacity.
- **Natural resource or ecosystem management:** Management practices/technologies are promoted with the intention of supporting the sustainable functioning, protection, and management of the natural system and its resources, including soil, water, and biodiversity. These practices or technologies can be land- or water-based and may support producers' productivity directly or indirectly. Some examples include: biodiversity conservation; maintaining or strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration, reforestation, or afforestation; participatory land use planning; strengthening sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., sustainable fisheries management); woodlot management; and conservation agriculture principles like no till. Community-based, or Indigenous, customary, and

traditional management including governance, practices, and user arrangements over land and water areas. An area is considered under improved natural resources management when any one of the following occurs: management planning and actions are informed by local site assessments; stakeholder participation and other best management practices occur; human and institutional capacity is developed; management plan actions are implemented; monitoring and evaluation is established or improved; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated. Note that if management practices and technologies are applied on biologically significant areas, they can also be reported under EG.10.2-2.

- **Pest and disease management:** 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; and aflatoxin prevention and control during production.
- **Soil-related fertility and conservation:** 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; and erosion control.
- **Irrigation:** Drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation and irrigation schemes.
- **Agriculture water management—non-irrigation-based:** Water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; and practices that improve water quality.
- **Water resources management (WRM):** Practices and technologies are those that improve on-farm water management and efficiency and expanded use of sustainable irrigation approaches, including multiple-use dimensions, as part of broader water resources planning, governance, and finance. This includes incentivizing and expanding access to profitable and efficient irrigation practices and technologies; promoting on-farm soil, land, and water conservation practices; and supporting improved and equitable WRM within sustainable food production systems. Additionally, practices and technologies that improve water quality, quantity, and flow to enhance agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience, while reducing vulnerability to flooding, drought, and chronic water insecurity should be counted. These may include restoration of degraded watershed lands, advancing sustainable land-use practices coupled with efforts to secure tenure, and the use of both green and gray infrastructure. Green infrastructure, such as vegetative buffer strips or wetland construction, utilizes nature-based solutions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, often providing multiple cost-effective benefits. Gray infrastructure refers to conventionally engineered systems such as dams, seawalls, roads, pipes, or water treatment plants.
- **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; and 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 to climate impacts and/or minimizing the severity of climate impacts. Examples include adoption of drought- and flood-resistant varieties, adoption of shorter-duration varieties, adjustments to agricultural calendar, crop diversification, agroforestry, and integrated fisheries/agriculture systems; improving wild fisheries management to adapt to a changing climate; use of index insurance and other financing tools, use of weather and climate information, and adoption of risk-management practices; supporting sustainable intensification on higher-quality agricultural or pastoral lands, while protecting and restoring nearby natural ecosystems on vulnerable or marginal lands; etc.
- **Food loss and waste (FLW):** Reducing food loss (pre- and post-harvest) and waste (post-farmgate) throughout food systems from production, processing, and handling to distribution, storage, retail, and consumption is another example of a "climate mitigation" practice, and can include things like: use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); pasteurization; moisture meters and hermetic storage; applying circular economy methods (e.g., production of Black Soldier Fly Larvae for animal, fish feed or human protein supplements, composting, and using inedible parts of the food (e.g., vegetable stalks and coconut shell/fibers) as feed, compost, for fabric or other textile applications). The number of hectares could be the hectares where biocontrol is applied to reduce mycotoxin contamination (and thus reduce post-harvest losses); hectares that apply GAP to reduce pre- and post-harvest damage to crops, such as application of irrigation or integrated pest management methods to reduce pest damage, using hermetic storage and drying, moisture detection for agricultural products produced from X hectares to reduce damage and spoilage (pre- and postharvest losses); for livestock, the equivalent of hectares in terms of using best animal husbandry practices to prevent losses (death in livestock and livestock products such as meat, diary, etc.) at pre- and postharvest stages, which includes, but is not limited to, animal health (vaccination, treatment, and disease prevention); dairy pasteurization and cold chain investment. For FLW management, that would be the number of hectares equivalent for Black Soldier Fly farms (or other circular economy methods, such as composting) that are used to manage FLW to prevent it from ending in a landfill emitting methane. Additionally, the post-farm gate practice that will be used to protect tons per hectare from being lost or wasted, such as cold storage, proper food handling practices (such as use of personal protective equipment and raw meat separation), and food preservation and processing techniques (such as canning, salt preservation, dehydration, freeze drying, etc.) to reduce agricultural products and nutritional quality losses and waste can be counted here.
- **Food safety:** Technologies and practices promoted with the explicit objective of preventing and controlling biological, chemical, and physical food safety hazards during pre-harvest. Examples include use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and GAP.
- **Digitally-enabled:** Technologies that incorporate some form of digital technology, including software (such as databases, mobile apps, websites, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and Geographic Information System (GIS) software) and/or hardware (mobile phones, computers, radios, sensors, satellites, autonomous systems, and 3D printers). Examples include hectares

under an improved fertilizer formulation based on digitally-enabled soil maps, hectares with improved contour bunding based on geospatial analysis of agricultural areas (including weather, vegetation, and moisture), and hectares covered by a digitally-enabled index insurance.

- **Other:** Improved mechanical and physical land preparation.

Since it is very common for U.S. government 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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS .
- 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 on 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 practices/technologies are applied. For example, because of access to irrigation as a result of a U.S. government activity, a farmer can now cultivate two cycles of crops instead of one. If the farmer applies U.S. government-promoted technologies on his or her 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 and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (activity/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.

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

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture application on hectares only for the reporting year. Hectares where a U.S. government activity-promoted management practice was applied before the intervention constitutes the baseline. Hectares where the U.S. government activity-promoted management practice is applied during the project period get counted in any subsequent years where that technology is applied. However, this also means that yearly totals cannot be summed to count application on unique hectares 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 and indicator EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (activity/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, 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 (activity/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. If more than one participant is involved in cultivating the same plot of land, the area of the plot should be divided by the number of participants cultivating it. The divided area where the individual applied improved management practices and technologies should then be reported under the appropriate sex and age categories.

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

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.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Hectare	FIRST LEVEL Type of hectare: • Crop land • Cultivated pasture • Rangeland • Conservation/protected area • Freshwater or marine ecosystems • Aquaculture • Other SECOND LEVEL • Sex: Male; female; neither; association-applied; disaggregates not available • Age: 15–29; 30+; association-applied • Management practice or technology type (see description, above): Crop genetics; cultural practices; livestock management; wild-caught fisheries management; aquaculture management; natural resource or ecosystem management; pest and disease management; soil-related fertility and conservation; irrigation; agriculture water management—non-irrigation based; water resources management; climate mitigation; climate adaptation/climate risk management; food loss and waste; food safety; digitally-enabled; other • Commodity (see list of commodities on Agrilinks): 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.
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 (IPs)
- ***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

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Please note that the commodity must be selected in DIS when aligning the indicator to open the cells for data entry.

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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

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" disaggregates. 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.

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":

Type of hectare: Crop land

Sex of participant:

- 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 FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

- Feed the Future reporting in DIS requires a specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups. The DIS PPR Module will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for each disaggregate and commodity group for entry in FACTS Info.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3.2-26: Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the value in U.S. dollars of the total amount of sales of products and services by U.S. government-assisted farms and firms during the reporting year within U.S. government-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, and fish).

Examples of U.S. government assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds and other inputs, to extension/business development/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 U.S. government-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 U.S. government-funded activity and the producers selling to the U.S. government-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 (IPs) 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. IPs can then report both producer and firm sales under the appropriate disaggregates.

For example, assuming that the Feed the Future activity assists Firm X and Producer Y. Producer Y sold products to Firm X with a total value of $1,000. Firm X then sold the products for a total value of $1,200. In this case, the aggregated value of the indicator should be $2,200, counting both the sales of Producer Y to Firm X and then of Firm X to others.

You should only count the value and number of participants from the seller side of the equation. However, while you should count the value of sales and number of all producers selling to a U.S. government-assisted firm, you should count the value of sales by other firms to a U.S. government-assisted firm only if the selling firm was also assisted by the U.S. government activity. For example, if a U.S. government activity assists an input wholesaler that sells to an assisted input retailer, which then sells those inputs to producers, you should count the sales of both the assisted wholesale firm and the assisted retail firm.

"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 U.S. government-assisted value chains and/or markets.

Only count sales in the reporting year that are attributable to the U.S. government, i.e., where the U.S. government 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 U.S. government supports. Sales do not have to take place within a specific geographic area, such as the Zone of Influence (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 U.S. government assistance.

Under participants, count the number of assisted producers for whom sales data are available. Include producers reached directly with outreach and those selling to U.S. government-assisted firms in a systems strengthening approach. For firms, count the U.S. government-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 U.S. government-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 U.S. government-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 U.S. government 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 Feed the Future reporting in the DIS , with illustrative examples:

Products:

- Agricultural commodities: Generally includes 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 Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags and processing machinery.

Services:

- Business services: Including financial, entrepreneurial, legal, and other enterprise/producer strengthening services
- Information services: SMS, radio, television, 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, and post-harvest processing.

Note: Do not count sales of fuel in this indicator. "Input costs are the operating costs for a farm that require upfront purchases necessary to begin production. These are items such as fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, weaned animals, feed, and any other production input. Inputs do not include variable cost items, such as fuel and oil, electricity, labor (hired and custom), repairs and maintenance, water use, and storage."[36] "Agricultural production is sensitive to changes in energy prices, either through energy consumed directly (i.e., fuel) or through energy-related inputs, such as fertilizer."[37]

RATIONALE

Value (in U.S. dollars) of sales from assisted producers and firms in targeted markets is a measure of the competitiveness of those actors. This measurement also helps track strengthened and expanded access to markets and progress toward engagement by farmers and firms throughout the value chain. Improving markets will contribute to Objective 1: 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	DISAGGREGATE BY
USD	FIRST LEVEL Type of product or service: Choose from list SECOND LEVEL Type of producer/firm (firms are non-farm enterprises): Producer—smallholder; Producer—nonsmallholder; 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 less than 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 more than 250 individuals. THIRD LEVEL

[36] https://www.fb.org/market-intel/analyzing-farm-inputs-the-cost-to-farm-keeps-rising

[37] https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/44894/6814_err123_1_.pdf

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	Sex of producer or proprietor(s): Male; female; neither; mixed • For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as "Male" if all of the proprietors are male, as "Female" if all of the proprietors are female, and as "Mixed" if the proprietors are male and female in any ratio. Age: 15–29; 30+; mixed • For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as "15–29" if all of the proprietors are aged 15–29, as "30+" if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as "Mixed" if the proprietors are from both age groups.
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; those producers and firms directly assisted by the U.S. government
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***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. IPs 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

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Data should be entered in Feed the Future Reporting in DIS 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.

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 U.S. dollars.

For example, to report on the value of sales from assisted smallholder farmers 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 U.S. dollars):

- Total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by female program participants in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by male program participants in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by 15–29-year-old program participants in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of rice sold from plots cultivated by 30+ year-old program participants in U.S. 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 the 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 U.S. dollars):

- Total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all male proprietors in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all female proprietors in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with male and female proprietors (i.e., mixed) in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all proprietors aged 15–29 years in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years in U.S. dollars.
- Total value of fertilizer spraying services sold by participant small enterprises with proprietors from both age groups (i.e., mixed) in U.S. 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 FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

Feed the Future reporting in DIS requires a specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups (but the automatic Feed the Future DIS PPR crosswalk will do this for you).

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade (Cross-linked to IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses)

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

This indicator sums the total U.S. dollar (USD) value of debt (both cash and in-kind loans) and non-debt financing, such as equity financing, disbursed to participants during the reporting year as a result of U.S. government-assistance. Participants can include financing recipients, such as producers (individual farmers, fishers, cooperatives, etc.); input suppliers; transporters; processors; other micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); and larger enterprises that are in a targeted agricultural value chain and are participating in a U.S. government-funded activity. U.S. government 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.[38] 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 non-governmental organizations (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 goods 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 and seeds) or equipment usage (e.g., tractor and plow) via implementing partners (IPs) or partnerships. Note that formal leasing arrangements and/or transport with repayments in-kind should be captured in the Non-debt financing section below.

[38] 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. For the same reason, the value of in-kind or cash grants provided directly by a U.S. government-funded activity or another source are also not counted.

Non-debt: Count any financing received other than cash loans and in-kind lending. Examples include equity; convertible debt; 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. Note that a grant, whether from a U.S. government-funded award or another source, does not count in this indicator.

This indicator also collects information on the number of participants accessing agriculture-related financing as a result of U.S. government 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.

This indicator is related to indicator EG.3.1-15: Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition.

- In some cases, the 'value of financing accessed' that is counted under EG.3.2-27 can also be counted under EG.3.1-15 'value of private sector investment leveraged' because the U.S. government has provided some form of monetary commitment.
    - For example, we might work with a bank to guarantee a loan so that the bank is more willing to dole out the financing to an otherwise high-risk small business owner in our activity. In this example, we could count the amount of financing the small business owner received under indicator EG.3.2-27 as 'value of financing accessed' and also that same amount under EG.3.1-15 as 'value of private sector investment leveraged' since the USG guarantee of the loan leveraged the private sector bank to provide the loan. These two indicators will not be aggregated; thus, there is no "double counting."
- However, in other cases, the 'value of financing accessed' (reported here in EG.3.2-27) would not also count as 'private sector investment leveraged' (reported under EG.3.1-15). For example, if financing was a result of technical assistance we provided to a small business on how to develop a business plan as part of a loan application that resulted in a loan to the small business, but we did not provide any sort of financial guarantee for the loan. Our technical assistance enabled the small business to get the loan because we assisted them in having a stronger application, but there was no commitment of USG funds involved in facilitating the small business' access to the loan.
- In order for the funding to also be counted under EG.3.1-15, there must be presence of a U.S. government monetary commitment, such as a grant, guarantee provision, or insurance coverage.

RATIONALE

Increased access to finance demonstrates improved inclusion in the financial sector and appropriate financial service offerings. This, in turn, will help to strengthen and expand access to markets and trade, IR 2 of the GFSS Results Framework (and also contributes to IR 3: Increased employment and

entrepreneurship), and to achieve the key objective of inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth (with the agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn, this contributes to the goal of sustainably reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
USD Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.	FIRST LEVEL Type of financing accessed: Debt SECOND LEVEL Type of debt: Cash, In-kind THIRD LEVEL Size of recipient: Individuals/microenterprises; small and medium enterprises; large enterprises and corporations ● Microenterprises employed less than 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 more than 250 individuals. Sex of recipient, producer or proprietor(s): Male; female; mixed; neither; disaggregates not available ● If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as "male" if all of the proprietors are male, as "female" if all of the proprietors are female, and as "mixed" if the proprietors are male and female. Age of recipient: 15–29; 30+; mixed ● If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as "15–29" if all of the proprietors are aged 15–29, as "30+" if all of the proprietors are aged 30 and older, and as "mixed" if the proprietors are from both age groups. FIRST LEVEL Type of financing accessed: Non-debt SECOND LEVEL Size of recipient: Individuals/microenterprises; small and medium enterprises; large enterprises and corporations ● Microenterprises employed less than 10 people in the previous 12 months; small enterprises employed 10–49 people; medium

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	enterprises employed 50–249 individuals; and large enterprises and corporations employed more than 250 individuals. Sex of recipient, producer or proprietor(s): Male; female; mixed; neither; disaggregates not available • If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as "male" if all of the proprietors are male, as "female" if all of the proprietors are female, and as "mixed" if the proprietors are male and female. Age of recipient: 15–29; 30+; mixed • If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as "15–29" if all of the proprietors are aged 15–29, as "30+" if all of the proprietors are aged 30 and older, and as "mixed" if the proprietors are from both age groups.
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 (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Financial institution and investor records or survey of activity participants
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually reported
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Partners will need to enter the value of financing accessed in USD, 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 USD of cash debt disbursed.

Size of recipient:

- Value in USD of loans disbursed to the participant small and medium soy agro-enterprises.

Sex of recipient:

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

Age of recipient:

- Value in USD of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 15–29 years.
- Value in USD of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years.
- Value in USD 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.
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with only male proprietors.
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with only female proprietors.
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e., mixed).
- Number of participant soy agro-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 FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

The DIS PPR Module can produce aggregated totals of the value of financing accessed in USD for the indicator and for each disaggregate for entry in the FACTS Info system.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe foods

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3.3-10: Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [activity/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, and 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 a 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 U.S. government 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.[39]

A female is considered to be consuming a diet of minimum diversity if she consumed at least 5 of 10 specific food groups during the previous day and night.[40]

[39] See the Improving Nutrition through Agriculture Technical Brief Series.

[40] See Introducing the Minimum Dietary Diversity—Women (MDD-W) Global Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women. Additional details on collecting and analyzing the minimum dietary diversity indicator may be found in the Diet Quality Questionnaire (DQQ) Indicator Guide. Associated country-adapted DQQ lists available here: https://www.dietquality.org/tools. Moving forward, Feed the Future will use the country-adapted main DQQ list rather than the open recall method to collect MDD-W in the ZOI population-based surveys.

The 10 food groups are:

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains.
2. Pulses (beans, peas, and lentils).
3. Nuts and seeds* (including groundnuts).
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

** "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.*

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 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 postharvest/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 HL.9.1-d: Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W"), 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 foods 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 Multi Sectoral 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 5 or more of the 10 food groups are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups.[41] 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.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Age: Younger than 20, 20+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM; female participants of nutrition-sensitive activities
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records or annual (or more frequent) participant-based survey reports. Data collection through routine reporting systems
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** 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

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

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 (USAID only) and across OUs for reporting under Feed the Future and the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy.

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

SPS LOCATION: Category EG.4.2: Financial Sector Capacity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.4.2-7: Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance, or lending programs [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator tracks individual participation in group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs. This performance 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 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.[42, 43]

This indicator captures the uptake of financial services by the participants of U.S. government-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.

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

[43] World Bank Findex (http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/globalfindex).

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	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available 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

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; activity participants
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Participant-based survey; activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS 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.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.5: Private Sector Productivity

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 3: Increased employment and entrepreneurship

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.5-2: Full-time equivalent employment of firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

Operating units (OUs) should use the following formula to calculate the final number to report: total of A/B for all assisted firms, where:

- A (annual hours worked for the firm) = sum of (hours worked per year for position type x number of people working in that position in the firm) for the year
- B (full-time workload) = 8 hours per day x 260 days per year = 2,080 hours per year

When calculating A (annual hours worked for the firm), reporting OUs should include all position types, regardless of workload (part- or full-time), duration (one day up to all year), or formality of the firm. When collecting this information, it often is easier to calculate the total hours worked by all employees of a firm for an average month. Then multiply that number by 12 to get the annual hours worked (A). If the implementing partner (IP) cannot conduct a census of all assisted firms, data collected from a randomly selected (and, therefore, statistically representative) sample of assisted firms is acceptable for this indicator. If this reporting method is used, IPs should provide statistical information, such as sample size and estimated error, in their reporting to USAID.

For the purposes of this indicator, "assisted firms" are defined as firms receiving U.S. government-funded assistance for improvement of their business, whether formal or informal.

Note that this indicator measures the size of assisted firms, as defined by employment in the reporting period, not change in employment from the previous year or other reporting period.

RATIONAL

Employment, in all its types and durations, is an important mechanism for transmitting economic benefits from private investment and firm growth to the income of the poor—in other words, for broad-based economic growth in the host country/countries.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available
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 (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually reported
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is the level of full-time equivalent employment at the participant firms prior to U.S. government intervention

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

This is the same as F / standard foreign assistance (STANDARDFA) indicator EG.5-2.

Feed the Future (FTF)-funded activities/IMs should use the 'FTF version' of this indicator when reporting in DIS, while other non-FTF-funded activities/IMs should use the 'STANDARDFA' version in DIS.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.10.4: Land Tenure and Sustainable Land Management

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Results (CCIRs) 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation, 5 and 6: Improved natural and water resources management, and CCIR 7: 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 [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator tracks the number of adults participating in a U.S. government-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 U.S. government 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 benefiting 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 GFSS Results Framework, this indicator falls under CCIRs 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation, 5 and 6: Improved natural and water resources management, and CCIR 7: More effective governance, policy and institutions.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	FIRST LEVEL Resource Type: Land SECOND LEVEL • Type of Documentation: Individual/household; Community/group; business/commercial; other legal entity (e.g., churches and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) • Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available • 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; neither; disaggregates not available • Location: Marine water; freshwater
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity-level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records and administrative data from the land registry
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

No additional reporting notes.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.10.4: Land Tenure and Sustainable Land Management

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Results (CCIRs) 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation, 5 and 6: Improved natural and water resource management, and CCIR 7: 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 with USG assistance [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the number of adults participating in a U.S. government-funded activity designed to strengthen land or marine tenure rights who perceive their tenure rights as secure.

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.[44]

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

In alignment with the definition in the Sustainable Development Goal (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).[45]

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,

[44] 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).

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

improved local governance, legal education, and 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 GFSS Results Framework, this indicator falls under CCIRs 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation, 5 and 6: Improved natural and water resources management, and CCIR 7: More effective governance, policy and institutions.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	FIRST LEVEL Resource Type: Land SECOND LEVEL • Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available • 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 FIRST LEVEL Resource Type: Marine SECOND LEVEL • Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available • Tenure Type: Customary; freehold; leasehold; state; community/group rights; cooperatives; other (specify prior to data collection and report in an indicator comment in DIS) • Location: Marine water; freshwater
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity-level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs) 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

No additional reporting notes.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.11: Adaptation

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.11-4: Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S. dollars (USD)) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

The goal of climate adaptation programming is to enhance the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people, places, systems, and livelihoods to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning, and action.

This indicator measures new (non-U.S. government) finance mobilized by U.S. government assistance for actions, activities, projects, or programs that support adaptation to the effects of climate variability and change. Activities should report all relevant results under this indicator, regardless of the type of U.S. government funds (i.e., program area or earmark) used to support the activity.

Finance "mobilized" refers to finance/investment from external entities that was catalyzed by U.S. government assistance, directly or indirectly, regardless of whether there is a U.S. government financial commitment. Finance "leveraged" is a subset of "mobilized" and refers to new finance/investment that was catalyzed by the presence of a U.S. government financial commitment, such as cost-sharing a grant or guaranteeing a loan.

Disaggregation:

Finance reported under this indicator must be disaggregated by sector (public or private) and by origin (domestic or international). Finance can be mobilized from public sector sources (e.g., other governments, tax payments, donors, and public multilateral entities) or private sector sources (e.g., corporations and consumer payments). Domestic finance originates within the country in which it is implemented, and international finance originates outside of the country where the action is occurring.

U.S. government funding cannot be counted under this indicator. For the case of public finance mobilized from multilateral funds to which the U.S. government contributes, the amount of finance reported toward this indicator should be prorated to exclude the relative percentage of U.S. government contribution to that fund (e.g., if 20 percent of Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding comes from the U.S.

government, an activity can count 80 percent of investment mobilized from the GCF toward this indicator).

Financial Closure:
Finance mobilized may be reported under this indicator at financial closure. Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties.

Examples of Finance Mobilized:
Finance can be mobilized through a variety of interventions. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include:

- Grants.
- Concessional loans.
- Non-concessional loans.
- Equity investments.
- Guarantees.
- Insurance.
- Policy interventions.
- Capacity building.
- Technology development and transfer.
- Technical assistance.
- In-kind contributions.
- Other.

Examples of what mobilized funds may support include:

- Improving the enabling environment for adaptation actions.
- Funding the costs of climate change adaptation.
- Monitoring climate change outcomes.
- Sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks and opportunities.

For agriculture and food systems, for instance, this could include:

- Mobilizing funds for climate-smart research and development.
- Investing in integrating climate information into extension.
- Investing by small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in climate-smart agriculture practices.
- Scaling financial services to smallholders and women for greater uptake of climate-smart innovations.

USAID AND DEPARTMENT OF STATE ONLY:

International Climate Finance Reporting:
For investment mobilized from the private sector, please also provide the following additional details in implementing partner (IP) reporting to USAID and in operating units (OUs) reporting via the Performance Plan and Report (PPR) indicator or Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD) narratives:

- Clear description of how U.S. efforts have led to the finance mobilization.
- Type (and, if applicable, amount) of U.S. assistance provided.
- Source and amount of funds by actor (e.g., company name) and actor type (e.g., private bank).
- For all investments mobilized, Missions should seek to provide a high-level summary of finance mobilized, by whom, and for what purpose in the PPR narratives.

PREPARE and Climate Strategy Reporting:
When reporting on adaptation finance, OUs should also report on both "people supported to adapt" (EG.11-5) and "people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions" (EG.11-6), if there are results under those indicators.

Because finance-mobilized results are aggregated across climate sectors, dollars reported toward this indicator cannot be reported under Clean Energy finance (EG.12-4) or Sustainable Landscapes finance (EG.13-4). However, an activity may decide to divide results across these indicators (e.g., 60 percent Adaptation and 40 percent Clean Energy), if appropriate.

RATIONALE

This indicator captures data about adaptation financing at a scale beyond the household level. This indicator is linked to the GFSS CCIR 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
USD	• Public, domestic funds • Public, international funds • Private, domestic funds • Private, international funds
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; only additional finance mobilized given U.S. government investment.

- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** To report observed mobilization, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilized in the past fiscal year and report through standard reporting procedures. Documentation should include a rationale for how U.S.support has facilitated the mobilization of reported resources and include information such as: methodology used to assess mobilization, source of funds by project name, the type of project and financial instrument, and use of funds.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually reported
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

Feed the Future (FTF)-funded activities/IMs should use the 'FTF version' of this indicator when reporting in DIS, while other non-FTF-funded activities/IMs should use the 'STANDARDFA' version in DIS.

The same results should be reported under EG.11-4 as well as the relevant non-climate finance indicators, such as private sector engagement (PSE-4) and water finance (HL.8.4-1), if the result meets the definition of each indicator.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element ES.5.1: Targeted Financial Assistance to Meet Basic Needs for the Poorest

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Output: Could be applicable to multiple parts of results framework

INDICATOR TITLE

ES.5-1: Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

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

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

What sets productive safety nets apart from other social assistance programs is that the 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.

RATIONALE

This indicator measures the number of people participating in U.S. 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 GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Type of Asset strengthened: Community assets; human assets/capital; household assets Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+ Duration: • 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
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 (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Participant-based survey; activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

No additional reporting notes.

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Capacity Building"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 8: Improved human, organizational and system performance

INDICATOR TITLE

CBLD-9: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator measures whether U.S. government-funded capacity strengthening efforts have led to improved organizational performance in organizations receiving organizational capacity strengthening support.

Key Concepts:

- Capacity encompasses the knowledge, skills, and motivations, as well as the relationships that enable an actor—an individual, an organization, or a network—to take action to design and implement solutions to local development challenges, to learn and adapt from that action, and to innovate and transform over time.
- Organizational capacity strengthening is a strategic and intentional investment in organizations to jointly improve their performance toward achieving locally valued and sustainable development outcomes.
- 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.
- An organization is a group of people who work together in an organized way for a shared purpose. For additional information on what entities count as "organizations," reference the CBLD-9 frequently asked questions (FAQs).

Indicator Formula:

This indicator is a percentage, defined as:

- Numerator: Number of organizations with improved performance.
- Denominator: Number of organizations pursuing performance improvement with USAID support.

The unit of measure is an organization, and a single organization should only be counted once in a fiscal year. Organizations can be counted in subsequent years, as long as their performance improved relative to the previous year.

Denominator Calculations:
Organizations should only be counted in the denominator if they have fulfilled all conditions in points (a) and (b) below:

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

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

    i. Collaborating with the supporting organization and/or any other relevant stakeholders to jointly define desired input to define desired performance improvement priorities,

    ii. Identifying the difference between current and desired performance

    iii. Selecting and implementing performance improvement solutions (the capacity strengthening interventions), and

    iv. Identifying and using a performance improvement metric (or metrics) by which the organization will monitor and measure changes in performance. Refer to "Selecting Metrics and Measurement Approaches" below for additional guidance.

Numerator Calculations for Organizational Performance Improvement:
Organizations should only be counted in the numerator (number of organizations with improved performance) if they are eligible to be counted in the denominator (number of organizations pursuing performance improvement with USAID support) and have additionally demonstrated measurable improved performance, as captured by one or more performance metrics. In other words, in addition to meeting conditions (a) and (b) above, organizations must also meet the following condition (c) to be counted in the numerator:

c. An organization demonstrates that its performance on at least one key performance metric has improved.

The following are examples of organizations and programming that should not be counted under CBLD-9:

- Organizations receiving support that is not specifically tailored to their priorities. For example, a training or workshop offered to any interested local organizations does not, by itself, meet the criteria for CBLD-9, as it is not intentionally offered in response to specific organizations' performance improvement priorities.

- Organizations that have received capacity strengthening support, but have not yet conducted measurement of performance change. Organizations should only be counted when CBLD-9 criterion b.iv (measuring change in performance) has been met. An organization whose performance change has not yet been measured should not be counted under CBLD-9 for the given fiscal year.
- Programming targeting individual professional development. Programming that primarily targets individual capacity strengthening (without intention to strengthen organizations) should not be counted.

Selecting Metrics and Measurement Approaches:
Supported organizations (in collaboration with operating units (OUs) and capacity strengthening providers) have substantial flexibility in selecting a measurement approach to fulfill CBLD-9 criterion b.iv. In doing so, OUs, providers, and supporting organizations should keep the following considerations in mind:

- The measurement approach must capture measurable performance results, not latent capacity. This approach should measure organizational performance results, not activity implementation.
- Performance improvement takes time, so simply implementing planned capacity strengthening support (interventions) does not imply improved performance.
- It is not necessary to create or adopt a new tool or survey (such as the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) or Organizational Performance Index (OPI)) to measure performance. However, if using a tool, it is rarely appropriate to use the same tool to prioritize areas for capacity strengthening (criterion b.i) versus using it to measure improvement (criterion b.iv). Additional explanation of this point is included in the Guide to Distinguishing Tools Used for Local Capacity Strengthening, available on USAID's Local Capacity Strengthening Policy resource page.
- Whenever possible, performance metrics and approaches already being used by the local organization should be used in place of those created for the sole purpose of reporting to USAID.
- Metrics may be quantitative or qualitative.
- Measurement may occur through a variety of methods, including (but not limited to) routine business data collection, observation, surveys, or interviews.

Additional explanations and measurement examples are provided in the CBLD-9 Measurement Resource and CBLD-9 FAQs.

Disaggregates:
Only one organization type should be selected for each organization pursuing performance improvement with USAID support. When a supported organization fits within more than one disaggregate category, the Contracting Officer's Representative/Agreement Officer's Representative should be consulted to

inform selection of the disaggregate that best represents the organization type. Selection of disaggregate types is required.

Targets for both the numerator and denominator should be set for the overall indicator; they do not need to be set for the disaggregates. Results should be reported for both numerator and denominator for the overall indicator and disaggregate types.

Indicator Narrative Instructions for USAID OUs:
When reporting on this indicator in your Performance Plan and Report (PPR), in the narrative box for "Current and Future Indicator Performance Analysis" located on the FACTS Info indicator data entry screen, the OU should summarize key aspects of the organizational capacity strengthening work supported by their OU, including mention of select performance metrics that were used (condition (c) above) in the capacity strengthening approach, and/or highlighting the work of a primary activity/IM working in this area.

At the Activity/IM Level:
Note: Feed the Future implementing partners (IPs) are required to use the Feed the Future CBLD-9 worksheet located on the Agency's Local Capacity Strengthening Policy webpage and to upload their worksheet on the "Documents" tab of the CBLD-9 indicator data entry screen in Feed the Future reporting in the DIS . Partners outside Feed the Future are strongly encouraged, but not required, to use the same CBLD-9 worksheet and follow the same procedure to upload it in the DIS with their annual data. This worksheet helps ensure CBLD-9 criteria are met for each organization counted and supports analysis for learning.

RATIONALE

Capacity development is essential to achieving and sustaining the 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 strengthening efforts within the Feed the Future Zones of Influence (ZOIs), as well as outside the Feed the Future ZOIs, among 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 8: Improved human, organizational and system performance of the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	• Numerator: Number of organizations with improved performance. • Denominator: Number of USG-assisted organizations pursuing performance improvement with USAID support.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	Both the numerator and denominator should be disaggregated by type of organization. Type of organization: • Education (higher education, secondary, primary, pre-primary). • Research institutions (non-degree-granting). • Cooperative (formal and registered private sector firm) • Producer group (informal, unregistered) • Faith-based organizations. • Governmental agencies (national or subnational levels). • Health organizations (service delivery, health advocacy, and professional associations) • Private sector firms (excluding cooperatives). • Non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations. • Other.
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: N/A

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** 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.
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** IPs who implement activities under which resources have been allocated to work with organizations to strengthen organizational capacity for improved performance.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** 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's MEL Plan.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annual
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** The baseline value at the start of activity implementation should be zero because the indicator measures the percent of organizations with improved performance. (However, a performance improvement metric should be identified and monitored for each supported organization in order to meet the conditions outlined in the PIRS definition.) Organizations can be counted in subsequent years, as long as their performance improved relative to the previous year.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Contractors and recipients who implement activities fully or partially funded by Feed the Future should upload documentation demonstrating that the conditions identified above have been met for each organization being reported. The CBLD-9 supplementary worksheet available at the CBLD-9 Capacity Building Indicator Resource Page may be used as documentation, and users should upload the completed worksheet on the "Documents" tab on the indicator data entry screen in Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

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

- Numerator: Number of organizations with improved performance.
- Denominator: Number of organizations pursuing performance improvement with USAID.

For reporting, both the numerator and denominator should be disaggregated by type of organization.

Only one organization type should be selected for each organization receiving U.S. government-funded capacity development assistance. Organization type should reflect the primary type of organization with which an organization identifies. Additional description of the mission and function of each assisted organization (such as type of services provided, role of organization in a relevant sector, etc.) should be included in the activity/IM performance narrative.

PPR DATA ENTRY NOTES (USAID ONLY):

The CBLD-9 Indicator Narrative must include the mission and function of each assisted organization (such as type of services provided, role of organization in a relevant sector, etc.), as well as the tools or other approach used to monitor and measure performance. Narratives may also address the following:

- Describe which organizational stakeholder input was obtained to define desired performance improvement priorities and the process for obtaining input.
- Describe how performance gaps (the difference between desired performance and actual performance) were assessed and analyzed.
- Describe the performance improvement solutions that were selected and how they were implemented. What is the key performance indicator or area for performance improvement that was being addressed?

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Gender"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 2: Increased gender equality and female empowerment

INDICATOR TITLE

GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income (based on the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index) [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

The Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women participating in various types of agricultural development projects. This version uses the Abbreviated WEAI (A-WEAI) as a starting point, and adds specialized, project-relevant modules. Whereas the A-WEAI had five domains of empowerment with six indicators, pro-WEAI has three domains of empowerment with 10 indicators. Table 8 summarizes the pro-WEAI domains, indicators, and indicator weights.

This indicator captures the "control over use of income" sub-indicator highlighted in the table below.

Table 8. The domains, indicators, and weights in pro-WEAI

Domain	Indicator	Weight
Intrinsic agency (Power within)	Autonomy in income	1/10
	Self-efficacy	1/10
	Attitudes about intimate partner violence (IPV) against women	1/10
Instrumental agency (Power to)	Input in livelihood decisions	1/10
	Ownership of land and other assets	1/10
	Access to and decisions on financial services	1/10
	Control over use of income	1/10

Domain	Indicator	Weight
	Work balance	1/10
	Visiting important locations	1/10
Collective agency (Power with)	Group membership	1/10

The Pro-WEAI score is the weighted sum of the scores of two sub-indices. The first is the three domains of empowerment (3DE). The second is the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The two sub-indices are used to calculate pro-WEAI, with the 3DE receiving a weight of 90 percent and the GPI receiving a weight of 10 percent. The weighting scheme reflects the greater overall importance of individual empowerment. The smaller weight assigned to GPI acknowledges the importance of empowerment dynamics within the household, but also recognizes that the GPI can only be calculated in households with both men and women respondents.

USAID Missions that attribute budget to Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary (GE/WE-Primary) include programs/activities for which gender equality or women's and girls' empowerment is the explicit or primary goal and fundamental in the design, results framework, and impact. If an activity's entire purpose is to intentionally address gender issues, they are considered GE/WE-Primary, and 100 percent of the activity's budget is attributed to GE/WE-Primary.

If the gender-related activity is a sub-component of a larger activity, it should be attributed to GE/WE-Secondary (not Primary). GE/WE-Secondary attributions should be based on the intentional inclusion of women and girls or on the intention to address one or more gender issues in the activity. Reporting requirements for GE/WE-Primary are still being finalized.

Feed the Future activities that are considered GE/WE-Secondary are required to report on the indicator GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income. Although not required, it is recommended that gender secondary activities collect the A-WEAI, which includes the GPI.

Data for the indicator GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income should be collected from women who participate in the activity. If a man participates in the activity, indicator data should be collected from his spouse. If the male participant of the activity does not have a female spouse, data is not collected from that participant. Note that the GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income indicator is calculated using information from all women in the sample, regardless of whether she belongs to a dual-adult household, where both male and female decision-makers are present, or a female-only household, where there is no male decision-maker present. All women engaged in agriculture and rural livelihoods (e.g., inclusive of, but not limited to, agricultural production) should be included in the sample.

The indicator GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income is constructed from survey responses to the input into decisions about the use of the income module of the pro-WEAI. Individuals are asked if they participated in any of the following economic activities: food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, fishing or fishpond culture, non-farm economic activities, and wage or salary employment.

For each agricultural activity the respondent participated in, they are asked how much input they have in decisions about how much of the outputs of the activity to keep for consumption at home rather than selling, and how much input they have in decisions regarding how to use income generated from the activity.

The answer scale for the question regarding input in decisions is: 1 = no input or input into very few decisions, 2 = input into some decisions, and 3 = input into most or all decisions. For each activity the respondent participates in, a sub-indicator is created that considers whether the individual is adequate on input in decisions on that activity. The sub-indicator captures whether she participates in that activity and has at least some input in decisions (i.e., a response of 2 or greater) on how much of the outputs of the activity to keep for home consumption rather than selling, and at least some input into decisions on how to use income generated from the activity. In other words, a respondent must have at least some input in how to use both output and income from agricultural activities in which she is active to be considered adequate.

For non-agricultural activities, such as non-farm economic activities, and wage or salary employment, where there is no agricultural output, an individual needs only to have at least some input in decisions related to the use of income generated to be considered adequate on non-agricultural activities.

Then, all these sub-indicators are aggregated into the indicator for control over income. The respondent is considered adequate on control over use of income if she is considered adequate in all of the activities that she participates in.

To calculate the GNDR-a: Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income, divide the number of women who have inadequate achievements in control over the use of income (numerator) by the total number of women in the census or sample.

Resources:

- Pro-WEAI resource page: https://weai.ifpri.info/versions/pro-weai/.
- Pro-WEAI guides and manuals, questionnaire, and Stata code/.do files: https://weai.ifpri.info/weai-resource-center/guides-and-instruments/.
- Development of the Pro-WEAI (article): https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X19301706?via%3Dihub.
- Pro-WEAI Instructional Guide (forthcoming).
- USAID Annex of the Pro-WEAI Instructional Guide (forthcoming).

- USAID Resource on Gender Attributions: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zeV_CdloBHJWyG7Qwm9cI6OHGf7sQ20l/view (internal to USAID staff only).

RATIONALE

Empowering women and girls in all their diversity, as well as the recognition and respect of their rights, is critical to achieving secure, sustainable, and equitable global food systems. The multiple roles women, young women, and girls play—such as producing food, generating income, giving birth, and providing care—place them at a critical nexus in food security, resilience, and nutrition. Women's empowerment and higher levels of gender equality are also strong predictors of whether households can escape and remain out of poverty in the face of shocks and stresses. This indicator is linked to CCIR 2: Increased gender equality and female empowerment, in the GFSS.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Age: 15–29, 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Baseline; midline; endline
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baselines are required and should be collected at the onset of the activity.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

This indicator will only be available for reporting in Feed the Future reporting in DIS, and will not go into the Performance Plan and Report (PPR).

In DIS, IPs should enter the indicator numerator (Number of female participants and spouses of male participants who have inadequate achievements in control over the use of income) and the denominator (Total number of female participants and spouses of male participants with indicator data) overall and for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates. DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level from the entered numerators and denominators.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the 'number of female participants and spouses of male participants who have inadequate achievements in control over the use of income' and the 'Total number of female participants and spouses of male participants with indicator data' must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

- Numerator: Number of female participants and spouses of male participants who have inadequate achievements in control over the use of income
- Denominator: Total number of female participants and spouses of male participants with indicator data

Age: 15-29

- Numerator: Number of female participants and spouses of male participants aged 15-29 who have inadequate achievements in control over the use of income
- Denominator: Total number of female participants and spouses of male participants aged 15-29 with indicator data

Age 30+

- Numerator: Number of female participants and spouses of male participants aged 30+ who have inadequate achievements in control over the use of income
- Denominator: Total number of female participants and spouses of male participants aged 30+ with indicator data

Age: Disaggregates Not Available

- Numerator: Number of female participants and spouses of male participants who have inadequate achievements in control over the use of income whose age disaggregates are not available
- Denominator: Total number of female participants and spouses of male participants whose age disaggregates are not available with indicator data

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Gender"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 2: 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 [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This performance indicator, "Percentage of female participants in U.S. government-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources," is a crosscutting 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 in the 'Foreign Assistance Master Indicator List' or Foreign Assistance Indicator Reference Sheets for 'Cross Cutting Indicators' found on the U.S. Department of State's Foreign Assistance Resource Library website (https://www.state.gov/foreign-assistance-resource-library/). 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 indicators listed under "REPORTING NOTES" below.

U.S. government foreign assistance indicator definition for GNDR-2:

> Productive economic resources include: Assets, including land, housing, businesses, and livestock; financial assets, such as savings; credit; wage (salary from employment 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 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:

- Numerator: Number of female program participants.
- Denominator: Total number of all participants in the program (from all sex disaggregates).

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 data points.

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 a large part 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 GFSS, the Sustainable Development Goals, and USAID 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 crosscutting gender indicator, this indicator can also be used to report on applicable activities under any of the program categories in the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (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 Women's Empowerment Policy and the Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the Annual Performance Plan (APP)/Annual Performance Report (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, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations. This indicator is linked to the GFSS Results Framework CCIR 2: Increased gender equality and female empowerment.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent expressed as a whole number	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 (IPs)
- ***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

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING ON GNDR-2 BY FEED THE FUTURE ACTIVITIES:

USAID/REFS consulted with USAID's Senior Gender Advisor 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 USG-assisted group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs (activity/IM level):

- For the numerator, use data on the number of female participants.
- For the denominator, use the sum of the number of all participants (from all sex disaggregates). 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 (activity/IM level):

- For the numerator, use data on the number of female participants from the female sex disaggregate.
- For the denominator, use the sum of the number of all participants (from all 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 (activity/IM level):

- For the numerator, use data on the number of enterprises with all female proprietors.
- For the denominator, use the sum of the number of enterprises with all female proprietors and the number of enterprises with all male proprietors, and, if collected, the number of enterprises with all 'neither' 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 *the denominator* data from the indicator with the largest number of participants.

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the following data points from the Feed the Future performance indicator used to report on GNDR-2, and Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically calculate the percentage:

1. Number of female program participants (GNDR-2 numerator).
2. Total number of all program participants from all sex disaggregates (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 Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

Where more than one IP is reporting on GNDR-2 in Feed the Future reporting in DIS, 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.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.8.2: Basic Sanitation

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (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 [activity/IM 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.

Improved sanitation facilities include the following types:

- Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to piped sewer systems, septic systems, or pit latrines.
- Composting toilets.
- Pit 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 have an unimproved sanitation facility or have an improved sanitation facility that is shared with other households are not counted as having access to a basic sanitation service.

A household is defined as a person or group of persons that usually live and eat together.

Persons are counted as "gaining access" to an improved sanitation facility, either newly established or rehabilitated from a nonfunctional or unimproved state, as a result of U.S. government 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 U.S. government assistance.

This assistance may come in the form of hygiene promotion to generate demand. It may also come as programs to facilitate access to supplies and services needed to install improved facilities or improvements in the supply chain(s).

The "Marginalized People Gaining Access" disaggregate requires the prior identification of marginalized groups in the local context (such as through an inclusive development analysis). Once identified, any members of those marginalized groups can be counted under this disaggregate. The indicator narrative should describe the characteristics considered in using this disaggregate. Note that neither sex nor wealth should be used as a stand alone determinant of marginalization, as they are already captured in the separate sex and wealth disaggregates. However, a subset of one of these groups (e.g., rural women) could be counted if identified as marginalized in an inclusive development analysis. Other groups that may be included if identified in an inclusive development analysis may include persons with disabilities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTQI+) people; Indigenous Peoples and other ethnic minorities; youth (aged 10–29); and others that often suffer from discrimination in the application of laws and policy and/or access to resources, services, and social protection.

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

Additional limitations of this indicator are that it does not fully measure the quality of services, i.e., accessibility, quantity, and affordability, or the issue of facilities for adequate menstrual hygiene management.

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 GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Residence: Urban; rural Wealth Quintile: 1st through 5th

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	Marginalized People Gaining Access: Marginalized people; Non-marginalized people
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; activity participants; only those reached by U.S. government intervention
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** IPs 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
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

This is a standard Water and Development indicator, and you can find the full Water and Development Indicator Handbook here: https://www.globalwaters.org/resources/assets/water-and-development-indicator-handbook.

Feed the Future (FTF)-funded activities/IMs should use the 'FTF version' of this indicator when reporting in DIS, while other non-FTF-funded activities/IMs should use the 'STANDARDFA' version in DIS.

SPS LOCATION: HL.8.3: Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 6: Improved water resources management

INDICATOR TITLE

HL.8.3-3: Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator will measure the number of water sector institutions that demonstrate an improvement in governance or operations based on achievement of a relevant performance metric target. The performance metric can be activity-specific, but must follow the guidelines below and must be able to capture a measurable, positive change in performance on the identified metric. Changes must result through U.S. government assistance and meet targets set at the beginning of the activity.

Institutions under this indicator may include:

- Local, regional, or national government institutions contributing to increased access to water security, sanitation, and hygiene services (e.g., district water offices, national ministries, regulators, basin organizations, water user associations, etc.).
- Service providers (i.e., public or private institutions directly contributing to water security, or sanitation and hygiene services).
- Civil society organizations that conduct activities in support of government policymaking and implementation.

Improvements will be measured using an activity-specific performance metric. The metric will measure performance-based changes for the institution among one or more of the following categories:

- Human resources.
- Use of data (including monitoring, analysis, and data-driven decision-making).
- Financial stability (including revenue, access to finance, budget execution, and ability to pass an annual audit).
- Project planning and management of implementation.

- Enforcement of policies (including watershed protection and allocation systems).
- Equity (including tariff setting, poor-inclusive policy, and gender mainstreaming policy).
- Stakeholder accountability (including transparency, participation, accountability, and equity).
- Shock preparedness (i.e., developing adaptive approaches for changing circumstances, developing plans for emergency or disaster response, interventions to counteract instability, and partnerships between humanitarian, development, and peace-building stakeholders).

The performance metrics identified should capture performance, not latent capacity. Capacity is a form of potential that is not visible until it is used. Therefore, performance is the key consideration in determining whether capacity has changed. Further, this metric should capture organizational performance results, not activity implementation. Implementing planned capacity development support (e.g., participation in training) does not typically imply improved performance.

Contributions to a policy, plan, or strategy can only be counted under this indicator if its implementation can be measured through a performance metric, or if it is designed to help prepare for possible future shocks.

A single institution may only be counted once in a single reporting year, regardless of the amount of improvement achieved. An institution may be counted again in subsequent years if further targets are achieved. The "First Strengthened This Year" disaggregate should be used to count the number of institutions that were strengthened as per this indicator during the reporting period and were not previously reported by the activity.

Activity MEL plans must include information about the performance metric being used, including the target and measurement methods. This should also be documented in the Indicator Analysis section of the Performance Plan and Report (PPR). The activity theory of change should reflect how achieving the targeted improvement is predicted to increase access to water security, sanitation, and/or hygiene services, as well as how U.S. government support contributes to the improvement.

Use the following definitions for sectoral disaggregates:

- Count an institution under "Drinking Water" if the mandate of the institution strengthened includes the provision of drinking water and the work implemented focused on improving their ability to do so.
- Count an institution under "Sanitation" if the mandate of the institution strengthened includes the provision of sanitation services (including disposal of excreta) and the work implemented focused on their ability to do so.
- Count an institution under "Water Resources Management" if the mandate of the institution strengthened includes water resources management (WRM) beyond drinking water or sanitation, as described above, and the work implemented focused on their ability to manage

water resources beyond drinking water or sanitation. Illustrative institutions may include basin management organizations, ministries of irrigation, and environmental regulators, among others.

Note: Organizations that meet the relevant criteria may also be counted under CBLD-9.

RATIONALE

The agriculture sector is the largest user of freshwater globally, with 70 percent of withdrawals supporting the production, processing, and distribution of food, fiber, and forage. Multi-sectoral WRM is critical for ensuring water is available and sustainably managed to support increased agricultural and aquatic productivity, food processing, and nutrition-sensitive outcomes, including access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and improved hygienic environments. As noted in the GFSS, "approaches to improve WRM will focus on improving on-farm water management and efficiency and expanded use of sustainable irrigation approaches, including multiple-use dimensions, as part of broader water resources planning, governance, and finance." This indicator captures the components related to broader water resources planning and governance. It is linked to GFSS CCIR 6: Improved water resources management.

Improved governance for the water and sanitation sector is critical to achieving USAID's goal of increasing availability and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation for the underserved and most vulnerable. Progress on this indicator will demonstrate progress toward USAID's development results and increased self-reliance in target countries.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	• Institution Scale: National; regional; local (e.g., county and district) • Number of Institutions First Strengthened This Year • Institution Focus (double counting allowed): Drinking water; sanitation; water resources management
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** The indicator will be measured using an activity-specific performance metric that is designed and validated at the outset of the activity. A metric baseline must be done to be able to track progress toward the predetermined target. This performance metric should measure organizational performance results, not activity results. Additionally, the metric should capture organizational performance rather than organizational capacity.

- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annual
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** N/A

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

While IPs should report on this full indicator as applicable, note that USAID/REFS will be highlighting the reporting under the disaggregate "Institution Focus: Water Resources Management" in particular for a "derived indicator" linked to our GFSS CCIR 6.

Feed the Future (FTF)-funded activities/IMs should use the 'FTF version' of this indicator when reporting in DIS, while other non-FTF-funded activities/IMs should use the 'STANDARDFA' version in DIS.

SPS LOCATION: HL.8.4: Sustainable Financing for Water and Sanitation Services

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 6: Improved water resources management

INDICATOR TITLE

HL.8.4-1: Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator will measure the total value (in U.S. dollars (USD)) of new funding mobilized or leveraged to expand or improve water or sanitation services, or implement water resource management (WRM) activities.

Finance mobilized may be reported under this indicator at financial closure. Financial closure is when the contract or agreement is signed by all relevant parties, when public financing is formally approved, or when a transaction is completed with an individual in the case of payment for goods or services.

Funding under this indicator may include:

- Domestic public resources (budget allocations and taxes).
- Domestic public financing (bond issuance).
- User payments (tariffs and purchase of goods or services).
- Private/commercial financing (such as via a commercial bank or microfinance institution).
- Private financing through public-private partnerships (PPPs) or Global Development Alliances (GDAs).
- Development partner or donor funds leveraged.

Note that funding under this indicator may not include U.S. government funding.

This funding must be applied toward the water and sanitation sector, including:

- Capital investment projects for the new construction, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure.
- Operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- New product development and marketing.

- Expansion capital for small businesses providing products or services.
- Government social behavior change campaigns.
- Increasing equitable and efficient allocation and use of water resources.
- Enhancing reliability and quality of water resources through watershed management, including protection, restoration, and nature-based solutions.

Funding counted toward this indicator must be new funding that would not be available to the sector without U.S. government assistance. U.S. government assistance leading to mobilization of funding may include:

- Advocacy for increased national and county budgets for WASH and allocation of public funds.
- Development of financial proposals, pipelines, and financial products.
- Structuring and implementation of PPPs or GDAs.
- Creation of development credit guarantees.
- Capacity improvements that enhance credit-worthiness of service providers or small businesses.

Mobilized finance reported under this indicator should be disaggregated as domestic or international. Domestic finance is investment that originated within the country in which it is implemented (e.g., national government funds to support implementation of a project within that country) and international finance is cross-border finance (e.g., a private company based in one country contributing funds for a project in a different country).

Use the following definitions for sectoral disaggregates:

- Count funds mobilized under "Drinking Water" if the funds mobilized support the provision of drinking water.
- Count funds mobilized under "Sanitation" if the funds mobilized support the provision of sanitation services (including disposal of excreta).
- Count funds under "Water Resources Management" if the funds mobilized support WRM beyond drinking water or sanitation, as described above. These funds could support green infrastructure, more efficient irrigation practices, data collection about environmental flows, or other activities that advance WRM.

USD Mobilized for Climate-Resilient Water and Sanitation Services (Disaggregate):

To meet the requirements of this disaggregate, aligned with the Common Principles for Climate Change Adaptation Finance Tracking, the following criteria must be met:

- Activity documentation clearly describes the activity context related to risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts related to climate change.
- Activity documentation explicitly states the intent to mobilize finance to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts.
- Activity documentation articulates a direct link between the identified risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts, and the goals of the finance being mobilized.

Activity documentation may include:

- Initial Environmental Examination and Climate Risk Management documentation.
- Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan and Reports.
- Annual work plans.
- Annual monitoring, evaluation, and learning plans.
- Performance Plan and Reports (PPR).
- Any supplementary reports developed by the activity.

For example, climate risk management analysis for a WASH finance activity is likely to have identified key risks associated with water quality and quantity due to climate change that are driving up the costs of service delivery and exacerbating the WASH finance gap. As a result, the annual work plan focuses on improving mobilizing public and private finance to address increasing financial challenges forecasted as a result of water quality and quantity challenges. Where possible, brief descriptions of the climate change vulnerability context and the link to the expected use of mobilized finance can be captured in the indicator performance analysis narrative in the PPR (USAID and State only). This disaggregate should capture only those funds mobilized that are clearly linked to the identified risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts.

RATIONALE

The agriculture sector is the largest user of freshwater globally, with 70 percent of withdrawals supporting the production, processing, and distribution of food, fiber, and forage. Multisectoral WRM is critical for ensuring water is available and sustainably managed to support increased agricultural and aquatic productivity, food processing, and nutrition-sensitive outcomes, including access to WASH services and improved hygienic environments. As noted in the GFSS, "approaches to improve WRM will focus on improving on-farm water management and efficiency and expanded use of sustainable irrigation approaches, including multiple-use dimensions, as part of broader water resources planning, governance, and finance." This indicator captures the components related to finance for water resources. It is linked to GFSS CCIR 6: Improved water resources management.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	• Funding Source: Domestic; international • Funding Type: Public; donor; private • Sector: Drinking water; sanitation; water resources management
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)

- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Data will be collected by USAID program managers and from IPs. At a minimum, indicator users must use data sources that demonstrate that new funding was mobilized and that U.S. government activities resulted in this mobilization. Potential data sources for measurement of this indicator include:
    - Project documentation to demonstrate outcomes of U.S. government-funded activities
    - Documentation of loans made by commercial banks or microfinance institutions
    - Documentation of funds leveraged through GDAs or PPPs
    - National or subnational budget information showing an increase in allocations and disbursements for water
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annual
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

Funds counted under this indicator can often also be counted under EG.11-4, EG.12-4, or EG.13-4 as long as the criteria in those PIRS are met.

Note: Cost savings, such as reduced water loss resulting from leak repair, should not be counted toward this indicator, but could be incorporated in a performance metric under HL.8.3-3.

Feed the Future (FTF)-funded activities/IMs should use the 'FTF version' of this indicator when reporting in DIS, while other non-FTF-funded activities/IMs should use the 'STANDARDFA' version in DIS.

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

While IPs should report on this full indicator as applicable, note that USAID/REFS will be highlighting the reporting under the disaggregate "Sector: Water Resources Management" in particular for a "derived indicator" linked to our GFSS CCIR 6: Water resources management.

Activity documentation mentioned above should be uploaded to the "document uploads" section on this specific indicator data entry screen in Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

Children under five: Children under five years are those 0–59 months of age. They are often targeted by U.S. government-supported activities with nutrition objectives.

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

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

Children reached: Children are often reached through interventions that target adults, such as mothers and caretakers. If, after birth, the child benefits from the intervention, then the child should be counted, regardless of the primary recipient of the information, counseling, or intervention. For example, if a project provides counseling on complementary feeding to a mother, then the child should be counted as

reached. Implementers should not count a child as reached during pregnancy. There is a separate standard indicator that enumerates the number of pregnant women reached (HL.9-3).

A child reached directly or via a caretaker should be counted if he or she receives a product, participates in an intervention, or accesses services from a U.S. government-supported activity during the reporting year.

A child should not be counted as reached if the mother or caretaker was solely exposed to a mass media or social media behavior change campaign such as radio, video, or television messages. However, projects should still use mass communication interventions to reinforce SBC messages. Children reached through community drama or community video should only be counted if their caregivers participated in a small group discussion or other interactive activity along with it.

If the U.S. government is supporting a nutrition activity that is purchasing nutrition commodities (e.g., vitamin A, zinc, and MNPs) or providing "significant" support for the delivery of the supplement, then the child should be counted as reached. Significant is defined as: a reasonable expectation that the intervention would not have occurred in the absence of U.S. government funding.

Projects that support growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) interventions should report children reached under the SBC disaggregate (item 1).

Double counting across disaggregates: A child can be counted under more than one intervention disaggregate if he or she receives more than one intervention, but double counting should be eliminated when calculating the total number of children reached. In order to avoid double counting, the implementing partner (IP) 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 five reached and when disaggregating by sex. The IP 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.

USAID only: To avoid double counting across all U.S. government-funded activities, the Mission should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the Performance Plan and Report (PPR).

The sex disaggregates must sum to the total number of children reached.

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.

There are three nutrition PPR indicators (HL.9-1, HL.9-2, and HL.9-3) that seek to measure children and pregnant women reached. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical 1,000-day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

USAID reporting notes: Missions and IPs that have a strong justification may opt out of the requirement to disaggregate this indicator into the seven interventions. For example, operating units (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 (via the indicator narrative). In this case, Missions may report the total number of children under five reached. If only some disaggregates are available, then Missions should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate. Sex disaggregates are required and should be calculated using available program or government health information system data on actual services provided. If data on sex disaggregates are not available (e.g., not collected by the government system), this should be noted in the indicator narrative and population estimates can be used (only when program or government system data are not available).

Note for Feed the Future target countries: Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future target 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 the number of contacts. Moreover, the previous version of this indicator did not require disaggregation by type of intervention. All OUs for which it is applicable should report against this indicator.

RATIONALE

Good coverage of evidence-based, nutrition-specific interventions among children under five years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths. This indicator measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014–2025) and is linked to IR 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services, of the GFSS Results Framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call annual reports, Feed the Future Progress Reports, International Food Assistance Reports, and Feed the Future and Global Health annual portfolio reviews.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Intervention: • Number of children under five whose parents/caretakers received social and 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 six months. • Number of children under five who received zinc supplementation during episodes of diarrhea. • Number of children under five who received MNP supplementation. • Number of children under five who were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition. • Number of children under five who were admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. • Number of children under five who received direct food assistance. Feed the Future reporting in DIS will produce aggregated totals for the Indicator and for the "Sex" disaggregates for entry in FACTS Info.
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; activity participants; only those children reached by U.S. government intervention
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records/program data; regular monitoring systems, such as registration/attendance lists during activities or unique identifier cards; government health information systems; participant surveys. In cases where multiple IPs 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 IPs with shared costs to increase the ability of the Mission to adjust for double counting. If the IP has a list of participants, data may be collected through a participant-based survey and indicator values computed as sample-weighted totals.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the unique number of children reached during the reporting year by sex, and Feed the Future reporting in DIS will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for the sex disaggregates for entry in FACTS Info.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

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.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

Children under two: 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 U.S. government-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 ongoing basis at the community-level and involve multiple, repeated contacts with pregnant women and mothers/caregivers of children. At a minimum, "multiple contacts" means two or more community-level interactions during the reporting year. However, an implementing partner (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 interventions focused on key maternal, infant, and young child nutrition practices. Common strategies to deliver community-level interventions include home visits by community health workers or volunteers, care groups, mothers' support groups, husbands' groups (école des maris), farmer nutrition schools, and positive deviance/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. However, children under two reached only by population-level campaigns should not be counted under this indicator. Population-level campaigns may focus on delivering a single intervention, but most commonly deliver a package of interventions that usually include 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. Similarly, children reached solely through community drama, radio, or community video should not

be counted under this indicator. However, projects should still use community media interventions like dramas to reinforce social and behavior change communication (SBC) messages.

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

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

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

There are three nutrition Performance Plan and Report (PPR) indicators (HL.9-1, HL.9-2, and HL.9-3) that seek to measure children, pregnant women, and/or caretakers reached, as well as the types of interventions received. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical 1,000-day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

Note for Feed the Future target countries: Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future target 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 interventions targeting children under two years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths. This indicator measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014–2025) and is linked to IR 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services, under the GFSS Results Framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call annual

reports; Feed the Future Progress Reports; International Food Assistance Reports; and Feed the Future and Global Health annual portfolio reviews.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; activity participants; only those children reached by U.S. government intervention
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records/program data; regular monitoring systems collecting data from registration/attendance lists during activities or unique identifier cards; government health information systems; participant surveys. In cases where multiple IPs 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 IPs to increase the ability of the Mission to adjust for double counting. If the IP has a list of participants, data may be collected through a participant-based survey and indicator values computed as sample-weighted totals.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

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.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

Pregnant women: This indicator captures the reach of interventions 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 two reached by U.S. government-supported programs (HL.9-2: Number of children under two (0–23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (activity/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 (IFA) supplementation.
2. Individual or small group counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition.
3. Calcium supplementation.
4. Multiple micronutrient supplementation.
5. Direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products (e.g., Corn Soy Blend (CSB+) and Supercereal Plus).

Women reached: Nutrition interventions for women are often delivered at the facility level, included in the package of antenatal care (ANC), but they may also be delivered through community-level platforms, such as care groups or community health extension activities. IFA supplementation is a commonly implemented intervention for pregnant women, often with broad coverage. Ideally, however, pregnant women should receive nutrition interventions beyond IFA, within a comprehensive ANC program informed by the local epidemiology of nutrient deficiencies. 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 implementing partner (IP) contributes to "supply"-side activities (e.g., procuring the commodity), then the women reached through these interventions can be counted as reached. If the activities, however, only contribute to "demand" creation (e.g., social and behavior change communication (SBC) messaging), 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 other negative birth outcomes. Nevertheless, pregnant women reached by these interventions should be counted under this indicator, and not counted as a "child reached" under the two other nutrition Performance Plan and Report (PPR) indicators: 1) HL.9-1: Number of children under five (0–59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs; and 2) HL.9-2: Number of children under two (0–23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs.

Double counting across disaggregates: 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. The age disaggregates must sum to the total number of pregnant women reached. In order to avoid double counting across interventions, the IP 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 when disaggregating by age group. The IP should estimate the overlap between the different types of interventions. For example, if 100 women receive comprehensive, facility-based ANC and 20 of those women are also participants in a community-based nutrition SBC program, the total number of pregnant women reported in aggregate is only 100, not 120.

USAID only: 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.

There are three nutrition standard indicators (HL.9-1, HL.9-2, and HL.9-3) that seek to measure children, pregnant women, and/or caretakers reached, as well as the types of interventions received. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical 1,000-day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

USAID reporting notes: Missions and IPs who have a strong justification may opt out of the requirement to disaggregate this indicator into the five interventions. For example, operating units (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 (via the indicator narrative). In this case, Missions may report 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. The Mission and IPs should disaggregate this indicator by intervention in addition to age (number of women younger than 19, number of women age 19 or older) to determine the extent to which projects are reaching this vulnerable adolescent population. Age disaggregates are required and should be calculated using available program or government health information system data.

Note for Feed the Future target countries: Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future target 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-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 measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014–2025) and is linked to IR 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services, under the GFSS Results Framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call annual reports; Feed the Future Progress Reports; International Food Assistance Reports; and Feed the Future and Global Health annual portfolio reviews.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Intervention: • Number of women receiving IFA supplementation. • Number of women receiving individual or small group 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. Age: Number of women younger than 19 years of age; number of women 19 years of age or older. Feed the Future Reporting in DIS will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for the "Age" disaggregate for entry in FACTS Info.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; activity participants (only those women reached by U.S. government intervention)
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records/program data; health facility records; regular monitoring systems; government health information systems; participant surveys. In cases where multiple IPs 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 IPs with shared costs to increase the ability of the Mission to adjust for double counting. If the IP 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 surveys if the IP has a reasonably good estimate of the total number of pregnant women reached, but not a list of specific participants.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

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.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services

INDICATOR TITLE

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

DEFINITION

Individuals: The indicator captures 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 or pre- or 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 predefined 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 he or she could translate into action.

Counting trainees: Missions and implementing partners (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 reporting year, he or she 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 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, and 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 IP, the Mission may continue to report the individuals who received training based on the curriculum after the activity ends.

Disaggregates: The total number of individuals receiving training should be disaggregated by sex and by 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 reporting year. The "continuing" degree seekers are those that are continuing a degree-granting program they started in the previous reporting year. Degrees may include, but are not limited to, an associate degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree, and doctorate degree. Sex disaggregates must sum to the total number of individuals receiving training.

USAID reporting notes: Missions and IPs who have a strong justification may opt out of the requirement to disaggregate this indicator into the type of trainee. The reason should be noted in the online Performance Plan and Report (PPR) reporting database (via the indicator narrative). In this case, Missions may report the total number of individuals receiving training. If only some disaggregates are available, then Missions should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate. Sex disaggregates are required and should be calculated using available program or government health or education system data.

Note for Feed the Future target countries: Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future target 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. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths. This indicator measures the progress of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014-2025) and is linked to IR 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services in the GFSS Results Framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call Annual Reports; Feed the Future Progress Reports; International Food Assistance Report; and Feed the Future and Global Health annual Portfolio Reviews.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Training type:

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	• Non-degree-seeking trainees • Degree-seeking trainees: New • Degree-seeking trainees: Continuing
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; activity participants; only those trained through U.S. government activities
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records; classroom attendance lists; lists of individuals trained
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

Note on double counting: Individuals should not be double counted under any of the disaggregates based on number of trainings received, but can be double counted (under the appropriate disaggregate) if they received both degree and non-degree training.

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-d: Percent of participants with access to informal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of Specific Resilience Capacities Indicators (S-RCI) that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM level, the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

Informal safety nets, as supported by USAID, are defined as non-public programs such as mutual help and kin networks that build relationships and manage social or economic issues among participants. These include groups whose membership is defined by common beliefs or practices, groups that support needs unique to women or other marginalized groups, family networks, community safety nets such as shared labor on a communal farm, or grain banks. In the context of informal safety nets, these groups are defined as those that can provide economic help if participants need it, and whether participants are aware and believe they can go to the group for economic help if they need it.

This indicator measures whether there are community organizations that serve as informal safety nets (as opposed to formal safety nets) available in a community, and whether the organizations have been active in the 12 months prior to the survey. Only informal safety nets that are supported by ongoing USAID activities through U.S. government assistance should be measured and counted under this indicator. The implementing partner (IP) has to be working with the group such that the group can provide resources to help group members if/when they need it. For example, mothers' groups that only discuss and promote nutrition do not count under this indicator; however, if the mothers' group is also empowered to provide economic support to households, then it would count under the indicator.

Six suggested informal safety nets are (but should be contextualized):

- Credit or savings group
- Kin group (friends or family)
- Mutual help group (such as shared labor, community grain bank, or other community structures)
- Religious group
- Mothers' group
- Women's group

These options for informal safety net groups must be contextualized and should only reflect examples that are relevant for an activity.

Example Survey Question Text:

IPs should contextualize this list to reflect only those groups supported by the activity/IM.	Q1. Are any of the following groups active in this village/community? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)	Q2. Are you a member of [GROUP] or could you join if you wanted to? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)	Q3. Could you go to [GROUP] for help if you needed it? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)
Credit or savings groups (Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), merry-go-round, etc.)			
Kin group (friends or family)			
Mutual help group			
Religious group			
Mothers' group			
Women's group			
(Activities/IMs should add or remove groups, as relevant)			

This indicator measures whether an informal safety net group is active in their community and the participant is a member or could join the group if they wanted to, and whether they can get help from the group if they need it, coded as a 1 score. If the participant is not a member or could not join (Q2 =

No) or they could not get help from the group if they needed it (Q3 = No), then the indicator would be coded as a 0 score.

Note: This indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country;
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through informal safety nets; or
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not directly support informal safety nets through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support VSLAs, for example, but may not be seeking to improve resilience. However, where informal safety nets are being supported to increase participants' resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator would be required.

RATIONALE

In the context of resilience, informal safety net groups are theorized to build social capital within communities and help manage the impacts of food insecurity. Though there are many types of informal safety nets that may be relevant for resilience, this indicator measures only informal safety net groups that are supported and promoted by USAID programming. The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percentage	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

IPs should enter the indicator numerator (total number of participants with access to informal safety nets promoted by the activity) and the denominator (total number of participants with valid indicator data) for the sex and age disaggregates. Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants with access to formal safety nets and the total number of activity participants for the sex and age disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

Overall:

- Numerator: Number of participants with access to informal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data

Sex of participant:

- Numerator: Number of male participants with access to informal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of female participants with access to informal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of neither participants with access to informal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of neither participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants with access to informal safety net(s) promoted by the activity whose sex disaggregate are not available
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available

Age of participant:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29-years old with access to informal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29-years old with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30+ years old with access to informal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30+ years old with indicator data

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-e: Percent of participants with access to formal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-RCIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM-level, the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

Formal safety nets are defined as a set of publicly or privately provided economic support systems that are managed under sets of laws, rules, or regulations by governments, civil society, the private sector, or international actors. This indicator focuses on formal safety nets, such as government social safety net programs and community groups that seek to manage the impacts of food insecurity through cash and in-kind transfers. The formal safety nets indicator measures whether there are organizations serving as formal safety nets available in a community and whether the organizations have been active in the 12 months prior to the survey. Only formal safety nets that are promoted through U.S. government assistance should be measured and counted under this indicator. For this activity/IM level indicator, these formal safety nets must be supported by the activities/IMs in the country. Suggested formal safety nets are:

- Programs or places in a village where people can get food or cash assistance.
- Programs or places in a village where people can get housing materials, agricultural inputs, livestock inputs, hygiene items, and other non-food items.

Survey Question Text:

[Implementing partners (IPs) should contextualize this list to reflect only those formal safety nets supported by the activity/IM. For example, activities/IMs supporting livestock destocking plans can add a question about this programming.]

Q1. In the past 12 months, have there been programs or places in this village where you can receive food or cash assistance?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Don't know
d. Refused

Q2. In the past 12 months, have there been programs or places in this village where you can receive housing materials, agricultural inputs, livestock inputs, hygiene items, cash from emergency livestock sales, or other non-food items?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Don't know
d. Refused

The participant is coded as a 1 if the participant reports knowledge of a formal safety net program promoted or supported by the activity during the reporting year, as measured by both Q1 and Q2. The participant is coded as a 0 if the participant did not know of any of the formal safety net programs promoted by the activity during the reporting year.

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through formal safety nets.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not directly support formal safety nets through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support increasing the government's effectiveness, which may benefit the government implementation of their social protection schemes, for example, but may not be seeking to directly improve participant resilience. Where formal safety nets are being supported as part of a strategy to increase participants' resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator is required.

Note: This indicator may also be collected directly through activity records, where recorded.

RATIONALE

Formal safety nets are associated with economic support for participants during times of food insecurity. Though there are many types of formal safety nets that may be relevant for resilience, this indicator measures only formal safety net groups that provide economic support in the form of food, cash, or specific in-kind items disbursed to protect food security and are supported and promoted by USAID programming. There is extensive literature supporting why transfers can be of fundamental importance to reducing poverty and to mitigating the effects of a crisis.[46] Impact evaluations indicate that cash

[46] World Bank. 2018. The State of Social Safety Nets 2018. World Bank.

transfers increase household crop production, lead to changes in types of crops cultivated, and increase consumption and sales of homegrown production.[47] Cash transfers, impact evaluations find, allow beneficiary households to manage risk more effectively by diversifying income-generating activities, increasing savings, and reducing detrimental coping strategies.[49] Studies also report a decrease in negative risk-coping strategies, such as distress sales of assets, begging, eating less, or putting children to work.[49] For these and many other reasons, transfers are critically important sources of resilience for the poorest and most vulnerable households to increase their income, maintain food security, and bounce back after a shock or stress.

The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline. Can be 0 if there has been no previous social safety implemented in the context.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

IPs should enter the indicator numerator (number of participants with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity) and the denominator (total number of participants with valid indicator data) for the sex and age disaggregates. Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level.

[47] Daidone, S., S. Asfaw, B. Davis, S. Handa, and P. Winters. 2017. The Household- and Individual-Level Economic Impacts of Cash Transfer Programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants with access to formal safety nets and the total number of activity participants for the sex and age disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

Overall:

- Numerator: Number of participants with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data

Sex of participant:

- Numerator: Number of male participants with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of female participants with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of neither participants with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of neither participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity whose sex disaggregate are not available
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available

Age of participant:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29-years old with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29-years old with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30+ years old with access to formal safety net(s) promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30+ years old with indicator data

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-f: Percent of participants actively contributing to local government/community decision-making with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-CRIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM level, the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

Active decision-making in community and local governments for the purposes of this indicator is measured by participants' self-assessment of their own access to groups and their self-assessed level of participation in local groups, if they exist. Activities/IMs may choose to add additional questions in their questionnaire to understand the quality of these groups and their relevance to participants' needs and the activities theory of change.

Local government as queried in Question 3 below is defined as the lowest level of administrative government (e.g., community level). Active decision-making in the context of this indicator is defined as the participants self-reflection and reporting of any input into local government decision-making. Examples of local government decision-making supported by activities/IMs that may fall under Q3 include planning for community projects that will be built via cash/food-for-work schemes.

The indicator is calculated using the following sets of questions:

Q1. Are any of the following groups active in this village?
(Implementing partners (IPs) should contextualize this list to reflect only those groups supported by the activity/IM.)

- Farmers' or producers' group.
- Water users' group.
- Grazing land users' group.
- Community natural resources group.
- Credit or micro-finance group.
- Savings groups (Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), merry-go-round, etc.).
- Mutual help group.
- Religious group.
- Mothers' group.
- Women's group.
- Youth group.
- Sports group.
- Disaster planning group.

(Activities/IMs should add or remove choices, as relevant.)

Q2. Did you participate in any decisions made by any of the active groups in the previous 12 months?[48]

1. Not a member in any group.
2. Did not participate in decision-making.
3. Yes.
4. Don't know.
5. Refused.

Q3. Did you participate in any local government decision-making in the previous 12 months?
(IPs should only include this question if the activity/IM is actively promoting or supporting participant involvement in local government decision-making.)

1. Did not engage in any meeting.
2. Did not participate in decision-making.
3. Yes.
4. Don't know.
5. Refused.

If the respondent reports any participation in any group's decision-making (Q2) as "yes" or if the participant reports "yes" to participating in local government decision-making (Q3), then they should be coded a 1 score. They should be coded 0 for no participation in any groups or local government decision-making (Q2 and Q3).

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through participation in decision-making.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

[48] Note, "in the past 12 months" assumes that data are collected in October of the current year for the reporting period, which is October of the previous year to September of the current year.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not directly support participation in decision-making through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support increasing the government's effectiveness, which may benefit the government's inclusivity when making decisions, for example, but may not be seeking to directly improve participant resilience. Where participation in decision-making is being supported as part of a strategy to increase participant's resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator is required.

RATIONALE

Active participation in local decision-making is theorized to be a key resilience capacity through supporting households' access to information, equitable decision-making, formal safety nets, and community social capital via informal safety nets. USAID's Resilience Policy acknowledges that sustainable decision-making necessarily depends on local ownership.[49] The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses, in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

IPs should enter the indicator numerator (number of participants contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity) and the denominator (total number of participants with valid indicator data) for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates. Feed the Future

[49] USAID Resilience Policy Revision 2022.

reporting in DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants with access to formal safety nets and the total number of activity participants for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

Overall:

- Numerator: Number of participants contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data

Sex of participants:

- Numerator: Number of male participants contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of female participants contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of neither participants contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of neither participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity whose sex disaggregate are not available
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available

Age of participant:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29-years old contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29-years old with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30+ years old contributing to local government/community decision-making promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30+ years old with indicator data

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-g: Percent of participants who have prepared for future shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-CRIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM level, the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

This indicator measures preparation for all anticipated future shocks and not any single shock. If desired, activities/IMs can collect and analyze preparedness by anticipated shock to reveal the gaps in preparation that could be addressed through USAID's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programming. The principal function of this indicator is to measure participants' ability to quickly respond to shocks.

Shock preparedness is defined as the actions participants have taken given anticipated or unanticipated shocks in the future.

Q1: Have you done any of the following in the past 12 months to protect your household from the impact of difficult times in the future?[50]
(Implementing partners (IPs) should contextualize this list to reflect only those actions promoted or supported by the activity/IM.)

Actions	Response Options
Increased savings	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused

[50] Note, "in the past 12 months" assumes that data are collected in October of the current year for the reporting period, which is October of the previous year to September of the current year.

Actions	Response Options
Increased stores of food, such as grains or legumes, or animal feed or forage	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Taken on any new agricultural activities, such as cultivating a new crop?	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Taken on any new livestock activities, such as rearing a new type of animal?	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Taken on any new non-agricultural activities	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Changed from agricultural to nonagricultural livelihood	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Changed from nonagricultural to agricultural livelihood	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Acquired insurance	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Relocated temporarily or permanently	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
(Activities/IMs should add or remove actions, as relevant)	

Q2. In the last 12 months, have you worked with others in your village to help prepare for future shocks for the benefit of everyone in the village by participating in any of the following activities? (IPs should contextualize this list to reflect only those actions promoted or supported by the activity/IM.)

Actions	Response Options
DRR Committee—Resilience Action Planning, Disaster Management Plan	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Soil conservation (terracing, bunds, half-moons, gabions, etc.)	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Flood diversion activities	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Repaired/built schools	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Repaired/built health posts or centers	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Road maintenance/construction	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused

Actions	Response Options
Planted trees on communal land	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Area enclosure	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Improving access to drinking water	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Repaired/built communal irrigation system	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
(Activities/IMs should add or remove actions, as relevant)	

Participants who reported taking any action (individual or community) in the reporting year from the shock preparedness activities in Q1 or Q2 who would receive a score of 1 while all other participants would be assigned a 0 score.

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through encouraging participants to prepare for future shocks.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not directly support participants to prepare for future shocks through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support market systems to be prepared for shocks, which may indirectly benefit the participants' preparation, for example, but may not be seeking to directly improve participant resilience. Where participant preparation for future shocks is being supported as part of a strategy to increase participant's resilience during times of crisis and shock then this indicator is required.

RATIONALE

This indicator measures new shock preparedness activities that participants are taking in anticipation of future shocks. Shock preparedness is an output of USAID's DRR activities, which aim to mitigate the impact of shocks by reducing the amount of risk exposure and, subsequently, reducing adverse impacts of anticipated or unanticipated shocks or stresses on individual or community well-being. While DRR programs are central to the goal of building resilience, they are not sufficient alone.[51] The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

[51] USAID. 2012. Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis: USAID Policy and Program Guidance. USAID.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline. Depending on if it is a new shock preparedness activity that has never been implemented before, it may be 0.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

IPs should enter the indicator numerator (number of participants who have prepared for future shocks, as supported by the activity) and the denominator (total number of participants with valid indicator data) for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates. Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants with access to formal safety nets and the total number of activity participants for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

Overall:

- Numerator: Number of participants who have prepared for future shocks promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data

Sex of participant:

- Numerator: Number of male participants who have prepared for future shocks promoted by the activity

- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of female participants who have prepared for future shocks promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of neither participants who have prepared for future shocks promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of neither participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants who have prepared for future shocks promoted by the activity whose sex disaggregates are not available
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available

Age of participant:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29-years old who have prepared for future shocks promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29-years old with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30+ years old who have prepared for future shocks promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30+ years old with indicator data

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-h: Number of participants who obtained insurance to mitigate the effects of shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-CRIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM level the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

Insurance is defined as a scheme by which a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for a specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium. In order to use this indicator, activities/IMs must have promoted or supported participants to join insurance schemes. This indicator seeks to measure the number of participants who currently have insurance to mitigate the effects of anticipated shocks or stresses (both participants who have newly accessed and those who have started in a previous year and continued to have insurance). The indicator only counts insurance schemes promoted or supported by the activity/IM.

Q1. Have you had any of the following types of insurance during the past 12 months?
[Implementing partners (IPs) should contextualize this list to reflect only those specific insurance programs promoted or supported by the activity/IM.]

Insurance Type	Response Options
Crop insurance	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Livestock insurance	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
Health insurance	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused

Insurance Type	Response Options
(Activities/IMs should add or remove insurances, as relevant)	

The indicator is constructed by assigning participants who have any type of activity/IM-promoted insurance a 1 and participants who have no activity/IM-promoted insurance as a 0 score.

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through activity/IM-promoted insurance.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not directly support or promote insurance through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support agricultural cooperatives, which may offer insurance, for example, but those activities may not be seeking to directly improve participant resilience through insurance. Where participant uptake of insurance is being supported as part of a strategy to increase participant's resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator is required.

Note, this indicator may also be collected directly through activity records where attendance is recorded.

RATIONALE

USAID-funded Feed the Future research from the Markets, Risk, and Resilience Innovation Lab has found that agricultural index insurance can influence and protect households' ability to recover.[52] Building financial capacities through insurance can address vulnerabilities and protect homes and businesses.[53] As such, this indicator is meant to track household access and participation in insurance as a key intermediate outcome indicator, which aims to ultimately contribute to protecting household resilience. The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

[52] Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Markets, Risk, and Resilience. 2022. "How Agricultural Index Insurance Can Promote Risk Management and Resilience in Developing Countries." Last modified June 30, 2022. https://basis.ucdavis.edu/agricultural-index-insurance-economic-development.

[53] Buckle, P., G. Marsh, and S. Smale. 2001. Assessing resilience and vulnerability: Principles, strategies, and actions. Victoria, Australia: Emergency Management Australia. Retrieved from http://research-legacy.arch.tamu.edu/epsru/Course_Readings/Ldev671MARS689/LDEV671_Readings/Buckle_ch6_assessingsocialresilience.pdf

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys; activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

IPs should enter the indicator value (number of participants with insurance promoted by the activity) and the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants with access to insurance and the total number of participants for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

Sex of participant:

- Number of female activity participants with access to insurance promoted by the activity.
- Number of male activity participants with access to insurance promoted by the activity.
- Number of neither activity participants with access to insurance promoted by the activity.
- Number of activity participants with access to insurance promoted by the activity whose sex disagregates are not available.

Age of participant:

- Number of 15–29-year-old activity participants with access to insurance promoted by the activity.
- Number of 30+ year-old activity participants with access to insurance promoted by the activity.

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-i: Index of social capital at the participant level [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-CRIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM level, the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

The indicator measures the ability of participants 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 participants and others within their own communities and the degree of bridging between participants in the area to others outside their own community. If the participants' 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. As many activities build social capital, both indirectly and directly, through a variety of programming approaches, this indicator assumes that even indirect resilience activities in communities that build linkages among people should result in improved social capital among participants. The primary purpose of this indicator is to monitor and target increasing participant social capital each year.

The indicator is constructed from two sub-indices, one measuring bonding social capital (support from people within the community) and one measuring bridging social capital (support from people in other communities). These two indices are based on the following eight questions in the participant questionnaire:

Now I will ask you some questions about whether you 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.

Q1a. During difficult times, will you be able to lean on relatives living in your community, but not in your household? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

> If the respondent answers "yes," then Q1b should be asked. If the respondent answers "no," then skip to Q2a.

Q1b. Will the same relatives living in your community 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? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

Q2a. During difficult times, will you be able to lean on relatives living outside your community? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

> If the respondent answers "yes," then Q2b should be asked. If the respondent answers "no," "don't know," or "refused," then skip to Q3a.

Q2b. Will the same relatives living outside your community 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? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

Q3a. During difficult times, will you be able to lean on non-relatives living in your community? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

> If the respondent answers "yes," then Q3b should be asked. If the respondent answers "no," then skip to Q4a.

Q3b. Will the same non-relatives living in your community 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? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

Q4a. During difficult times, will you be able to lean on non-relatives living outside your community? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

> If the respondent answers "yes," then Q1b should be asked. If the respondent answers "no," then end this section.

Q4b. Will the same non-relatives living outside your community 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? (Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused)

For both bonding and bridging social capital, an average index ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated by summing the responses to two sets of questions. The bonding social capital index considers responses

to questions about connections inside the participant's community (Q1a, Q1b, Q3a, and Q3b). The bridging social capital index considers responses to questions about connections outside the participant's community (Q2a, Q2b, Q4a, and Q4b). The values of both bonding and bridging social capital and the overall index of social capital are standardized between 0 and 100 by averaging the responses to the two sets of questions and multiplying by 100 in step 1.

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 for each participant: ((1 if yes to both questions Q1a and Q1b, 0 if no to Q1a or Q1b) + (1 if yes to both questions Q3a and Q3b, 0 if no to Q3a or Q3b) / 2)*100
- Bridging sub-index for each participant: ((1 if yes to both questions Q2a and Q2b, 0 if no to Q2a or Q2b) + (1 if yes to both questions Q4a and Q4b, 0 if no to Q4a or Q4b) / 2)*100

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

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

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through building social capital.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not aim to build social capital through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support activities that might indirectly lead to increased social capital like Natural Resource Management Committees, for example, but are not directly seeking to improve social capital. Where participant social capital is being supported as part of a strategy to increase participant's resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator is required.

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 that a household will be able to successfully manage shocks and stresses. The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses of the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+ Sub-index: Bonding social capital sub-index; Bridging social capital sub-index

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Implementing partners (IPs) should enter the indicator value for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates and for the "Bonding" and "Bridging" sub-indices. In addition to reporting the indicator value, the number of participants in activities that build social capital must be reported to allow a weighted average percent to be calculated across activities and across operating units for reporting under Feed the Future.

- USAID Missions or the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) contractor should enter activity-level values under the relevant Activity / implementing mechanism in the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.
- Enter the year that data were collected in the field under the indicator comment.
- Enter the value of the index of social capital at the participant level for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category.
- Do the same for the values of each sub-index—Bonding and Bridging.
- Enter the total number of participants in the area and for each disaggregate category.

For example, enter:

Overall:

- Social capital index value for participants whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity
- Total number of participants with social capital indicator data

Bonding capital sub-index:

- Bonding social capital index value for participants whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity
- Total number of participants with bonding social capital indicator data

Bridging capital sub-index:

- Bridging capital index value for participants whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity
- Total number of participants with bridging social capital indicator data

Sex of participants:

- Social capital index value for male participants whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity
- Total number of male participants with social capital indicator data
- Social capital index value for female participants whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity
- Total number of female participants with social capital indicator data
- Social capital index value for Neither participants whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity
- Total number of Neither participants with social capital indicator data
- Social capital index value for participants whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity whose sex disaggregates are not available
- Total number of participants with social capital indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available

Age of participants:

- Social capital index value for participants aged 15-29 years whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity.
- Total number of participants aged 15-29 years with social capital indicator data.
- Social capital index value for participants aged 30+ years whose social capital has been supported via interventions promoted by the activity.
- Total number of participants aged 30+ with social capital indicator data.

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-j: Percent of participant households that have diversified their livelihood risk with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-CRIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses, as measured by sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM level, the specific resilience capacity indicators will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

Livelihood diversification is defined as the practice of increasing or shifting household sources of income to vary the risks associated with losing an income source due to shocks and stresses. Stepping up within, stepping partially out, or moving entirely out of agriculture/livestock are possible strategies. Specifically, activity-supported livelihood diversification could be changing from a crop to a more drought-tolerant type in order to reduce risk, shifting livestock types or grazing practices, or adding a non-agriculture livelihood source.

For this indicator farm/agricultural income is defined as "all income derived from the production or gathering of unprocessed crops or livestock or forest or fish products or household own agricultural-based business." Non-farm/non-agricultural income is defined as "all other sources of income, including handicrafts/small manufacturing, petty trade, taxi driving, or other non-agricultural businesses." Non-farm sectors are broadly categorized as inclusive of services, commerce, transport, construction, mining, and manufacturing, and exclusive of income derived from agriculture, livestock, fishing, and hunting activities.

These examples of diversification should reflect the types of livelihoods the activity/IM is promoting to reduce risk of losing livelihoods during a crisis.

Q1. In the last 12 months, has your household made any changes to the livelihoods you depend on by

starting a new business, switching crops, starting new crops, moving out of agriculture, or starting new wage labor to protect your household from difficult times in the future?

1. No changes.
2. New agricultural or livestock activities, such as [cultivating a new crop or raising a different type of farm animal, or a new agricultural business].
3. New non-agricultural activities, such as [handicrafts/small manufacturing, petty trade, or starting a non-agricultural business].
4. Don't know.

Households who report income from 2 (new agricultural activities) or 3 (new non-agricultural activities) are assigned a 1, while participant households who report "1. No changes" or "4. Don't know" are assigned a 0 score. The activity/IM should carefully consider and set realistic targets for this indicator, as it is not expected that participants will shift income sources yearly.

Note that because this indicator remains at the household level, this adds a limitation to the interpretation and rack up of the indicator, as there is a risk of double counting. For example, if there is one more than one participant in the household interviewed in the annual participant-based survey then those two participants would be answering for one household, which represents double counting. However, measuring livelihood diversification must be constrained to the household, and USAID's programming may inspire households (and not just participants) to discuss additional livelihoods to diversify their risks.

Note that this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through diversifying livelihoods.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not aim to diversify livelihoods through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support activities that might indirectly lead to diversifying livelihoods like market systems support for business to adopt improved seeds, for example, but are not directly seeking to diversify livelihood risk. Where diversifying livelihoods is being supported as part of a strategy to increase participant's resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator is required.

RATIONALE

Livelihood diversification is supported through USAID programming as a key source of resilience by encouraging households to increase income streams and reduce the risk of losing income from shocks or stressors. Because risks and the associated shocks and stresses differ across regions and livelihoods, this indicator measures whether households with income have made adaptive decisions in the last year by diversifying into a new crop, new livestock, or new farm-based income stream in order to mitigate their risks. Key evidence suggests, for example, "In Kenya's Northern drylands, pastoralists gained greater control over natural resources by commercializing their activities. They were able to "step up"

by amassing larger herds. This allowed them to privatize key rangeland resources and capitalize on growing demands for meat. As a result, they became better suited to withstand and recover from drought and shocks"[54] More evidence has found that "stepping partially out" through migration suggests removing capital constraints to migration can positively impact seasonal hunger and well-being.[55] The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR. 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Gendered household type: Male and female adults (M&F); Adult female no adult male (FNM); Adult male no adult female (MNF), Child no adults (CNA); Neither; Disaggregates not available
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Implementing partners (IPs) should enter the indicator numerator (number of households who have diversified their livelihood risk, as supported by the activity) and the denominator (total number of households with valid indicator data). Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity households with access to formal safety nets and the total number of activity

[54] Catley, A.2017. Pathways to Resilience in Pastoralist Areas: A Synthesis of Research in the Horn of Africa. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University.

[55] Goldberg, N. n.d. Encouraging Seasonal Migration to Address Income Insecurity. Powerpoint slide for Resilience Evidence Forum.

households for the disaggregate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

Overall:

- Numerator: Number of households with diversified livelihoods as promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of households with indicator data

By gendered household type:

- Numerator: Number of M&F with diversified livelihoods as promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of M&F with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of MNF with diversified livelihoods as promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of MNF with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of FNM with diversified livelihoods as promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of FNM with indicator data

- Numerator: Total number of CNA with diversified livelihoods as promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of CNA with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of households managed by adults who identify as Neither male nor female (Neither) with diversified livelihoods as promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of households managed by adults who identify as Neither male nor female (Neither) with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of households managed by adults with diversified livelihoods as promoted by the activity whose Gendered Household Type disaggregates are not available
- Denominator: Total number of households managed by adults with indicator data whose Gendered Household Type disaggregates are not available

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-k: Percent of participants with access to key information about risks with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-CRIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM level, the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

Access to key information means that participants received key information on risks in the past reporting year. The key information measured by this indicator is defined by activities and should be relevant to the shocks and stresses that affect participants. High levels of attainment of this indicator are expected; therefore, targets in this indicator should aim for near full access to information across all participants. In order to collect data on this indicator, activities and Missions must define both the information sources that they are promoting as well as the minimum number of information sources relevant to participants.

This indicator assumes that activities can identify the appropriate suite of interventions to reduce participant vulnerability to risks and that participants should have information about all the relevant risks they are facing. The activities should define the key set of risks relevant to their context and only define the participants who received information on all of the key set of risks.

Example Survey Question Text:

Implementing partners (IPs) should contextualize this list to reflect only information on risks where the source or distribution of that information is supported by the activity/IM. Activities/IMs should also ensure the list meets the minimum number of sources relevant to participants and context because the indicator measures whether they received information on all sources.	Q1. Did you receive any information on [topic] one or more times in the last 12 months?	Q2. Did you receive this information from [activity/IM supported activity] ?
a. Early warning for natural hazards	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
b. Rainfall or weather prospects for the coming growing season	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
c. Conflict or security issues	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
d. Market prices of the food households buy	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
e. Crop and animal disease	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
f. Current market prices for live animals in the area or market prices for animal products	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
g. Animal health or improved livestock production practices	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
h. Natural Resources Management (grazing, erosion, and water prices and availability)	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
i. Job information for wage employment	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused	Yes, No, Don't Know, Refused
(Activities/IMs should add or remove groups, as relevant)		

The indicator measures whether participants have access through receipt of risk information promoted by the USAID activities. To calculate the indicator, assign the participant a score of 1 if the participant

reports "yes" to Q1 and Q2 for all project support information sources (a–i) being actively promoted by the activity. For all other scenarios, the participant is coded 0.

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through access to information about risks.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not directly support increasing access to risk information through a strategy to build resilience at the participant level. Many USAID activities support cooperatives that may indirectly be dispersing job information, for example, but may not be seeking to directly improve participant resilience. Where participant access to information about risks is being supported as part of a strategy to increase participant's resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator is required.

Note, this indicator may also be collected directly through activity records where attendance is recorded.

RATIONALE

There is a rich literature base, both internal and external to USAID, which has found that outcomes such as agricultural crop yield, household disaster preparedness, and nutrition and gender equity are positively associated with increased access to information and knowledge. Specifically, analysis of the Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) II program in Bangladesh assessed the aftermath of catastrophic flooding in 2014 to show that household resilience capacities, including exposure to information, helped to mitigate the negative effect of the flood on food security.[56] Oxfam has found from projects across the Asia pacific (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vanuatu) that "access to climate and disaster risk information allows households and communities to take action to protect lives, assets and livelihoods."[57] The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

[56] Smith, L.C. and T.R. Frankenberger. 2018. "Does Resilience Capacity Reduce the Negative Impact of Shocks on Household Food Security? Evidence from the 2014 Floods in Northern Bangladesh." World Development 102: 358–376.

[57] Boydell, E., J. Webb, and C. Sterrett. 2018. Using Climate and Disaster Risk Information to Build Resilience. Oxfam.

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys; activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

IPs should enter the indicator numerator (number of participants with access to risk information promoted by the activity) and the denominator (total number of participants with valid indicator data) for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates. Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants with access to formal safety nets and the total number of activity participants for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:
Overall:

- Numerator: Number of participants with access to risk information promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data

Sex of participant:

- Numerator: Number of male participants with access to risk information promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data
- Numerator: Number of female participants with access to risk information promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data
- Numerator: Number of neither participants with access to risk information promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of neither participants with indicator data
- Numerator: Number of participants with access to risk information promoted by the activity whose sex disaggregate are not available

- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available

Age of participant:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29-years old with access to risk information promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29-years old with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30+ years old with access to risk information promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30+ years old with indicator data

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-L: Percent of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community with USG support [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is part of a suite of S-CRIs that can be used to track the performance of activities working to help participants mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses by measuring changes in sources of resilience (commonly referred to as resilience capacities). The suite of indicators are components of USAID Resilience Capacity Index, which is used in a wide variety of research and MEL contexts. At the activity/IM-level, the S-RCI will help link activities' contribution to the Resilience Capacity Index.

This indicator seeks to measure community social capital and community resilience through communal efforts, as reported by participants. Many disaster risk reduction exercises and planning happen at the community level and measuring the output of these efforts at the participant level can help elucidate whether there is collective ownership of community activities. Community, for the purposes of this indicator, is defined as a group of people in a shared geographical space with diverse characteristics and priorities, linked by social ties, interactions shaping local life, shared identity, collective action, and providing a means for accessing external resources.[58]

The indicator consists of two questions: Q1 is a filter question used to shorten the questionnaire for respondents, and Q2 should be customized by the implementing partner (IP), selecting activities at the community level that reflect activity/IM supported/promoted activities. Key examples of activities include soil conservation (terracing, bunds, half-moons, gabions, etc.), flood diversion activities, repairing/building schools, repairing/building health posts or centers, road maintenance/construction, planting trees on communal land, area enclosure, improving access to drinking water, repairing/building communal irrigation systems, or improving access to water for agriculture. To count under this indicator, the work or community benefit should be directly supported by the activity/IM (even if it is food-for-work or

[58] Murphy, B.L. 2007. "Locating Social Capital in Resilient Community-Level Emergency Management." Natural Hazards 41: 297–315.

cash-for-work).

Q1. In the last 12 months, have you worked with others in your community to do something for the benefit of everyone in the community?

1. Yes (go to Q2).
2. No.
3. Don't know.
4. Refused.

Q2. What activities have you participated in the last 12 months? (Select all that apply.)

(IPs should contextualize this list to reflect only those activities supported by the activity/IM in the reporting year.)

- Soil conservation (terracing, bunds, half-moons, gabions, etc.).
- Flood diversion activities.
- Repaired/built schools.
- Repaired/built health posts or centers.
- Road maintenance/construction.
- Planted trees on communal land.
- Area enclosure.
- Improving access to drinking water.
- Repaired/built communal irrigation system.
- Don't know.
- Refused.

(Activities/IMs should add or remove choices as relevant.)

To create the indicator, the analyst will assign a score of 1 to participants who have participated in at least one of the activity/IM-specific collective community/village-level activity in Q2 within the last year. Participants who respond either "no," "don't know," or "refused" in Q1 or "don't know" or "refused" in Q2 should be assigned a 0 score.

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants through participant engagement in community activities.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

Specifically, activities/IMs should not use this indicator if they do not aim to increase engagement in community activities through a strategy to build resilience. Many USAID activities support Livestock Market Systems, which may indirectly engage communities to improve infrastructure, for example, but are not directly seeking to increase participant-level participation in community activities. Where participation in community activities is being supported as part of a strategy to increase participant's resilience during times of crisis and shock, then this indicator is required.

Note, this indicator may also be collected directly through activity records where attendance is recorded.

RATIONALE

Community collective action has developed as a key indicator of resilience from the perspective of disaster risk reduction programming; however, it is also broadly relevant to both idiosyncratic shocks and chronic stresses. The indicator acts as a simple measure of social capital at the community level. The aim of this indicator is to link USAID support program approaches to the high-level resilience outcome measured by the resilience capacity indicator. This indicator falls under IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant surveys; baseline or endline surveys; activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be the project baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

IPs should enter the indicator numerator (Number of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity) and the denominator (total number of participants with valid indicator data) for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates. Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically compute the indicator value as a percentage at the disaggregate and overall indicator level.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants with access to formal safety nets and the total number of activity participants for the "Sex" and "Age" disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into the Feed the Future reporting in DIS.

Enter:

Overall:

- Numerator: Number of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data

Sex of participant:

- Numerator: Number of male participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of female participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of neither participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of neither participants with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity whose sex disaggregate are not available
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available

Age of participant:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29-years old who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29-years old with indicator data

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30+ years old who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community promoted by the activity
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30+ years old with indicator data

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (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 [activity/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, and landslide).
- Assess their likelihood (a 3-year drought versus a 50-year drought).
- 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, and 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. Implementing partners (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, IPs 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 GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number	FIRST LEVEL Type of Plan: Government; community SECOND LEVEL Phase of development: Proposed; adopted; implemented; institutionalized
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher stages are better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Activity records
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** 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.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

At baseline:

1. Enter the baseline year.
2. Enter the number of community risk management plans at baseline.
3. Enter the phase the community risk management plans were in at baseline.
4. Enter the number of government risk management plans at baseline.
5. Enter the phase the government risk management plans were in at baseline.

In subsequent years:

1. Enter the unique number of government risk management plans.
2. Enter the phases the government risk plans were in that fiscal year.
3. Enter the unique number of community risk management plans.
4. Enter the phases the community risk management plans were in that fiscal year.

Disaggregates and double-counting: Plans should only be reported once per year under either government or community (no double counting). Count all of the phases the plan passed through during the fiscal year. In recognition that a plan can go through multiple phases during the fiscal year, double counting is allowed under the "Phase of Development" disaggregate category.

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Resilience"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems

INDICATOR TITLE

RESIL-2: Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/IM level]

DEFINITION

This indicator is based on the participant's perception of their household's ability to recover from, or adapt to, shocks and stressors (such as loss of a family member, loss of income, hunger, drought, flood, conflict, or similar events) that occurred in the programming area. It is based on data on the type and severity of shocks and stresses to which a household was exposed in the 12 months prior to data collection, as well as their perceived ability to meet food needs currently and in the following year.

The indicator is based on the following questions to be included in a participant-based questionnaire:

Introduction:

- Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about difficult times that your household may have faced. Difficult times are events and pressures that have bad effects on your household's well-being, assets, livelihoods, or safety. These may have happened slowly, such as drought, persistent discrimination, or intergroup conflict; or may have occurred rapidly, such as flooding, loss of a family member, disease, or rapid changes in prices.

Q1. In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of having…[ASK ABOUT EACH SHOCK ON THE LIST]?

(Implementing partners (IPs) should contextualize this list on an annual basis to reflect those shocks experienced in the program area in the past 12 months. IPs should add relevant shocks that are missing and remove shocks that are not relevant to the context.)

- Too much rain (includes flooding).
- Variable rain or drought.
- Hail or frost.
- Landslides or erosion.

- Crop disease (e.g., rust on wheat or sorghum, banana bunchy top virus, etc.) or crop pests (e.g., locusts, fall armyworm, etc.) or weeds (e.g., striga).
- Livestock disease.
- Human disease outbreaks (including from contaminated water).
- Theft or destruction of assets (e.g., livestock, crops, assets, etc.).
- Delay in food assistance.
- Increasing food prices.
- Increased prices of agricultural or livestock inputs.
- Decreased prices for agricultural or livestock products.
- Loss of land/rental property.
- Unemployment or loss of livelihood (such as losses occurring from lockdowns or limits on movement).
- Death of household member.

(Activities/IMs should add or remove choices, as relevant.)

- No shock experienced, go to End questionnaire for indicator.

Q2. What was the overall impact of these shocks on your household's ability to meet the goods, services, and food you need in your daily life?

1. Not severe.
2. Somewhat severe.
3. Severe.
4. Extremely severe.

Q3. Would you say that right now, your household's ability to meet its food needs is better than before these difficult times, the same as before these difficult times, or worse than before these difficult times?

1. Better.
2. The same.
3. Worse.

Q4. Looking ahead over the next year, do you believe your household's ability to meet your household's food needs will be better than before these difficult times, the same as before these difficult times, or worse than before these difficult times?

1. Better.
2. The same.
3. Worse.

Analysis Method:

The percent of participants who feel their household is able to recover is calculated via the following steps:

Step 1. Each participant is assigned a value indicating whether they feel their household is able to recover.

- Respondents who answered "Worse than before these difficult times" for either Q3 or Q4 would be assigned 0.
- Respondents who answered "Better than before these difficult times" or "The same as before these difficult times" for Q3 and Q4 and did not answer "Worse than before these difficult times" for either Q3 or Q4 would be assigned 1.

Step 2. The indicator numerator and denominator are:

- Numerator: Number of participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data.

The numerator and denominator should be sample-weighted to calculate the total number of estimated participants if the data are collected by a participant-based survey.

Step 3. The indicator should then be disaggregated by shock severity (Q2), sex, and age, as shown below. IPs should use participant-survey sample weights to estimate the total number of participants for the numerator and denominator if the data are collected by a participant-based survey.

Enter:

Shock severity:

- Numerator: Number of participants who responded "Not severe" and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded "Not severe" with indicator data.

- Numerator: Number of participants who responded "Somewhat severe" and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded "Somewhat severe" with indicator data.

- Numerator: Number of participants who responded "Severe" and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded "Severe" with indicator data.

- Numerator: Number of participants who responded "Extremely severe" and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded "Extremely severe" with indicator data.

Sex:

- Numerator: Number of male participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data.

- Numerator: Number of female participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data.

- Numerator: Number of "neither" participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of "neither" participants with indicator data.

- Numerator: Number of participants who were assigned a value of 1 whose sex disggregates are not available.
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available.

Age:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29 who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29 with indicator data.

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30 and older who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30 and older with indicator data.

Computing the indicator if an IP decides to collect more granular data on shock severity rather than from the shocks overall:

If an IP is interested in a more granular understanding of the severity of individual shocks in the past year, they could design the questionnaire to ask Q2 after asking whether the participant's household experienced each shock in the list in Q1. If shock severity is collected for each shock individually, the analyst should use the maximum shock severity reported by the participant across all shocks to disaggregate in the indicator by shock severity in Step 3.

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

RATIONALE

The percent of participants who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses acts as a perception-based proxy for an objective measure of household recovery to shocks and stresses, which is complex to capture at the activity/IM level. The indicator 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.[59,60] The indicator maps to the GFSS Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems, by capturing perceived resilience by shock severity.

[59] Jones, L. and T. Tanner. 2017. "'Subjective resilience': Using Perceptions to Quantify Household Resilience to Climate Extremes and Disasters." Regional Environmental Change 17: 229–243.

[60] Maxwell, D., M. Constas, T. Frankenberger, D. Klaus, and M. Mock. 2015. Qualitative Data and Subjective Indicators for Resilience Measurement: Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group, Technical Series No. 4. Food Security Information Network.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percentage	Severity of shocks: Not severe, somewhat severe, severe, extremely severe Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity/IM level
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Annual participant-based survey or census
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annually
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required; can be an activity baseline

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

See "Analysis Method" in the main definition above.

An additional data point that is required is the total number of participants who reported "No shock experienced."

SPS LOCATION: Crosscutting Issue, "Youth"

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 3: 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) [activity/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 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; financial assets, *such as savings and credit; wage (salary from employment 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.
- Paid internships/apprenticeships.

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 be reported as data points in the Feed the Future reporting in DIS .

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 USG-assisted group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs (activity/IM level):

- For the numerator, use data on the number of youth participants (by sex).
- For the denominator, use the total number of participants (by sex).

From indicator EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (activity/IM level):

- For the numerator, use data on the number of enterprises with all youth proprietors (by sex of proprietor).
- For the denominator, use the total number of enterprises (by sex of proprietor).

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

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 extremisms fueled by growing numbers of marginalized and frustrated youth.[61] To achieve the objectives of the 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 3: Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent expressed as a whole number	Sex: Male, female, neither, disaggregates not available
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Activity level; activity participants

[61] The U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy Fiscal Year 2022–2026 (https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/us-government-global-food-security-strategy).

- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IPs)
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** IPs' 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

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the following data points, from the selected indicator, if applicable, and Feed the Future reporting in DIS will automatically calculate the percent:

Overall:

- Numerator: Number of youth program participants in the program designed to increase access to productive economic resources.
- Denominator: Number of total number of participants in the program designed to increase access to productive economic resources

Sex: Male

- Numerator: Number of male youth program participants
- Denominator: Number of male program participants

Sex: Female

- Numerator: Number of female youth program participants
- Denominator: Number of female program participants

Sex: Neither

- Numerator: Number of neither youth program participants
- Denominator: Number of neither program participants

Sex: Disaggregates Not Available

- Numerator: Number of youth program participants whose sex disaggregates are not available
- Denominator: Number of program participants whose sex disaggregates are not available

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE PPR (USAID ONLY):

Where more than one Feed the Future IP is reporting on this indicator in Feed the Future reporting in DIS, 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.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3-e: Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("AgGDP+") [national level]

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the change in value added (gross domestic product (GDP)) generated by the entire agri-food sector (AgGDP+). It combines agriculture GDP reported annually in the National Accounts (the National Accounts is the standard accounting system used to measure and report on 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, agro-processing, input supply (used in agriculture and agro-processing), a portion of trade and transport services, and a portion of hotels and food services.

The AgGDP+ indicator is defined as the sum of the following five components:

1. Agriculture (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) 01-03): All value-added generated in the agricultural sector, including forestry and fishing
2. Agro-processing (ISIC 10-12): All value-added generated by agricultural processing, including meat, fish, dairy, milling, beverages, tobacco, animal feeds, and other food processing
3. Input Supply: The portion of GDP generated by domestic producers of goods and services used in agriculture and agro-processing, estimated using the share of these two sub-sectors in total input demand.
4. Trade and Transport (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 agro-processing in total transaction cost margins.
5. Hotel and Food Services (ISIC 45-47): The portion of GDP generated by the hotels and food services sector associated with meals prepared and purchased outside of the household (e.g., restaurants and food stalls), estimated using the share of agriculture and agro-processing inputs in total hotel and food services sector's input purchases.

The AgGDP+ 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 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 (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," (activities, commodities, factors, households, government, savings and investment, and foreign accounts) 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).[62] Some components of the AgGDP+ indicator 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. All GDP values are reported in constant 2017 (baseline year) U.S. dollars.

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

$$Percent\ change\ in\ AgGDP_t^+ = \frac{(AgGDP_t^+ - AgGDP_0^+)}{AgGDP_0^+} \times 100$$

RATIONALE

Successful agricultural transformation leads to a greater share of agriculture-related value-addition generated outside of agriculture itself. Measuring agricultural GDP alone is not enough to track changes in the agriculture landscape, as it underestimates the returns on investments in agricultural modernization. This indicator captures renewed efforts under the GFSS to: 1) measure the impact of investments in agricultural value chains beyond agricultural production and 2) extend investments toward a market system approach, and not just target agriculture production and productivity. It is linked to Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth of the GFSS Results Framework.

[62] Randriamamonjy, J. and J. Thurlow. 2017. 2015 Social Accounting Matrix for Tanzania. International Food Policy Research Institute.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percent	AgGDP+ components: Agriculture; Agro-processing; Input Supply; Trade and Transport; Hotel and Food Services
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** National level.
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** REFS implementing partner (IP) for post teams.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: National accounts (GDP by sector) and country-level SAM (different data sources).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** The 2017 estimates are considered the baseline estimates; yearly estimates are calculated thereafter.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- The REFS contractor will enter the baseline AgGDP+ estimate in constant 2017 U.S. dollars and the baseline year (the year to which the data apply).
- The REFS contractor will enter subsequent "actual" AgGDP+ estimates in constant 2017 U.S. dollars under the year they refer to (and not under the year when the estimate is available), e.g., 2020 estimates that are available in 2022 should be reported under 2020 (the year they refer to) in Feed the Future reporting in DIS.
- Targets are not required at the disaggregate level, just at the overall indicator level.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 3: Increased employment and entrepreneurship

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3-g: Employment in the agri-food system ("AgEMP+") [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) input supply: the portion of GDP generated by domestic producers of goods and services used in agriculture and agro-processing, estimated using the share of these two sub-sectors in total input demand, 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 food services associated with meals prepared and purchased outside of the household. This indicator is an extension of the AgGDP+ indicator (EG.3-e: Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("AgGDP+")).

The estimation of AgEMP+ follows a similar procedure to AgGDP+ and uses the same supply use table (SUT) data, but with three additional steps to estimate employment in the five components of the agri-food system (AFS):

- Base year employment by sector: The number of workers employed during 2017 in each of the SUTs 86 sectors is estimated using data on labor value-added from the SUT and employment data for 14 broad sectors published by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Average wages are calculated for the 14 sectors and applied to their corresponding sectors in the SUT to derive employment for each of the 86 sectors.
- Historical employment estimates: Average total GDP per worker is estimated for each of the SUT's 86 sectors. Changes in real sectoral GDP over time are assumed to lead to proportional changes in sectoral employment (i.e., average GDP per worker is initially assumed to be constant over time). These constant employment-to-GDP ratios are applied to sectoral GDP estimates from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)'s historical time series of SUTs.
- Corrected employment estimates: Initial sectoral employment estimates are scaled to match the ILO's employment numbers. The final AgEMP+ indicator reflects annual changes in employment-to-population and employment-to-GDP ratios; is consistent with official employment statistics; and has the same definition and AFS components as the AgGDP+.

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). In the baseline, the sum of employment in each sector is the overall indicator ("AgEMP+").

Yearly estimates are calculated as follows: Using base year data, employment is divided by the gross domestic product (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 year thereafter, these base year employment-to-GDP ratios are multiplied by 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 are 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 on investments in agricultural modernization. This indicator allows us to capture renewed efforts under the GFSS to: 1) measure the impact of investments in agricultural value chains beyond agricultural production and 2) 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 GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Number of people	AgGDP+ components: Agriculture; Agro-processing; Input Supply; Trade and Transport; Hotel and Food Service
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** National level.
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** REFS implementing partner (IP) for post teams.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Secondary data: AgGDP+ indicator data based on national accounts and supply use tables and national employment data (labor survey; household survey; census).
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** The 2017 estimates are considered the baseline estimates; yearly estimates are calculated thereafter.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** A baseline is required.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- The REFS contractor will enter the baseline AgEMP+ estimate and the baseline year (the year to which the data apply).
- The REFS contractor will enter subsequent "actual" AgEMP+ estimates under the year they refer to (and not under the year) when the estimate is available), e.g., 2020 estimates that are available in 2022 should be reported under 2020 (the year they refer to) in Feed the Future reporting in DIS.
- Targets are not required at the disaggregate level, just at the overall "number of people" level.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3.1-c: Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [national level]

DEFINITION

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, and food and non-food agricultural commodities.

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.

The intent of this indicator is to monitor exports in targeted agricultural commodities relevant to post programming. It includes exports attributable to U.S. government interventions and those outside of direct U.S. government attribution. Reporting is limited to what is available from national statistics agencies.

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.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
U.S. dollars	Commodity
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** National-level.
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** Implementing partners (IP) or post staff.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** The data is collected from national statistics agencies once available.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annual.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** 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.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- Report the data in your Feed the Future reporting in DIS 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 your Feed the Future reporting in DIS:
    - 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 FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DIS AND THE 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, if desired.

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

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—Crosscutting Intermediate Result (CCIR) 7: More effective governance, policy, and institutions

INDICATOR TITLE

EG.3.1-d: Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [multi-level]

DEFINITION

This performance indicator reports on milestones in improved institutional architecture for food system policy achieved. Institutional architecture (IA) broadly refers to "the entities and processes for policy formulation and implementation,"[63] and, more specifically in this case, to those for food system policy. IA for food system policy reflects both the capacity of specific types of organizations (such as ministries, policy think tanks, citizen interest groups, and district governments) operating at different levels (international, regional, national, or subnational), and the processes through which these organizations interact toward a common food system goal (such as through interministerial processes, scorecard reviews, or decentralization). A milestone is a positive change that marks a significant achievement in the development of better performing and more effective policy systems, and describes how the change contributes to improved policies and policy outcomes within a GFSS country or regional plan. Food system policy is multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary, and includes policies on agriculture, nutrition, resilience, and other related areas that affect food security.

Operating units (OUs) and implementing partners (IPs) can both report on this indicator. OUs should report milestones achieved during the past fiscal year with U.S. government funding. Both OUs and IPs are encouraged to derive milestones from a theory of change for investments in policy change, specifying milestone targets and tracking progress annually. Both targets and completed milestones can be reported through the template for this indicator. The milestones should align strategically with country or local stakeholder priorities.

A milestone can relate to changes in organizations and processes leading to improved policymaking and implementation at various levels: subnational, local, national, regional, or international.

[63] GFSS implementation guidance for policy programming: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00ZW1Z.pdf.

There are six core IA policy elements that are considered key for a robust food security policy IA.[64] These core IA policy elements are described below and in more detail in Annex 1 to this PIRS. The milestones reported should fit in one or more of these policy elements. These elements are not mutually exclusive and some overlap exists between them.

Milestones should be reported annually in a table (see the template on Agrilinks: https://agrilinks.org/RFS-policy-reporting), with the following information provided concisely for each milestone achieved:

- IA milestone outcome level summary statement.
- Brief description of the milestone.
- Strategic alignment with relevant strategies (e.g., GFSS Country Plan, Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), etc).
- Timeline (e.g., the fiscal year the milestone is targeted, achieved, and/or dropped).
- Level of implementation (see paragraph above).
- Primary policy issue area this milestone is likely to impact (e.g., agricultural inputs, resilience and risk management, or quality of diets; see Annex 2 to this PIRS for a complete list of options included in the template).
- Primary and secondary (if more than one) IA policy element(s) the milestone can be associated with (see section below and Annex 1 to this PIRS for a complete list of options included in the template).
- Role of the U.S. government assistance.
- Primary stakeholders participating and/or benefiting from the achieved milestone.
- Source(s) of information and supporting document(s)available in reference to the milestone.
- Notes on any other relevant information.

These milestones should be recorded each year in the annual reporting table until they are achieved. If a milestone is dropped, a quick explanation as to why it was dropped should be provided in the "Notes" column.

IA Policy Elements

- Policy Element 1: Guiding Policy Framework. There is a strong set of legal processes, actions, and articulated roles and responsibilities that underpin policy development, coordination, implementation, and accountability mechanisms that collectively form a cohesive guiding policy framework.
    - Illustrative Milestones: Establishment of parliamentary access to food security expertise; comment period for draft law established; and citizen groups have regular and reliable access to legislative processes and documentation.

[64] Additional background information and resources are available on Agrilinks: https://www.agrilinks.org/post/institutional-architecture-assessment-food-security-policy-change.

- Policy Element 2: Policy Development and Coordination. Policies are designed in adherence to the guiding policy framework and a set policy agenda with systemic organization and communication between the national and regional levels and with all relevant stakeholders.
    - 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; and intergovernmental coordination forum established and operational (e.g., meets regularly, shares information, and takes decisions).

- Policy Element 3: Inclusivity and Stakeholder Engagement. All stakeholders (private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), marginalized groups, various political groups, etc.) are intentionally and systematically involved consistently in all aspects of the policymaking and implementation process, provided the tools and resources to do so meaningfully, and their contributions are integrated into the policy framework, process, and content.
    - Illustrative Milestones: Concerted efforts resulting in farmer association membership in an apex society (subnational level); support to a representative CSO focused on food security priorities (subnational/national); civil society and producer group platform for input to agricultural policy and program development; joint sector review (JSR) committee established; and inclusive policy dialogues formalized.

- Policy Element 4: Evidence-Informed Policymaking. Policies are developed using relevant data and evidence to ensure contextually relevant and actionable policies that are effective and efficient based on existing knowledge of what works and does not work in the relevant sector(s).
    - Illustrative Milestones: Improved dissemination of agricultural data across multiple ministries; improved timeliness and availability of food security-related surveys and survey analysis; and public access to data on performance of the agriculture and food security sectors (e.g., dashboard monitoring systems and website data publication).

- Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation. Policies are enacted in a clear manner based on predetermined plans with multi-stakeholder ownership, sufficient capacity, and resource commitments of relevant government institutions, and reliable feedback loops for adaptive management.
    - Illustrative Milestones: Improved budget justification for policy implementation; resources allocated for programs commensurate with objectives; capacity of local government authorities to implement programs strengthened; and monitoring system for program and policy impacts established.

- Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability. Government and policy stakeholders co-implement the policy process and policy implementation, and are responsive and supportive of each other's roles and responsibilities concerned with policymaking.
    - Illustrative Milestones: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) JSR successfully completed; donor mapping tool providing input on donor investments available; and 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.[65] Data collected for this indicator 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 and IPs are delivering to improve systems, processes, and relationships that influence food system policy. This indicator is linked to CCIR 7: More effective governance, policy, and institutions of the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
1/0 (if a table is available or not)	(Disaggregates in table only; not on DIS indicator screen) Level: Subnational; national; regional; and international IA policy element: Guiding Policy Framework; Policy Development and Coordination; Inclusivity and Stakeholder Engagement; Evidence-informed Policymaking; Policy Implementation; Mutual Accountability
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: N/A

MEASUREMENT NOTES

- ***LEVEL OF COLLECTION:*** Subnational, national, regional, or international.
- ***WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:*** OU staff and/or IP/activity/IM staff.
- ***DATA SOURCE:*** Data will be collected by relevant OU staff and/or IP/activity/IM staff engaged in activities supporting IA achievements.
- ***FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:*** Annual.
- ***BASELINE INFO:*** The baseline is zero.

[65] Evidence can be found in: Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). 2018. *Africa Agriculture Status Report 2018: Catalyzing Government Capacity to Drive Agricultural Transformation*. AGRA.

REPORTING NOTES

FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN THE DIS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

- This indicator can be reported on by OUs at the overall Mission/OU level and/or by individual IPs for policy work specific to their Activity/IM.
- This indicator does not have a quantitative component. It is reported via a standard table with the required information concerning the milestones achieved during the reporting year. A template table can be downloaded from the Agrilinks Policy Reporting page.
- For USAID, OUs can report on this indicator directly under their "_HLI_[OU name]: _OU-level Reporting for-[OU name]" entry in Feed the Future reporting in DIS and/or assign this indicator to IPs/activity/IMs for reporting under their specific activities.
- Users (OUs and/or IPs) should fill out the standard template with information on the milestones in IA achieved or advanced with U.S. government support and upload this directly when doing their Feed the Future reporting in DIS (there is a document upload feature on the Feed the Future reporting in DIS data entry screen for this indicator).
- Additional documentation and supporting evidence should also be uploaded under "Documents" on the DIS indicator data entry screen.
- On the data entry screen, OU should enter 1 if a table was uploaded and 0 if not, to alert reviewers to look into "Documents" to download the information.

Annex 1: Institutional Architecture Policy Elements and Illustrative Sub-Elements

Policy Element 1: Guiding Policy Framework There is a strong set of legal processes, actions, and articulated roles and responsibilities that underpin policy development, coordination, implementation, and accountability mechanisms that collectively form a cohesive guiding policy framework.
1.1. Clearly Defined and Consistent Policy Framework: The policy framework that outlines and supports policymaking is detailed in a clear and concise way that is easily understandable, and is applied and enforced across the policy agenda from year to year.
1.2. Transparency of the Policymaking Process: The policy development process is known to all engaged stakeholders and pertinent information and changes to the process are communicated openly and clearly to all stakeholders, in accordance with the rules contained within the country's constitution, basic law, and elsewhere in the formal legal framework.
1.3. Clearly Defined Institutional Responsibilities: Institutional roles and responsibilities (including those of the legislature and judiciary) are well-articulated, understood by all relevant parties, and applied across the policy agenda from year to year.

Policy Element 2: Policy Development and Coordination Policies are designed in adherence to the guiding policy framework and a set policy agenda with systemic organization and communication between the national and regional levels and with all relevant stakeholders.
2.1. Policy Agenda and Priorities Developed: There is an approved/official multi-sectoral, multi-year plan that specifies policy priorities and objectives and guides policy and program development and implementation.
2.2. Established Policy Process with Dedicated Resources: There is a detailed and legally supported set of actions, founded on the guiding policy framework, that outlines how to develop policy. This established policy process has committed resources, including a coordination unit dedicated to carrying out the policymaking process, and funding allocated to support policymaking processes.
2.3. Coordination Process: There is a process for effectively aligning institutional roles and responsibilities and involvement of various actors in the policymaking process led by a government entity, such as a coordination unit or task force with a mandate to coordinate the policymaking process, including between the county/regional and national government and involvement of all relevant stakeholders throughout.
2.4. Technical Capacity: Relevant institutional representatives have the skills and knowledge to draft effective, transparent, inclusive, and actionable policies and effectively implement their institutional roles and responsibilities outlined in the guiding policy framework. Stakeholders (government and non-governmental alike) have skills and capacity to discuss in a productive manner contentious and differing policy perspectives in order to make decisions on policy change.
2.5. Political Will: There is supportive leadership pushing desired policy reforms as a priority area, including commitment of resources and personnel, and intentional building of public will.
Policy Element 3: Inclusivity and Stakeholder Engagement All stakeholders (private sector, CSOs, marginalized groups, various political groups, etc.) are intentionally and systematically involved consistently in all aspects of the policymaking and implementation process, provided the tools and resources to do so meaningfully, and their contributions are integrated into the policy framework, process, and content.
3.1. Inclusive Participation in Policy Process: Inclusion is factored into the guiding policy framework and coordinating implementation, and is a determinant of the policy development process. Ways of engaging in policy development and implementation are co-designed and initiated with sufficient timing to best enable participation.

3.2. Accessible Policy Information (Framework, Process, and Content): Information pertaining to the policy framework, policy process/coordination, and policy content are readily available and intentionally disseminated in a timely manner to all stakeholders to support engagement. Policies and any materials relevant to the policy process and its creation are accessible in languages (or formats—for visually impaired or illiterate stakeholders) of stakeholders.
3.3. Multi-level, Equitable Stakeholder Participation: Stakeholder engagement is consistent, equitable, and meaningful for all stakeholders (including marginalized groups) throughout policy development and implementation.
3.4. Depth and Impact of Participation: Engagement of all relevant stakeholders from policy development through policy implementation is verified and inputs of stakeholders are reflected in policy process decisions and policy content.
Policy Element 4: Evidence-Informed Policymaking Policies are developed using relevant data and evidence to ensure contextually relevant and actionable policies that are effective and efficient based on existing knowledge of what works and does not work in the relevant sector(s).
4.1. Evidence Generated in a Timely Manner: Data is regularly produced on policy implementation (national database) and research and analyses pertinent to policy decisions are commissioned from credible research institutions. Sharing of relevant data, research, and analyses is done in a timely manner to inform policy decision-making.
4.2. Quality Evidence is Available, Accessible, and Trustworthy for/on Policymaking: Relevant and current evidence gathered using accepted data gathering methods, data interpretation is transparent and unbiased, and evidence is translated into accessible forms for a variety of audiences.
4.3. Evidence Regularly Incorporated into Policy Decisions: Few/no policy decisions are taken without reference to relevant supporting evidence.
4.4. Capacity to Generate and Use Quality Evidence: The government has the capacity to monitor and evaluate policies and programs and know when additional evidence may need to be commissioned. All stakeholders have the knowledge and skills to connect evidence to relevant policy considerations.
Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation Policies are enacted in a clear manner based on predetermined plans with multi-stakeholder ownership, sufficient capacity and resource commitments of relevant government institutions, and reliable feedback loops for adaptive management.
5.1. Implementation Plans Developed: The policy in question has been broken down into projects/programs that have a sufficient level of detail to permit implementation, and "packaged" priorities can be translated into funding proposals to gain support for projects/programs from development partners to address financing gaps.

5.2. Implementation Capacity: The policy in question has been "packaged" into priority projects that can be managed by ministerial units, which have the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out their roles and responsibilities for policy implementation effectively.
5.3. Policy Implementation Resources 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.
5.4. Transparent Policy Implementation: Monitoring data and analysis of policy implementation results are shared with stakeholders and evidence-informed adaptations to anticipated policy implementation are discussed with relevant stakeholders (as applicable) and clearly communicated.
5.5. Monitoring and Evaluation Design and Implementation: Capacity exists within the public sector, private sector, or civil society to review the effectiveness and impact of policy changes through good performance-monitoring measures and targets that have been developed and are utilized to analyze implementation of policies/plans.
Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability Government and policy stakeholders co-implement the policy process and policy implementation, and are responsive and supportive of each other's roles and responsibilities concerned with policymaking.
6.1. Government Accountability: Government responsiveness to stakeholder questions and concerns regarding the policy process and implementation, hosts joint stakeholder reviews, and adaptively manages policy development and implementation.
6.2. Donor Coordination and Collaboration: There is a process for donor participation in the policy process and for aligning government and donor objectives and priorities. Donor programs should contribute directly to host country strategies, plans, and objectives and are coordinated across donors to avoid duplication. This may include the signing of cooperation frameworks that indicate a joint commitment to specific policy change goals.
6.3. Private Sector Accountability: The private sector constructively engages in dialogue with other stakeholders, provides evidence-backed policy inputs, and is receptive to feedback from other stakeholders involved in policymaking/implementation. Private sector investors report to relevant stakeholders on investment commitments, if applicable.
6.4. CSO Sector Accountability: The CSO sector constructively engages in dialogue with other stakeholders, provides evidence-backed policy inputs, and is receptive to feedback from other stakeholders involved in policy making/implementation.

Annex 2: GFSS Policy Agenda Issue Areas

Resilience and Agricultural Risk Management	Enable smallholders, pastoralists, communities, and countries to mitigate and recover from agriculture and other food system risks, shocks, and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth, including the role of social transfers and safety nets.
Agricultural and Livestock Inputs and Services	Enable the private sector to develop, commercialize, and broadly disseminate improved inputs (e.g., seeds, biotechnologies, fertilizers, management systems, irrigation, etc.) and services (e.g., agriculture and veterinary extension, market information, etc.) to smallholder farmers and livestock owners in order to increase productivity and incomes sustainably.
Enabling Environment for Private Sector Development	Increase competitiveness and reduce barriers to finance and private investment in agriculture and food systems, which increases incomes for smallholders, firms, and beyond in the agri-food system, generates employment, improves job quality, reduces transactional uncertainty, enables efficient market entry and exit, and increases sector diversity.
Agricultural Trade	Increase efficiency, stability, and transparency in domestic and cross-border trade consistent with international agreements to spur inclusive economic growth and foster increased private sector investment in agriculture.
Diet Quality	Improve policy coherence across sectors in order to strengthen food systems to deliver healthy diets, particularly for women and children, including by advancing and sustaining large-scale food fortification by strengthening and extending the enabling environment and regulatory monitoring and enforcement.
Food Loss and Waste	Drive a reduction of food loss and waste of 50 percent by 2030 through industry incentives for minimizing post-harvest food losses, reducing barriers to investment in food rescue and circular economy businesses, and incorporating methane emissions from food decomposition into national carbon credit schemes.

Food Safety	Support policy formulation that strengthens food safety systems at national and regional levels, including harmonization of food safety standards, to facilitate trade and economic development and support food systems to provide safe food in support of healthy diets.
Climate Adaptation and Mitigation	Develop and scale technologies and integrated approaches that allow crops, livestock, forests, and fisheries to thrive under climate change impacts, such as increasing temperatures, extreme weather events, greater climate variability, and changing trends in precipitation, and reduce agriculture and food system effects on the climate. Build policy systems and implementation pathways to meet mitigation and adaptation targets, as articulated in National Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans.
Land and Natural Resource Tenure, Rights, and Policy	Establish effective institutional arrangements, rules, and mechanisms that recognize the legitimate land and resource rights of all users, including women, pastoralists, and vulnerable populations, in order to stimulate transformative and sustainable investments in both land-based and non-agricultural, income-generating assets.
Inclusion	Policies and procedures promoting the reduction of inequality and strengthened equity and inclusion of marginalized populations as key contributors to, and beneficiaries of, food systems, including women; Indigenous People; youth; persons with disabilities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) people; and others.
Digital Technology	Promote legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks that enable inclusive economic growth, equitable benefit from the digital economy, and strengthened user privacy, security, rights, and sovereignty.
Institutional Architecture and Mutual Accountability	Develop predictable, transparent, inclusive, evidence-based mechanisms for accelerated policy improvement and implementation in support of GFSS goals.

Feed the Future Handbook Appendices

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Appendix 1: Performance Indicators by the Feed the Future Results Framework

Feed the Future Results Framework Level	Crosslink, If Applicable	Indicator Number	Indicator Title
Goal: Sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition	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]
	N/A	HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0–59 months) [ZOI level]
	N/A	EG-j	Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $2.15/day 2017 PPP [ZOI level]
	N/A	EG-i	Prevalence of near-poor: Percent of people who are "Near-Poor," living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level]
Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth	N/A	EG.3-e	Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ("AgGDP+") [national level]
	Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	EG-g	Percent of households below the comparative threshold for the poorest quintile of the asset-based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI level]
		EG.3-i	Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) score for women [ZOI level]
IR 1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable	N/A	EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level]
	N/A	EG.3.2-a	Percent of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI level]

Feed the Future Results Framework Level	Crosslink, If Applicable	Indicator Number	Indicator Title
IR 2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade	N/A	EG.3.2-26	Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [activity/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 [activity/IM level]
	N/A	EG.3.1-c	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [national level]
IR 3: Increased employment and entrepreneurship	N/A	EG.3-g	Employment in the agri-food system ("AgEMP+") [national level]
	N/A	EG.5-2	Full-time equivalent employment of firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level]
Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	N/A	EG-k	Depth of poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level]
	N/A	HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under five (0–59 months) [ZOI level]
	N/A	RESIL-2	Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-a	Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI level]
IR 4: Increased sustainable productivity	N/A	EG.3-10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [activity/IM level]
	N/A	EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level]
	N/A	EG.3-h	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities [ZOI level]

Feed the Future Results Framework Level	Crosslink, If Applicable	Indicator Number	Indicator Title
IR 5: Improved proactive risk reduction, mitigation, and management	N/A	RESIL-1	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance [activity/IM level]
IR 6: Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses	N/A	RESIL-d	Percent of participants with access to informal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-e	Percent of participants with access to formal safety nets with USG support [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-f	Percent of participants actively contributing to local government/community decision-making with USG support [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-g	Percent of participants who have prepared for future shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-h	Number of participants who obtained insurance to mitigate the effects of shocks with USG support [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-i	Index of social capital at the participant level [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-j	Percent of participant households that have diversified their livelihood risk with USG support [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-k	Percent of participants with access to key information about risks with USG support [activity/IM level]
	N/A	RESIL-L	Percent of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community with USG support [activity/IM level]

Feed the Future Results Framework Level	Crosslink, If Applicable	Indicator Number	Indicator Title
	N/A	EG.4.2-7	Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance, or lending programs [activity/IM level]
Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children	N/A	HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [ZOI level]
	N/A	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 foods	N/A	EG.3.3-10	Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [activity/IM level]
	N/A	HL.9.1-a	Percent of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI level]
	N/A	HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [ZOI level]
	N/A	HL.9.1-d	Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W") [ZOI level]
IR 8: Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services	N/A	HL.9-1	Number of children under five (0–59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]
	N/A	HL.9-2	Number of children under two (0–23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]
	N/A	HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]

Feed the Future Results Framework Level	Crosslink, If Applicable	Indicator Number	Indicator Title
	N/A	HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [activity/IM level]
IR 9: More hygienic household and community environments	N/A	HL.8.2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]
	N/A	HL.8.2-a	Percent of households with access to a basic sanitation service [ZOI level]
	N/A	HL.8.2-b	Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises [ZOI level]
CCIR 1: Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security	N/A	EG.3.1-15	Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [activity/IM level]
CCIR 2: Increased gender equity and female empowerment	N/A	GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [activity/IM level]
	N/A	GNDR-a	Percentage of women with inadequate achievements in control over the use of income (based on the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index) [activity/IM level]
CCIR 3: Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods	N/A	YOUTH-3	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15–29) [activity/IM level]
CCIR 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation	N/A	EG.11-4	Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S. dollars (USD)) for climate change adaptation with USG assistance [activity/IM level]
CCIR 5: Improved natural resource management	CCIR 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation;	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 [activity/IM level]

Feed the Future Results Framework Level	Crosslink, If Applicable	Indicator Number	Indicator Title
	CCIR 6: Improved water resources management; and CCIR 7: More effective governance, policy, and institutions		
	CCIR 4: Enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation; CCIR 6: Improved water resources management; and CCIR 7: 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 with USG assistance [activity/IM level]
CCIR 6: Improved water resources management	N/A	HL.8.3-3	Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]
	N/A	HL.8.4-1	Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]
CCIR 7: More effective governance, policy, and institutions	N/A	EG.3.1-d	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [multi-level]
CCIR 8: Improved human, organizational, and system performance	N/A	CBLD-9	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [activity/IM level]
Output (applicable to one or more IR)	N/A	EG.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [activity/IM level]

Feed the Future Results Framework Level	Crosslink, If Applicable	Indicator Number	Indicator Title
	N/A	EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [activity/IM level]
	N/A	EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [activity/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 [activity/IM level]

Appendix 2: Changes from the September 2019 Handbook to this November 2023 Handbook

The revision of the GFSS 2022–2026 catalyzed a review of the Feed the Future MEL framework and updates to our set of standard Feed the Future indicators. Those updates are published in this handbook, and this appendix serves to summarize the significant changes that were made.

Deletions

In an effort to both reduce burden and to remove metrics that were not used in aggregated Feed the Future reporting, were unclear, or otherwise not best placed in this handbook, we are deleting/archiving several indicators:

- At the ZOI level, we archived:
    - EG.4.2-a: Percent 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: Percent of households that believe local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses [ZOI level].
    - EG.3-f: Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index ("A-WEAI") [ZOI level] - *replaced by EG.3-i Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) score for women [ZOI level]*.
- At the national level, we archived:
    - EG-d: Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.90/day 2011 PPP [national level].
    - EG-f: Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [national level].
    - HL.9-h: Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [national level].
- At the activity/IM level, we archived:
    - EG.3.1-1: Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level].
    - 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 [activity/IM level].

- HL.8.2-5: Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises [activity/IM level] (this will remain a STANDARDFA, but not a Feed the Future, indicator).

- Context indicators:
  - We archived all 25 of the context indicators in earlier versions of the Feed the Future Handbook, except for the "Prevalence of near-poor…" (formerly "Feed the Future Context-9"), which will move to an indicator collected in our ZOI population-based surveys at the updated poverty line, and be relabeled as *EG-i: Prevalence of near-poor: Percent of people who are "Near-Poor," living on 100 percent to less than 125 percent of the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level]* (see Table 1 in the main handbook).
  - Context indicators provide information that helps to interpret performance results and better understand factors that might have influenced our outcomes; however, these types of metrics are better suited to be identified and referenced separately and not part of this handbook of performance and tracking indicators.

Changes to Existing Indicators

- At the ZOI level, we made these changes to existing indicators:
  - In order to reflect the updated applicable poverty line of $2.15 per person per day at 2017 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP):
    - We replaced indicator EG-c (which was at the $1.90/2011 PPP) with *EG-j: Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $2.15/day 2017 PPP [ZOI level].*
    - We replaced indicator EG-h (which was at the $1.90/2011 PPP) with *EG-k: Depth of poverty of the poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the $2.15/day 2017 PPP poverty line [ZOI level].*
  - Beginning in 2024, REFS will institute a number of adaptations to the design and implementation of the ZOI population-based surveys. These adaptations, as summarized in this table (and Table 2 in the main handbook) and explained in further detail in this document, increase the use of secondary data sources to report ZOI-level progress and reduce the scope and frequency of the ZOI population-based survey.

- We have changed all our ZOI-level indicators—except for *HL.9.1-d: Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity ("MDD-W") [ZOI level]*—and our three remaining national-level indicators to 'tracking' indicators, instead of 'performance' indicators, as explained in the introduction of this handbook. Tracking indicators measure well-being outcomes that Feed the Future aims to help improve, but for which we cannot hold ourselves accountable.

- At the activity/IM level, we have added four disaggregates as additional categories of Feed the Future-promoted management practices/technologies to two of our existing indicators:

    - *EG.3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level],* and *EG.3.2-25: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level].*
    - The new disaggregates are:
        - Water resources management.
        - Food loss and waste.
        - Food safety.
        - Digitally-enabled, from which we will derive an indicator (see the 'Derived Indicators' section).
- We have updated the template for reporting on the existing policy-related indicator, *EG.3.1-d: Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support* (CCIR 7: More effective governance, policy, and institutions), to reflect the following key areas: climate adaptation and mitigation, digital technology, food safety, and food loss and waste.

Derived Indicators

As described in the introduction to this handbook, we will derive seven indicators from reporting on select disaggregates as a way to highlight results for new components of our GFSS Results Framework and emphasize important topics. "Deriving" an indicator means REFS would simply extract and highlight the data that is reported on these disaggregates. It would not represent any additional work for the IPs, or be seen as a separate indicator by them.

- CCIR 6: Water resources management: From the existing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) indicator that we are adopting as a Feed the Future one, *HL.8.3-3: Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]*, we will derive the "Institution Focus: Water Resources Management" disaggregate and call it: "Number of institutions strengthened to manage water resources as a result of USG assistance."
- CCIR 6: Water resources management: From the existing WASH indicator that we are adopting as a Feed the Future one, *HL.8.4-1: Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level]*, we will derive the "Sector: Water Resources Management" disaggregate and call it: "Value of new funding mobilized for water resources management as a result of USG assistance."
- CCIR 10: Enhanced integration of digital technologies: Derive the data reported on the new "digitally-enabled" disaggregate of our existing indicator, *EG.3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level]*, and call it: "Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied digitally-enabled management practices or technologies with USG assistance."

- Derive four indicators from reporting on select disaggregates of our existing indicator, *EG.3.2-25: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/IM level]*:
    - CCIR 4: Climate: Derive the data reported on the existing "climate adaptation" disaggregate and call it: "Number of hectares of cultivated land under climate adaptation practices or technologies with USG assistance."
    - CCIR 5: Natural resources management: Derive the data reported on the existing "natural resources or ecosystem management" disaggregate and call it: "Number of hectares under improved natural resource or ecosystem management practices or technologies with USG assistance."
    - CCIR 6: Water resources management: Derive the data reported on the new "water resources management" disaggregate and call it: "Number of hectares under improved water resource management practices or technologies with USG assistance."
    - CCIR 10: Digital: Derive the data reported on the new "digitally-enabled" disaggregate and call it: "Number of hectares under improved digitally-enabled management practices or technologies with USG assistance."

New Indicators

We added 15 new indicators for activity level annual performance reporting as standard Feed the Future indicators, 11 of which are newly developed and four of which are adopted from existing STANDARDFA indicators. We also added one at the ZOI level, detailed below.

The 11 newly developed indicators are:

- Under GFSS Results Framework Objective 2: Resilience, RESIL-2: Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses.
- Under GFSS Results Framework IR 6: Adaptation to Shocks and Stresses:
    - RESIL-d: Percent of participants with access to informal safety nets with USG support.
    - RESIL-e: Percent of participants with access to formal safety nets with USG support.
    - RESIL-f: Percent of participants actively contributing to local government/community decision-making with USG support.
    - RESIL-g: Percent of participants who have prepared for future shocks with USG support.
    - RESIL-h: Number of participants who obtained insurance to mitigate the effects of shocks with USG support.
    - RESIL-i: Index of social capital at the participant level.

    - RESIL-j: Percent of participant households that have diversified their livelihood risk with USG support.
    - RESIL-k: Percent of participants with access to key information about risks with USG support.
    - RESIL-L: Percent of participants who have worked together with their community for the benefit of the community with USG support.
- Under GFSS Results Framework CCIR 2: Gender, GNDR-a: Percentage of women who lack control over the use of income (based on the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index).

We also added one indicator at the ZOI level, replacing EG.3-f: Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index ("A-WEAI") [ZOI level].

- EG.3-i: Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) score for women [ZOI level]

The four we adopted into our Feed the Future standard indicator list from existing STANDARDFA indicators are:

- Under GFSS Results Framework CCIR 4: Climate, EG.11-4: Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S. dollars (USD)) for climate change adaptation with USG assistance [activity/IM level].
- Under GFSS Results Framework IR 3: Employment, EG.5-2: Full-time equivalent employment of firms receiving USG assistance [activity/IM level].
- Under GFSS Results Framework CCIR 6: Water resources management, HL.8.3-3: Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level].
- Under GFSS Results Framework CCIR 6: Water resources management, HL.8.4-1: Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance [activity/IM level].

Any questions on this handbook can be directed to FTF.Reporting@usaid.gov.

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