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

FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR HANDBOOK DEFINITION SHEETS

U.S. Government Working Document

The Feed the Future Indicator Handbook is a working document describing the indicators selected for monitoring and evaluation of the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future.

Updated July 2016

Photo: Fintrac Inc. The installation of hybrid irrigation systems, like this one in Nepal, allows for more efficient, cost-effective, and sustainable water use. Feed the Future introduces farmers to improved technologies for better outcomes.

Photo by Fintrac, Inc.

Table of Contents

Feed the Future Indicators by F Standard Program Structure....3
Introduction....6
Table 1: Feed the Future Indicator Groupings: Zone of Influence, National/Regional, and Implementing Mechanism....8
Feed the Future Performance Indicator Reference Sheets....13
ZOI-level Required Indicators(R)....13
ZOI-level Required-as-Applicable Indicators (RAA)....13
ZOI-level Optional Indicators (O)....13
National/Regional Required Indicators (R) and Required-as-Applicable (RAA) Indicators....50
Implementing Mechanism Indicators (all RAA)....57
Cross-Linked Indicators....109
Appendix 1: Feed the Future Indicators Organized by the Feed the Future Results Framework....115
Appendix 2: List of Changes to the July 2016 Version of the Feed the Future Handbook....118
Appendix 3: Questions and Answers on the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Indicators:....148
Appendix 4. Guidance on Counting Technologies for USAID Crop, Animal Breeding and Selection Projects....152

Feed the Future Indicators by F Standard Program Structure

(R) = Required indicator, (RAA) = Required-as-Applicable indicator,
(O) = Optional indicator,
(WOG) = Whole of Government indicator

Old Number	New Number	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets	Page
4-17	EG-a	Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day (R)	14
4.5-9	EG.3-a	Daily per capita expenditures in USG-assisted areas (R)	16
4.5-19	EG.3-b	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (R)	18
3.1.9-11	HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (R)	21
3.1.9-12	HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age (R)	23
3.1.9-16	HL.9-c	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (R)	25
3.1.9-13	HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight women (R)	27
4-TBD8	EG-b	Depth of poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line (RAA)	28
3.1.9.1-3	HL.9-e	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RAA)	30
3.1.9-6	HL.9-f	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (RAA)	32
3.1.9.1-1	HL.9.1-a	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (RAA)	34
3.1.9.1-4	HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age (RAA)	36
4.5.2.8-TBD1	EG.3.3-a	Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)	38
4.5.2.8-TBD2	EG.3.3-b	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)	41
3.1.9-14	HL.9-g	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months (O)	44
3.1.9.1-2	HL.9.1-c	Women's dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (O)	46
N/A	HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (O)	48
4.5-3	EG.3-c	Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) (R)	51
4.5-12	EG.3-d	Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture (RAA)	52
4.5.2-35	EG.3.1-a	Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agricultural commodities (RAA) (for regional OUs)	53
4.5.1-TBD9	EG.3.1-b	Number of national-level policies supporting regionally agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken with USG assistance (RAA)	55
N/A	EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)	59
4.5-16,17,18	EG.3-6,7,8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA)	60
4.5-2	EG.3-9	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA)	63
4.5.1-17	EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	64
4.5.1-28	EG.3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	65

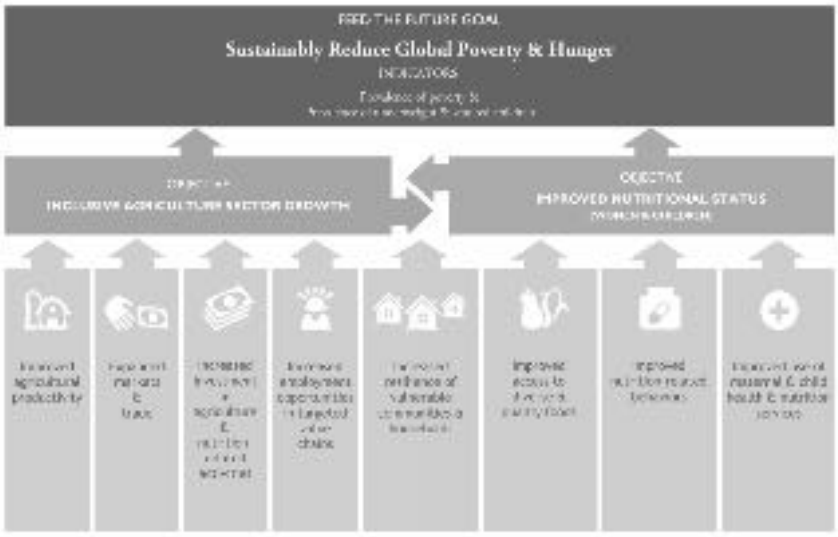
4.5.1-24	EG.3.1-12	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA)	66
4.5.1-25	EG.3.1-13	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	68
4.5.2-7	EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG)	69
4.5.2-6	EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA)	71
4.5.2-30	EG.3.2-3	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	72
4.5.2-11	EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG)	73
4.5.2-12	EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	74
4.5.2-29	EG.3.2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	76
4.5.2-39	EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	77
4.5.2-5	EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	80
4.5.2-2	EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	83
4.5.2-23	EG.3.2-19	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA)	86
4.5.2-42	EG.3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	88
4.5.2-43	EG.3.2-21	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance (RAA)	89
4.5.2-38	EG.3.2-22	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA)	90
4.5.2-36	EG.3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance (RAA)	91
N/A	EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RAA)	92
4.5.2.8-TBD3	EG.3.3-11	Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption (RAA)	94
N/A	HL.9-1	Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)	97
	HL.9-2	Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)	100
N/A	HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)	102
N/A	HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs (RAA)	105

N/A	HL.9-5	A national multisectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes=1, No=0) (RAA)	107
N/A	EG.5.2-1	Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)	110
N/A	EG.11-6	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (O)	111
3.3.3-15	ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (O)	113

Introduction

The Feed the Future Indicator Handbook presents the set of performance management indicators for the U.S. Government's (USG's) Feed the Future Initiative. The Feed the Future Results Framework (RF) (Figure 1) provides the logic for the set of indicators described in the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook. The U.S. Government uses indicator results and performance narratives collected initiative-wide to monitor and attribute[1] progress along the impact pathway reflected in the Feed the Future RF, from activities to Feed the Future's ultimate goal of reducing poverty, hunger and undernutrition. Operating Units (OUs) and their implementing partners (IPs) use the Feed the Future indicators, appropriate custom indicators, and performance narratives to manage and report on performance of individual implementing mechanisms (IMs) and to track progress toward the objectives of the OU-specific Feed the Future strategy or the relevant Mission objective(s). Appendix 1 shows how the Feed the Future indicators are organized under the Feed the Future RF.

Figure 1. Feed the Future Results Framework



Feed the Future Indicators

The Feed the Future indicators fall into three categories representing different levels over which data is collected: (1) Zone of Influence (ZOI) Population-based Survey Indicators; (2) National/Regional Indicators; and (3) Implementing Mechanism (IM) Indicators. (See Table 1.)

Indicators are further divided into three groups: Required (R), Required-as-Applicable (RAA), and Optional (O). Required (R) indicators are high-level impact indicators at the goal and first-level objectives of the Feed the Future Results Framework. All Feed the Future focus country missions must report on all of the Required indicators. Required-as-Applicable (RAA) indicators are indicators at the intermediate result (IR) or the subintermediate result level of the Feed the Future Results Framework and are required if Operating Unit programming aligns with these objectives or results. Finally, Optional (O) indicators, developed after extensive consultation, represent "best practices" in tracking outcomes in the areas of key interest to the Feed the Future strategy. If an OU wants to track results captured by an Optional indicator, it is encouraged to use the Optional indicator rather than developing an indicator from scratch. (See Appendix 1 to identify which indicators are associated with the Feed the Future goal, objectives, intermediate results and subintermediate results.)

[1] The Handbook uses USAID's Automated Directive System (ADS) Glossary of Terms definition of attribution: "*Ascribing a causal link between observed changes (results) and a specific intervention. A result is attributable to USAID, or USAID can claim credit for a result, even when other partners are involved in achieving the result, if USAID can claim that without USAID intervention the outcome would not have taken place.*" [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/glossary.pdf, page 25. Accessed 9/16/16]

ZOI-level Indicators. There are 17 indicators that represent conditions of the population of the ZOI, collected in focus countries through a population-based survey, reported at baseline and subsequent interim surveys. Seven are Required (R), five are Required-as-Applicable (RAA), and five are Optional (O).

National/Regional Indicators. These four indicators represent national- or regional-level conditions and are reported annually by bilateral and regional Missions. They can be collected through primary or secondary data sources. EG.3-d Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture and EG.3.1-a Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agriculture commodities are considered contextual indicators, and targets are not required. There are one Required and three Required-as-Applicable indicators in this category.

Implementing Mechanism-level Indicators. These 28 indicators monitor progress and results of specific implementing mechanisms (IMs) and represent results among Feed the Future direct beneficiaries. IM-level indicators are collected by the IPs and reported annually. As of FY 2017, all of these indicators are Required-as-Applicable. OUs should assign them to all IMs that are expected to produce results measured by the indicator. Three additional IM-level indicators are cross-linked with other categories or program areas in the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD). These three indicators are considered Optional (O) for reporting on Feed the Future results but are recommended if IM programming produces results measured by the indicator.

Finally, some IM-level RAA indicators are classified as Whole of Government (WOG) indicators. These indicators are those on which all U.S. Government agencies with applicable programs aligned with Feed the Future and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program should report.

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

In FY 2016, the U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Assistance (F), in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other Department of State offices, updated the list of PPR Foreign Assistance Standard indicators to include only those for which stakeholders could provide a demonstrated use for internal learning or external reporting and to improve the consistency and completeness of data reporting. The primary ways that this affected the Feed the Future indicators include:

- ZOI- and national/regional-level indicators are no longer considered Foreign Assistance Standard Indicators and will not appear in the F Master List of PPR Indicators for selection by OUs. Starting in FY 2017, these indicators will only be reported in an OU's PPR if the OU includes them as custom indicators. However, these indicators are still included in the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS). Feed the Future focus countries should continue to report in FTFMS on all Required ZOI- and national/regional-level indicators, and all Feed the Future OUs that receive agriculture or nutrition funding should report in FTFMS on all the RAA and Optional indicators included in the Country Development Cooperation Strategy PMP and project and activity monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans.
- Implementing mechanism-level indicators are all classified as Required-as-Applicable (RAA) to ensure consistency of reporting and meaningful aggregation of results. The number of Feed the Future agriculture and nutrition implementing mechanism-level indicators is now 28 (from 33 in 2014). OUs are assigned these indicators by headquarters based on their programming and Mission objectives but can opt out by providing a justification.
- OUs are encouraged to design and use custom indicators as a way to better capture progress toward objectives and outcomes that aren't fully covered by the standard indicators, and OUs have the option to upload these indicators in FTFMS and report on them in the PPR.

Feed the Future Indicator Groupings: Zone of Influence, National/Regional, and Implementing Mechanism

Table 1:

Feed the Future Indicator Groupings: Zone of Influence, National/Regional, and Implementing Mechanism

Zone of Influence Population-based Survey Indicators

EG-a Prevalence of Poverty (R)
EG-b Depth of Poverty (RAA)
EG.3-a Daily per capita expenditures (R)
EG.3-b Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (R)
EG.3.3-a Prevalence of women consuming nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)
EG.3.3-b Prevalence of children consuming nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)
HL.9-a Prevalence of stunted children (R)
HL.9-b Prevalence of wasted children (R)
HL.9-c Prevalence of underweight children (R)
HL.9-d Prevalence of underweight women (R)
HL.9-e Prevalence of households with hunger (RAA)
HL.9-f Prevalence of anemia among women (RAA)
HL.9-g Prevalence of anemia among children (O)
HL.9.1-a Prevalence of children receiving MAD (RAA)
HL.9.1-b Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding (RAA)
HL.9.1-c Women's dietary diversity (O)
HL.9.1-d Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (O)

National/Regional Indicators

EG.3-c Percent change in agricultural GDP (R)
EG.3-d Percentage of national budget to agriculture (RAA)
EG.3.1-a Percent change in value of intraregional trade (RAA)
EG.3.1-b Number of national-level policies supporting regionally agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken with USG assistance (RAA)

Implementing Mechanism indicators

EG.3-1 Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)
EG.3-6,7,8 Gross margin (RAA)
EG.3-9 Number of jobs (RAA)
EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.1-2 Hectares under irrigation and drainage services (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.1-12 Numbers of policies… in processes/steps of development (RAA)
EG.3.1-13 Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance (RAA)
EG.3.2-1 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural training (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA)
EG.3.2-3 Number of MSMEs receiving agricultural-related credit (RAA)
EG.3.2-4 Number of for-profit private enterprises…and CBOs receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.2-5 Number of public-private partnerships (RAA)
EG.3.2-6 Value of agricultural and rural loans (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies in phases of development (RAA)
EG.3.2-17 Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.2-19 Value of incremental sales (RAA)
EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises…and CBOs that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.2-21 Number of firms/CSOs that have increased profits (RAA)
EG.3.2-22 Value of new private sector investment (RAA)
EG.3.2-23 Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported (RAA)
EG.3.3-10 Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RAA)
EG.3.3-11 Total quantity of nutrient-rich value chain commodities for home consumption (RAA)
HL.9-1 Number of children under five reached by nutrition programs (RAA)
HL.9-2 Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)
HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)
HL.9-4 Number of people receiving nutrition-related professional training (RAA)
HL.9-5 A national multi-sectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes=1, No=0) (RAA)

Cross-linked indicators

EG.5.2-1 Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)
EG.11-6 Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (O)
ES.5-1 Number of USG beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (O)

ZOI PBS indicators

Data sources for ZOI PBS indicators

Data for the ZOI population-based survey (PBS) indicators are drawn from two sources: 1) secondary population-based survey sources, such as the country's Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) or equivalent and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI and 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor.

Entering ZOI PBS indicator data in the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS)

In 2012, the Bureau for Food Security (BFS) and the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Office of Food for Peace (FFP) agreed to do the following: expand the definition of the Feed the Future ZOI to include FFP development food assistance program areas in countries with FFP development programs awarded in FY 2011 or later; and align indicators to capture better USAID's contributions to Feed the Future by including the results of FFP investments in decreasing poverty, hunger and undernutrition. To allow us to differentiate and report on different strata within an expanded Feed the Future ZOI and to capture resilience funding, FTFMS has three ZOI areas under each PBS indicator: Development Assistance/Economic Support Fund (DA/ESF)-funded, FFP/CDF-funded and Joint Planning Cell (JPC)/Resilience-focus. Missions/FFP or their M&E contractors should enter PBS indicator values and population numbers under the appropriate ZOI.

Values for the ZOI PBS indicators are entered into FTFMS by the Mission/FFP or the OU's M&E contractor under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism. In addition to entering the ZOI PBS values, the Mission/FFP or the M&E contractor must also enter the estimated total population in the ZOI under each indicator disaggregate category. FTFMS then sums across the disaggregate categories and calculates total population at the indicator level. For example, the prevalence of poverty indicator measures the percent of people in the ZOI with average per capita expenditure under $1.25/day. The relevant population numbers to enter are the estimated total population of individuals in each gendered household type. FTFMS will automatically calculate the total population of individuals in the ZOI. In contrast, the prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger measures the percent of households, not individuals, so the relevant population numbers to enter are the estimated number of households of each gendered household type in the ZOI. Stunting, underweight and wasting are all measured for children under 5. The relevant population numbers to enter are the estimated number of male and the estimated number of female children under 5 years of age in the ZOI.

Assigning ZOI PBS indicators to IMs

Operating Units (OUs) can also assign ZOI-level PBS indicators to IMs. In rare cases, an IM is held accountable for achieving PBS targets at the ZOI level. However, in most cases where PBS indicators are assigned at the IM level, the IM is held accountable for achieving targets for the PBS indicators in some subarea or subpopulation within the ZOI (e.g. IM program area or IM direct beneficiaries). If an OU assigns a ZOI PBS indicator at an IM-level, it is essential that the population covered by the indicator be clearly described in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) included in the Mission Performance Management Plan (PMP), in the IM's Activity M&E Plan and in an Indicator Note in FTFMS.

IM indicators

IM indicator universe is direct beneficiaries

The majority of indicators are IM-level indicators. These indicators are reported annually, and most reflect results from only IM direct beneficiaries.[2] An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the activity. Individuals who receive training or benefit from activity-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should not be counted as beneficiary. An intervention is significant if one can reasonably expect, and hold OUs and IMs responsible for achieving progress toward, changes in behaviors or other outcomes for these individuals based on the level of services and/or goods provided.

Beneficiaries who train other beneficiaries

Individuals and organizations that are trained by an IM as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy (e.g. cascade training) that then go on to deliver services directly to individuals or to train others to deliver services should be counted as direct beneficiaries of the activity—the capacity strengthening is key for sustainability and an important outcome in its own right. The individuals who then benefit from services or training delivered by the individuals or organizations trained by the IM as part of the service delivery strategy are also direct beneficiaries. 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 direct beneficiaries who have not been trained to spread knowledge to others as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy are considered indirect beneficiaries and should not be counted under IM indicators.

Indirect beneficiaries

An indirect beneficiary does not necessarily 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 beneficiaries and decide to apply the technology themselves (spillover), or the individuals who hear an activity-supported radio message but don't receive any training or counseling from the activity. Indirect beneficiaries are not counted in the Feed the Future IM indicators. Activity spillover and other multiplier effects can be assessed as a part of performance and impact evaluations.

Identifying direct beneficiaries when using a value chain facilitative approach

Identifying and tracking individuals reached through the activity's service delivery mechanisms can be challenging when partners use the value chain facilitative approach, where services are delivered by private sector firms that may not have comprehensive customer lists or may not want to share the information. Clearly, part of building a loyal customer base, which is a profitability strategy promoted by many value chain activities, is greatly facilitated by maintenance of an updated customer list. So helping assisted firms to set up and maintain customer lists has both programmatic and M&E benefits and is encouraged. Data provision by assisted firms can be facilitated by entering into written agreements that include reporting and nondisclosure requirements[3] and by showing assisted firms how the information provided is useful and used.

Tracking direct beneficiaries should 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.

[2] *Some IM output indicators count results directly achieved by the activity, e.g. EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance and EG.3.1-2 Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance, rather than results achieved with individual direct beneficiaries.*

[3] *Nondisclosure agreements must allow access to the data for USG-funded performance and impact evaluations.*

Extension and other customer outreach approaches are important to re-enforce advice provided by the agrodealer when an input is purchased and to provide the multiple contacts usually needed for smallholder farmers and other primary producers to successfully apply the improved technologies and management practices being promoted by the activity.

Counting beneficiaries who benefit from more than one Feed the Future activity

Individuals can benefit from more than one Feed the Future activity. While we expect individual IMs to track individual direct beneficiaries across different interventions within their activity, Feed the Future does not have the capacity to track individuals across multiple U.S. Government-funded activities. So the OU-level totals for indicators such as number of people trained in agricultural productivity or food security may count more than once individuals who benefit from more than one Feed the Future activity. Where multiple counting is probable, OU's should state this in the narrative and FTFMS indicator note, and, to the extent feasible, provide an estimate of the extent of multiple counting or the number of unique individuals served by the Feed the Future activities in the country. In addition, if the Mission knows the extent of duplication among implementing mechanisms, it should consider adjusting the aggregated OU-level number before entering it in the PPR.

Reporting the number of direct smallholder beneficiaries

Feed the Future has emphasized programming directed at smallholders, with a strong focus on gender equality, as a particularly effective way both to increase agricultural productivity and sales and income and to reduce poverty, hunger and undernutrition. Tracking the number of smallholders directly assisted is useful for program management internally and helps justify and explain Feed the Future activities to key stakeholders. While country-specific definitions may vary, the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock.[4] The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock to be counted under the indicator.

Missions should work with their IPs to estimate as accurately as possible smallholder participation (number and percentage of beneficiaries), using the Feed the Future definition. These estimates are summed and entered into FTFMS under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism. The summed estimate should be disaggregated between beneficiaries owning land or livestock. If a beneficiary holds both land and livestock, report under "livestock" only if the Mission is working with the beneficiary through a livestock value chain project. If the producer only benefits from a crop value chain, report under the land definition. Missions should include a comment that describes the .smallholders benefiting from Feed the Future in the country, how the Mission identified beneficiary .smallholders, and why the Mission decided to work with some smallholders and not others.

A smallholder estimate is not required for mechanisms that do not reach farmers directly (policy, research, etc.).

Disaggregates

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

Changes to the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook since October 2014

Please see Appendix 2 for a list of changes to the handbook compared with the October 2014 version, including a list of new indicators, changes to existing indicators and archived (dropped) indicators.

[4] Equivalent units of livestock: 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

Feed the Future Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)

Feed the Future Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

ZOI-level Required Indicators(R)

SPS-ID	Indicator	Page
EG-a	Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day	14
EG.3-a	Daily per capita expenditure in USG-assisted areas	16
EG.3-b	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)	18
HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	21
HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age	23
HL.9-c	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	25
HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight women	27

ZOI-level Required-as-Applicable Indicators (RAA)

SPS-ID	Indicator	Page
EG-b	Depth of poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line	28
HL.9-e	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	30
HL.9-f	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	32
HL.9.1-a	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	34
HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	36

ZOI-level Optional Indicators (O)

SPS-ID	Indicator	Page
EG.3.3-a	Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	38
EG.3.3-b	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	41
HL.9-g	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months	44
HL.9.1-c	Women's dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	46
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity	48

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-a Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day (R)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures Millennium Development Goal Target 1a. Halving extreme poverty refers to the period 1990 -2015. The applicable poverty line is $1.25 dollars per person per day, first converted into local currency at 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates, then adjusted for cumulative inflation from 2005 to the month and year the population-based survey data were collected using the relevant consumer price index. The use of PPP exchange rates ensures that the poverty line applied in each country has the same real value. Measurement is based on the value of average daily consumption expenditure per person, where food and other items that a household consumes out of its own production are valued as if the household purchased those items at market prices. For example, all members of a household of four people are counted as poor if the household's average daily consumption expenditures are less than $5 per day (i.e. $1.25 per person x 4 household members) at 2005 PPP after adjusting for local inflation since 2005. The poverty rate is estimated by calculating the weighted mean share of people living in poor households, using population weights that take into account the sampling process used to gather the data.

Data for this indicator must be collected using the Consumption Expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). Missions should use the country-specific LSMS Integrated Survey of Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, if available. If a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed The Future standard instrument in the M&E Guidance Series Volume 11a should be used. Feed the Future will collect consumption-expenditure data in order to calculate prevalence of poverty for this indicator, as well as per capita expenditures to be used as a proxy for income. Expenditures are used instead of income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall, and more stable over time than income, especially among agricultural households.

The 2005 PPP exchange rates for Feed the Future Focus countries are presented in Table 2. They also may be found at the World Bank's online DataBank (http://databank.worldbank.org). To calculate the local currency equivalent to the $1.25 line at the prices prevailing in a given month—for example, to align with the months the household survey data were collected—requires monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) data. For almost all countries, monthly CPIs may be obtained from the website of the Central Bank, using base years or months that differ from one country to another. The general formula for converting the $1.25/day line into local currency at the prices prevailing in the month the survey was conducted (srvyMonthYear) is as follows:
$povline_125_lcu_srvyMonthYear = 1.25 * PPP2005 * (CPI_{srvyMonthYear} / CPI_{2005})$

In cases where monthly CPIs are unavailable, they may be interpolated using annual CPIs as $CPI_{srvyMonthYear} \approx CPI_{srvyYear} * (12—srvyMonth)/12 + CPI_{srvyYear+1} * (srvyMonth)/12$. For example, the CPI for a survey conducted in March 2009 (month #3) may be interpolated as $CPI_{2009} * 9/12 + CPI_{2010} * 3/12$ or $.75*CPI_{2009} + .25*CPI_{2010}$

RATIONALE:
This measures the first goal of the Feed the Future Initiative as well as a Millennium Development Goal. It is the purpose of the Feed the Future Initiative. All objectives, program elements, and projects are designed to reduce poverty.

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter: 1. Percentage of people from sample living on <$1.25/day	Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)

2. Percentage of people in FNM households from sample living on <$1.25/day 3. Total population of people in FNM households in the ZOI 4. Percentage of people in MNF households from sample living on <$1.25/day 5. Total population of people in MNF households in the ZOI 6. Percentage of people in M&F households from sample living on <$1.25/day 7. Total population of people in M&F households in the ZOI 8. Percentage of people in CNA households from sample living on <$1.25/day 9. Total population of people in CNA households in the ZOI	
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better.
DATA SOURCE: Secondary data if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI or from population-based surveys conducted by M&E contractor in the Feed the Future ZOI	
MEASUREMENT NOTES ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: This indicator should be collected in the Feed the Future Zones of Influence (i.e. the targeted population/subnational level) through population-based surveys. ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the Living Standards Measurement Survey or similar national-level survey if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) contractor, using the country-specific LSMS methodology and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress). ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently.	

Table 2. 2005 Purchasing Power Parity for Feed the Future Focus Countries

PPP 2005, private consumption							
Bangladesh	25.49	Haiti	19.37	Mali	289.68	Tajikistan	0.93
Cambodia	1615.30	Honduras	9.66	Mozambique	11.63	Tanzania	482.45
Ethiopia	2.75	Kenya	32.68	Nepal	26.47	Uganda	744.62
Ghana	0.45	Liberia	29.18	Rwanda	236.75	Zambia	2830.33
Guatemala	4.54	Malawi	56.92	Senegal	298.24		

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—Key Objective: Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-a Daily per capita expenditures in USG-assisted areas (R)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures the daily per capita expenditures of rural households. Data for this indicator must be collected using the Consumption Expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). Missions are encouraged to use the LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, which has been incorporated in the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators. Feed the Future will collect consumption-expenditure data to calculate prevalence of poverty and daily per capita expenditures.

Expenditures are used instead of income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall and are more stable over time than income data.

The daily per capita expenditure figure must be converted to constant 2010 U.S. dollars. The steps to convert daily per capita expenditure data collected in the country' local currency units (LCU) into constant 2010 U.S. dollars (2005 PPP adjusted to 2010 U.S. prices) are:

1) Convert LCU at the time of the survey into LCU at 2005 prices, by multiplying by the ratio of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2005 to the CPI in the survey month and year (CPI_{2005} / $CPI_{srvyMonthYear}$))
2) Convert LCU at 2005 prices into U.S. dollars at 2005 prices by dividing by the 2005 PPP conversion rate.
3) Convert U.S. dollars at 2005 prices into U.S. dollars at 2010 prices by multiplying by 111.65, which is the U.S. CPI for 2010 (2005=100).

RATIONALE:
There is a relationship between increased incomes and improved food security, reduced poverty, and improved nutrition. The usefulness of an income proxy methodology derives from the importance of a change in household income and its impact on the overarching Feed the Future goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Thus, measurement of household income (through this proxy) is one logical choice for monitoring the effects of policies and programs oriented toward accomplishing this goal.

UNIT: 2010 U.S. dollar
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 U.S. dollars) of sample
2. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 U.S. dollars) of FNM households from sample
3. Total population of people in FNM households in the ZOI
4. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 U.S. dollars) MNF households from sample
5. Total population of people in MNF households in the ZOI
6. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 U.S. dollars) in M&F households from sample
7. Total population of people in M&F households in the ZOI
8. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 U.S. dollars) in CNA households from sample
9. Total population of people in CNA households in the ZOI

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

TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
DATA SOURCE: Secondary data if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI or population-based surveys conducted by M&E contractor in the Feed the Future ZOI.	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: This indicator should be collected in the Feed the Future Zones of Influence (i.e. the targeted population/subnational level) through population-based surveys. ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data in the Feed the Future ZOI. ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the Living Standards Measurement Survey or similar national-level survey if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) contractor, using the country-specific LSMS methodology and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (: http://feedthefuture.gov/progress). ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally) and final reporting.	

Table 2. 2005 Purchasing Power Parity for Feed the Future Focus Countries

PPP 2005, private consumption							
Bangladesh	25.49	Haiti	19.37	Mali	289.68	Tajikistan	0.93
Cambodia	1615.30	Honduras	9.66	Mozambique	11.63	Tanzania	482.45
Ethiopia	2.75	Kenya	32.68	Nepal	26.47	Uganda	744.62
Ghana	0.45	Liberia	29.18	Rwanda	236.75	Zambia	2830.33
Guatemala	4.54	Malawi	56.92	Senegal	298.24		

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—First-level Objective: Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-b Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (R)

DEFINITION: The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify and address the constraints that hinder women's full engagement in the agriculture sector. The WEAI is composed of two subindexes; the Five Domains of Empowerment subindex (5DE) measures the empowerment of women in five areas, and the Gender Parity subIndex (GPI) measures the average level of equality in empowerment of men and women within the household. The WEAI is an aggregate index reported at the ZOI level and is based on individual-level data on men and women within the same households and data on women living in households with no adult male.

The 5DE subindex assesses whether women are empowered across the five domains examined in the WEAI. Each domain is weighted equally, as are each of the indicators within a domain. The five domains, their definitions under the WEAI, the corresponding indicators, and the domain weights for the 5DE are:

Domain (each weighted 1/5 of 5DE subindex)	Definition of Domain	Indicators	Weight of indicator in 5DE subindex
Production	Sole or joint decision-making over food and cash-crop farming, livestock, fisheries as well as autonomy in agricultural production	Input in productive decisions	1/10
		Autonomy in production	1/10
Resources	Ownership, access to, and decision-making power over productive resources such as land, livestock, agricultural equipment, consumer durables, and credit	Ownership of assets	1/15
		Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	1/15
		Access to and decisions on credit	1/15
Income	Sole or joint control over income and expenditures	Control over use of income	1/5
Leadership	Membership in economic or social groups and comfort in speaking in public	Group member	1/10
		Speaking in public	1/10
Time	Allocation of time to productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure activities	Workload	1/10
		Leisure	1/10

The 5DE is a measure of empowerment rather than disempowerment. A woman is defined as empowered in the 5DE if she reaches the threshold of empowerment in 80 percent or more of the weighted indicators. For disempowered women, the 5DE also shows the percentage of indicators in which those women meet the threshold of empowerment. The 5DE contributes 90 percent of the weight to the WEAI.

The GPI reflects the percentage of women who are as empowered as the men in their households. It is a relative equality measure that demonstrates the equality in 5DE profiles between the primary adult male and female in each household. In most cases, these are husband and wife, but they can be the primary male and female decision-maker regardless of their relationship to each other. For households that have not achieved gender parity, the GPI shows the gap that needs to be closed for women to reach the same level of empowerment as men. By definition, households without a primary adult male are excluded from this measure, and thus the aggregate WEAI uses the mean GPI value of dual-adult households. The GPI contributes 10 percent of the weight to the WEAI.

The 5DE score ranges from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate greater empowerment. It is constructed using a robust 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 score has two components. First, it reflects the percentage of women who are empowered (H_e). Second, it reflects the percentage of domains in which those women who are not yet empowered (H_n) still have adequate achievements (A_a).The 5DE formula is: $5DE = \{H_e + (H_n \times A_a)\}$, where $H_e + H_n = 100$ percent and $0 < A_a < 80$ percent.[5]

The GPI also ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater gender parity, and is constructed with two factors. First, it shows the percentage of women whose empowerment scores are lower than the men's in the household (H_{GPI}).[6] Second, the GPI shows the percentage shortfall in empowerment scores (I_{GPI}) for those women who do not have gender parity. The overall formula is the product of these two numbers, following the Foster Greer Thorbecke poverty gap measure: $GPI = \{1 - (H_{GPI} \times I_{GPI})\}$.

The WEAI score is computed as a weighted sum of the ZOI-level 5DE and the GPI. Thus, improvements in either the 5DE or GPI will increase the WEAI. The total WEAI score = $0.9\{H_e + (H_n \times A_a)\} + 0.1\{1 - (H_{GPI} \times I_{GPI})\}$.

RATIONALE:
Feed the Future supports the inclusion of poorer and more economically vulnerable populations in economic growth strategies in the agriculture sector in order to have a transformational effect on regional economies and restructure local production, distribution, and consumption patterns for long-term, sustainable development. Because women play a prominent role in agriculture and face persistent economic constraints, women's empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future. Empowering women is particularly important to achieving the Feed the Future objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth. The WEAI was developed to track the change in women's empowerment levels that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future.

UNIT: Number Please enter these three data points: 1. Score for 5DE subindex 2. Score for GPI subindex 3. Total population in the ZOI	DISAGGREGATE BY: None
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based surveys conducted by an M&E contractor in the Feed the Future ZOI

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
For the first interim population-based survey following the baseline, Missions may choose to streamline WEAI data collection. Specifically,

(1) Collecting the Five Domains of Empowerment for women in the household is required; collecting data on men in the same households is optional.
(2) Module G5: Motivation for Decision-making (i.e. Autonomy in Production) is optional.

However, if data are collected from only women in the household and not men, the WEAI and Gender Parity Index (GPI) cannot be calculated. Only the individual Five Domains of Empowerment scores and individual indicator values (both raw and censored headcounts) for women can be calculated. If Module G5: Motivation for Decision Making is dropped from the interim survey, the 5DE and censored headcounts cannot be calculated. Only raw headcounts can be calculated for the remaining nine WEAI indicators. Raw headcounts are useful to see changes in individual indicators among the overall population, providing a way to check in on progress across the nine remaining WEAI indicators. Raw headcounts do not allow for looking at changes among the disempowered as the censored headcounts do, which is the main difference between the raw and censored headcounts.

[5] This corrects an error in the WEAI brochure (http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/weai_brochure.pdf).
[6] This notation (HGPI) is different from that used in the WEAI brochure, but is the same as that used in the WEAI Instructional Guide (https://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/Basic%20Page/weai_instructionalguide_1.pdf, and published articles.

Missions should explain how they chose to collect WEAI data for the interim survey and any changes from how such data were collected at baseline in the indicator narrative in the FTFMS. BFS can provide additional guidance on collection and analysis upon request.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: This indicator should be collected in the Feed the Future Zones of Influence (i.e the targeted population/subnational level) through population-based surveys.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect the data for the Feed the Future ZOI.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: The M&E contractor should conduct a population-based survey using the WEAI methodology and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the Zones of Influence for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-a Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (R)

DEFINITION:

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

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

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

UNIT: Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted
2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted
3. total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI
4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is stunted
5. total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE:
Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level.

Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.

- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL 9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—Key Objective: Improved Nutritional Status Especially of Women and Children

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-b Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age (R)

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

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

RATIONALE:
Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under 5 years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Children who are wasted are too thin for their height, and have a much greater risk of dying than children who are not wasted.

UNIT: Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted
2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted
3. total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI
4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is wasted
5. total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the ZOI

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE:
Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below).

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the

Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).

- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – Key Objective: Improved nutritional status especially of women and children

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-c Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (R)

DEFINITION:
Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all underweight, i.e. both moderate and severe underweight combined.

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

RATIONALE:
Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under 5 is the goal of the Feed the Future Initiative. The prevalence of underweight children is also an indicator to monitor Millennium Development Goal 1.8: "Halving the number of people who are hungry." Monitoring the prevalence of underweight children 0-59 months therefore allows USAID and its partners to show the contribution of Feed the Future programs to Millennium Development Goal 1.8.

UNIT: Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. percent of children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is underweight
2. percent of male children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is underweight
3. total population of male children 0-59 month of age in the ZOI
4. percent of female children 0-59 months of age in the sample that is underweight
5. total population of female children 0-59 month of age in the ZOI

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE:
Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level data through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL 9: Nutrition

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—Key Objective: Improved nutritional status especially of women and children

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-d Prevalence of underweight women (R)

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

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

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

UNIT: Percent
Please enter these two data points under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus):

1. percent of non-pregnant women of reproductive age in the sample that is underweight
2. total population of women of reproductive age in the ZOI

DISAGGREGATE BY:
None

TYPE:
Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below).

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW DATA SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 5: Increased Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Households

INDICATOR TITLE: EG-b Depth of poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures the depth of poverty in relation to the $1.25 (2005 purchasing power parity [PPP]) expenditures per person per day poverty threshold. The depth of poverty–also known as the poverty gap—is calculated as follows: First, the shortfall (difference) between each poor household's per capita expenditure and the poverty threshold of $1.25 is divided by $1.25 to obtain the household's proportional shortfall from the poverty line. Households whose per capita expenditure exceeds the poverty threshold are assigned a shortfall of zero. Each poor household's proportional shortfall is then multiplied by the number of household members and then summed across all poor households. The resulting sum is then divided by the total number of people surveyed, and multiplied by 100 to obtain the depth of poverty for the targeted project area expressed as a percent of the $1.25 per person per day poverty line.

When calculating this indicator, the applicable poverty line is $1.25 per person per day, converted into local currency at the 2005 PPP exchange rate[7] then inflated to the equivalent local currency value at the time of the population-based survey. The use of PPP exchange rates ensures that the poverty line applied in each country has the same purchasing power. The procedure for converting values expressed in local currency into PPP-adjusted U.S. dollars is explained in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet for EG-a Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day.

RATIONALE:
The depth of poverty 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. Programs that target the most vulnerable communities (e.g. Food for Peace development programs, economic resilience programs) monitor the depth of poverty. The depth of poverty indicator allows one to identify the poverty gap, or the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line. Because many food assistance and resilience beneficiaries still are likely to be below the poverty threshold even after a successful intervention, the prevalence of poverty might remain high following the program intervention. However, the depth of poverty may decrease for many beneficiaries over the course of program implementation. To help assess such changes among the poor, the depth of poverty reflects the severity or intensity of poverty at a given point in time. Depth of poverty is a topline measure for FFP development programs and for resilience efforts within Feed the Future countries that focus on areas of greatest economic and social vulnerabilities.

UNIT: Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. Depth of poverty in the sample
2. Depth of poverty in FNM households in the sample
3. Total population of people in FNM households in the ZOI
4. Depth of poverty in MNF households in the sample
5. Total population of people in MNF households in the ZOI
6. Depth of poverty in M&F households in the sample

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

[7] The PPPs used for this purpose apply to "individual consumption expenditure by households," or "private consumption." They differ from PPPs measured over GDP, used to compare the size of national economies. The original source is *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2005 International Comparison Program*; "Table 1: Purchasing power parities, local currency units per US$" (pages 28 and following); column labeled "Individual Consumption Expenditures by Households."

7. Total population of people in M&F households in the ZOI 8. Depth of poverty in CNA households in the sample 9. Total population of people in CNA households in the ZOI	
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better.
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes").	
MEASUREMENT NOTES Applicable for all FFP Development Food Assistance Programs and for economic resilience programs. Required contextual indicator (i.e. no targets required) in Zones of Influence in Feed the Future focus countries with FFP Development Programs awarded after FY2010. ➢ LEVEL of COLLECTION: This indicator should be collected at the population-level in FFP/CDF program areas and in the DA/ES-funded Zone of Influence for Feed the Future focus countries with FFP programs awarded after FY 2010, and in JPC/Resilience focus areas ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: M&E contractors will collect these data in the target areas. ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: M&E contractors will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted area using the LSMS methodology and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress). ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: In DA/ESF-funded Zones of Influence and JPC/Resilience focus areas, indicator data will be collected for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. Data are collected at baseline and final in FFP/CDF program areas.	

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 5: Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-e Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures the percent of households experiencing moderate or severe hunger, as indicated by a score of 2 or more on the household hunger scale (HHS). To collect data for this indicator, respondents are asked about the frequency with which three events were experienced by household members in the last 4 weeks: 1. no food at all in the house, 2. went to bed hungry, 3. went all day and night without eating. For each question, four responses are possible (never, rarely, sometimes or often), which are collapsed into the following three responses: never (value = 0), rarely or sometimes (value = 1), often (value = 2). Values for the three questions are summed for each household, producing a HHS score ranging from 0 to 6.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of households in the sample with a score of 2 or more on the HHS. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of households in the sample with HHS data. For more information on the HHS, including guidance for collection and tabulation of the prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger, refer to the FANTA-2 website: www.fanta-2.org.

RATIONALE:
Measurement of household hunger provides a tool to monitor global progress of U.S. Government supported food security initiatives. A decrease in household hunger is also a reflection of improved household resilience. The indicator has been validated to be meaningful for cross-cultural use using data sets from seven diverse sites.

UNIT: Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI number of households covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI. Enter:

1. percent of households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
2. percent of FNM households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
3. total population of FNM households in the ZOI
4. percent of MNF households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
5. total population of MNF households in the ZOI
6. percent of M&F households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
7. total population of M&F households in the ZOI
8. percent of CNA households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
9. total population of CNA households in the ZOI

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

TYPE:
Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below). USAID/W will work to get these HHS questions incorporated into the DHS in applicable countries. Then, the DHS will also be able to show this data at the national level.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
This indicator should always be measured at the same time each year, ideally at the most vulnerable part of the year (e.g. right before harvest, during the dry season, etc.) While this indicator will be collected in the ZOI by an M&E contractor, USAID is also working to have the HHS added as a module to the DHS. Missions direct which modules the DHS should add to the default set of survey questions, and Focus Countries should request that the HHS module be added to any upcoming DHS for collection of the national-level data.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. If the appropriate module is included in a country's DHS, Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), if the appropriate optional module is included.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the appropriate data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Area: HL 9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-f Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (RAA)

DEFINITION:
Anemia is measured by hemoglobin concentration in the blood and, for this indicator, is collected among women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Non-pregnant women with a hemoglobin concentration less than 12g/dl and pregnant women with a hemoglobin concentration less than 11g/dl are classified as anemic. Although different levels of severity of anemia can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all anemia, i.e. mild, moderate and severe anemia combined

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of anemic women 15-49 years in the sample. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years in the sample with hemoglobin data.

RATIONALE:
This indicator emphasizes the importance of women's micronutrient nutrition both pre-pregnancy and during pregnancy for the growth and development of the child in utero and for a safe delivery and positive birth outcome. Maternal anemia during pregnancy is associated with increased risk of hemorrhage, sepsis, maternal mortality, perinatal mortality and low birthweight. Maternal micronutrient nutrition (including adequate iron stores) is also necessary to support optimal maternal care for the child, including nutrient content of breastmilk fed to the child, during infancy and early childhood. This IR emphasizes use of nutrition services with the assumption that if people use the health and nutrition services, anemia in women of reproductive age will drop.

UNIT: Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. percent of women 15-49 years in the sample with anemia
2. percent of pregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with anemia
3. total population of pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the ZOI
4. percent of non-pregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with anemia
5. total population of non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the ZOI

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Physiological status: Pregnant, Non-pregnant

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.

- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect these data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level data through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and second interim reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.9.1: Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 6: Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Foods

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9.1-a Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (RAA)

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

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

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

   ---

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

   and

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

   ---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RATIONALE:
Appropriate feeding of children 6-23 months is multidimensional. The minimum acceptable diet indicator combines standards of dietary diversity (a proxy for nutrient density) and feeding frequency (a proxy for energy density) by breastfeeding status and thus provides a useful way to track progress at simultaneously improving the key quality and quantity dimensions of children's diets.

UNIT: Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

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

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.9.1: Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 7: Improved nutrition-related behaviors

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9.1-b Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age (RAA)

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

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

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

RATIONALE:
Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality due to infectious disease.

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

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

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below).

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within

the ZOI or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).

- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG3.3: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 6: Improved access to diverse and quality foods

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.3-a Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)

DEFINITION:
This is a population-based indicator of an outcome of nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions that measures the percent of children 6-23 months of age in U.S. Government-assisted areas (e.g. the Feed the Future Zones of Influence) who consumed in the previous day one or more nutrient-rich commodities or products made from nutrient-rich commodities being promoted by U.S. Government-funded value chain activities. This indicator complements the Feed the Future infant and young child feeding indicator (3.1.9.1(1) Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), specifically the minimum dietary diversity component of MAD.

Commodities included in this indicator must meet three criteria. First, increased production of the commodity must be being promoted through a U.S. Government-funded value chain activity. These value chain activities may also include social and behavior change components, but commodities being promoted solely through social and behavior change interventions should not be counted under this indicator. Second, the value chain commodity must have been selected for nutrition objectives in addition to any objectives related to poverty reduction or economic growth. Third, the commodity must be nutrient-rich. A commodity is defined as nutrient-rich if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is biofortified
2. Is a legume, nut or seed
3. Is an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g. grubs, insects)
4. Is a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber
5. Is a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a "high source" of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis.

A useful list of commodities under criteria 2 through 5 may be found in the WHO document Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement.[8] The micronutrients considered under criterion 5 are the "problem" nutrients for women of reproductive age[9] and children under 2.[10] These micronutrients are vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B-6, folate, vitamin C, calcium, iron, and zinc;[11] or any other micronutrient for which a documented deficiency exists within the target population.

The Codex Almentarias Guidelines provide thresholds for considering a food as a "source" or a "high source" of different nutrients, based on the percent of the Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) provided by the food. A food must provide 15percent of NRV per 100 grams to be considered a "source" of the nutrient. A food must provide double the "source" threshold, i.e. 30 percent of NRV per 100 grams, to be considered a "high source" of the nutrient.

Based on the defined thresholds, current Feed the Future-promoted value chain horticultural commodities that meet criterion 5 include cabbage, mangos, okra, passion fruit, pineapple and sweet green pepper.urrently promoted horticultural value chain commodities that do not meet criterion 5 include banana, cucumber, eggplant, green beans, onion, shallot and tomato. If you are working with a horticultural value chain commodity not listed here that you believe meets the three criteria outlined above but are unsure it meets the defined thresholds, please review the information in Appendix 3 "Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators" to determine if the fruit or vegetable meets the threshold. Appendix 3 provides information on

[8] See http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf. Refer to Annex 4.
[9] See "*Women in resource-poor settings are at risk of inadequate intakes of multiple micronutrients.*" Liv Elin Torheim, Ferguson EL, Penrose K, Arimond M. J Nutr. 2010 Nov;140(11):2051S-8S. doi: 10.3945/jn.110.123463. Epub 2010 Sep 29.
[10] See "*Update on technical issues concerning complementary feeding of young children in developing countries and implications for intervention programs*" Katheryn G. Dewey and Brown, K. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 24 no. 1, 2003, The United Nations University
[11] Vitamin B12 is also considered a problem nutrient, but is not contained in fruits or vegetables. It is only contained in animal-source foods.

thresholds for specific micronutrients and where to find nutrient composition information for value chain commodities. Also, please contact your BFS M&E point of contact if you need assistance in determining if a value chain commodity meets the criteria for inclusion in this indicator.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample with dietary diversity data who consumed at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample with dietary diversity data. This indicator is also disaggregated by each targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The numerator for the commodity-specific disaggregate is the sample-weighted number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample with dietary diversity data who consumed the specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample with dietary diversity data.

RATIONALE:
Women of reproductive age are at risk for multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and participate in income generating activities. Multiple pathways exist to increase household and individual access to and consumption of diverse and quality foods (Feed the Future Results Framework Intermediate Result 6) to assist in meeting micronutrient requirements. One important approach is to increase the production and marketing of nutrient-rich commodities within the focus geographic area (e.g. the Feed the Future ZOI), to increase the consumption of those nutrient-rich commodities by women of reproductive age and thus contribute to reducing micronutrient deficiencies. However, a nutrient-rich commodity will not contribute to improved micronutrient status if there are no deficiencies in any of the specific micronutrients provided by the commodity. Additional information on important considerations for designing effective nutrition-sensitive value chain activities is in Appendix 3. Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators.

UNIT:
Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each commodity under the applicable ZOI (i.e DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total number of women of reproductive age under the applicable ZOI (i.e DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter:

1. Percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
2. Total population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the ZOI
3. Percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample who consume each targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Commodity*

*Targets are required only at the disaggregated commodity level for this indicator.

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
This indicator will be collected in the ZOI by an M&E contractor. Appendix 3 contains details on how to collect data for this indicator while maintaining the ability to quantify the existing Women's Dietary Diversity Score indicator (HL.9.1-c).

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Population-based, ZOI level (i.e. the subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions). Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS.

- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the DA-ESF and other Zones of Influence at baseline, and interim reporting every 2 years. Data should be collected in the FFP ZOI at baseline and endline.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG3.3: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 6: Improved access to diverse and quality foods

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.3-b Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)

DEFINITION:
This is a population-based indicator of an outcome of nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions that measures the percent of children 6-23 months of age in U.S. Government-assisted areas (e.g. the Feed the Future Zone of Influence) who consumed in the previous day one or more nutrient-rich commodities or products made from nutrient-rich commodities being promoted by U.S. Government-funded value chain activities. This indicator complements the Feed the Future infant and young child feeding indicator (HL.9.1-a Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), specifically the minimum dietary diversity component of MAD.

Commodities included in this indicator must meet three criteria. First, increased production of the commodity must be being promoted through a U.S. Government-funded value chain activity. These value chain activities may also include social and behavior change components, but commodities being promoted solely through social and behavior change interventions should not be counted under this indicator. Second, the value chain commodity must have been selected for nutrition objectives, in addition to any poverty-reduction or economic-growth related objectives. Third, the commodity must be nutrient-rich. A commodity is defined as nutrient-rich if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is bio-fortified
2. Is a legume, nut or seed
3. Is an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g. grubs, insects)
4. Is a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber
5. Is a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a "high source" of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis.

A useful of list of commodities under criteria 2 through 5 may be found in the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement.[12] The micronutrients considered under criterion 5 are the "problem" nutrients for women of reproductive age[13] and children under 2.[14] These micronutrients are vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B-6, folate, vitamin C, calcium, iron and zinc,[15] or any other micronutrient for which a documented deficiency exists within the target population.

The Codex Almentarias Guidelines provide thresholds for considering a food as a "source" or a "high source" of different nutrients, based on the percent of the Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) provided by the food. A food must provide 15 percent of NRV per 100 grams to be considered a "source" of the nutrient. A food must provide double the "source" threshold, i.e. 30 percent of NRV per 100 grams, to be considered a "high source" of the nutrient.

Based on the defined thresholds, current Feed the Future-promoted value chain horticultural commodities that meet criterion 5 include cabbage, mangos, okra, passion-fruit, pineapple and sweet green pepper. Currently promoted horticultural value chain commodities that do not meet criterion 5 include banana, cucumber, eggplant, green beans, onion, shallot, and tomato. If you are working with a horticultural value chain commodity not listed here that you believe meets the three criteria outlined above but are unsure it meets the defined thresholds, please review the information in Appendix 3. "Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators" to determine if the fruit or vegetable meets the threshold. Appendix 3 provides information on thresholds for specific micronutrients and where to find nutrient composition information for value chain

[12] See http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf. Refer to Annex 4.
[13] See "*Women in resource-poor settings are at risk of inadequate intakes of multiple micronutrients.*" Liv Elin Torheim, Ferguson EL, Penrose K, Arimond M. J Nutr. 2010 Nov;140(11):2051S-8S. doi: 10.3945/jn.110.123463. Epub 2010 Sep 29.
[14] See "*Update on technical issues concerning complementary feeding of young children in developing countries and implications for intervention programs*" Katheryn G. Dewey and Brown, K. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 24 no. 1, 2003, The United Nations University
[15] Vitamin B12 is also considered a problem nutrient, but is not contained in fruits or vegetables. It is only contained in animal-source foods.

commodities. Also, please contact your Bureau for Food Security M&E Point of Contact if you need assistance in determining if a value chain commodity meets the criteria for inclusion in this indicator.

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of children 6-23 months in the sample with dietary diversity data who consumed at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 6-23 months in the sample with dietary diversity data. This indicator is also disaggregated by each targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The numerator for the commodity-specific disaggregate is the sample-weighted number of children 6-23 months in the sample with dietary diversity data who consumed the specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 6-23 months in the sample with dietary diversity data.

RATIONALE:
Appropriate feeding of children 6-23 months is multidimensional. Consuming a minimally diverse diet (a proxy for nutrient density of the diet and the capacity of the diet to meet micronutrient requirements) is a key quality dimension of children's diets. Multiple pathways exist to increase household and individual access to and consumption of diverse and quality foods (Feed the Future Results Framework Intermediate Result 6) to assist in meeting micronutrient requirements. One important approach is to increase the production and marketing of nutrient-rich commodities within the focus geographic area (e.g. the Feed the Future Zone of Influence, to increase the consumption of those nutrient-rich commodities by children 6-23 months and thus contribute to reducing micronutrient deficiencies. However, a nutrient-rich commodity will not contribute to improved micronutrient status if there are no deficiencies in any of the specific micronutrients provided by the commodity. Additional information on important considerations for designing effective nutrition-sensitive value chain activities is in Appendix 3. Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators.

UNIT:
Percent
Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator, the value by sex, and the value for each commodity under the applicable ZOI (i.e DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus). Enter the total ZOI population of children 6-23 months by sex, and FTFMS will sum to get the total population of children 6-23 months in the ZOI.

Enter:

1. Percent of children 6-23 months in the sample who consume <u>at least one</u> targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
2. Total population of male children 6-23 months in the ZOI
3. Total population of female children 6-23 months in the ZOI
4. Percent of male children 6-23 months in the sample who consume <u>at least one</u> targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
5. Percent of female children 6-23 months in the sample who consume <u>at least one</u> targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
6. Percent of children 6-23 months in the sample who consume <u>each</u> targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity

DISAGGREGATE BY:
<u>Commodity</u>*
<u>Sex</u>: Male, female

*Targets are required only at the disaggregated commodity level for this indicator.

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
This indicator will be collected in the ZOI by an M&E contractor. Appendix 3 contains details on how to collect data for this indicator while maintaining the ability to quantify the existing Minimum Adequate Diet indicator (HL.9.1-a).

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Population-based, ZOI level (i.e. the subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions). Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the DA/ESF-funded and other Zones of Influence at baseline, and interim reporting every 2 years. Data should be collected in the FFP ZOI at baseline and endline.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-g Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months (O)

DEFINITION:
Anemia is measured by hemoglobin concentration in the blood and, for this indicator, is collected among children 6-59 months. Children with a hemoglobin concentration less than 11g/dl are classified as anemic. Although different levels of severity of anemia can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all anemia, i.e. mild, moderate and severe anemia combined

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of anemic children 6-59 months. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of children 6-59 months in the sample with hemoglobin data.

Note that a similar indicator (#3.1.3-42) exists in the List of Standard Indicators from F, but is used to measure anemia as associated with malaria. Although it may be difficult to determine whether a child's anemia is being caused by malaria or nutritional factors, report results under this indicator when measuring as part of a nutrition-related intervention and report results under #3.1.3-42 when measuring as part of a malaria-related intervention.

RATIONALE:
This indicator highlights the importance of micronutrient nutrition (iron status, in particular) for child health and development. Child anemia is associated with adverse consequences for child growth and development, including increased morbidity and impaired cognitive development.

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

1. percent of children 6-59 months in the sample with anemia
2. percent of male children 6-59 month of age in the sample with anemia
3. total population of male children 6-59 month of age in the ZOI
4. percent of female children 6-59 month of age in the sample with anemia
5. total population of female children 6-59 month of age in the ZOI

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: Male, Female

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and second interim reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.9.1: Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 6: Improved access to diverse and quality foods

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9.1-c Women's dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (O)

DEFINITION:
This validated indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15-49 years). To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used:

1. Grains, roots and tubers; 2. Legumes and nuts; 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); 4. Organ meat;
5. Eggs;
6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein; 7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables;
8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits; 9. Other fruits and vegetables

The Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity.

To collect data for this indicator, a more disaggregated set of food groups than the nine food groups above should be used in the questionnaire (see Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress). For collection and tabulation of this indicator, foods used in condiment amounts should not be counted as having been consumed.

RATIONALE:
Women of reproductive age are at risk for multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and participate in income generating activities. Maternal micronutrient deficiencies during lactation can directly impact child growth and development, but the potential consequences of maternal micronutrient deficiencies are especially severe during pregnancy, when there is the greatest opportunity for nutrient deficiencies to cause long term, irreversible development consequences for the child in utero. Dietary diversity (assessed here as the number of food groups consumed) is a key dimension of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content and thus is important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number Please enter these two data points under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus): 1. Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample 2. Total population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the ZOI	None
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
Although this indicator will be collected in the ZOI by an M&E contractor, USAID/W is also working with HQ and Missions to have WDDS added as a module to the DHS. Missions direct which modules the DHS should add to the default set of survey questions. Focus Countries should request that the WDDS module be added to upcoming Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) for collection of the national-level data.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. If the appropriate module is included in a country's DHS, Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through DHS, if the appropriate optional module is included.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the appropriate data were collected within the previous 2 years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years subsequently. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element HL.9.1: Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 6: Improved access to diverse and quality foods

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9.1-d Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (O)

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

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds[16] (including groundnut)
4. Dairy
5. Meat, poultry and fish
6. Eggs
7. Dark green leafy vegetables
8. Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
9. Other vegetables
10. Other fruits

The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years in the sample who consumed at least five out of 10 food groups throughout the previous day and night. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years of age in the sample with food group data.

Please refer to the most recent guidance for the interim survey on www.feedthefuture.gov/progress, which will provide instructions on how to create the 10 MDD-W food groups. Note that while Feed the Future usually considers groundnut as part of a legume value chain, for MDD-W purposes it is classified in the Nuts and seeds group.

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

RATIONALE:
Dietary diversity is a key characteristic of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content and is thus important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children. Research has validated that women of reproductive age consuming foods from five or more of the 10 food groups in the MDD-W indicator

[16] "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/gourd seeds used as a main ingredient in West African stews and sesame seed paste (tahini) in some dishes in Middle Eastern cuisines.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups[17].</td></tr>
<tr><td>UNIT: Percent
Please enter these two data points under the appropriate ZOI category (DA/ESF-funded, FFP/CDF-funded, JPC/Resilience focus):
1. percent of women of reproductive age in the sample who consumed a diet of minimum diversity (at least five of 10 specific food groups) in the previous 24 hours
2. total population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the ZOI</td><td>DISAGGREGATE BY:
None</td></tr>
<tr><td>TYPE:
Outcome</td><td>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Higher is better.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">DATA SOURCE:
Population-based survey</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">MEASUREMENT NOTES:
➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS.
➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect this data for the Feed the Future ZOI.
➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from primary data collected via a population-based survey, and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series pertaining to the specific interim survey (http://feedthefuture.gov/progress).
➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline and in interim surveys approximately every 2 years thereafter.</td></tr>
</table>

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

National/Regional Required Indicators (R) and Required-as-Applicable (RAA) Indicators

SPS-ID	Indicator	Page
EG.3-c	Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) (R)	51
EG.3-d	Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture (RAA)	52
EG.3.1-a	Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agricultural commodities (RAA) (for regional OUs)	53
EG.3.1-b	Number of national policies supporting regionally agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken with USG assistance (RAA)	55

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG 3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—key objective: Inclusive agricultural sector growth

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-c Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) (R)

DEFINITION:
The gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of all final goods produced by the agricultural sector within a nation in a given year. The definition of agricultural GDP follows the approach used by the UN statistical office in assisting countries to improve their national accounts. Crop output "is the product of output and the unit price at basic prices"… "less losses and wastes"…plus the net change in inventories. In general, "most countries assign output and its associated costs to the time when the crop is harvested." The indicator reports year on year change in percent (i.e. annual growth rate).

RATIONALE:
Agricultural GDP is a key measure of overall agricultural performance.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Percent FTFMS Note: First enter baseline Ag GDP in 2010 local currency, and then enter Ag GDP each subsequent year in local currency converted to constant 2010 local currency equivalent. FTFMS will automatically calculate the percent change between the previous year and the current year.	None
TYPE: Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
National accounts collected by the government

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
This is a contextual indicator that, although not U.S. Government-attributable at the national level, should still be measured to assess overall food security situation in a country. However, given the importance of this indicator for overall achievement of Feed the Future goals and the fact that many country governments, especially under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, have set targets for this indicator, the focus country Mission should set targets and track progress against those targets.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: National level
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Usually they are collected/determined by an entity in the host government (Ministry of Finance, National Statistics Office, etc.), and the Mission's M&E contractor or implementing partner will get this information from them.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Data should be obtained from host governments publications/records. Once the data are entered into the FTFMS, the system will automatically calculate the "percent change."
  FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported. However, GDP data is usually only available for calendar years and thus is somewhat lagged. For example, GDP data for calendar year 2012 are the latest available for FY 2013 reporting. Users should enter the most recently available GDP data, and note the period that the GDP data cover in the FTFMS Indicator Note.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 3: Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition related activities/Sub-IR 3.1: Increased public sector investment

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-d Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture (RAA)

DEFINITION:
The percentage of a country's national budget allocated to agriculture is measured by the amount of money budgeted for the Ministry of Agriculture (and Fisheries, Forestry and similar ministries, if applicable in the country circumstances) divided by the total national budget amount. The indicator measures the amount budgeted (i.e. allocated), not the amount actually expended. While funding to support agriculture may be budgeted in line items other than the line item for the Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry, the amount budgeted for the Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry is used as a proxy for the total budget allocation for agriculture for ease of measurement and comparability across countries.

Note, under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), "African governments have agreed to increase public investment in agriculture by a minimum of 10 per cent of their national budgets and to raise agricultural productivity by at least 6 per cent." The indicator CAADP uses to monitor the 10 percent budgetary commitment measures expenditures, not budget allocation. And, the indicator attempts to capture all agriculture-related government expenditures, not just those by the Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry budgets. However, measuring these expenditures is complicated, and Missions would require specialized expertise and expend considerable effort to collect the data. Data for the agriculture-related expenditures indicator are available from a secondary source only for a subset of Feed the Future focus countries, and the considerable lag time before data are available limits the data's usefulness as a measure of government commitment as a result of Feed the Future activities for many of these countries. For these reasons, Feed the Future monitors the amount allocated (budgeted) for the Ministry of Agriculture rather than amount expended.

RATIONALE:
To measure sustainable public sector investment in agriculture and food security-related activities, Feed the Future will monitor trends in the percentage of national budget allocated to this type of service delivery. Public investment in agriculture demonstrates the host government's commitment to encouraging economic growth in the sector and is indicative of the success of Feed the Future's policy engagement.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Percent Please enter these two data points: 1. numerator: amount of national budget in U.S. dollars allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture 2. denominator: total national budget amount in U.S. dollars FTFMS Note: FTFMS will automatically calculate percent of budget allocated to agriculture from these two data points.	None
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Increase is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Host government budget sheets

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: National, contextual
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: The Mission's M&E contractor or implementing partner retrieves from national records and enters in the FTFMS.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: From host government budget publications or treasury records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported
  FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported. However, GDP data is usually available for only calendar years and thus lags somewhat. For example, GDP data for calendar year 2012 are the latest available for FY 2013 reporting. Users should enter the most recently available GDP data, and note the period that the GDP data cover in the FTFMS Indicator Note.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding markets and trade

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-a Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agricultural commodities (RAA) (for regional OUs)

DEFINITION:
This indicator tracks the direction and magnitude of annual change in the value of intraregional trade in targeted agricultural commodities within a subregion or regional economic community. It includes both formal and informal trade. The intent of this indicator is to monitor regional trade in selected agricultural commodities, even outside of direct U.S. Government attribution, and should be reported by regional Missions. Note that regional exports counted in EG.3.2-23 Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with U.S. Government assistance would be included in those counted here, while nonregional exports counted in EG.3.2-23 would not be counted here.

Formal trade is defined as trade in which the trader submitted documentation at the border.
Informal trade is defined as trade that goes unrecorded and/or not subject to formal written procedures at the border.

"Region" should be defined by the regional Mission, which can best determine the applicable countries involved in a trade region. Trade outside of this defined region should NOT be included in this indicator.

In summary, EG.3.1-a collects trade ONLY within a region, but more than U.S. Government attributable, while EG.3.2-23 collects all trade within and outside of a region, but ONLY that which is U.S. Government-attributable.

RATIONALE:
Increased agricultural trade is one of the end results of efficient markets. Note that this indicator is meant for reporting by regional Missions, not bilateral Missions.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Percent Volume (in metric tons) sold and Value (in U.S. dollars) should be entered in FTFMS. Note: Convert local currency to US dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period FTFMS note: Both volume (in metric tons) and value (in U.S. dollars) for formal and informal regional trade should be entered each year and FTFMS will automatically calculate the percent change in value. If informal trade data are not available, do not enter a value of zero, but choose option "not known." "Disaggregates not available" is meant to include both formal and informal trade when disaggregation of data is not possible.	Commodity Exporting country Type of trade: formal, informal
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
To be tracked and reported to USAID by regional partner or team with appropriate analytical capacity as selected by the regional Mission.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
This is a contextual indicator that, although not U.S. Government-attributable at the regional level, should still be measured to assess this important aspect of Feed the Future and regional Mission strategies. Because this is a contextual indicator, no targets need to be set.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Targeted commodities at the regional level (nonregional trade not included here)
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Regional Missions, through appropriate partners, as necessary
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Formal trade data should be collected through official trade/border reports, as appropriate for each region (government records, trade organizations, economic communities, etc.). Where available, informal trade data should be reported on. Regional Missions should work with appropriate partners to develop best measurement. FEWSNET could be one source of informal trade on specific commodities.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved agriculture productivity/Sub-IR 1.3: Improved agricultural policy environment

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-b Number of national policies supporting regionally agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken with USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:

Once a regional policy has been approved, individual countries then take national level steps toward its implementation. This indicator tracks national-level policies that are required to implement regional nutritional- and agricultural-enabling environment policies for which an action toward implementation has been taken in relevant countries in a region as a result of U.S. Government assistance.

Regional Missions—not bilateral Missions (to avoid double-counting)—should track whether an action to implement national-level policy has been taken at the national level for each regional policy in each country. A national-level policy for which an action toward implementation has been taken can be counted only once in each country, regardless of the number of steps toward implementation taken during the reporting year.

Actions toward full implementation can include, but are not limited to: publishing in a national gazette, forming parliamentary committees, and drafting legislation. Regional Missions should identify the specific actions each country has taken toward implementing each regional policy in the Indicator Comment.

This indicator is closely related to indicator EG.3.1-12. Regional Missions use EG.3.1-12 to track progress at the regional level in development of regionally agreed-upon policies. Once a regional policy has completed step 4 of EG.3.1-12 (Approval by the relevant regional body), Regional Missions use this indicator—EG.3.1-b—to track the policy's actual domestic implementation by countries in the region. A Regional Mission should not report completion of step 5 of EG.3.1-12 (Full and effective implementation) for the regional-level policy until all the national-level policies required for full and effective implementation of the regional policy have been implemented in all applicable countries.

The Regional Mission should determine the applicable countries in which policy actions are required to implement a regionally agreed-upon policy.

RATIONALE:
This indicator tracks progress toward Feed the Future's Sub-IR 1.3: Improved Agriculture Policy Environment. National implementation of policies required to operationalize a regionally agreed-upon policy is necessary for regional policies to create an enabling environment for agriculture and enhanced nutrition in the region as a whole. This indicator helps Regional Missions track progress toward implementation of the policies required at a national level for a regional policy to be fully and effectively implemented.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number FTFMS Note. In order to track implementation of the regional policy in each country, please enter in the Indicator Comment the name of the regional policies, the name of the countries in which an action has been taken, and the specific national-level actions taken in each country.	Policy Area: -Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation -Enabling environment for private sector investment -Agricultural trade policy -Agricultural input policy (e.g. seed, fertilizer) -Land and natural resources tenure, rights, and policy -Resilience and agricultural risk management policy -Nutrition (e.g. fortification, food safety) -Other Country
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Regional Missions

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Country level policies supporting regional policies specifically addressed with USG assistance
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Regional Missions in consultation with bilateral Missions involved in the regional policy
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Observation and analysis of each country government legal status of the various regional policies being addressed
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

Implementing Mechanism Indicators (all RAA)

SPS I.D.	Indicator	Page
EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future	59
EG.3-6,7,8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance	60
EG.3-9	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance	63
EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance	64
EG.3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance	65
EG.3.1-12	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance	66
EG.3.1-13	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance	68
EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	69
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training	71
EG.3.2-3	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agriculture-related credit as a result of U.S. Government assistance	72
EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance	73
EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	74
EG.3.2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of U.S. Government assistance	76
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	77
EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices with USG assistance	80
EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	83
EG.3.2-19	Value of smallholder incremental sales generated with USG assistance	86
EG.3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance	88
EG.3.2-21	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance	89
EG.3.2-22	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation	90
EG.3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance	91
EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity	92
EG.3.3-11	Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption	94
HL.9-1	Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	97
HL.9-2	Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	100
HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	102

HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs	105
HL.9-5	A national multisectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes = 1, No = 0) (RAA)	107

Note: Indicators in green are new.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR1: Improved Agricultural Productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-1 Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)

DEFINITION:
A household is benefiting directly if it contains at least one individual who is a direct beneficiary. An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the activity. Individuals who receive training or benefit from activity-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good.

The intervention in which the individual participates needs to be significant, meaning that if they only are contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, that intervention is not significant and s/he should not be counted as a direct beneficiary.

An indirect beneficiary who does not have direct contact with the activity and does not directly receive goods or services from the activity should not be counted even if he/she still benefits. This includes a neighbor who sees the results of an improved technology applied by a direct beneficiary and decides to apply it himself/herself or an individual who hears a radio message but does not receive any other training or counseling from the activity.

This indicator is intended to capture all beneficiary households of Feed the Future (FTF) Activities. However, care must be taken to eliminate double counting. Households that have more than one direct beneficiary household member should be counted only once.

Households benefiting from FTF interventions in agriculture, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition can be included under this indicator.

RATIONALE:
Ensuring adequate coverage and scale of FTF activities is essential for the results achieved with direct beneficiaries to make a meaningful contribution to reductions in poverty and hunger among the population in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence. On the FTF Results Framework, this indicator is located under IR 5: Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households, but it is relevant across the Results Framework.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Duration: New, Continuing Households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under "Continuing." Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under "New." No household should be counted under both "Continuing" and "New." Location: Rural, Urban/peri-urban. Note: The definition of "rural" and "urban/peri-urban" should be the definition used by the national statistical service.
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners will collect this indicator through activity records, surveys, training participant lists, etc.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries, attributed to U.S. Government programs
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Through census or sampling of participating firms/farms, depending on size; firm/farm records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved agricultural productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-6,7,8 Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance* (RAA)

**Indicator title is slightly different from the title in FactsInfo. FTFMS and FactsInfo numbering is the same.*

DEFINITION:
The gross margin is the difference between the total value of smallholder production of an agricultural commodity (crop, fish, milk, eggs, live animals) and the cost of producing that commodity, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, pond area in hectares for pond aquaculture, cage count for open water aquaculture, number of animals in the herd for live animal sales, number of producing cows or hens for dairy or eggs). Gross margin per hectare, per animal and per cage is a measure of net income from that farm, fisheries, or livestock activity.

Gross margin is calculated automatically by FTFMS from the following data points, reported as totals across all direct beneficiaries, and disaggregated by commodity and by sex:

1. Total Production (kg, mt, number, or other unit of measure) by direct beneficiaries during the reporting period (TP);
2. Total Value of Sales (U.S. dollars) by direct beneficiaries during the reporting period (VS);
3. Total Quantity of Sales (kg, mt, number or other unit of measure) by direct beneficiaries during the reporting period (QS);
4. Total Recurrent Cash Input Costs (U.S. dollars) of direct beneficiaries during the reporting period (IC);
5. Total Units of Production: Area planted in ha (for crops); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds); Number of animals in herd for live animal or meat sales; Number of animal in production for dairy or eggs; Number of cages for open water aquaculture for direct beneficiaries during the production period (UP).

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

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

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

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

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

For example, for the total production data point, partners should enter total production during the reporting year on plots managed by female, maize-producing, direct beneficiaries; total production on plots managed by male, maize-producing, direct beneficiaries; total production during the reporting year on plots managed jointly by female and male, maize-producing, direct beneficiaries, if applicable; and total production on plots managed by groups ("association-applied"), maize-producing, direct beneficiaries, if applicable. And so forth for the other data points: total value of sales; total quantity of sales; total cash recurrent input costs; and total units of production - hectares in this case. The same procedure applies for each commodity. The FTFMS will automatically calculate weighted (by total hectares, animals, or cages) average gross margin, in U.S. dollars per ha, animal, or cage for the overall commodity (e.g. gross margin/hectare for maize among all direct beneficiaries) and for each sex disaggregate category (e.g. gross margin/hectare for female maize-producing direct beneficiaries.)

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

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect gross margin data points, the sample weighted estimate of the total across all beneficiaries must be calculated for each data point using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted average gross margin per commodity across all implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level as well as across all Feed the Future countries for global reporting.

If there is more than one production cycle in the reporting year, all data points should be summed across production cycles if the same commodity was produced, including farmer's land area or number of cages, which should be counted (and summed) each time the land is cultivated or the cages are used.

If the production cycle from soil preparation/planting to sales starts in one fiscal year and ends in another, gross margin should be reported in the second fiscal year, once all data points are available. In these cases, since the four key agricultural indicators (gross margins, number of farmers applying improved technologies, number of hectares under improved technologies, and incremental sales) are all related, all four indicators should be reported in the second fiscal year.

Gross margin targets should be entered at the commodity level. Targets do not need to be set for each of the five data points or at the sex disaggregate level.

Note that the FTFMS will automatically generates the PPR gross margin indicator per unit of land, per animal or per cage by calculating, at the operating unit level, a weighted average gross margin per hectare (includes crops and pond-based aquaculture), per animal or per cage across all relevant commodities reported by Implementing Partners. This PPR indicator can be then entered into FactsInfo. Caution should be exercised when interpreting this PPR indicator, however, because this gross margin is not commodity-specific and may be calculated across substantially different commodities (e.g. average gross margin for maize and for basil, or for live cows and for eggs). These average gross margins could be meaningless or misleading. Missions are encouraged to use the FTFMS commodity- and sex-specific data to analyze and report on gross margins.

Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide (https://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-ag-indicators-guide) for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator.

RATIONALE:
Improving the gross margin for farm commodities for smallholders contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, will increase income, and thus directly contribute to the IR of improving production and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Gross margin of fisheries is an appropriate measure of the productivity of a fishery and the impacts of fisheries management interventions. In the Feed the Future (FTF) Results Framework, this indicator measures Intermediate Result 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity.

UNIT:
dollars/hectare (crops, aquaculture in ponds); dollars/animal (milk, eggs, live animals, meat); or dollars/cage (open-water aquaculture)

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.

FTFMS notes:
Enter the five data points into FTFMS for baseline and actual reporting. Enter unit of measure of quantity for total production and volume of sales data points. Data should be entered disaggregated to the lowest level—i.e. by commodity then by sex under each commodity. FTFMS will calculate gross margin per ha, animal or cage automatically. This calculation cannot be done without all five data points.

In addition, a sixth data pointthe number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by commodity then by sex - must be entered.

FTFMS will produce a PPR report that aggregates commodity-specific gross margins data into the three FACTSInfo gross margin indicators:
EG.3-6 Farmer's gross margin per hectare
EG.3-7 Farmer's gross margin per animal
EG.3-8 Farmer's gross margin per cage

DISAGGREGATE BY:
In FTFMS: Targeted commodity (type of crop, type of animal or animal product, or type of fish—freshwater or marine).
Gross margin should be reported separately for horticultural products; the general "Horticulture" category should not be used. If a large number of horticultural crops are being produced and tracking gross margin for each is too difficult, gross margins may be reported for the five (5) most commonly produced horticultural products.
Sex of farmer: Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied.

In FACTSInfo: Sex disaggregation only.

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

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners should collect the data points for this indicator via direct beneficiary farmer/fisher sample surveys, as well as data collection through producer organizations or farm records, and/or routine activity records.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
Additional data elements can be collected so Missions and partners can calculate productivity of other factors of production. For example, water consumption in cubic meters can be collected and used in the denominator to calculate water productivity, which is important in irrigated areas, and total labor used can be collected and used to calculate labor productivity in labor-scarce settings.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries, targeted commodity/fisheries/livestock product
- DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Direct beneficiary farmer/fisher/rancher sample surveys; data collection through producer organizations or farm records, routine activity records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR4: Increased employment opportunities in targeted value chains

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3-9 Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts all types of employment held during the reporting year in agriculture or rural-related enterprises (including paid on-farm/fishery employment) that were created with U.S. Government assistance. It counts existing jobs that were created in the current or in previous reporting years.

Jobs lasting less than one month (or less than 20 days excluding weekends) are not counted in order to emphasize those jobs that provide more stability through length.

Jobs should be converted to full-time equivalents (FTE). One FTE equals 260 days (excluding weekends) or 12 months. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that lasts for 130 days (excluding weekends) should be counted as 1/2 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly.

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

RATIONALE:
This is a direct measure of improved livelihoods, as it measures creation of employment and related income. However, Feed the Future is concerned about creation of sustainable employment, not temporary employment (of short duration such as a period of less than one month). In the Feed the Future (FTF) Results Framework, this indicator captures results related to Intermediate Result 4: Increased employment opportunities in targeted value chains.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
FTEs	Location: Urban/peri-urban, Rural Duration: New, Continuing (New –the FTE held was newly created during the reporting year with U.S. Government assistance; Continuing—the FTE held during the reporting year was created in a previous reporting year with USG assistance) Sex of job-holder: Male, Female (if one FTE is evenly split by a male and a female, then it would be 0.5 FTE for females and 0.5 FTE for males)
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partner records

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries, attributed to U.S. Government programs
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Through census or sampling of participating firms/farms, depending on size; firm/farm records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade/Sub-IR 2.3. Improved market efficiency

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance (WOG) (RAA)

DEFINITION:
A road opens up transport from rural spaces where rural-based production activities, such as agriculture, are taking place and connects, either directly or indirectly, with population centers and market activity.

A road "improvement" indicates that the U.S. Government intervention significantly improved the ease of commercial transport along that road, while "constructed" refers to a new road.

In general, a road need not necessarily be paved with cement or asphalt but should significantly facilitate the transport of goods compared to the previous situation without the road or without the road improvement.

Please only count those road improved or constructed during the reporting year.

RATIONALE:
The linkage of rural communities to markets is considered a crucial means of increasing agricultural and other rural-based production. Roads improve access of rural communities to food at reasonable prices and to health and nutrition services and allow greater off-farm employment opportunities. On the Feed the Future (FTF) Results Framework, this indicator is linked to Intermediate Result (IR) 2, Expanding Markets and Trade and Sub IR 2.3. Improved Market Efficiency.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Kilometers	Construction type: Improved, Constructed (new)
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Reports from Implementing Partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; only those roads constructed with U.S. Government assistance
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Direct measurement, activity records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved Agriculture Productivity/Sub-IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-2 Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures the number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation or drainage services that are either constructed or rehabilitated with U.S. Government funding during the reporting year. Irrigation and drainage services refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users. Rehabilitation involves irrigation and drainage infrastructure that already existed, where the U.S. Government investment led to improved or restored operating capacity and/or efficiency.

Only count those hectares brought under new or improved/reconstructed irrigation during the reporting year. Include all hectares within the service area of the new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation/drainage system regardless of whether or not they are under production during the reporting year.

RATIONALE:
Expansion of area under irrigation is an important means of increasing agricultural productivity, reducing risk, and incentivizing investments by value chain actors, and expanding seasonal availability of food. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator contributes to the measurement of Intermediate Result (IR) 1. Improved Agriculture Productivity and Sub IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation.

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

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing Partner reports

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; only those hectares under irrigation with U.S. Government assistance
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Direct measurement, activity records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved Agriculture Productivity/Sub-IR 1.3: Improved Agricultural Policy Environment

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-12 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
The indicator counts the number of agriculture and nutrition policies related to the institutional architecture for improved policy formulation, the enabling environment for private sector investment, agricultural trade, agriculture input provision, land and natural resource management, or food and nutrition that have completed one or several of the following 5 steps or processes:

1. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy);
2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This can also include proposed repeal of an existing policy;
3. Were newly drafted or revised;
4. Received official approval (legislation/decree) by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body) of a new, revised, or repealed policy;
5. Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes U.S. Government support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy).

Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements.

Note that the indicator has been revised to acknowledge that these processes are not always linear: newly drafted laws can be defeated by a legislative body and require redrafting or new analysis; or approved regulations can prove difficult to implement and need to be revised. Because of this nonlinear approach, double-counting is no longer a concern and is in fact appropriate: Operating Units should indicate if multiple processes/steps were completed in a given year, as this more accurately represents work under a given activity. The disaggregate "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" will count the total number of policies that completed any process/step, regardless of the number of processes/steps each policy completed during the reporting year.

Full and effective implementation must meet the following criteria: (1) The policy must be in force in all intended geographic locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place ("full"); (2) Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents/information/fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions ("effective"). For example, a new business registration procedure that has been rolled out to just four of six intended provinces would not meet these criteria (not full), nor would a new customs law that is on the books but is not being regularly enforced at the border (not effective).

For regional Missions, approval (step 4) counts any regionally agreed policies that have been regionally approved (i.e., reached the minimum number of signatory countries to be passed) during the reporting year. Full and effective implementation (step 5) would count any regionally agreed policy for which all countries falling under the policy's jurisdiction have fully and effectively implemented the policy. To capture individual countries' progress toward full and effective implementation of regional policies, use FTFMS-only indicator EG.3.1-b.

RATIONALE:
This indicator measures the number of policies (disaggregated by policy area) completing the various processes/steps required to create an enhanced enabling environment for agriculture and nutrition. This indicator is easily aggregated upward from all operating units. On the Feed the Future (FTF) Results Framework, this indicator contributes to Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Improved Agriculture Productivity and Sub IR 1.3: Improved Agricultural Policy Environment.

UNIT: Number FTFMS Note: Please enter the name of the policy and then select its Area and Process/Step. The disaggregate "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" will reconcile the number of areas (which are not double-counted) with the number of processes/steps completed (which are double-counted).	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Policy area</u>: -Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation -Enabling environment for private sector investment -Agricultural trade policy -Agricultural input policy (e.g. seed, fertilizer) -Land and natural resources tenure, rights, and policy -Resilience and agricultural risk management policy -Nutrition (e.g., fortification, food safety) -Other <u>Process/Step</u>: -Analysis -Stakeholder consultation/public debate -Drafting or revision -Approval (legislative or regulatory) -Full and effective implementation Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change
TYPE: 1,2, and 3 = Output 4 and 5 = Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher generally represents progress. For process/steps 4 and 5 (approval and implementation), repetition is unusual, though possible. For processes/steps 1-3, repetition may be more frequent.
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of host government legal status of the various policies being addressed.	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: Implementing partners/Missions should clearly describe each policy/regulation in the indicator comment section of FTFMS to avoid double counting by multiple partners operating in a given country. Missions should consider assigning this indicator to the particular partner(s) best positioned to track this indicator. ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; policies specifically addressed with U.S. Government assistance ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners. ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Observation and analysis of host government legal status of the various policies being addressed ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported	

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade/Sub-IR 2.2: Property Rights to Land and Other Productive Assets Strengthened

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.1-13 Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
"Formalized" here implies that the user of the rural land, farmland, fishery, or water body has some type of formal government administrative recognition of the user's property right of the land/water that increases the tenure security of the resource for the owner. This measures households that, during the reporting year, received formal recognition by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels of ownership rights and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation. This can include secondary rights. The formalization process varies by activity but can include the recordation or registration of a customary or informal right, as well as the regularization or adjudication of rights prior to formalization.

RATIONALE:
Although it is not the only approach, registration of farmland or fishing area increases the security of tenure over the land or fish stocks. This in turn increases the security of durable capital investments in the land that can have significant positive impact on agricultural productivity. Examples of capital investments include irrigation, cash crop trees, and soil and water conservation (e.g. terraces). Farmer/fisher/rancher households are more likely to invest in productivity enhancing durable capital investments when they have greater security of tenure. On the Feed the Future (FTF) Results Framework, this indicator contributes to measurement of Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Expanding Markets & Trade and Sub-IR 2.2: Property Rights to Land and Other Productive Assets Strengthened.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex of landowner(s) with the formalized rights: --Male --Female --Joint --Communal In many cases a registration document will list multiple users/owners, e.g. both a husband and wife, in which case one should use the disaggregation category of "joint" listed above
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners records, in conjunction with the National Cadastral Service, or whichever entity records land rights in the government

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
Report on the hectares that became formalized within the targeted geographic scope of the activity. The baseline for this indicator would be 0, since you should count only those hectares formalized as a result of U.S. Government assistance, not how many are already formalized in the country/region.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; only those households with land formalized as a result of U.S. Government assistance
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Implementing Partner records, National Cadastral Service for the records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity / Sub-IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-1 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts the number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills.The indicator includes farmers, ranchers, fishers and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of improved technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc. Finally, it includes training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management.

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 capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action. However, Operating Units may choose to align their definition of short-term training with the TrainNet training definition of 2 consecutive class days or more in duration, or 16 hours or more scheduled intermittently.

Count an individual only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year and even if the trainings covered different topics. Do not count sensitization meetings or one-off informational trainings.

In-country and off-shore training are included. Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments as they relate to agriculture resilience, but should not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under indicator HL.9-4 instead.

Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities. An example is a USDA Cochran Fellow.

This indicator counts individuals receiving training, for which the outcome, i.e. individuals applying improved practices, might be reported under EG3.1-17.

In FTFMS, partners should enter the number of individuals trained disaggregated first by Type of Individual then by Sex. For example, partners should enter for the total number of Male producers trained and the total number of Female Producers trained. FTFMS will automatically calculate the total number of Producers trained. Partners should then enter the total number of Males in Private Sector Firms trained and the total number of Females in Private Sector Firms trained. FTFMS will automatically calculate the total number of People in Private Sector Firms trained. And so on for the other Type of Individual disaggregate categories. FTFMS will then automatically calculate the total number of individuals who received short-term training by summing across the Type of Individual disaggregate.

RATIONALE:
Measures enhanced human capacity for improving agriculture productivity, food security, policy formulation and implementation, which is key to transformational development. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator measures Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity.

UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: **In FTFMS:** <u>Type of individual</u>: -Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.) -People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers) -People in private sector firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers) -People in civil society (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations) *Note: While producers are included under MSMEs under indicator EG.3.2-3, only count them under the Producers and not the Private Sector Firms disaggregate to avoid double-counting. While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the Private Sector Firms and not the Civil Society disaggregate to avoid double-counting.* <u>Under each Type of individual; layered disaggregate Sex</u>: Male, Female **In FACTSInfo** <u>Type of Individual:</u> -Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.) -People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers) -People in private sector firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers) -People in civil society (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations) <u>Sex: Male, Female (not layered)</u>
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partner program training records	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Program training records ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported	

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity/Sub-IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA)

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 fellowship or exchange programs can be counted toward this indicator.

A person who completed one degree-granting program in the fiscal year and is currently participating in another degree-granting program should be counted only once.

Agricultural productivity includes cultured and natural production (farmers, fishers, ranchers). Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture, but do not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under HL.9-4 instead.

This indicator measures individuals receiving training, for which the outcome (individuals applying new practices), should be reported under EG.3.2-17.

RATIONALE:
Measures enhanced human capacity for policy formulation and implementation which is key to transformational development. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator falls under Intermediate Result (IR) 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex: Male, Female Duration: -New = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training for the first time during the reporting year -Continuing = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training in the previous year and continued to receive it in the reporting year
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing Partners will review program documents to track individuals in long-term training programs.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Program training records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade/Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-3 Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts the total number of micro (1-10 employees), small (11-50 employees), and medium (51-100 employees) enterprises (MSMEs) that have received U.S. Government assistance that resulted in a loan during the reporting year.

The loan can be from a formal or informal financial institution, including a micro-finance institution (MFI), commercial bank, or informal lender, or from an in-kind lender of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow), agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. U.S. Government assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan.

Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the reporting year. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise.

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

RATIONALE:
The lack of access to financial capital is frequently cited as a major impediment to the development of MSMEs, thus helping MSMEs access loans is likely to increase investment and the value of output (production in the case of farmers, value added for agricultural processing). This will directly contribute to the expansion of markets, increased agricultural productivity, and the reduction of poverty. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator measures progress relating to Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Expanding Markets and Trade and Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services.

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

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partner activity records, MSME financial records, etc.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Activity records, MSME financial records, etc.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity/Sub-IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-4 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts the number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management, that received U.S. Government assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organization functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing, and accounting. "Organizations assisted" should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions.

Count the number of organizations and not the number of members, even in the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, where individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.

RATIONALE:
Tracks private sector and civil society increased capacity that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator contributes to Intermediate Results (IR) 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number FTFMS note. In the FTFMS, you will enter the number of each type of organization receiving assistance for your activities, and the system will aggregate the total number for this indicator across all activities.	Type of organization: For-profit private enterprises; producers organizations; water users associations; women's groups; trade and business associations; community-based organizations (CBOs) New/Continuing: New (the entity is receiving U.S. Government assistance for the first time during the reporting year); Continuing (the entity received U.S. Government assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year)
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners records and reports

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiary organizations
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Activity records of training and various U.S. Government assistance for these specific types of organizations/associations
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 3: Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-5 Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts the number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in agriculture or nutrition formed during the reporting year due to a Feed the Future intervention (i.e. agricultural or nutrition activity, as described below). A public-private partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, between two or more formal entities to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity or entities.

The essential characteristics of a PPP are:

1. The objective of the partnership agreement between the public and private entity(ies) is to achieve a common good,
2. The private sector partner's contribution to the PPP goes beyond the private sector partner's immediate commercial interests,
3. The public contribution is leveraging private resources that the private entity would not otherwise be contributing.

To count as a PPP, the private entity must spend or contribute something that is additional, or above and beyond what it would normally spend/contribute as a usual cost of doing business. Do not count as a PPP an agreement that involves the private entity simply attending to its day-to-day business needs (e.g., a processor purchasing produce). Do not count as a private sector contribution to a PPP purchase agreements between a firm and project's beneficiaries, investments made by a firm in its own operations, or loans made under a USAID loan guarantee.

A public entity can be the national or a subnational government as well as a donor-funded implementing partner. USAID must be one of the public partners. USAID is almost always represented in the partnership by its implementing partner. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. It includes state enterprises that are nonprofit. A state-owned enterprise that seeks to make a profit (even if unsuccessfully) is counted as a private entity.

An agricultural activity is any activity related to strengthening the supply of agricultural inputs, application of production methods, agricultural processing, marketing or transportation.

A nutritional activity includes any activity focused on improving the nutritional content of agricultural products as provided to consumers, developing improved nutritional products, increasing support for nutrition service delivery, etc.

PPPs can be long or short in duration (length is not a criterion for measurement). A Mission or an activity may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this is likely to be rare. Count both Global Development Alliance (GDA) partnerships and non-GDA partnerships.

Count only public-private partnerships formed during the current reporting year. Any partnership that was formed in a previous year should not be included. Do not count the number of transactions, only the number of partnerships formed during the reporting year. Partnerships that include multiple partners should be counted only once.

RATIONALE:
Feed the Future (FTF) pursues PPPs to leverage additional resources toward our public good goals. The assumption of this indicator is that, if more partnerships are formed, it is likely that there will be more investment in agriculture or nutrition-related activities. This will help achieve FTF results framework IR 3 which then contributes to the key objective of agriculture sector growth.

UNIT: Number System note. In the FTFMS, you will enter the name of the partnership, label it for its type, and the system will aggregate the total number for this indicator.	DISAGGREGATE BY: Partnership focus (refer to the primary focus of the partnership): Agricultural production; Agricultural post-harvest transformation; Nutrition; Multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership); Other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships)
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partner records	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity level; attributable to U.S. Government investment ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Observation and records of partnerships created ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported	

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade/Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-6 Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
This indicator sums cash loans disbursed during the reporting year to direct beneficiary producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, and other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of U.S. Government assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient).

Count only cash loans; do not include in-kind 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. However, the loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.

RATIONALE:
Making more financial loans shows that there is improved access to business development and financial services. This in turn will help to expand markets and trade (and also contributes to Intermediate Result [IR] 1 Expanding Agricultural Productivity) and to achieve the key objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn, this contributes to both goals of reducing poverty and hunger. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator contributes to Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Expanding Markets and Trade and Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services.

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.	Type of loan recipient: Producers; Local traders/assemblers; Wholesalers/processors; Others. Sex of recipient: Male; Female; Joint; n/a For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used. For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners through bank/lending institution records or survey of targeted beneficiaries

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Bank/lending institution records or survey of targeted beneficiaries
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity / Sub-IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management and Innovation

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator is for research activities and tracks the progression of new or significantly improved technologies through the research and development (R&D) process. It should not be used to track technologies being disseminated through "implementation" activities. Technologies to be counted are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture), and may relate to any of the products at any point on the supply chain.

Relevant technologies include:

- Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including packaging, sustainable water management practices; sustainable land management practices; sustainable fishing practices;
- Biological: New germ plasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; biofortified crops such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines;
- Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies;
- Management and cultural practices: Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning risk management strategies, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM, ISFM and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices.

Please see Feed the Future Indicator Handbook Appendix 4 for guidance on counting technologies for USAID research projects on crop and animal breeding and selection.

Significant improvements to existing technologies should also 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, tools modified to suit a particular management practice, and improved fishing gear.

A description of the three phases of research and development is below. It is not required that a technology pass through all three phases to be reported under the indicator. For example, a seed variety that only is being field-tested for country-level adaptation and then submitted for country-level certification would only be tracked through phases II and III.

- …in Phase I: Under research as a result of U.S. Government assistance: Count new technologies or management practices under research in the current reporting year. Any new technology or management practice that was under research in a previous year but not during the reporting year should not be included. Technologies under research are as follows:

a) For biotech crop research: When technologies are under research, the process is contained in a laboratory or greenhouse; once the possibility of success is judged high enough, a permit is required to move to field testing. The change of location from a contained laboratory or greenhouse to a confined field with the receipt of a permit indicate that the research has completed the “under research” stage.
b) For nonbiotech crop research: When technologies are under research, plant breeders work on developing new lines on research plots under controlled conditions. All research should have a target, often

expressed in terms of traits to be combined into a specific cultivar or breed. When the research achieves "proof of concept" (by accumulating technical information and test results that indicate that the target is achievable), the "under research" phase is completed. Note that for crops, much or all of this phase might be conducted outdoors and in soil; these attributes do not make this work "field testing."

c) For noncrop research: "under research" signifies similarly research conducted under ideal conditions to develop or support the development of the product or process.

- …in Phase II: under field testing as a result of USG assistance: "Under field testing" means that research has moved from focused development to broader testing 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. More specifically:

a) For biotech crop research: Once a permit has been obtained and the research moves to a confined field, the research is said to be "under field testing."
b) For non-biotech crop or fisheries research: During "field testing" the development of the product or technology continues under end-user conditions in multi-location trails, which might be conducted at a research station or on farmers/producer's fields/waters or both. Note that for crops, all of this phase would be conducted outdoors and in soil, but this is not what makes this work "field testing."
c) For noncrop research: "under field testing" signifies similarly research conducted under user conditions to further test the product, process, or practice. In the case of research to improve equipment, the endpoint of field testing could be sales of equipment (when the tester is a commercial entity). In other cases it could be distribution of designs (when the tester is a noncommercial entity) or the distribution of publications or other information (based on the results of field testing).

- …in Phase III: made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance. This phase counts technologies that are now able to be transferred to an end user. It does not count the number of technologies actually transferred by public or private entities, including implementing partners. Completing a research activity does not in itself constitute having made a technology available for transfer. Conditions may need to be met before a technology can move into the public domain, and this Phase captures technologies that have met these conditions. For example, in the case of crop research that developed a new variety, the variety has to pass through any required approval and certification process, and seed of the new variety should be available for multiplication in order for the seed to be available to public or private entities which can then transfer to the end user.

Technologies made available for transfer should be only those made available in the current reporting year. Any technology made available for transfer in a previous year should not be included.

In some cases more than one operating unit may count the same technology. This would occur if the technology were developed, for instance, in collaboration with a U.S. university and passed through regional collaboration to other countries.

RATIONALE:
This indicator tracks the three phase in research and technology investments and progress made toward dissemination and closely aligns with Feed the Future (FTF) Intermediate Result (IR) 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub-IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management and Innovation.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Phase of development: -Under research as a result of USG assistance; -Under field testing as a result of U.S. Government assistance; -Made available for transfer as a result of U.S. Government assistance
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partners' activity records, reports or survey

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; only those technologies under development by the U.S. Government activity
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Activity records or survey
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity/Sub-IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-17 Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures the total number of direct beneficiary farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products), as well as individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, etc. that applied improved technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of U.S. Government assistance during the reporting year. This includes innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, and input supply delivery. Technologies and practices to be counted here are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should also be counted.

Examples for listed technology type disaggregates include:
- Crop Genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germplasm.
- Cultural Practices: e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density and moulding; mulching.
- Livestock Management: e.g. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices.
- Wild Fishing Technique/Gear: e.g. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.
- Aquaculture Management: e.g. improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish disease control; pond culture; pond preparation; sampling & harvesting; carrying capacity & fingerling management.
- Pest Management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management; improved insecticides and pesticides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of insecticides and pesticides.
- Disease Management: e.g. improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides.
- Soil-related Fertility and Conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Water Management - non-irrigation-based: e.g. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; improved water quality testing practices; mulching.
- Climate Mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives. Examples include low- or no-till practices, efficient nitrogen fertilizer use.
-Climate Adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties, conservation agriculture.
- Marketing and Distribution: e.g. contract farming technologies and practices; improved input purchase technologies and practices; improved commodity sale technologies and practices; improved market information system technologies and practices.
- Post-harvest Handling & Storage: e.g. improved packing house technologies and practices; improved transportation; decay and insect control; temperature and humidity control; improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading.
- Value-Added Processing: e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices.

- Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation; nonmarket-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management.

Note there is some overlap between the disaggregates listed here and those listed under EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance. This overlap is limited to technologies and practices that relate to activities focused on land. The list of disaggregates here is much broader because with this indicator we aim at tracking efforts focused on individuals (as opposed to land area) across the value chain in both land and nonland-based activities.

If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple- benefits, the beneficiary applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Technology Type category. For example, mulching could be reported under Cultural practices (weed control), Soil-related fertility and conservation (organic content) and Water management (moisture control), depending on how (for what purpose(s)/benefit(s)) the activity is promoted it to the beneficiary farmers.

If a beneficiary applied more than one improved technology during the reporting year, count the beneficiary under each technology type (i.e. double-count) and under each commodity to which s/he applied an improved technology. However, count the beneficiary only once in the applicable Sex disaggregate category

If more than one beneficiary in a household is applying improved technologies, count each beneficiary in the household who does so.

Since it is very common for Feed the Future activities to promote more than one improved technology, not all of which are applied by all beneficiaries at once, this approach allows Feed the Future to accurately track and count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of farmers applying improved technologies. See EG.3.2-18 for an example of how to double-count hectares and farmers.

If a beneficiary cultivates a plot of land more than once during the reporting year, count the beneficiary once under each type of technology that was applied during any of the production cycles, but not more than once even if a technology is applied in multiple production cycles during the reporting year. For example, because of new access to irrigation as a result of a Feed the Future activity, a farmer can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to her/his regular crop during the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies Feed the Future promoted improved seed to her/his plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, s/he would only be counted once in the Crop Genetics category under the Technology Type disaggregate. Note however that the area planted with improved seed should be counted each time it is cultivated under the indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies.

Beneficiaries who are part of a group that apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other common plot, are not counted as having individually applied an improved technology. Instead, the group should be counted as one (1) beneficiary group and reported under indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations… and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices. The area of the communal plot should be counted under indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies.

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 beneficiary for this indicator. In addition, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare, if applicable, and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by extension agents or researchers (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance), neither the area nor the extension agent or researcher should be counted under this indicator, EG.3-6, or EG.3.2-18.

This indicator counts individuals who applied improved technologies, whereas indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations… and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices counts firms, associations, or other group

entities that applied improved technologies or practices. However, in most cases, this indicator should not count as individuals members of an organization that applied a technology or practice. For example, if a producer association implements a new computer-based accounting system during the reporting year, the association would be counted under indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations…applying, but the members of the producer association would not be counted as having individually-applied an improved technology/practice under this indicator. However, there are some cases where both the group entity should be counted under indicator EG.3.2-20 and its members counted under this indicator. For example, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. In this scenario, the producer association can be counted under EG.3.2-20 and any association member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved technology/practice under this indicator.

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of beneficiaries for each Technology Type and Sex disaggregate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted averages across all implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level as well as across all Feed the Future countries for global reporting.

Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide (https://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-ag-indicators-guide) for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator.

RATIONALE:
Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural value chain will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator falls under Intermediate Result (IR) 1mproved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Value chain actor type: -Producers (e.g. farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products) -Others (e.g. individual processors (but not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, extension agents). Technology type (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild fishing technique/gear, Aquaculture management, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest—handling & storage, Value-added processing, Other Sex: Male, Female FTFMS-only disaggregate: Commodity. Activities promoting sustainable intensification and similar crop diversification strategies where double-counting beneficiaries is complicated and not meaningful are not required to disaggregate beneficiaries by commodity, and should use the "Disaggregates not available" category under the Commodities disaggregate.

TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing Partners, Sample survey of direct beneficiaries, activity or association records, farm records

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Sample survey of direct beneficiaries, activity or association records, farm records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity/Sub-IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management and Innovation

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land cultivated using U.S. Government-promoted improved technology(ies) or management practice(s) during the reporting year. Technologies to be counted are agriculture-related, land-based technologies and innovations, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. The indicator does not count application of improved technologies in aquaculture ponds, even though area of ponds is measured in hectares under indicator EG.3-6 Gross Margin per hectare. Significant improvements to existing technologies should also be counted.

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

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

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

If a group of beneficiaries cultivate a plot of land as a group, e.g. an association has a common plot on which multiple association members cultivate together, and on which improved technologies are applied, the area of the communal plot should be counted under this indicator and recorded under the sex disaggregate "association-applied".n addition, the association should be counted once under indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producer's organizations… and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices.

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.3.2-17 Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by extension agents or researchers, (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance) neither the area nor the extension agent or researcher should be counted under this indicator or indicator EG.3.2-17.

If more than one improved technology is being applied on a hectare, count the hectare under each technology type (i.e. double-count). Since it is very common for Feed the Future activities to promote more than one improved technology, not all of which are applied by all beneficiaries at once, this approach allows Feed the Future to accurately track and count the uptake of different technology types.

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of hectares across all beneficiaries for each Technology Type and Sex disaggregate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted averages across all implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level as well as across all Feed the Future countries for global reporting.

Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide (https://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-ag-indicators-guide) for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator.

RATIONALE:
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 Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator reports contributions to IR 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management and Innovation.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Hectares	Technology type (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Other Sex: Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied Note, before using the "Joint" sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision-making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular beneficiary and targeted commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, "joint" should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made. FTFMS-only disaggregate: Commodity Activities promoting sustainable intensification and similar crop diversification strategies where calculating area under specific commodities is complicated and not meaningful are not required to disaggregate beneficiaries by commodity, and should use the "Disaggregates not available" category under the Commodities disaggregate.
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing Partners will collect this data through census or survey of direct beneficiaries, direct observations of land, farm records, and activity documents.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; 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
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Via survey or other applicable method
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR2: Expanding Markets and Trade

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-19 Value of smallholder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator collects both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of sales of targeted commodities from smallholder direct beneficiaries for its calculation. This includes all sales by the smallholder direct beneficiaries of the targeted commodity(ies), not just farm-gate sales. Only count sales in the reporting year that are attributable to the Feed the Future investment, i.e. where Feed the Future assisted the individual farmer directly. Examples of Feed the Future assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds, other inputs, extension services, markets and other activities that benefited smallholders.

The value of incremental sales measures the value (in U.S. dollars) of the total amount of targeted agricultural products sold by smallholder direct beneficiaries relative to a base year and is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal, or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year.

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

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

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of total baseline or reporting year sales value and volume for all smallholder beneficiaries under each commodity must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted averages across all implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level as well as across all Feed the Future countries for global reporting.

Note that quantity of sales is part of the calculation for gross margin under indicator EG.3-6,7,8 Gross margin, and in most cases should be the same as the value reported here.

Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide (https://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-ag-indicators-guide) for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator.

RATIONALE:
Value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those smallholders. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by smallholder farmers. Improving markets will contribute to the Key Objective of increased agricultural productivity and production, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. Lower level

indicators help set the stage to allow markets and trade to expand. This indicator relates to IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade in the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework.

UNIT:
US dollar

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.

Volume (metric tons) and number of direct beneficiaries covered under the indicator must also be entered into FTFMS.

FTFMS Note: First enter baseline value of sale (sales in year before Feed the Future efforts) and then enter value of sales in the reporting year in U.S. dollars. FTFMS will automatically calculate the Value of incremental sales between the baseline year and the reporting year, after adjusting for changes in the number of beneficiaries.

DISAGGREGATE BY:
In FTFMS: Commodity
In FACTSInfo: Commodity group: Animal products; Cereals; Oilseeds; Dry grain pulses and legumes; roots, tubers and other staples; horticulture; other
Note: Horticultural product-specific disaggregation is not required for the Incremental Sales indicator; the overall "Horticulture" commodity disaggregate can be used if desired. Partners may also choose to report only on sales of the five most important horticultural products, but this is not recommended.

TYPE:
Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
The value and volume of sales can be collected directly from a census or sample of farmer beneficiaries, from recorded sales data by farmer's associations, from farm records.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity level; those affected by U.S. Government activity reach
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Ideally, implementing partner will collect in a census of all target beneficiaries. Sample survey-based approaches are also acceptable.
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: The value of incremental sales can be collected directly from a census or sample of farmer beneficiaries, from recorded sales data by farmer's associations, from farm records.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity/Sub-IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)

DEFINITION:
Total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers, storage and transport companies) producer associations, cooperatives, water users associations, fishing associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), including those focused on natural resource management, that applied improved technologies or management practices at the organization level during the reporting year. Organization-level technologies and management practices include those in areas such as management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc. as a result of U.S. Government assistance in the current reporting year. Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied.

Count the organization (enterprise, association, cooperative or CBO) applying an improved technology or management practice as one entity, and not as the number of employees or membership. For example, if a farmers' association incorporates improved maize storage as a part of member services, the application is counted as one association and not multiplied by the number of farmer-members. However, if individual direct beneficiaries then use the association's maize storage service to improve the post-harvest handling of their production, they can be counted under EG.3.2-17 Number of farmers and others applying improved technologies.

RATIONALE:
This indicators tracks private sector and civil society behavior change to increase agricultural sector productivity and aligns with Intermediate Result (IR) 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity in the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Type of organization (see indicator title for principal types)
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partner observation, activity records, etc.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiary organization
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Observation, activity records, etc.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 3: Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities/Sub IR 3.2. Increased private sector investment

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-21 Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
To measure sustainable private sector investment, we will look at profitability of applicable firms and financial self-sufficiency of civil society organizations (CSOs) as a marker of viability.

A CSO is financially self-sufficient when the CSO's annual income is more than annual operating expenses and annual amortization and depreciation of permanent assets

Count firms or CSOs who are receiving U.S. Government assistance that is intended to increase profitability or viability and have increased profitability (firms) or become self-sufficient (CSOs). A firm should be counted if it operated more profitably in the reporting year than it did the previous reporting year. A CSO should be counted if it was financially self-sufficient in the reporting year and it had not been financially self-sufficient in the previous reporting year.

Although profitability or self-sufficiency measured during the period the U.S. Government is providing assistance does not demonstrate whether a business or a CSO will remain sustainable after the U.S. Government assistance ends, it is an indication of its capacity to function effectively.

RATIONALE:
A main goal of local capacity building is to leave behind viable businesses and service providers to contribute to the economic growth of the agriculture and food-security sector. Profitability of firms and self-sufficiency of civil society organizations is one way to demonstrate the viability and sustainability of the firms and CSOs in which we invest. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator measures Intermediate Result (IR) 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Type of entity: Firm, CSO
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing Partner observation, activity records, etc.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
FTFMS Note: Please enter the name of the firms or CSO and its stage in the indicator comment box to track movement to increased profitability of individual organizations assisted.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Targeted beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners working directly with firms and NGOs
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Accounting records of the targeted firms and NGOs
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 3: Increased sector investment in agriculture and nutrition- related activities

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-22 Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA)

DEFINITION:
Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production, output, or income, improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), and improve water or land management, etc.

The indicator only includes capital investments. It does not include operating capital, for example, for inputs or inventory.

The "food chain" includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, 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.

"Private sector" includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or nongovernmental organization (NGO) investment may be included if the CBO or NGO engage in for-profit agricultural activity.

"Leveraged by Feed the Future implementation" indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the Feed the Future initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from the U.S. Government as part of a grant or other award.

"New investment" refers to resources spent on a capital investment during the reporting year.

RATIONALE:
Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the Feed the Future (FTF) goal to "Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger." This indicator captures results under FTF results framework, Intermediate Result 3: Increased sector investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities.

UNIT: US Dollars	DISAGGREGATE BY: None
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners from private sector financial records, program data

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; new investment (within reporting year) leveraged within scope of U.S. Government activity
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Private sector financial records, program data
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agriculture Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-23 Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures the value of regional and nonregional exports in U.S. dollars attributable to U.S. Government assistance. If relevant to the situation, a commodity should be counted as having been "exported" for purposes of the indicator when it is shipped, not when the contract is signed (because a signed contract could in the end fall through for various reasons) or part or final payment is received by the exporter (because once shipped, it has in fact been "exported", regardless of when (or even whether) the exporter receives payment.) The commodities to be counted are those that are targeted in the work plans and/or contracts of the implementing partners. Exports should include those within and outside of neighboring regions, so as to avoid loss of counter-seasonal exports, which often leave the proximate region.

Note that these within-region exports could also be counted in FTFMS-only indicator EG.3.1-a, which is intended to measure overall regional trade in certain commodities, even beyond U.S. Government attribution.

In summary, indicator EG.3.1-a collects trade ONLY within a region, but beyond U.S. Government contributions, while EG.3.2-23 collects all trade within and outside of a region, but ONLY that which is with U.S. Government assistance.

RATIONALE:
Increased agricultural trade is one of the end results of efficient markets. This indicator reports progress on IR 2: Expanding markets and trade of the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
US dollar Volume (in metric tons) sold and Value (in U.S. dollars) should be entered in the FTFMS. 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.	In FTFMS: Commodity. In FACTSInfo: Commodity group: Horticulture; animal products; cereals; oilseeds; dry grain pulses and legumes; roots, tubers, and other staples; other.
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners through producer records, available trade data, etc.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity level; only those exports attributable to the U.S. Government activity
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Producer records, available trade data, etc.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Subelement EG.3.3: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 6: Improved access to diverse and quality foods

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.3-10 Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of United States Government nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RAA)

DEFINITION:
A female direct beneficiary of a nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity is defined as a female of any age who is directly reached by the activity with agriculture-related intervention(s) (e.g. training, technical assistance, input access). Her interaction with the activity should be significant, meaning that a woman reached by an agriculture activity solely through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering should not be counted as beneficiary.

This indicator is applicable to nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities with explicit consumption, diet quality, or other nutrition-related objectives and/or outcomes. 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.[18]

A female is considered to be consuming a diet of minimum diversity if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups during the previous day and night.[19]

The 10 food groups are:

1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds[20] (including groundnut)
4. Dairy
5. Meat, poultry, and fish
6. Eggs
7. Dark green leafy vegetables
8. Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
9. Other vegetables
10. Other fruits

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of female direct beneficiaries 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 direct beneficiaries 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 extrapolated total number of female direct beneficiaries 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 extrapolated total number of female direct beneficiaries of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity with food group data.

[18] See Improving Nutrition through Agriculture Technical Brief Series, https://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/series/improving-nutrition-through-agriculture-technical-brief-series
[19] See Introducing the Minimum Dietary Diversity—Women (MDD-W) Global Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nutrition_assessment/Dietary_Diversity/Minimum_dietary_diversity_-_women__MDD-W__Sept_2014.pdf. Additional detail on collecting and analyzing minimum dietary diversity indicator may be found in Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women—A Guide to Measurement (http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5486e.pdf)
[20] "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.

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

Notes:
1. This indicator complements the Feed the Future indicator "Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity," which measures minimum dietary diversity among women 15-49 years old in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence through a population-based survey.
2. Using the data collected for this indicator, activities may wish to create a custom indicator measuring the average number of food groups consumed by female beneficiaries. This will allow managers to better understand progress made under this indicator, and would be especially useful in situations where diet diversity is very low at baseline.

RATIONALE:
This indicator will capture results under the Increased Availability of and Access to High-quality Nutrition-Sensitive Services and Commodities Sub-IR under USAID's Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy Results Framework, and the Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Foods IR of the Feed the Future Results Framework. Minimum Dietary Diversity—Women (MDD-W) is a validated proxy indicator for the quality of the diet for women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Women of reproductive age consuming foods from five or more of the 10 food groups are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups [3]. While it is possible that some female direct beneficiaries 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 beneficiaries captured, while still capturing the consumption of a diverse diet for the remainder.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Percent	In addition to reporting the percent value, the number of female direct beneficiaries of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture activity should be reported, to allow a weighted average percent to be calculated across activities for entry into the PPR and across operating units for reporting on the Nutrition Strategy.
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Data for this indicator can be collected through routine reporting systems or annual (or more frequent) beneficiary-based surveys.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Direct beneficiary sample surveys; data collection through routine reporting systems
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually

SPS LOCATION: Program Subelement EG.3.3: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 6: Improved access to diverse and quality foods

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.3-11 Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with United States Government assistance that is set aside for home consumption (RAA)

DEFINITION:
This is a beneficiary-based outcome indicator for nutrition-sensitive value chain activities that aim in part to improve nutrition through increased consumption among direct beneficiary households of a nutrient-rich value chain commodity (i.e. the "own production to food consumption" agriculture to nutrition pathway.) This indicator measures how much of the total production of a nutrient-rich value chain commodity targeted by a United States Government-funded activity is set aside for consumption by household members.

An agricultural value chain activity influences the structure, systems, and relationships that define the full range of activities — from input supply to production to processing and final marketing—required to bring an agricultural commodity (crop, livestock, fish) from its conception to its end use. It helps value chain actors improve their productivity and thereby contribute to and benefit from the value chain's growth and competitiveness.

A nutrition-sensitive agricultural value chain activity has explicit consumption, diet quality, or other nutrition-related objectives and/or outcomes.

A direct beneficiary producer has direct contact with the interventions (e.g. training, technical assistance, input access) provided by the value chain activity. The contact needs to be significant, meaning, for example, that a producer touched by the value chain activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering should not be counted as a direct beneficiary producer.

"Set-aside" for home consumption includes any amount of the targeted product already consumed by direct beneficiary households at the time of data collection, and any amount in storage for the purpose of future home consumption. The amounts already consumed versus in storage for future consumption will vary depending on the commodity (length of harvest season, perishability) and time of data collection.

To be included in this indicator, a commodity must meet three criteria:
First, a United States Government-funded value chain activity must be promoting improved production of the commodity. These value chain activities may include social and behavior change components, but commodities being promoted solely through social and behavior change interventions should not be counted under this indicator. Also, the indicator is not appropriate for non-value chain home or community garden or sustainable intensification agriculture interventions aiming to increase the diversity of products produced by the household, in whole or in part for household consumption. Second, the value chain commodity must have been selected for nutrition objectives, in addition to any poverty-reduction or economic-growth related objectives. Third, the commodity must be nutrient-rich.

A commodity is defined as nutrient-rich if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is bio-fortified
2. Is a legume, nut or seed
3. Is an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g. grubs, insects)
4. Is a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber
5. Is a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a "high source" of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis.

A useful of list of commodities under criteria 2 through 4 may be found in the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement.[21] The micronutrients considered under

[21] See http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf. Refer to Annex 4.

criterion 5 are those often lacking in the diets of women of reproductive age[22] and children under 2[23] in developing countries. These micronutrients are vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B-6, folate, vitamin C, calcium, iron, and zinc;[24] or any other micronutrient for which a documented deficiency exists within the target population.

The Codex Alimentarias Guidelines provide thresholds for considering a food as a "high source" of different nutrients, based on the percent of the Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) provided by the food. A food must provide 30 percent of NRV per 100 grams to be considered a "high source" of the nutrient. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf.

Based on the defined thresholds, value chain horticultural commodities currently promoted by Feed the Future that meet criterion 5 include: cabbage, mangos, okra, passion-fruit, pineapple and sweet green pepper. Value chain commodities that do not meet criterion 5 include: banana, cucumber, eggplant, green beans, onion, shallot, and tomato.

An Operating Unit working with a horticultural value chain commodity not listed here that meets the three criteria outlined above but is unsure whether the commodity meets the defined thresholds under criterion 5, should consult the Feed the Future Handbook of Indicator Definitions Appendix 3, "Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators." This appendix provides information on thresholds for specific micronutrients as well as where to find nutrient composition information for value chain commodities. An Operating Unit should contact its BFS M&E Technical Advisor if it needs assistance in determining if a value chain commodity meets the criteria for inclusion in this indicator.

RATIONALE:
Multiple pathways exist to increase household and individual access to and consumption of diverse and quality foods (Feed the Future Results Framework Intermediate Result 6) and thus improve nutrition within the Zone of Influence). One of these pathways is the "own production to food consumption" pathway, which is a direct pathway to increased consumption via increased household production of the targeted value chain nutrient-rich commodity. This indicator allows Missions and partners to monitor one step in the "production pathway" - whether beneficiaries consumed or intended to consume some of what they produced. It complements the Feed the Future population-based indicators that capture actual consumption of targeted nutrient-rich commodities among the women of reproductive age and children 6-23 months in the zone of influence (ZOI) from all sources (e.g. own-production, purchase.)

However, it is important to note that a nutrient-rich commodity will not contribute to improved micronutrient status if there are no deficiencies in any of the specific micronutrients provided by the commodity. Additional information on factors that may influence home consumption of produced commodities, potential limitations of this indicator, and important considerations for designing effective nutrition-sensitive value chain activities is in the Feed the Future Handbook of Indicator Definitions Appendix 3: Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number (metric tons) Enter the quantity set aside for home consumption of each commodity, the unit of measure of quantity, and the number of direct beneficiaries of the specific nutrient-rich value chain. The unit of measure will be used to convert quantities to metric tons, and the number of direct beneficiaries and average household size in the ZOI will be used by BFS in analysis of the indicator to roughly estimate per capita values. Since summing	In FTFMS: Nutrient-rich Commodity*. In FACTSInfo: Nutrient-rich Commodity group: Biofortified; Legume, Nut or Seed; Animal-source Food; Dark

[22] See "*Women in resource-poor settings are at risk of inadequate intakes of multiple micronutrients.*" Liv Elin Torheim, Ferguson EL, Penrose K, Arimond M. J Nutr. 2010 Nov;140(11):2051S-8S. doi: 10.3945/jn.110.123463. Epub 2010 Sep 29.
[23] See "*Update on technical issues concerning complementary feeding of young children in developing countries and implications for intervention programs*" Katheryn G. Dewey and Brown, K. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 24 no. 1, 2003, The United Nations University
[24] Vitamin B12 is also considered a problem nutrient, but is not contained in fruits or vegetables. It is only contained in animal-source foods.

quantities across different commodities is not meaningful, targets should be set and data should be analyzed only at the disaggregated commodity level. Enter: 1. Quantity set aside for home consumption of each commodity 2. Unit of measure for commodity quantity 3. Number of direct beneficiary producers participating in the commodity-specific value chain	Yellow/orange Root/Tuber; High-Source Fruit/Vegetable *Targets are required only at the disaggregated commodity level for this indicator.
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
DATA SOURCE: Data come from direct beneficiary farmer/fisher/rancher sample surveys; data collection through producer organizations or farm records; or routine activity records.	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: Since the targeted nutrient-rich commodity must be being promoted by a United States Government-funded value chain intervention to be included in this indicator, partners should already be collecting data on production of the commodity to report under the EG.3-6,7,8 Gross margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product indicator[25]. Since partners must collect data on the total amount produced and total amount sold for the Gross Margins indicator, data for this nutrition-sensitive agriculture should be relatively straight-forward to collect by adding a question on the total amount set aside for home consumption over the same recall period. However, since it is possible that there are characteristics in how producers harvest or set aside commodities to consume at home that may make recall of these amounts more challenging than recall of the total amount harvested or amount sold, for example, by harvesting small amounts on an on-going basis or without using easy-to-convert units of measures, the USAID Bureau for Food Security has commissioned a study on data collection methods and will issue additional technical guidance on collecting data on amounts of commodities set aside for home consumption if required. ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries, targeted commodity/fisheries/livestock commodity ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Direct beneficiary farmer/fisher/rancher sample surveys; data collection through producer organizations or farm records, routine activity records ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually	

[25] The EG.3-6,7,8 Gross margin indicator is required if applicable, and with very few exceptions, is always applicable for value chain activities.

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-1 Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through United States Government-supported programs (RAA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. First, count each child by the type of intervention. For example a child whose mother receives counseling on exclusive breastfeeding and who also receives vitamin A during a child health day should be counted once under each intervention;
2. Second, eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of children under-5 reached and to disaggregate by sex. The partner may develop a system to track individual children using unique identifiers or estimate the overlap between the different types of interventions and subtract it from the total. Please refer to the forthcoming FAQs and supplemental guidance document for more examples of how to avoid double counting.

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

To avoid double counting across all USAID funded activities, the Mission should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the PPR. Please refer to the forthcoming FAQs and supplemental guidance for more information on how to limit double counting.

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

Note: The previous version of this indicator (indicator number 3.1.9-15) allowed projects to count the number of "contacts" rather than the number of individual children reached. The indicator now requires that numbers of unique children are reported, and not number of contacts. Moreover, the previous version of this indicator did not require disaggregation by type of intervention. Some projects will find it difficult to modify their data collection mechanisms to report against this modified indicator for FY2016 reporting. However, all operating units for which it is applicable should report against this indicator starting in FY2017.

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

RATIONALE:
Good coverage of evidence-based nutrition-specific interventions among children under 5 years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in 45 percent of childhood deaths.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex: Male, Female Intervention: - Number of children under 5 whose parents/caretakers received behavior change communication interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors - Number of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months - Number of children under 5 who received zinc supplementation during episode of diarrhea - Number of children under 5 who received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation - Number of children under 5 who were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition - Number of children under 5 who were admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition - Number of children under 5 who received direct food assistance
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners through regular monitoring systems such as registration/attendance lists during activities or unique identifier cards (e.g. growth monitoring cards or ration cards or beneficiary- or population-based surveys.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
In cases where multiple partners are operating in the same area and beneficiaries are counted as reached through different monitoring systems, we encourage the use of coordinated annual surveys between the partners with shared costs that would increase the ability of the Mission to adjust for double counting.

If the implementing partner has a list of direct beneficiaries, data may be collected through a beneficiary-based survey and indicator values computed as sample-weighted totals. The data disaggregation by type of intervention can also be collected using population-based surveys if the implementing partner has a reasonably good estimate of the total number of children reached but not a list of specific direct beneficiaries. In this case, a partner may

conduct an annual population-based survey in the program area that provides the proportion of children under 5 reached with each particular United States Government-supported intervention and then apply that proportion to the total number of children under 5 reached.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; only those children reached by United States Government intervention
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Activity records/program data, service statistics, beneficiary- or population-based surveys
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-2 Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through United States Government-supported programs (RAA)

DEFINITION:
The 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday are the most critical period to ensure optimum physical and cognitive development.

Children under 2: This indicator captures the children reached from birth to 23 months, and a separate standard indicator will count the number of pregnant women reached by United States Government-supported programs (insert indicator # here --currently # 3). Children are counted as reached if their mother/caregiver participated in the community-level nutrition program.

Community-level nutrition interventions: Community-level nutrition activities are implemented on an on-going basis at the community-level and involve multiple, repeated contacts with pregnant women and mothers/caregivers of children. At a minimum 'multiple contacts' means two or more community-level interactions during the reporting year. However, an IP does not need to track the number of contacts and can estimate this based on the nature of the intervention. For example, a Care Group approach by its very nature includes multiple repeated contacts. Community-level nutrition activities should always include social and behavior change communication interventions focused on key maternal and infant and young child nutrition practices. Common strategies to deliver community-level interventions include The Care Group Model, Mothers' Support Groups, Husbands' Groups (École des Maris), and PD Hearth for malnourished children.

Community-level nutrition activities should coordinate with public health and nutrition campaigns such as child health days and similar population-level outreach activities conducted at a national (usually) or subnational level at different points in the year. Population-level campaigns may focus on delivering a single intervention, but most commonly deliver a package of interventions that usually includes vitamin A supplements, de-worming tablets, and routine immunization, and may include screening for acute malnutrition, growth monitoring, and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets. However, children under 2 reached only by population-level campaigns should not be counted under this indicator.

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

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

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

Children reached by community-level nutrition programs should be counted only once per reporting year, regardless of the number of contacts with the child.

To avoid double counting across all USAID funded activities, the Mission should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the PPR. Please refer to the forthcoming FAQs and supplemental guidance for more information on how to limit double counting.

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

RATIONALE:
Good coverage of nutrition projects among children under 2 years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in 45 percent of childhood deaths.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex: Male, Female
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners through regular monitoring systems such as registration/attendance lists during activities or unique identifier cards; service statistics from United States Government activities

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Through activity records/program data
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through United States Government-supported programs (RAA)

DEFINITION:
The 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday are the most critical period to ensure optimum physical and cognitive development.

Pregnant women: This indicator captures the reach of activities that are targeted toward women during pregnancy, intended to contribute to the health of both the mother and the child, and to positive birth outcomes. A separate standard indicator will count the number of children under 2 reached by United States Government-supported programs (insert indicator # here --currently # 2).

Nutrition-specific interventions: A pregnant woman can be counted as reached if she receives one or more of the following interventions:

1. Iron and folic acid supplementation
2. Counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition
3. Calcium supplementation
4. Multiple micronutrient supplementation
5. Direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products (i.e. CSB+, Supercereal Plus, RUTF, RUSF, etc)

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

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

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

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

The nutrition interventions during pregnancy listed above affect neonatal health outcomes such as low birth weight, small for gestational age, preterm birth, and cretinism. Nevertheless, pregnant women reached by these interventions should be counted under this indicator, and not counted as a "child reached" under the two other Nutrition PPR indicators: (1) Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through United States Government-supported programs; (2) Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through United States Government-supported programs.

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

1. First, count each pregnant woman by the type of intervention. For example a woman who receives IFA and

who also receives nutrition counseling should be counted twice, once under each intervention;
2. Second, eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of pregnant women reached and to disaggregate by age group. The partner should estimate the overlap between the different types of interventions. For example, if 100 women receive comprehensive facility-based ANC care and 20 of those women are also participants in a community-based nutrition SBCC program, the total number of pregnant women reported in aggregate is only 100, not 120.

To avoid double counting across all USAID funded activities, the Mission should estimate the overlap between the different activities before reporting the aggregate number in the PPR.

Please refer to the forthcoming FAQs and supplemental guidance for more information on how to limit double counting.

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

RATIONALE:
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.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Intervention: - Number of women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation - Number of women receiving counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition - Number of women receiving calcium supplementation - Number of women receiving multiple micronutrient supplementation - Number of women receiving direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products Age: Number of women < 19 years of age; Number of women > or = 19 years of age Note: Missions and IPs who have a strong justification may opt out of the requirement to disaggregate this indicator into the five nutrition interventions and the age disaggregate. For example, OUs may opt out if IPs rely on the government health system to collect this data and these disaggregates are not included in that system. The reason should be noted in the online PPR reporting database. In this case, Missions may report just the total number of pregnant women reached. If only some disaggregates are available then Missions should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate.
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Health facility records or implementing partner's routine monitoring systems such as women's health cards; beneficiary- or population-based surveys.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
In cases where multiple partners are operating in the same area and beneficiaries are counted as reached through different monitoring systems, we encourage the use of coordinated annual surveys between the partners with shared costs that would increase the capacity of the Mission to adjust for double counting.

If the implementing partner has a list of direct beneficiaries, data may be collected through a beneficiary-based survey and indicator values computed as sample-weighted totals. The data disaggregation by type of intervention can also be collected using surveys if the implementing partner has a reasonably good estimate of the total

number of pregnant women reached but not a list of specific direct beneficiaries. In this case, a partner may conduct an annual population-based survey in the program areas that provides the proportion of pregnant women reached with each particular United States Government-supported intervention and then apply that proportion to the total number of pregnant women reached.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; only those reached through United States Government activities
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Through health facility records, activity records/program data, beneficiary- or population-based surveys
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through United States Government-supported programs (RAA)

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

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

Professional training: This indicator captures the number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and designed for this purpose. There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen nutrition capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action.

Missions and IPs should count an individual only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year and whether the trainings covered different topics. If an individual is trained again during a following year, s/he can be counted again for that year. Do not count sensitization meetings or one-off informational trainings. In-country and off-shore training are included. Training should include a nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive focus as defined in the USAID multisectoral nutrition strategy and any updated implementation guidance documents. Implementing agencies may encourage partner professional institutions (e.g. health facilities, agriculture extension offices, Universities, Ministries) to maintain a list of employees and trainings received.

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

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

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

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

UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: Sex: Male, Female Training type: - Nondegree seeking trainees - Degree seeking trainees: New - Degree seeking trainees: Continuing
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partners through regular monitoring systems using sources such as classroom attendance lists and lists of individuals trained within target institutions and maintained by those institutions (e.g. Ministries, Universities, health facilities).	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; only those trained through United States Government activities ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Through activity records, classroom attendance lists, lists of individuals trained ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual	

SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: HL.9-5 A national multisectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes = 1, No = 0) (RAA)

DEFINITION:
A national nutrition plan or policy is a written document that has been officially endorsed by the government of country. It is generally recognized and/or signed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as other relevant Ministries and offices.

The plan or policy must have a multisectoral approach that includes at minimum health, nutrition, agriculture and water and sanitation (WASH) sector involvement. To be reported under this indicator the plan or policy must also include a section that sets out the government's approach in response to emergency nutrition needs.

The plan or policy must at a minimum call for the following actions in case of an emergency:

1. Protection of optimal infant and young child feeding practices in emergencies (IYCF-E)
2. Detection and management of acute malnutrition
3. Undertaking of Vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination (in case of low vaccination coverage or displacement)
4. Access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and protection/improvement of hygiene practices

If there is a plan or policy in place but it does not address the four minimum emergency actions or does not include all of the four relevant sectors mentioned above, the Operating Unit should report "No" (No=0) for this indicator. However, the OU may explain the status of the policy in the indicator narrative section.

The OU should report "yes" (Yes=1) the first year the plan or policy is put in place and report "yes" each subsequent year over the life of the policy or plan. If the plan or policy expires and another qualified plan or policy is not put in place, the OU should report "no" (No=0) each year until a new plan or policy is enacted. OU technical experts, who review the rest of the nutrition PPR data quality, are expected to make determinations of applicability and validity with respect to national plans and policies

The intention of this indicator is only to capture official endorsement and existence of a policy. While ensuring and tracking effective implementation of the plan or policy is ideal, it is beyond the scope of a PPR indicator. OUs may develop custom indicators or write narrative descriptions that provide a more comprehensive story of their policy and advocacy efforts.

RATIONALE:
USAID's Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014-2025) recognizes the significance of malnutrition as a contributing factor to, and consequence of crises; and good nutrition as a mechanism to mitigate the scale and impact of a disaster. USAID's Resilience Policy calls for an approach that seeks to "layer, integrate, and sequence humanitarian relief and development assistance." Early intervention with critical nutrition services and disease control in humanitarian emergencies can avert excess mortality, decrease vulnerability to future shocks, and ensure a more timely return to development following a crisis. There is a growing recognition that more sustainable approaches to preparedness, including strengthening national systems (e.g., commodity logistics, early warning, nutrition surveillance) as well as national contingency plans are necessary to ensure timely delivery of services during emergencies.

UNIT: Number (1 or 0)	DISAGGREGATE BY: None
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of host government policy documents

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: National-level
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Through observation and analysis of government policy documents
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

Cross-linked Indicators

These indicators are cross-linked with other Categories, Program Areas or Elements outside of EG.3 Agriculture and HL.9 Nutrition. Formerly considered Feed the Future Indicators, use of these indicators is now recommended for implementing mechanisms if appropriate, but they are considered optional (O) indicators. Note: there have been significant modifications in EG.11-6 and EG.5.2-1 so results may not be comparable.

SPS I.D.	Indicator	Page
EG.5.2-1	Number of firms receiving United States Government-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)	110
EG.11-6	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by United States Government assistance (O)	111
ES.5-1	Number of United States Government social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (O)	113

SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.5.2:
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade/Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.5.2-1 Number of firms receiving United States Government-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)

DEFINITION:
Firms can be formal or informal. If multiple owners, managers or workers in a single firm receive technical assistance over the reporting period, the reporting operating unit should count that as one benefiting firm for the reporting period.

Technical assistance includes the transfer of knowledge and/or expertise by way of staff, formal or informal skills training, and research work to support quality of program implementation and impact, support administration, management, representation, publicity, policy development and capacity building. The technical assistance should have the explicit goal of improving business performance in terms of profit and revenue or employment through improving management or workers' generic financial or management practices, or industry or market-specific knowledge and practices. Technical assistance includes both human and institutional resources.

Technical assistance does not include financial assistance. United States Government funding: For the purpose of this indicator, OUs can count technical assistance that was delivered in full or in part as a result of United States Government assistance. This may include providing funds to pay teachers, providing training facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training is delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the United States Government helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of capacity-building or courses made possible through full or partial funding or in-kind support from the United States Government.

RATIONALE: Technical assistance should improve firm productivity, profits and employment, and therefore broad-based economic growth in the host country/countries.

UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: <u>Type of Firm:</u> Formal, informal <u>Duration:</u> New, continuing New firms are those that did not receive assistance reportable under this indicator in the previous reporting period; continuing firms are those that received assistance reportable under this indicator in the previous reporting period.
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partner reports

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Reports, activity records, program data
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.11: Adaptation
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Climate Change and Feed the Future—IR 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity/Sub-IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.11-6 Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by United States Government assistance (O)

DEFINITION:
Climate information is important in the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks to improve resilience. Climate information may include, but is not limited to:

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

Any adjustment or new approach to the management of resources or implementation of actions that responds to climate change risks and increases resilience should be considered under this indicator.

Using climate information or implementing risk-reducing practices does not always involve expenditure of funds. For instance, a farmer may choose to harvest a crop earlier or plant a different crop due to a climate-related forecast.

Climate information can serve a variety of sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, or natural resource or urban management. Using climate information may include, but is not limited to, conducting vulnerability assessments, creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience based on projected climate impacts, or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement.

Examples of risk-reducing actions may include, but are not limited to:

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

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

RATIONALE:
This indicator measures individuals using climate information and implementing risk-reducing actions. Individuals taking these actions will be more resilient to the effects of climate change and better able to adapt.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex: Male, Female

TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partner reports, surveys or direct observation.	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners ➢ HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Activity records, program data ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual	

SPS LOCATION: Program Element ES.5: Social Assistance

INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 5: Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

INDICATOR TITLE: ES.5-1 Number of United States Government social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (O)

DEFINITION:
The number of people participating in United States Government supported social assistance programming with productive components aimed at increasing community assets, household assets, or strengthening human capital.

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

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

What sets productive safety nets apart from other social assistance programs is that the 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 number of people participating in United States Government supported social assistance programming with productive components aimed at increasing self-sufficiency of vulnerable population.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Type of Asset strengthened: community assets, human assets/capital, and household assets, Duration: --New = this is the first year the beneficiary participated in a productive safety net --Continuing = this beneficiary participated in the previous reporting year and continues to participate in the current reporting year Sex: Male, Female
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partner activity/project records

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW THEY SHOULD BE COLLECTED: Activity records, program data
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

Appendices

Appendix 1:
Feed the Future Indicators Organized by the Feed the Future Results Framework

(R) = Required indicator, (RAA) =Required as Applicable indicator, (O) = Optional indicator (WOG) = Whole of Government Indicator

*Indicator title has been changed slightly from the title in FactsInfo. FTFMS and FactsInfo numbering is the same.

SPS #	Indicator title	Handbook Page
Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger		
EG-a	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day (R)	14
HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (R)	21
HL.9-c	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (R)	25
First Level Objective 1: Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth		
EG.3-a	Daily per capita expenditures in USG-assisted areas (R)	16
EG.3-b	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (R)	18
EG.3-c	Percent change in agricultural GDP (R)	51
First Level Objective 2: Improved Nutritional Status Especially of Women and Children		
HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age (R)	23
HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight women (R)	27
IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity		
EG.3-6,7,8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA)*	60
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity		
EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG)	69
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA)	71
EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG)	73
EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	80
EG.3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	88
EG.11-6	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (O)	111
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation		
EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from United States Government assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)	59
EG.3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	65
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	77

SPS #	Indicator title	Handbook Page
EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	83
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved Agriculture Policy Environment		
EG.3.1-b	Number of national-level policies supporting regionally agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken with USG assistance (RAA)	55
EG.3.1-12	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA)	66
Intermediate Result 2: Expanding Markets and Trade		
EG.3.1-a	Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agricultural commodities (RAA) (for regional OUs)	53
EG.3.2-19	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA)	86
EG.3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance (RAA)	91
Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: Enhanced Agricultural Trade		
Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2: Property Rights to Land and Other Productive Assets Strengthened		
EG.3.1-13	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	68
Sub-Intermediate Result 2.3: Improved Market Efficiency		
EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	64
Sub-Intermediate Result 2.4: Improved Access to Business Development and Sound and Affordable Financial and Risk Management Services		
EG.3.2-3	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	72
EG.3.2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	76
EG.5.2-1	Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)	110
Intermediate Result 3: Increased Investments in Agriculture and Nutrition-Related Activities		
EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	74
EG.3.2-21	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance (RAA)	89
EG.3.2-22	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA)	90
Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Increased Public Sector Investment		
EG.3-d	Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture (RAA)	52
Intermediate Result 4: Increased Employment Opportunities in Project-level, targeted Value Chains		
EG.3-9	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA)	63

SPS #	Indicator title	Handbook Page
Intermediate Result 5: Increased Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Households		
EG-b	Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line (RAA)	28
HL.9-e	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RAA)	30

ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (O)	113
Intermediate Result 6: Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Foods		
EG.3.3-a	Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)	38
EG.3.3-b	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (O)	41
EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (RAA)	92
EG.3.3-11	Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption (RAA)	94
HL.9.1-a	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (RAA)	34
HL.9.1-c	Women's dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (O)	46
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (O)	48
Intermediate Result 7: Improved Nutrition-Related Behaviors		
HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age (RAA)	36
HL.9-2	Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)	100
Intermediate Result 8: Improved Use of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Services		
HL.9-1	Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)	97
HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (RAA)	102
HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs (RAA)	105
HL.9-5	A national multisectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes = 1, No = 0) (RAA)	107
HL.9-f	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (RAA)	32
HL.9-g	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months (O)	44

Appendix 2:
List of Changes to the July 2016 Version of the Feed the Future Handbook

Below is a list of new indicators, a list of changed indicators with a brief description and a table of dropped indicators with the Performance Indicator Reference sheets.

New

EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future*
EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity
HL.9-1	Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through -supported programs ^
HL.9-2	Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs
HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs ^
HL.9-5	A national multisectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes = 1, No = 0)
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (O)
Cross linked indicators	
EG.5.2-1	Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)
EG.11-6	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (O)

*Indicator replaces two dropped indicators: EG.3-1: Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions and 4.5.2(14): Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance.
^Significant difference between definition of previous indicator and modifications, so indicator is considered new.

Changes

Major title and PIRS edits		
SPS ID	Indicator Title	Changes in July 2016 Handbook
EG.3-9	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance	1. Modified title 2. Clarified in definition that FTE is defined by calculating throughout the reporting year.
EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	1. Added a new disaggregate—Commodity. A. Activities promoting sustainable intensification and similar crop diversification strategies where double-counting beneficiaries and calculating area under specific commodities is complicated and not meaningful should use the "Disaggregates not available" category under the Commodities disaggregate. 2. Split Climate Mitigation and Adaptation category under Technology Type disaggregate into two categories: Climate Mitigation and Climate Adaptation 3. Clarified that a technology with multiple benefits can be reported under multiple Technology Type categories, depending on how (for what purpose(s)/benefit(s)) the activity is promoted it to the beneficiary farmers. 4. Minor title edit
EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training	1. Clarified definition as “degree-granting” 2. Changed title from "long-term training" to "degree-granting" training to align with indicator definition 3. Added "vocational and associate's" to types of degrees
EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	1. Added option to align with TrainNet definition of short-term training. 2. Added requirement to enter layered disaggregated data - first by Type of Individual then under that, by Sex.
EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	1. Provided additional explanation on what counts as a PPP under the indicator. Excluded "community groups" from list of private sector partners
EG.3.2-3	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance	1.Title changed 2. Changed definition to state that number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the reporting year rather than previous month 3. Included enterprise size in disaggregate categories
EG.3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance	1. Title changed 2. Clarified when a commodity should be counted as “exported”. 3. Dropped Destination disaggregate
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	1. Clarified that it is not required that a technology pass through all three phases to be reported under the indicator. 2. Clarified that Phase III phase counts technologies that are able to be transferred to an end user. It does NOT count the number of technologies actually transferred. 3. Minor title edit

EG.3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance	1. Replaced "new technologies" with "improved technologies" in title and definition. 2. Dropped Duration: New; Continuing disaggregate
EG.3-6	Farmer's gross margin per hectare obtained with USG assistance	1. Added new layered data point: number of direct beneficiaries of commodity value chain activities 2. Added explanation that number of animals in herd be used as Unit of Production for live animal and meat sales, and number of animal in production be used for dairy and eggs. 3. If indicator data points are collected using a beneficiary-based survey, recommended that extrapolation be done through the use of sample survey weighted estimates of totals, rather than calculation of sample estimates of means or proportions multiplied by the total number of beneficiaries. 4. Minor title edit
EG.3-7	Farmer's gross margin per animal obtained with USG assistance	
EG.3-8	Farmer's gross margin per cage obtained with USG assistance	

Minor title and/or disaggregate edits		
SPS ID	Indicator Title	Changes in July 2016 Handbook
General		Clarified that number entered as the numerator and denominator for population-based prevalence indicators should be sample-weighted
General		All indicator numbers have been changed reflecting new SPS categories, program areas and program elements. Please see table on page 3 that shows the new and old number for each indicator.
General		Output indicators include suffix of "as a result of USG assistance" and outcome indicators include suffix of "with USG assistance"
General		Clarified that a farmer does not have to own the land or livestock to be counted as a smallholder
EG3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance	Minor title edit
EG.3.1-12	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, and implemented with USG assistance	Added "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" to list of Process/Step disaggregates
EG.3.1-13	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance	Minor title edit
EG.3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance	Minor title edit
EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance	Minor title edit
EG.3.2-19	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance	Title change—added "generated"
EG.3.2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance	Minor title edit
EG.3.2-22	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation	Added "capital" to title to make it clear that only capital investment (e.g. for equipment, structures), and not operating capital (e.g. for inputs, stock) should be counted
EG.3.2-21	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance	Minor title edit
EG.3.3-11	Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption	1. Clarified that "set aside" for home consumption includes production already consumed by the household and any amount in storage with the intention of home consumption at the time data are collected. 2. Clarifies that a nutrition-sensitive agricultural activity has

		explicit consumption, diet quality, or other nutrition-related objectives and/or outcomes. 3. Corrected typo: Vitamin B12 is not contained in fruits or vegetables.

Feed the Future Archived Indicators

SPS I.D.	Indicator
3.1.9(1)	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9(15)	Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9.2(2)	Number of health facilities with established capacity to manage acute undernutrition (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9.2(3)	Number of children under 5 who received Vitamin A from USG-supported programs (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9.3 (1)	Percentage of national budget allocated to nutrition (archived end of FY2016)
4.5(10)	Total increase in installed storage capacity (m^3) (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(13)	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(14)	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(27)	Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(34)	Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(37)	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (archived end of FY2016)
4(16)	Ease of Doing Business rank (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.1(26)	Average number of days required to trade goods across borders (average of export/import time) (archived end of FY2014)
4.5(11)	Market discount of targeted agriculture commodities (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.1(21)	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.1(22)	Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.2(25)	Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.2(32)	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.2(41)	Number of water resources sustainability assessments undertaken (archived end of FY2014)
CBLD(5)	Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners (archived end of FY2014)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.1.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: 3.1.9.(1) Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (S)

DEFINITION:

Number of participants (health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, mothers/caregivers, policy-makers, researchers, and other non-health personnel) in child health care and child nutrition training provided through USG-supported programs during the reporting year.

For this indicator, count the training attendance numbers without distinguishing whether the same person received multiple trainings. Counting individuals multiple times is acceptable for this indicator. Counting training attendance numbers rather than individuals is not acceptable for 4.5.2(7) Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training **

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

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

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex: Male, Female
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners; service statistics from USG activities

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; only those trained through USG activities
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Through activity records/program data
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.1.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – —IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: 3.1.9(15) Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S)

DEFINITION:
Number of children under five years5 years of age reached during the reporting year by USG-supported activities with nutrition objectives, which can include behavior change communication interventions, home or community gardens, micronutrient fortification or supplementation, anemia reduction packages, growth monitoring and promotion and management of acute malnutrition. Implementing mechanisms should count children reached by the mechanism only once regardless of the number of interventions the child received from the activity.

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

RATIONALE:
Good coverage of nutrition programs is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve child survival.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex: Male, Female
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; only those children reached by USG intervention
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Activity records/program data, service statistics
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.1.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: 3.1.9.2(2) Number of health facilities with established capacity to manage acute undernutrition (S)

DEFINITION:
A health facility may include government health clinics, private clinics as well as clinics run by community-based organizations or local NGOs. Many health facilities are set up by International NGOs (INGOs), who may also provide staff training. As long as a local entity is actually running the facility, it can be counted here, even if a non-local entity was influential in setting up, funding, or training the staff. An "established capacity to manage acute under nutrition" indicates the organization has a program with established procedures, methods and appropriate materials (resources, trained staff, etc.) to address acute under nutrition. An example of this could be a facility that meets the criteria on the National Protocol in the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program. This indicator is asking how many health facilities have this type of management capacity.

This indicator should include all currently capable health facilities with capacity to manage acute malnutrition as a result of USG assistance, and not only those who achieved the capability during this fiscal year. The intention is to reflect the current coverage of capable health facilities during each given fiscal year

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

RATIONALE:
A key objective of Feed the Future is the "Improved nutritional status, especially of women and children." Assistance to poor via health facilities that treat under-nutrition is a key component to achieving this objective.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	None
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; only those health facilities supported by USG intervention
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Program data, service statistics, assessment of health facilities involved in the activity
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.1.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 8: Improved utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services

INDICATOR TITLE: 3.1.9.2(3) Number of children under five who received Vitamin A from USG-supported programs (S)

DEFINITION:
Number of children under five years of age who received Vitamin A from USG-supported programs in the last 6 months from the time this data is collected. In order to reduce Vitamin-A deficiency most effectively, children need two rounds of coverage in one year. In order to not double count children, please only report the number done in the last 6 months.

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Project-level; only those children reached by USG intervention
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Activity records/program data, service statistics
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Objective 3. Investing in People
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 3: Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities / Sub IR 3.1. Increased public sector investment

INDICATOR TITLE: 3.1.9.3(1) Percentage of national budget allocated to nutrition (RiA)

DEFINITION: This indicator provides the amount of funding from the country's national budget directed towards nutrition. This figure will most likely be reflected in line items under the Ministry of Health and/or the Ministry of Agriculture.

RATIONALE:
To measure sustainable public sector investment in nutrition activities, we will monitor trends in the amount and percentage of national budget allocated to nutrition. Public investment in nutrition demonstrates the host government's commitment to improving the nutritional status of its citizens and is a core component of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Please enter these two data points: 1. numerator: amount of national budget in USD allocated to nutrition 2. denominator: total national budget amount in USD FTFMS note: FTFMS will automatically calculate the percent of the national budget allocated to nutrition from these two data points.	None
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Increase is better

DATA SOURCE:
Host government budget sheets.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: National, contextual
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Mission's M&E contractor or implementing partner
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Host government budget publications or treasury records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Area 4.5: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade / Sub IR 2.3. Improved market efficiency

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5(10) Total increase in installed storage capacity (m^3) (S)

DEFINITION:
This indicator measures total increase during the reporting year in functioning (refurbished and new) cubic meters of storage capacity that have been installed through USG programming and leverage. Installed storage capacity is an aggregate amount that encompasses on-farm and off-farm storage, dry goods and cold chain storage. Both newly installed and refurbished storage should be counted here.

RATIONALE:
The overall goal of the Feed the Future Initiative is to "Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger." Post harvest losses of foodstuffs and other agricultural products are typically a significant proportion of overall initial production in developing countries. A reduction in post-harvest losses through greater storage capacity could therefore substantially increase both food and income available to rural households and increase food availability to urban areas as well.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Cubic meters	Storage type: Dry, cold
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Increase

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: On-farm and off-farm – only direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Copies of sales receipts for construction, equipment and installation services; IP records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 1. Improve agricultural productivity / Sub IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management and Innovation

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(13) Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S)

DEFINITION:
A household is a beneficiary if it contains at least one individual who is a beneficiary. An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the activity. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should not be counted as beneficiary. Individuals who receive training or benefit from activity-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. (An indirect beneficiary, on the other hand, does not necessarily have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population who uses a new road constructed by the activity or the individuals who hear a radio message but don't receive any other training or counseling from the activity.)

The definition of "rural" should be the definition used by the respective national statistical service. This indicator can include vulnerable households if they are in rural areas.

RATIONALE:
Tracks access and equitable access to services in targeted area.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Duration: New, Continuing Rural households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under "Continuing." Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under "New." No household should be counted under both "Continuing" and "New." Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries; attributable to USG investment
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Activity records, surveys, training participant lists, etc.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 5: Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(14) Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance (S)

DEFINITION:
A household is a beneficiary if it contains at least one individual who is a beneficiary. An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the activity. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should not be counted as beneficiary. Individuals who receive training or benefit from activity-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. (An indirect beneficiary, on the other hand, does not necessarily have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population who uses a new road constructed by the activity or the individuals who hear a radio message but don't receive any other training or counseling from the activity.)

The definition of "vulnerable" will be the definition used by the operating unit in formulating its Results Framework and activities. Possible groups include but are not limited to: HIV/AIDS sufferers and their families and those affected by drought, conflict and low assets (poverty traps), single family head of household, marginalized ethnic groups, those vulnerable to climate change and variability, etc.

Note that households counted under this indicator 4.5.2(14) could be part of the total in 4.5.2(13), so that one would have "Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance, of which x number are vulnerable."

RATIONALE:
Inclusive agriculture sector growth is dependent on equitable access, and it is a key tenet of Feed the Future to bring in typically marginalized groups.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Duration: New, Continuing Vulnerable households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under "Continuing." Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under "New." No household should be counted under both "Continuing" and "New." Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: From definition of "vulnerable" in OU's RF, with info from Activity records, surveys, training participant lists, etc.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity / Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(27) Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S)

DEFINITION:
A producer organization in this context is any grouping of people involved in agriculture including input suppliers, transporters, farmers, fishers, ranchers, processors, etc. that is organized around adding value to agricultural production. A community based organization (CBO) in this context is simply an organization involved in supporting any type of agricultural activity (including post-harvest transformation) and is based in a community and made up principally of individuals from the local community. Producer associations are often CBOs, but are reported as a distinct disaggregate USG assistance can include any help provided to either type of organization to expand coverage, services provided, information, etc. Some examples are organizational capacity building, training, other technical assistance, provision of supplies and materials, encouragement and motivation for improvements, etc. The indicator includes any person within the agricultural value chain who is a member of one of these organizations and thus directly received USG assistance.

This indicator counts the number of members within these types of organizations which receive assistance. It does not count the number of institutions, the amount of the assistance or the change in the value of agricultural commodities. Note that individuals counted under this indicator would also be part of households counted in the total number under indicator 4.5.2(13) Number of rural households benefiting, as applicable.

RATIONALE:
Helping the members of these institutions directly strengthens those organizations, which in turn will assist in improving the overall value of production in the agricultural value chain, improving productivity and contributing to a reduction in poverty, as most of the poor are in rural areas either as farmers, farm workers or workers in rural enterprises.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Type of organization: Producer organization, Non-producer-organization CBO Sex: Male, Female
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity level; those affected by USG activity scope
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Activity records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2:Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Climate Change and Feed the Future – IR 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity / Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(34) Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (S)

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

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

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

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

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

RATIONALE:
While many management practices and technologies exist and can be diffused, others may not be well suited to perform under emerging climate stresses. Improved management and new technologies are available and others are being developed to perform better under climate stresses. Resource management experiences from other parts of the world may be useful as climate conditions shift geographically. The more individuals demonstrating increased capacity to adapt to climate change, the more resilient "people" and "livelihoods" will likely be.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number of people	<u>Type of Risk reducing practice</u>: -Agriculture risk-reducing practices/actions -Water risk-reducing practices/actions -Health risk-reducing practices/actions -Disaster risk-reducing (DRR) practices/actions -Urban risk-reducing practices/actions -Other risk-reducing practices/actions <u>Sex</u>: Male, Female

TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Field surveys by local activity partners, including extension agents and farmer/producer organizations (and other types of organizations)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners ➢ HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Via Implementing Partner records, survey or other applicable method ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported	

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 2: Expanding Markets & Trade / Sub IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(37) Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (S)

DEFINITION:
Total number of micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-100) enterprises (parenthesis = number of employees) receiving services from Feed the Future-supported enterprise development providers. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent (FTE) workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months.). If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technical support in production techniques, quality control and marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, community forestry, fisheries, input suppliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance. Additional examples of enterprise-focused services include: Market Access: These services identify/establish new markets for small enterprise (SE) products; facilitate the creation of links between all the actors in a given market and enable buyers to expand their outreach to, and purchases from, SEs; enable SEs to develop new products and produce them to buyer specifications. Input supply: These services help SEs improve their access to raw materials and production inputs; facilitate the creation of links between SEs and suppliers and enable the suppliers to both expand their outreach to SEs and develop their capacity to offer better, less expensive inputs. Technology and Product Development: These services research and identify new technologies for SEs and look at the capacity of local resource people to produce, market, and service those technologies on a sustainable basis; develop new and improved SE products that respond to market demand. Training and Technical Assistance: These services develop the capacity of enterprises to better plan and manage their operations and improve their technical expertise; develop sustainable training and technical assistance products that SEs are willing to pay for and they foster links between service providers and enterprises. Finance: These services help SEs identify and access funds through formal and alternative channels that include supplier or buyer credits, factoring companies, equity financing, venture capital, credit unions, banks, and the like; assist buyers in establishing links with commercial banks (letters of credit, etc.) to help them finance SE production directly. Infrastructure: These services establish sustainable infrastructure (refrigeration, storage, processing facilities, transport systems, loading equipment, communication centers, and improved roads and market places) that enables SEs to increase sales and income. Policy/Advocacy: These services carry out subsector analyses and research to identify policy constraints and opportunities for SEs; facilitate the organization of coalitions, trade organizations, or associations of business people, donors, government officials, academics, etc. to effect policies that promote the interests of SEs.

Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple services are received.

RATIONALE:
This indicator measures directly the Sub-IR of access to business development services which contributes to the IR of expanding markets and trade. The IR impacts on the Key Objective of increasing agricultural productivity which will help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and hunger.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Size: Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above MSME Type: Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, Other Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a. Most enterprises are likely to be small (or very small), probably single proprietorships, in which case the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, n/a (not available) should be used

TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Implementing partner	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: In the case that an individual MSME participates in multiple trainings or technical assistance in one year, it should be counted as <u>one</u> MSME enterprise. This indicator should count MSMEs receiving trainings or development services within the reporting year, not an accumulation of all trainings that MSME received in the life of USG activity. ➢ LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiary MSME; only those MSMEs receiving trainings/service within the scope of the USG activity in the reporting year. ➢ WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners ➢ HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Training participant records ➢ FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported	

SPS LOCATION: Objective 4: Economic Growth
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity/Sub-IR 1.3: Improved Agricultural Policy Environment

INDICATOR TITLE: 4(16) Ease of Doing Business rank (S)

DEFINITION:

Every year the World Bank publishes "Doing Business" with data gathered from almost all countries. There are nine topics that make up the index and have been included consistently since 2010: 1) starting a business, 2) construction permits, 3) registering property, 4) getting credit, 5) protecting investors, 6) paying taxes, 7) trading across borders, 8) enforcing contracts and 9) closing a business/resolving insolvency. Two topics: 1) getting electricity and 2) employing workers, have been included in the aggregate score some but not all years since 2010. Most of the indicators that are used are easily understood like the number of procedures to start a business, the number of days to register property or total taxes as a percent of profit. In addition the Bank periodically publishes more detailed indices for individual countries which provide detail on variability in the indicators within the country. For the purpose of this indicator the overall score is used. The reporting country ought to look at the more detailed Doing Business (DB) report to determine which items contributed to the improvement or lack of improvement of the overall score. This can provide a guide to actions that are most likely to improve the business environment

From the WB website: "The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 183. For each economy the index is calculated as the ranking on the simple average of its percentile rankings on each of the topics included in the index…The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators. If an economy has no laws or regulations covering a specific area—for example, bankruptcy—it receives a "no practice" mark. Similarly, an economy receives a "no practice" or "not possible" mark if regulation exists but is never used in practice or if a competing regulation prohibits such practice. Either way, a "no practice" mark puts the economy at the bottom of the ranking on the relevant indicator."

RATIONALE:
Improving the business environment is likely to contribute to improving investment. The World Bank emphasizes that most of the data collected for the DB comes from small and medium businesses which makes it more useful for Feed the Future. The Bank also provides detailed information on how the data is collected as well as where there are weaknesses.
The development hypothesis is that making it easier to do business is likely to lead to more investment and thus jobs. The increase in investment will improve agricultural productivity (the IR) which in turn will contribute to agricultural sector growth (the Key Objective). As most of the poor are involved directly or indirectly in agriculture this improvement will reduce poverty.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Percentile Rank FTFMS note. In order to analyze change, the rank will be entered each year into FTFMS, which will automatically calculate the change in rank from the previous year. The change in rank is also available in the DB report.	None
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	A higher ranking (lower number) is better

DATA SOURCE:
World Bank Doing Business, an annual report available on line: http://www.doingbusiness.org/
Please see the data collection methodology here http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/methodology-note#Ease of DB
**Note that Gates Foundation and World Bank are working to develop an "Ease of Doing Agri-business" indicator, but it is not yet available.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
This is a contextual indicator that, although not United States Government-attributable at the national level, should still be measured to assess this aspect of enabling environment in a country. Because this is a contextual indicator, no targets need to be set.

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: National level, for monitoring context.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: The data are obtained from the World Bank's annual DB report. Missions or their M&E contractor should pull the score from the DB report and enter into the FTFMS.
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: The Mission or their M&E contractor will research this data on http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings and enter it into the FTFMS.

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.1:Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade/Sub-IR 2.1 Enhanced Agricultural Trade

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.1(26) Average number of days required to trade goods across borders (average of export/import time) (S)

DEFINITION:
This Sub IR indicator is from the World Bank's annual Doing Business report (see the indicator table in the back of the publication). It is a component of the "trading across borders" section, and is comprised of the components called "time to export (days)" and "time to import (days)". Add the average days to export + the average days to import of the first year before activity implementation and divide by two, and that becomes the baseline average number of days to trade. Then in every subsequent year, report the average of the number of days required to trade across borders (i.e. (days to import + days to export) ÷ 2) recorded for that year. The detailed methodology as to how the WB collects this data is reported in their methodology paper.

RATIONALE:
One of the key elements to improving the policy environment is to make it easier to trade across borders. The Bank also includes an overall ranking for trading across borders, the number of documents needed and the cost to export or import (per container). There is usually a good correlation between these, but it is easiest to understand the number of days required for international trade.
The development hypothesis is that speeding up international trade will provide an incentive to improve agricultural output. Because the poor are mainly in farming or agricultural sector activities, simplifying trade is likely to improve the incomes of the poor.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number (of days)	None

TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Lower is better.

DATA SOURCE:
World Bank's annual report on Doing Business (indicator tables in back of report)—available online here: http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/trading-across-borders

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: National level, for contextual monitoring
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Missions or their M&E contractor should pull the data from the World Bank report and enter into the FTFMS.
- HOW IT SHOULD BE COLLECTED: From the 2 components (# of days to export; # of days to import) of the "Trading Across Borders" measurement found in the WB Doing Business report. Select applicable country to see details on each measurement.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Area 4.5: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade / Sub IR 2.3: Improved market efficiency

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5-11 Market discount of targeted agriculture commodities (S)

DEFINITION:
The market discount rate helps monitors whether the targeted beneficiaries of a value chain investment are receiving the highest value for their product as compared to a seller in a competitor market receiving an industry or value chain highest price point for the same product.
The market discount rate (percent) is calculated as {[one (1) minus (average price of a selected commodity/product in country divided by the average price of that commodity/product in the relevant competing market)] multiplied by 100}

To ensure comparable prices from each market are used, enter prices consistent with 1) where the two products are in the value chain (e.g. farm-level, aggregation, processing), 2) the state of the products (i.e. the price of the product in each market represents the same state of value addition, e.g. level of processing, type of packaging.), and 3) the costs included in the price (e.g. Free-on-Board, Cargo, Insurance and Freight - - select a price that combines the same costs at both points of sale.)

RATIONALE:
The overall goal of the Feed the Future Initiative is to "Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger." The market discount is a qualitative indicator that captures the value of products produced within a value chain and compares that value to an independent reference price. As value chains receive assistance (e.g., better maize drying practices used by farmers) the value of products should improve relative to the value of similar products benchmarked against a reference location(s).

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Percent Please enter these two data points: 1. Average Price (US$/mt) received by USG beneficiaries 2. Average Price (US$/mt) received in competitor market at a consistent, parallel point in targeted value chain. FTFMS note: Enter the price received by the USG-beneficiary producers and in the competitor market, and the system will calculate the market discount percent.	<u>Commodities/products</u> (rice, maize, coffee, mangos, fish, dairy, etc)

TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Decrease of the market discount rate is better, i.e. the farmers are getting the highest price they can

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners will enter price for targeted commodity/product and appropriate reference market price. System will calculate market discount percentage.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Free on Board (FOB); Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF); or some similar price point in the value chain – direct beneficiaries only
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners collects price on commodity/product of targeted value chains. The benchmark / reference prices will be determined and collected by Implementing Partner or the Mission's M&E contractor.
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Price information from sales receipts or accounting books, etc.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Climate Change and Feed the Future – IR 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity / Sub IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management and Innovation

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.1(21) Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (S)

DEFINITION:
Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing a program, a climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses.

Only count those assessments conducted during the reporting year.

RATIONALE:
Vulnerability assessments that take climate and non-climate stressors into account form the basis for programming by presenting an integrated problem analysis. A vulnerability assessment should inform, and will help to justify, a program by indicating why certain strategies or activities are necessary to minimize exposure to climate stress, reduce sensitivity, or strengthen adaptive capacity. A range of methods may be used, depending on the decision context, including participatory workshops, community-based PRA-type assessments, economic assessments, risk and vulnerability mapping, etc.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number of assessments	None
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Implementing Partner records, survey or other applicable method
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 2: Expanding Markets & Trade / Sub IR 2.2: Property Rights to Land and Other Productive Assets Strengthened

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.1(22) Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (S)

DEFINITION:
This indicator should be used as an outcome indicator to measure a step in the process towards formalization of land ownership (see indicator #EG.3.1-13), and it tracks the number of additional rural hectares that are mapped and adjudicated during the reporting year. "Mapped" indicates that the borders of a land area or water body are clearly indicated as to their physical/geographical location. "Adjudicated" means that property ownership rights and/or use rights have been defined for a body of land or water. Adjudicated rights can include "full" use rights, including the sale of the land to another owner, or some type of public or common property rights. This latter situation could involve deciding, for example where certain individuals, certain communities, the public, etc. may or may not engage in certain "use" activities such as to hunt and/or fish and/or engage in agriculture or grazing but does not involve individual ownership. This indicator counts how many additional hectares were mapped and adjudicated in a given year with USG assistance within the activity program area. This contrasts to the other property rights indicator EG.3.1-13 Number of households with formalized land, which counts the total number of households that have been assigned formal ownership (i.e. formal government administrative recognition of their rights) within the activity program area.

RATIONALE:
Clear property rights are a prerequisite for secure investment that encourages long term economic growth in rural areas. Clear property rights also contribute to sustainable use over time by defining what activities may or may not take place on a given area of land and who can engage in those activities.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Hectares	Sex of landholder: -- male --female --joint --communal
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners, from the relevant host government agency

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity level; only those hectares affected by USG programs
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners, with information from the host governments
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED. If land is truly mapped, adjudicated, and otherwise accounted for, the host government or a local entity would keep these records. Implementing partners should obtain data on the applicable hectares from that government or local entity.
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 5: Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(25) Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance (S)

DEFINITION:
This indicator counts the number of people who first acquired a savings account or insurance policy during the reporting year as a result of USG assistance. A savings account refers to any type of an account in a financial institution that serves as a store of an individual's financial wealth as well as savings in traditional institutional structures such as community savings groups. An insurance policy refers not only to agricultural insurance in the case of crop failure but also any other type of insurance, such as property, fishing access rights, health or life insurance that cushions an individual/household against financial shocks that could otherwise potentially make the individual or household food insecure.

Obtaining the value of a savings account can be difficult, and therefore will not be collected. The purpose of this indicator is to measure progress towards changed behavior of saving money as a buffer to the shock of income loss, and counting the number of savings or insurance accounts begins to measure this.

RATIONALE:
Food insecurity is often a result of financial shocks that may come from both agricultural production as well as loss of property or sickness or death of a household family member. Having a financial reserve in a savings account or an insurance policy is a means to buffer a household against these types of financial shocks that could leave the individual/household food insecure.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Type of account/policy: Savings, Insurance Sex of account owner or policy holder: Male, Female, Jointly-held
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:
- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity level; those affected by scope of USG activity
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED. Implementing partner records or bank records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity / Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(32) Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance (S)

DEFINITION:
This indicator tracks decision-making among individual stakeholders with whom USG programs are specifically working to increase knowledge and use of climate information. Relevant climate data and information will vary according to the program context, but should be used by stakeholders (in the case of this indicator, defined as individual policy and decision makers) in the process of identification, assessment, and management of climate risks to improve resilience. Climate data may include monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise, changing frost-free dates, changing soil moisture and/or temperature, risk projections for extreme weather events, speed of soil erosion and water availability under future scenarios). Climate information might include the outputs of impact assessments, for example, the consequences of increased temperatures on crops, livestock, invasive species, pests and disease incidents, changes in stream flow due to precipitation shifts, or the number of people likely to be affected by future storm surges.
If more than one individual from an organization (e.g. Early Warning and Response Unit of Ministry of Agriculture) is directly using climate information for identification, assessment, and management of climate risks as a result of USG assistance, all such individuals from that organization should be counted. Practices and actions taken as a result of the climate information will aim to increase predictability/ productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change.

RATIONALE:
The use of climate information reflects that access to and quality of data (raw observations or facts) and information (interpreted) are sufficient, and reflects sufficient capacity of users to access and appropriately make use of data and information. Data and information as the basis for climate risk identification, assessment, and planning may be lacking, OR, rather, awareness and capacity of decision makers to access and make use of this data may be lacking. Where the use of information is lacking, outreach, training, collaboration on pilot activities, and other efforts may be necessary to build capacity for using available data and information in planning and action.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Sex: Male, Female
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Outcome	Increase is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiaries
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Via activity records, survey or other applicable method
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future – IR 1. Improve agricultural productivity / Sub IR 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management and Innovation

INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(41) Number of water resources sustainability assessments undertaken (S)

DEFINITION:

Water Resources Sustainability Assessments are evaluations of the water resources availability and use in a country. Attention is specifically devoted to environmental water requirements and sustainability of water use in the face of climate variability and change at the basin level

RATIONALE:

Water is frequently diverted for different uses without sufficient consideration for the larger impacts of that use. As a result, basin level sustainability is often compromised and conflicts arise between uses and users in different parts of basins. To help mitigate this outcome, water resources sustainability assessments can foster a broader approach to integrated water resources management that facilitates more optimal and harmonious outcomes.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Number	Location: Transboundary, National Scale: Basin-level, Sub-basin level, Field level
TYPE:	DIRECTION OF CHANGE:
Output	Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing partners

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR. Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Via Implementing partner records
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 4.5.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Feed the Future—IR 1. Improved agricultural productivity/Sub-IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

INDICATOR TITLE: CBLD-5 Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect
local implementing partners (S)

DEFINITION:
The reporting of the combined key area score will represent the capacity of Feed the Future-assisted local organizations measured across seven key capacity areas using the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) tool. A copy of this tool can be found at the following link J:\Procurement Reform Objective Two\Organizational Capacity Assessment\OCA Overview.docx. The key capacity areas include:

- Governance
- Administration
- Human Resources Management
- Financial Management
- Organizational Management
- Program Management
- Project Performance Management

The result entered for this indicator is calculated using the following numerator and denominator.
Numerator: the total number of points scored.
Denominator: the total number of points possible, which may vary depending on the inclusion of optional OCA sections where relevant. (e.g. the **sub-gran**t management section may or may not be relevant to the organization depending on program)

Operating units should record score data for each organization in their performance management plan files so changes in scores for each organization can be monitored over time (it is not necessary to report each organization's score in the PPR). In addition, each operating unit must include in their performance management plan files: the assessment tool used, a description of the methodology employed for its implementation, and the data source identified as the basis for the rating of each factor.
For purposes of indicator reporting, at the time of the award a "local organization" must,

- Be organized under the laws of the recipient country;
- Have its principal place of business in the recipient country;
- Be majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the recipient country or be managed by a governing body, the majority of whom are citizens or lawful permanent residents of a recipient country; and
- Not be controlled by a foreign entity or by an individual or individuals who are not citizens or permanent residents of the recipient country.

The term "controlled by", means a majority ownership or beneficiary interest as defined above , or the power, either directly or indirectly, whether exercised or exercisable, to control the election, appointment, or tenure of the organization's managers or a majority of the organization's governing body by any means, e.g., ownership, contract, or operation of law.

"Foreign entity" means an organization that fails to meet any part of the "local organization" definition.

Government controlled and government owned organizations in which the recipient government owns a majority interest or in which the majority of a governing body are government employees, are included in the above definition of local organization.

For regional platforms the definition of a local organization can be expanded to include regional organizations that meet the following criteria:

- Be organized under the laws of a country in the region served by the platform;
- Have its principal place of business in the region;
- Be majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the region or be managed by a governing body, the majority of whom are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the region; and
- Not be controlled by a foreign entity or by an individual or individuals who are not citizens or permanent residents of the region.

Both direct and indirect awardees should be included.

Regional platforms and bilateral missions also may include obligations or sub-obligations to international organizations composed principally of countries to which membership is limited to countries within the region, provided the funds are to be implemented directly by or through the regional international organization.

Note: If an operating unit wishes to use an alternative assessment tool, for example one generated through the human and institutional capacity development (HICD) methodology or the IDF tool, it should at a minimum include the factors identified in the OCA.

RATIONALE:
Building the capacity of local institutions is crucial to sustainable development and long-lasting changes in a community. This indicator measures progress in actual local capacity development and will be used by USAID management to report on progress towards achieving USAID Forward local capacity development objectives.

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY:
Percent Please enter these two data points: 1. Numerator: the total number of points scored. 2. Denominator: the total number of points possible	None for reporting purposes; however each operating unit should keep separate files to track the percentage change by organization.
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:
Implementing Partner

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiary organizations only for Feed the Future reporting
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED. Implementing Partner Records/Survey of institutions if needed
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

Appendix 3:

Questions and Answers on the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Indicators: EG.3.3-a, EG.3.3-b, EG.3.3-11

1. What are the nutrient-specific thresholds used for criterion 5 and from where did they come?
2. Why are the nutrient-specific thresholds used for criterion 5 the same for women and children?
3. Where can a Mission or implementing partner find nutrient composition information for targeted value chain commodities?
4. How was the decision to use the "high source" per 100 gram threshold to classify a commodity as nutrient-rich made?
5. How should the consumption information for women and children be collected?
6. Why can't we just assume households will consume the nutrient-rich commodities they produce?
7. Can we assume that household will consume what they set aside for home consumption at harvest? If not, shouldn't we measure amount home consumed directly?
8. Our targeted value chain commodity is nutrient-rich and households are putting aside part of their production for home consumption. Women and children in the ZOI are increasingly consuming the commodity. We can conclude that micronutrient status in the household and of women and children has improved, correct?
9. We are promoting a variety of fruits and vegetables in our horticultural value chain, and some don't qualify as nutrient rich. Does that mean we should drop them?

1. What are the nutrient-specific thresholds used for criterion 5 and from where did they come?

The per 100 gram "high source" thresholds used for criterion 5 are from the Codex Alimentarius Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling (CAC/GL 2-1985) and Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims (CAC/GL 23-1997).[26] The thresholds for each of the micronutrients for which a threshold is provided are presented in Table A.1. The "problem" nutrient for women and children are highlighted.

Table A.1. "High Source" thresholds for problem micronutrients.

Nutrient	Unit of measure	per 100 gm
Vitamin A	µg	240
Thiamin	mg	0.36
Riboflavin	mg	0.36
Niacin	mg NE	4.5
Vitamin B6	mg	0.39
Folate	µg DFE	120
Vitamin C	mg	18
Calcium	mg	300
Iron	mg	4.2
Zinc	mg	4.5
Vitamin D	µg	1.5
Vitamin K	µg	18
Pantothenate	mg	1.5
Biotin	µg	9
Magnesium	mg	90
Iodine	µg	45

[26] See http://www.codexalimentarius.org/standards/list-of-standards/

2. Why are the nutrient-specific thresholds used for criterion 5 the same for women and children?

The Codex Alimentarius Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling (CAC/GL 2-1985) and Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims (CAC/GL 23-1997)[27] only provide nutrient reference values for people aged 36 months and above. These NRVs are used for labeling foods for the general population.

3. Where can a Mission or implementing partner find nutrient composition information for targeted value chain commodities?

One of the most comprehensive sources of the nutrient composition of a wide range of raw and processed commodities is the USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference[28]. The USDA data base was used to determine which of the current Feed the Future horticultural value chain commodities listed in the PIRS are nutrient-rich.

There are, however, many sources of variability in nutrient composition, including the specific variety of the commodity, and there may be country-specific foods that may not appear in the USDA database. A West African Food Composition table is available on the FAO/INFOODS website[29]. The Ministry of Health or Agriculture nutrition division may be a source for country-specific food composition information.

4. How was the decision to use the "high source" per 100 gram threshold to classify a commodity as nutrient-rich made?

The decision to classify fruits and vegetables as nutrient-rich based on the "high source" threshold per 100 grams was based on the following considerations:

1. The amount of nutrients in a food can be reduced by varying degrees by how it is prepared (e.g. removing the skin) and cooked. And the ability of the body to absorb the nutrients may be affected, positively or negatively, by the presence of enhancers and inhibitors in the diet (e.g. consuming citrus with green leafy vegetables enhances the absorption of iron, while consuming coffee with the meal will inhibit iron absorption.) In developing country diets and dietary patterns, and in the health and sanitation environment in which many poor people live, there are more factors that inhibit nutrient utilization than there are that enhance it. So that means, in general, that a greater quantity of a nutrient would be needed to meet nutrient requirements than in more favorable circumstances. This led to using the criterion of meeting the "high source" rather than the "source" threshold for considering a commodity to be nutrient-rich.
2. It is better to meet micronutrient requirements without consuming an excessive amount of calories. Thus foods that provide a higher nutrient density per calorie consumed are preferable, which would argue for using the "high source" threshold per 100 calories to determine whether fruits and vegetables are nutrient-rich. However, most fruits and vegetables have high water content, and the amounts that need to be eaten to consume 100 calories can be large and unlikely to be consumed in reality. For example, to consume 100 calories, an individual would need to eat half a kilo (about a pound) or even more of eggplant, cabbage, green pepper or tomatoes, and around a quarter kilo or more of green beans, okra, or pineapple. Since in many places and for many fruits and vegetables, it is unlikely that individuals will be consuming a sufficient quantity to get 100 calories, the criterion of meeting the "high source" threshold per 100 grams was used instead.

5. How should the consumption information for women and children be collected?

To allow measurement of the prevalence of women of reproductive age and of children 6-23 months consuming the targeted nutrient-rich commodities while maintaining the ability to quantify the existing Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) (HL.9.1-c) and minimum adequate diet (MAD) indicator (HL.9.1-a), the survey questionnaire should disaggregate the relevant food group category to create multiple response categories under the food group, one for each targeted nutrient-rich commodity that falls under the food group, and one for the remaining commodities that make up the food group. As the enumerator walks the respondent through a description of everything the woman of reproductive age or the 6-23 month old child consumed the previous day, the enumerator will note a "yes" under the disaggregated nutrient-rich commodity category if she mentions it, and a "yes" for the disaggregated category that contains the other commodities that make up the food group if she mentions any of

[27] See http://www.codexalimentarius.org/standards/list-of-standards/.
[28] See http://ndb.nal.usda.gov/ndb/foods.
[29] See http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2698b/i2698b00.pdf.

them. If there is a "yes" in any of the disaggregated categories under the food group, the woman or child is counted as having consumed the food group for purposes of WDDS or the minimum dietary diversity component of MAD, while the woman or child will have to have a "yes" under a targeted nutrient-rich commodity disaggregated category to be counted under the prevalence of women of reproductive age or children 6-23 months consuming targeted nutrient-rich commodities indicator. For collection and tabulation of this indicator, foods used in condiment amounts should not be counted as having been consumed.

Figure 1. Example of food group disaggregation in the population-based survey questionnaire

I38a	Any okra?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW...……..…...9
I38b	Any sweet green peppers?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW...…….9
I38c	Any other vegetables?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW...…….9

6. Why can't we just assume households will consume the nutrient-rich commodities they produce?

Households may not consume the nutrient-rich commodities because they are unaware of the nutritional advantages of consuming the commodities they are producing or do not know how to prepare them, and the value chain interventions do not include social and behavior change interventions to address these constraints. And, households may choose to sell rather than consume the commodities, although this is not necessarily a negative result if the increased income generated by the sale is used to purchase diverse and quality foods (i.e. improved diets result through the "income pathway"). The population-based dietary diversity indicators capture results of production and income pathways, but are not restricted to only direct beneficiary households.

7. Can we assume that household will consume what they set aside for home consumption at harvest? If not, shouldn't we measure amount home consumed directly?

No, households may not ultimately consume everything they set aside for home consumption at harvest. They may decide to sell some of it, or some may be lost in storage. However, the challenges associated with estimating actual amounts consumed over extended periods of time make measurement of a more precise indicator impractical on an annual basis and for implementing partners.

8. Our targeted value chain commodity is nutrient-rich and households are putting aside part of their production for home consumption. Women and children in the ZOI are increasingly consuming the commodity. We can conclude that micronutrient status in the household and of women and children has improved, correct?

While having selected a value chain commodity for nutrition objectives is a criterion to count a commodity under the new nutrition-sensitive value chain indicators, and having nutrition objectives and nutrition-related indicators are criteria to classify agriculture activities as nutrition-sensitive, it is important to recognize that a nutrient-rich commodity will not contribute to improved micronutrient status in the absence of deficiencies in the specific micronutrients provided by the commodity. While not a requirement for reporting under the nutrition-sensitive value chain indicators, information on what nutrients are deficient in the implementation area population in general, and among women and children in particular, should inform the selection of commodities being promoted in nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities. BFS is investigating ways to increase the availability of information on likely nutrient deficiencies among the ZOI population.

9. We are promoting a variety of fruits and vegetables in our horticultural value chain, and some don't qualify as nutrient rich. Does that mean we should drop them?

No. Increasing the overall diversity of foods available to and consumed by households through own production and/or in the market is an important objective of Feed the Future. Consumption of an adequate quantity and diversity

of fruits and vegetables is important for health and nutrition in general and for prevention of chronic disease such as heart disease, stroke and cancer. In addition, many markets that horticultural value chains are targeting, e.g. supermarkets, are interested in a secure, predictable supply of a variety of horticultural products, including popular items like onions and tomatoes, so there may be very important and legitimate market reasons to include other, non-nutrient-rich fruit and vegetable commodities in the value chain.

Appendix 4.

Guidance on Counting Technologies for USAID Crop, Animal Breeding and Selection Projects

INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of U.S. Government assistance (O).

A number of research projects supported by USAID involve plant or animal breeding and selection activities spanning from lab based work to field testing and technology transfer. To monitor the progress and product delivery of these projects, and to meet the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) requirements, a consistent and meaningful way of counting and categorizing the technologies under research, field testing or available for transfer is necessary.

The Feed the Future Handbook of Indicator Definitions provides a broad definition of a number of technologies or management practices in each of three phases of research and development—i) the research level, ii) the field testing level and iii) the 'made available for transfer to users' level. These are outlined in indicator title EG.3.2-7. This indicator is broadly used for different disciplines of agriculture and it is necessary to further define how technologies are categorized in each specific field of research and development. Thus, this document provides further definition to the categories of plant and animal breeding and selection technologies and how to count them at each phase of indicator EG.3.2-7.

Because the results of this indicator are aggregated across different projects and across the agency, it is important to have consistent/meaningful definitions for this indicator—this allows operating units to monitor progress and performance.

This indicator is currently disaggregated according to phase of research and development. However, we recognize that 1) the definition of a technology may differ at each phase, 2) a technology may stay within one phase for several years, and 3) a technology can legitimately be in more than one phase of research at any one time, either within a project or in different projects. For this reason, FTFMS does not calculate the sum of technologies across the three phases and enter the results at the overall indicator level. Instead, the overall indicator value is left blank and shaded out, and all aggregation and analysis of indicator results will be done by phase. This is essentially the same as treating each phase as a separate indicator, meaning you may count one technology in multiple phases in any given year.

Table A4.1 below contains the categories and definitions of technologies for plant and animal breeding and selection projects—by phase of resear

Table A4.1 Categories and definitions of technologies for plant and animal breeding and selection projects—by phase of research

Phase of Research	Categories of Technologies	Individual Technologies	Suggested Way of Counting Technologies
1. Technology "Under Research" Technologies are being evaluated or validated under ideal conditions—usually a lab, field station or contained holding facility (but confined field trials for transgenic crops or animals go into the next phase of research).	1.1 Genes, Quantitative Trait Loci, marker loci, panels of genes or markers	1.1.1. Novel genes 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 should be counted as a separate technology.
		1.1.2. Transgene or genetic element for improved trait	Each unique transgene or genetic element with a known function in the plant system.
		1.1.3. Tissue specific gene promoters identified and validated	Each gene promoter with its own unique sequence and function in the plant or animal can be counted as a separate technology (but see note below under gene constructs).
		1.1.4. Molecular genetic markers 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 can be counted as a separate technology (but see note below under gene constructs).
		1.1.5. 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.
		1.1.6. Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL) for major effects identified and validated	Each QTL in a specific position on the linkage group and related to a specific trait can be counted as a separate technology.
		1.1.7. Panels of genes or markers used in association mapping studies	Each specific panel for a given trait is counted. For example, if 50 genes represents three previous panels for three traits then count of number of technologies is three
	1.2 Breeds or lines with improved trait [transgenic lines, introgression lines, Near Isogenic Lines (NIL), RILs]	1.2.1 Population of lines or breeds used in phenotyping and large crossing blocks	Counts are number of populations (not lines)
		1.2.2 Introgression lines, lines of self-pollinated crops, recombinant inbred lines (RILs), near isogenic lines (NILs) with desired specific genes, quantitative trait loci (QTLs), marker loci or traits incorporated in a background genotype	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.
		1.2.3 Lines from gene pyramiding	Each group of lines containing the unique gene for pyramiding
		1.2.4 Doubled haploid lines (DHLs), inbred lines (hybrid parents), hybrids with desired traits	A group of DHLs identified for the same trait with the same genetic system and derived from the same bi- parents should be taken as one technology. However, DHLs identified for a different trait from the same population should be counted as separate technology. Each inbred line or hybrid with its own features can be counted as a separate technology.
		1.2.5 Germplasm accession with specific trait (e.g. heat, drought, salinity, or disease tolerance) as sources of genes for desired traits	Each germplasm accession identified as a source of gene(s) for a specific trait can be counted as a separate technology
		1.2.6 Transgenic lines with desired traits	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.
		1.2.7 Animal line with specific trait (e.g. heat, drought, growth, and disease tolerance) as sources of genes for desired traits	Each line with desirable attribute for further use
2 Technology "Under Field Testing" Refers to field testing taking place under representative user conditions or confined trials of GE animals or plants.	2.1 Superior genotypes, lines and varieties	2.1.1. Superior genotypes from field testing	Each new and superior genotype over the standard check for a specific trait with field performance data
		2.1.2. Lines of self-pollinated crops, Recombinant Inbred lines (RILs), Near isogenic lines (NILs) or isolines, and Doubled haploid lines (DHLs) with desired traits incorporated	Each new and improved line over the standard check for a specific trait with field performance data
		2.1.3. Breeds or lines or crosses with improved traits	Each new and improved line over the standard check for a specific trait with field performance data
		2.1.4. Hybrids with desired traits	Each new and improved hybrid over the standard check for a specific trait with field performance data
		2.1.5. Transgenic lines	Each new and improved transgenic line over the standard check for a

			specific trait with field performance data
		2.1.6. Ideotypes of crops designed for a specific environment (e.g. drought prone environment)	Each improved ideotype created and tested for a specific environment
		2.1.7. Improved variety or breeds for which regulatory approval or certification is actively being sought so that it may be commercially released.	Each new variety, improved line or breed may be counted as a separate technology. Inclusion in this phase is to account for the fact that research and field trials may continue in order to supply data for the approval process.
3. Technology "Made Available for Transfer" New varieties, breeds or lines must have passed all approvals (variety registration, biosafety approvals, certification, etc…) before they can be said to be "available". End users (eg farmers or service providers) must be able to use them freely.	3.1. Varieties, cultivars, lines, breeds and management practices	3.1.1. Varieties, cultivars, lines or breeds with various desirable traits ready to be disseminated	Each variety, cultivar, line or breed being made available for dissemination during the reporting year may be counted as a separate technology. Note, if those same technologies are also being disseminated to end-users during the same reporting year, the uptake of those technologies is counted under other indicators.