



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID STABILIZATION UNIT AFGHANISTAN

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, FISCAL YEARS 2012–15

JUNE 18, 2013

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Management Systems International.

USAID STABILIZATION UNIT AFGHANISTAN

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN,
FISCAL YEARS 2012–15



600 Water Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024, USA
Tel: +1.202.484.7170 | Fax: +1.202.488.0754
www.msiworldwide.com

Contract Number: AID-306-TO-12-00004

Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI)

DISCLAIMER

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION 1**
 - Stabilization Monitoring and Evaluation in Afghanistan.....1**
 - Defining Stability 1
 - How Stabilization Differs From Development Programming..... 2
 - The Stabilization Unit 2
 - Stabilization Takes Place in Complex Environments..... 2
 - Stabilization in Afghanistan..... 3
 - Stabilization as a Component of an Integrated Counterinsurgency Strategy..... 3
 - Transition to Afghan-Led Stabilization..... 3
- STABILIZATION PROGRAMMING..... 4**
 - The U.S. Government Country Stabilization Strategy 2012–154**
 - Early Stabilization as a Component of Counterinsurgency (COIN).....4**
 - The Five COIN Phases and the Integration of Stabilization Activities 4
 - Shape..... 4
 - Clear 5
 - Hold 5
 - Build 5
 - Transition 5
 - Stabilization Programming5**
 - Community Development Program (CDP) 6
 - Community Cohesion Initiatives (CCI)..... 6
 - Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA) 6
 - Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II) 7
- RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MEASUREMENT 7**
 - Stabilization Results Framework—Assistance Objective 7.....7**
 - Stabilization Results Framework—Intermediate Results.....8**
 - Risk Factors and Critical Assumptions8**
 - Measuring Stability9**
 - Measuring the Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI)..... 9
 - Measurement Challenges9**
 - Insecurity and Volatility 9
 - Afghan First: Limited Capacity 10
 - Data Quality 10
 - Data Collection Methods10**
 - Routine Monitoring by Implementing Partners..... 10
 - MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey..... 11
 - Sampling..... 12
 - Design Limitations and Potential Complications 13
 - Impact Evaluation Approaches13**
 - Random Control Trials—Experimental Design..... 14
 - A Matched Approach—Quasi-Experimental Design 15
 - Impact Assessment 16
 - Dynamic Treatment Regime 17
- ANALYTIC AGENDA..... 18**

MISTI Stability Trends Analysis	18
MISTI Impact Evaluations	19
MISTI Performance Evaluations	19
IMPLEMENTING THE PMP	20
Monitoring and Evaluation Community of Practice.....	20
MISTI Portal	20
AfghanInfo	21
INDICATORS AT A GLANCE	21
Indicator Types	21
Indicators Levels.....	22
Stabilization Unit Indicators Summary Table	22
ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS	30
ANNEX B. F INDICATORS	79

ACRONYMS

ACAP	Afghan Civilian Assistance Program
ACSOR	Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research
ADS	Automated Directive System
AGE	Anti-Government Element
ANA	Afghan National Army
ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
ANP	Afghan National Police
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
AO	Assistance Objective
APRSS	Afghanistan–Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy
CADG	Central Asia Development Group
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Community Cohesion Initiatives
CDC	Community Development Council
CDP	Community Development Program
CEM	Coarsened Exact Matching
COIN	Counterinsurgency
COP	Chief of Party
CRB	Community Representative Body
DDA	District Development Assembly
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DSF	District Stability Framework
DTR	Dynamic Treatment Regime
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IP	Implementing Partner
IR	Intermediate Result
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
KII	Key Informant Interview
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MISTI	Measuring Impacts of Stabilization Initiatives
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MSI	Management Systems International
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PSM	Propensity Score Matching
RCT	Random Control Trial
RF	Results Framework
RSSA	Region South Stability Approach
SAM	Stability Assessment Method
SIKA	Stability in Key Areas
SIR	Sub-Intermediate Result

SNA	Social Network Analysis
SOI	Source of Instability
SP	Sampling Point
STAB-U	Stabilization Unit
TBD	To Be Determined
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

INTRODUCTION

This Performance Management Plan (PMP) has been developed between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Management Systems International (MSI) under contract no. AID-306-TO-12-00004, dated March 14, 2012. The writing of this PMP adheres to the mandatory and nonmandatory requirements, guidance and instructions found in USAID ADS Chapter 203 “Assessing and Learning,” USAID mission PMP for Afghanistan 2011–15, USAID TIPS documents, and MSI best practices. The materials contained herein were developed, reviewed, and adapted with guidance from USAID, stabilization program implementing partners (IPs), The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and other stakeholders in the United States Government’s strategy to sufficiently stabilize Afghanistan for its transition to an Afghan-led sustainable government.

This PMP presents a results framework and indicators for measuring USAID stabilization programming performance and impacts in Afghanistan. MSI’s approach to the development and use of PMPs is based on principles of results-based performance and strategic management, including learning and knowledge management. MSI thus approaches ADS 203.3.3 performance management in a far more comprehensive manner than simply monitoring and reporting on performance. While the development of a sound results framework (RF) is the starting point, the subsequent development or revision of the PMP, in alignment with the RF, should serve as basis for the performance management of the entire Stabilization Unit (STAB-U) portfolio.

The PMP also has the potential to serve as the foundation for USAID/Afghanistan efforts to manage change in achieving the specific results of the Mission’s strategic stabilization objective. Too often, insufficient thought is given to the myriad changes required to achieve a stabilization or developmental outcome. Such changes may come in many forms: policy, institutional, organizational, attitudinal, and/or behavioral. Alongside efforts to manage change, one must also consider how to remain flexible and adapt to unanticipated events related to results. Managing change is intrinsic to performance management and the development and full use of PMPs. By designing a PMP with change in mind, it becomes a flexible tool for adaptive stabilization programming.

To complete what may be considered the “performance management cycle,” periodic reviews should be conducted not only of performance *per se*, but also of what has been learned, and what has changed since the last review. Performance, change, and learning should be analyzed together in such a review and the implications for program management should be identified as a primary outcome of the process.

Stabilization Monitoring and Evaluation in Afghanistan

Defining Stability

Stability may be defined as the prevailing belief in and support for the decisions and actions of local leaders and government that affect the lives of people in a given community. Stability or instability is thus measured primarily through specific perceptions, and stabilization is measurable through improvements in these perceptions. People in stable areas judge physical security, quality of life, economic opportunities, community relations, and local leaders to be satisfactory. They also generally believe that they receive fair treatment from their local government and legal authorities, and find the daily elements of life to be predictable. Stability is most evident when citizens believe that local leadership and government effectively serves their interests. Stability is strengthened by the presence of a vibrant civil society, ensuring that all groups in society—for example, women and minorities—are able to meaningfully

participate in the social and political life of the community.

How Stabilization Differs From Development Programming

According to guidance from USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah, dated January 29, 2011, “[s]tability is a necessary precursor for our long-term development goals; stabilization programming often has different objectives, beneficiaries, modalities, and measurement tools than long-term development programming.” These differences are largely the result of operating in highly dynamic and often dangerous environments where even local conditions may be highly variable, changing from one village to the next. Hence, stability programming usually takes a shorter-term approach than traditional development and needs to be flexible so that activities and resources can be appropriately adapted and refocused to meet the demands of local conditions. Flexibility also allows implementers to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. Additionally, not all developmental needs affect the stability of a given district or community. Stabilization programming is focused on identifying, and effectively responding, only to those conditions that drive instability, referred to as sources of instability (SOI). SOIs are local factors that 1) decrease support for the government, 2) increase support for Anti-Government Elements (AGEs), and 3) disrupt the normal functioning of society. As a precursor to development, the ultimate objective of stabilization efforts is to establish an environment that is sufficiently stable for sustainable, host government-led development to take place.

The Stabilization Unit

In February 2010, USAID formed the Stabilization Unit to unite all U.S. Government stabilization programs and planning capacity under one office. The Stabilization Unit ensures that U.S. Government stabilization activities are coordinated, complementary, and connected to the Mission’s development programming. The Unit is responsible for addressing and responding to the U.S. Government’s stabilization objectives and priorities; managing stabilization programs; coordinating USAID programming with the U.S. military, International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF), and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF); coordinating efforts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA), including the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), and socializing the principles of stability programming with other key stakeholders in the U.S. Government and GIROA.

Throughout 2010–11, the U.S. Government’s overarching counterinsurgency (COIN) strategy dominated stabilization activities. USAID/Afghanistan’s stabilization programming was viewed as one of many components in the U.S. Government’s whole-of-government approach, driven by the strategic objectives of the Coalition Forces. That strategy included military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions, with the primary objective of defeating the insurgency. In 2012, as the country began transitioning to Afghan-led security, the STAB–U’s efforts shifted to reinforcing the legitimacy of the government and its effectiveness at the subnational and community levels, and improving communities’ resilience to malign, antigovernment actors. 2014–15 will see a continuation of this strategy, with increasing emphasis on supporting the transition to Afghan-led sustainable development.

Stabilization Takes Place in Complex Environments

Stabilization efforts take place in contested and conflict environments (conflict does not necessarily mean violent conflict, but can refer to various types of nonviolent conflict such as political conflict). Conflict creates complexity and unpredictability. Complex environments are characterized by multiple actors with multiple interests, whose patterns of interaction change continuously, creating nonlinear relations of cause and effect.

The nonlinear character of complex environments has two important implications: 1) change in the

environment does not progress in a forward movement from unstable to stable but may vacillate between varying degrees of stability and instability, complicating assessments of overall progress toward a stable end state; and 2) nonlinearity creates uncertainty in determining whether an intervention would achieve a specific result that would contribute to longer-term objectives. Repeating an intervention in a complex environment will not necessarily achieve the same result each time because the initial intervention may change the environmental conditions that will contribute to the next result.

Because stabilization is not necessarily a forward and/or linear process, milestones, outputs, and outcomes cannot simply be plotted in a sequenced progression. Thorough and continual analyses of a multitude of influencing factors, institutions, and actors that make up complex environments are therefore required to determine which interventions are appropriate, to devise overall indicators of progress toward stability, and to reliably measure the impacts of stabilization programs.

Stabilization in Afghanistan

Afghanistan elected its first democratic government in 2004, following almost 30 years of war and instability. Since coming to office, GIRoA has attempted to establish provincial- and district-level governance structures capable of providing public services that respond to the critical socioeconomic development needs of more than 28 million Afghan citizens. In doing so, GIRoA has faced a complex insurgency composed of multiple organizations with varying degrees of maturity and levels of support among the Afghan population. Additionally, many insurgent organizations are aided and funded by external actors who can, among other things, provide sanctuary to fighters and their leadership.

Stabilization efforts in Afghanistan work on reducing insurgency; increasing the legitimacy, reach, and capacity of GIRoA; and bolstering the resilience of communities to resist external threats and solve local problems. Stabilization programming in Afghanistan seeks to be highly responsive to local grievances and SOI. The stabilization theory and methodology in use currently emerged from conflict-sensitive programming approaches such as the District Stability Framework (DSF), Region South Stability Approach (RSSA), the Tactical Conflict Assessment and Planning Framework, and the Interagency Conflict Assessment Framework. Conflict sensitivity means that program implementers have to understand the complex set of actors and interests that interact in their areas. They have to use this understanding to intervene positively to impact stability, while avoiding the possibility of increasing instability (that is, being sure to “do no harm”).

Stabilization as a Component of an Integrated Counterinsurgency Strategy

Throughout the transition of security responsibilities from Coalition Forces to Afghan security forces, USAID stabilization initiatives represent an integrated, whole-of-government COIN strategy that is enshrined in the Integrated Civilian–Military Campaign Plan. The Integrated Civilian–Military Campaign Plan concentrates on three primary areas: security, development, and governance. U.S. Government stabilization interventions in Afghanistan are designed to build and support Afghan capacity from the ground up, with the majority of activities aimed at addressing local SOIs and building GIRoA capacity and legitimate governance at the community, district, and provincial levels.

Transition to Afghan-Led Stabilization

USAID stabilization programs have played a supporting role in the transition of security responsibilities from ISAF to the ANSF. As the ANSF takes responsibility for providing security, international military assistance will take a supporting, rather than a leading, role. Fully defeating the insurgency in Afghanistan is expected to be a long-term objective, given the many historical examples of protracted and tenacious insurgencies in states around the world such as Columbia, Cambodia, and the Philippines. Therefore, stabilization programs are increasingly oriented toward building GIRoA’s capacity for stabilization

programming and Afghan civilian–military coordination.

STABILIZATION PROGRAMMING

The U.S. Government Country Stabilization Strategy 2012–15

The U.S. Government recognizes the imperative of security, governance, and development in establishing an environment that is sufficiently stable for Afghan-led sustainable development to take place (see the USAID/Afghanistan Area Objective 7 in the results framework displayed in Figure 2). Stabilization programming supports the Afghan government’s efforts to establish an effective presence at the provincial and district levels to address local SOIs and help eliminate the root causes of conflict.

The U.S. Government’s stabilization programs seek to reduce SOIs by engaging and supporting at-risk populations, extending the reach of GIRoA to unstable areas, providing income generating opportunities, building trust between citizens and their government, and encouraging local populations to take an active role in their development. U.S. Government stabilization programming contributes in the short and medium term to political and social stabilization, social cohesion, community resilience, and better governance—factors essential to enabling areas cleared by military force to be held and built securely, denying insurgents the possibility of drawing support from the local populace, and laying the foundations for the consolidation of Afghan government authority in contested areas.

Early Stabilization as a Component of Counterinsurgency (COIN)

Before the transition to an Afghan-led government, and while ISAF was still responsible for security in Afghanistan, stabilization was viewed as a component of the U.S. Government’s wider COIN strategy. The *U.S. Counterinsurgency Guide* (2009) defines *counterinsurgency* as “comprehensive civilian and military efforts taken to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes.” COIN involves all political, economic, military, paramilitary, psychological, and civic actions that can be taken by a government to defeat an insurgency. The U.S. Government took a whole-of-government approach to COIN, attempting to integrate and synchronize the political, security, economic, and informational components that reinforce the legitimacy and effectiveness of the host government while reducing insurgent influence over the population.

The Five COIN Phases and the Integration of Stabilization Activities

COIN operations are designed to regain security control from antigovernment elements and restore effective host government in key areas from which security and influence can then spread. This spreading of influence is sometimes referred to as the “Oil Spot Strategy.” Operations are conducted over five key phases: “Shape,” “Clear,” “Hold,” “Build,” and “Transition.” With the exception of Shape, each of USAID’s stabilization programs focuses on areas that fall under one or more COIN phases. The five phases and the integration of stabilization activities within each phase are described in more detail below.

Shape

The “Shape” phase includes efforts to assess an area and identify and address SOIs in an attempt to prevent the need for kinetic intervention to stop violent antigovernment behavior. “Shaping” activities usually involve engaging local community leaders and key influencers in order to identify local grievances and destabilizing perceptions. Once identified, these grievances and perceptions can be

addressed, thereby reducing the potential for violence.¹

Clear

The “Clear” phase involves kinetic operations to remove the presence and infrastructure of insurgents and organized resistance. At the end of this phase, military and police forces should be in control of the area with local government agencies entering the area to establish civil administration. Stabilization efforts during this phase include assisting local government entities to provide baseline essential services and implementing quick impact activities to meet recovery needs in priority communities.

Hold

Once the presence of insurgents and organized resistance has been removed and the population secured, the “Hold” phase of stabilization can be implemented. This phase involves maintaining the security of the population, establishing the host government in the area by initially increasing the presence of Host Nation Security Forces, and winning the support of the local population. Stabilization activities in this phase emphasize providing short-term employment for large numbers of people in areas sufficiently clear of the insurgent threat, restoring key infrastructure and essential services, initiating economic development, strengthening and legitimizing government, and addressing the priority grievances of at-risk populations through integrated community development projects.

Build

The “Build” phase involves medium- to long-term efforts to create stability in the area and ensure its sustainability as the area transitions from military to civilian control. Stabilization efforts during this phase concentrate on resolving the root causes of SOI, improving infrastructure, expanding government capacity, expanding basic service delivery, advancing the rule of law, developing the local economy, fostering civil society activity, and implementing activities that support the transition from stabilization efforts to longer-term development.

Transition

In 2011, the overall U.S. Government strategy in Afghanistan began shifting its emphasis to “Transition.” Transition for the U.S. military in Afghanistan has involved the steady assumption of security responsibilities by the ANSF in the country, with a 2014 end-date for the withdrawal of most international combat troops. For USAID, stabilization programming seeks to couple the security transition with a transition to effective local government and long-term GIRoA-led development programming. A successful transition would reflect a shift from a stabilization assistance environment to one where traditional forms of development are taking place.

Stabilization Programming

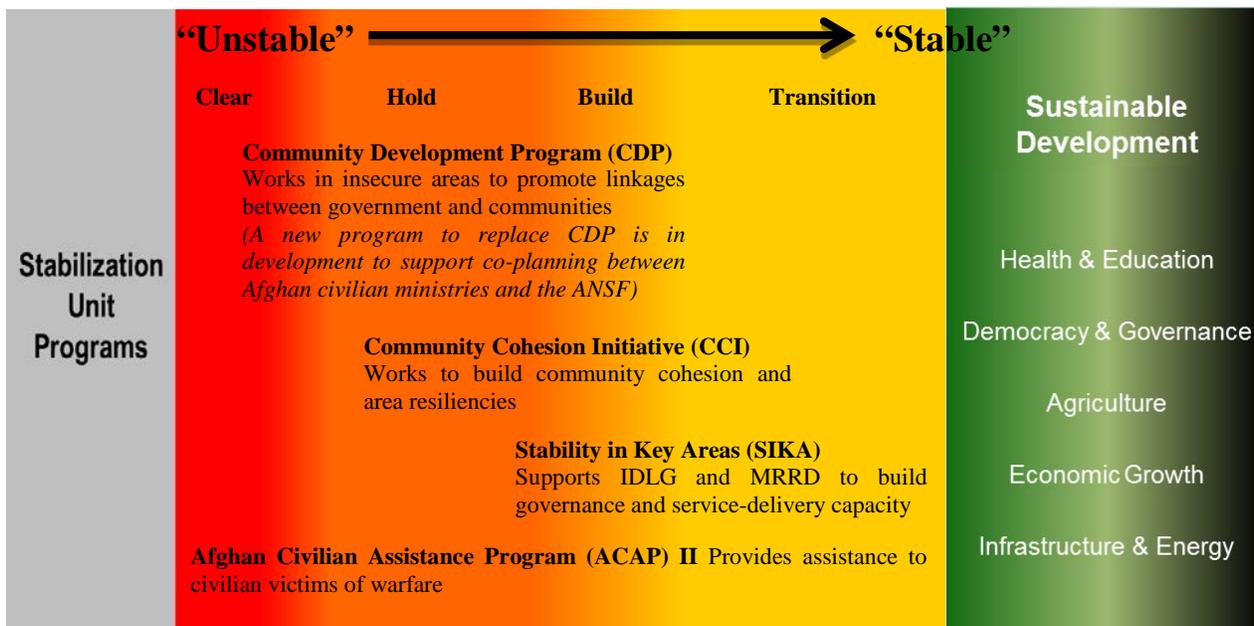
The Stabilization Unit has established three key stabilization programs, each designed to respond to the demands of various stakeholders such as GIRoA, regional platforms, and ISAF, and to target specific phases of COIN along a stabilization continuum. These programs are the Community Development Program (CDP), Community Cohesion Initiative (CCI) program, and Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA) program. In addition to these three programs, the Stabilization Unit also oversees the Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II), designed to provide support to Afghan families and communities that have suffered losses from military operations against the Taliban or insurgent attacks. These programs are

¹The “Shape” phase of COIN is a preventative phase to preempt the need to conduct kinetic interventions to stop violent antigovernment behavior. As such, it has not played a role in USAID’s stabilization programming in Afghanistan. Stabilization programming in Afghanistan has occurred in areas where kinetic intervention is taking place or has previously taken place to counter violent antigovernment behavior.

presented in the diagram below (see Figure 1) to illustrate where along the stability continuum each program was designed to operate.

As the military draws down and the U.S. Government increasingly shifts from a COIN to transition strategy, these programs support the conditions for successful transition and improving the effectiveness of the GIRoA.

FIGURE 1. STABILIZATION PROGRAMMING CONTINUUM



Community Development Program (CDP)

CDP operates in the some of the most unstable areas of Afghanistan. Its activities are jointly prioritized by the local community and GIRoA, if present, and are mainly focused on highly visible infrastructure repairs and temporary employment for large numbers of Afghans to improve local investments in the wake of military operations. In 2012–13, CDP activities include on-the-job skills training and community maintenance components to promote sustainability.

Community Cohesion Initiatives (CCI)

CCI works in areas that fall into the “Hold” and “Build” phases of the stability continuum. To build cohesion and deepen linkages between local actors and formal governance structures at the village and/or district level, CCI relies on Afghan field teams to design and implement clusters of small grants. Through a process-oriented and community-driven approach, CCI uses both “soft” (e.g., community leadership shuras, district governor outreach visits, and other relationship building activities) and “hard” (e.g., small-scale infrastructure repairs that bolster local productivity and capacity) activities.

Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA)

SIKA works with MRRD and IDLG at the national, provincial, and district levels to enhance the capacity of the GIRoA to plan and implement stabilization programming, and to improve governance and service delivery in strategic districts. SIKA operates in the build/transition phase of the continuum to bridge the gap between stabilization and Afghan-led sustainable development.

Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II)

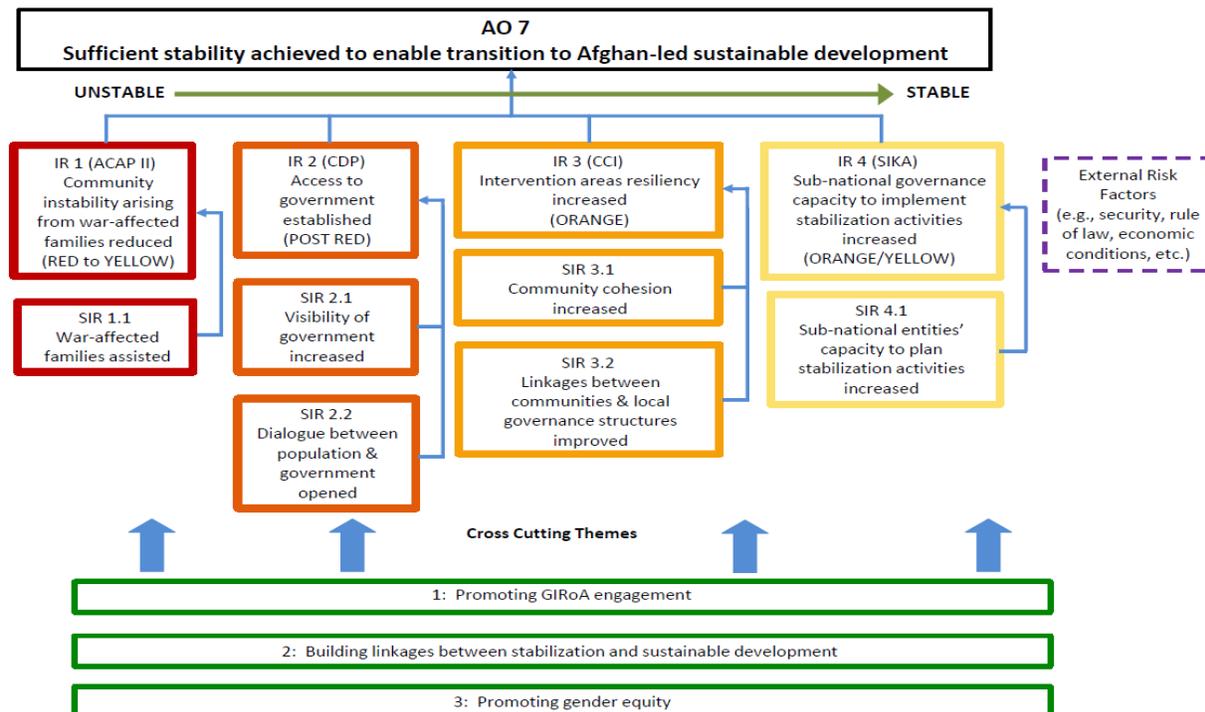
ACAP II provides support to Afghan families that have suffered losses from military operations involving the Taliban or insurgent attacks. ACAP II operates across all phases of the stabilization continuum. ACAP II provides families with immediate assistance (food and household items) soon after an incident. Families who have suffered more significant losses are also eligible for tailored assistance that is designed to provide them with livelihoods so that they can earn sustainable incomes. ACAP II also organizes and pays for medical treatment, offers counseling to traumatized families, and helps shopkeepers carry out repairs to their properties, which are often damaged in suicide attacks.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MEASUREMENT

Stabilization Results Framework—Assistance Objective 7

USAID/Afghanistan’s stabilization programming is designed to achieve Assistance Objective 7 (AO 7): “Sufficient stability achieved to enable transition to Afghan-led sustainable development.” USAID’s *Building a Results Framework TIPS* document states that a RF is a “graphic representation of a strategy to achieve a specific objective that is grounded in cause-and-effect logic.” As such, it “represents a development hypothesis or a theory about how intended change will occur. The RF shows how the achievement of lower level (Sub-Intermediate Results [SIRs] and Intermediate Results [IRs]) leads to the achievement of higher order of objectives, ultimately resulting in the AO.” In short, a person looking at a RF should be able to understand the basic theory for how key program objectives will be achieved. This makes the RF an important tool because it helps managers identify and focus on key objectives within a complex environment. Figure 2 shows the set of IRs and SIRs, external risk factors, and crosscutting themes that make up the stabilization RF.

FIGURE 2. RESULTS FRAMEWORK



Stabilization Results Framework—Intermediate Results

The PMP results framework in Figure 2 shows how the RF is oriented vertically, linking USAID’s AO 7, “Sufficient stability achieved to enable transition to Afghan-led sustainable development,” to four IRs and six SIRs. Each IR corresponds to expected results for a program operating in an area characterized by a different condition on the stability continuum (green arrow) from most unstable (red) to most stable (yellow).

Each IR contributes to the AO. The STAB–U’s four IRs are described here.

IR 1. *Community instability arising from war-affected families reduced.* This IR is specific to the “Clear” (red) phase of COIN and the most unstable end of the stability continuum. IR 1 is addressed by the ACAP II program, which works to mitigate the effects of violent incidents that affect innocent families and their communities. ACAP II provides immediate and tailored assistance for Afghan families to rebuild their lives after suffering losses from military operations against the Taliban or insurgent attacks.

IR 2. *Access to government established.* This IR is addressed largely by the CDP program and the CCI program, when operating in the post-“Clear” and “Hold” (red and orange) phases of COIN, at the unstable end of the stability continuum where GIRoA often had little or no presence before clearing operations. In such areas, stabilization programs work to bring local GIRoA officials to communities and involve them in the implementation of highly visible infrastructure repairs and the provision of temporary employment to aid community recovery and demonstrate the benefits of community engagement with GIRoA.

IR 3. *Intervention areas resiliency increased.* This IR spans the “Hold” and “Build” (orange) phases of COIN and is placed midway along the stabilization continuum. CCI and SIKA seek to strengthen existing community resiliencies, such as the role of traditional leaders in conflict resolution, and build cohesion within and between communities so that they are better able to solve local problems. Improved resilience and cohesiveness involves increasing and deepening linkages between informal community governance and the formal GIRoA structures operating at the district level.

IR 4. *Subnational entities’ capacity to implement stabilization activities increased.* This IR spans the “Build” to “Transition” (orange and yellow) phases of COIN at the more stable end of the stabilization continuum, and is addressed by the SIKA program. SIKA works with MRRD and IDLG at the national, provincial, and district levels to build capacity in stabilization activity planning and implementation, enhancing the capacity of GIRoA to transition areas from stabilization to long-term development.

Risk Factors and Critical Assumptions

The fluid and ever-changing environment found in Afghanistan creates significant challenges for implementing stabilization programs and measuring their results and impacts. The following assumptions underlie the ability of USAID/Afghanistan’s stabilization programs to achieve Assistance Objective 7 (AO 7) and the intermediate results presented in Figure 2:

1. Stabilization activities will be implemented in areas with sufficient security to allow for effective project implementation and assessment, and space for the public to appreciate the impact of projects.
2. U.S. Government and international donor resources will be available to implement stabilization programming in key areas across the stabilization continuum.

3. Communities and stakeholders will be able to report safely and accurately on the conditions in their districts.

Security is the greatest risk factor because stabilization programs generally work in relatively insecure areas and rely on other actors to provide sufficient security for activities to take place.

Measuring Stability

Accurate and reliable measures of changes in stability in Afghanistan's complex environment requires specialized tools and rigorous methods deployed over time in successive iterations. This PMP is foundational in the effort to systematically measure stability and the results and impacts of stabilization interventions.

Measuring the Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI)

The MISTI program is designed to measure and map stabilization trends and impacts for the USAID/Afghanistan Stabilization Unit. MISTI uses rigorous social science methods to evaluate the impacts of stabilization programs, and measure stabilization trends in USAID intervention districts across the five U.S. Government regional platforms outside Kabul. The program has three primary goals:

- Provide independent monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment of USAID stabilization programs
- Collect, synthesize, and analyze data at the district, provincial, and regional levels to measure trends in overall stability and help shape U.S. Government and GIRA policies and practices related to transition
- Contribute to the larger body of knowledge on best practices and lessons learned related to the design, implementation, and assessment of stabilization activities within a counterinsurgency context

MISTI provides an independent supplement to the existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacities of implementing partners, and supports the sharing of best practices through an online knowledge management portal. MISTI is also tasked with midterm and final performance evaluations and impact assessments or evaluations of regional SIKAs programs, CDP, ACAP II, the Office of Transition Initiative's CCI program, and other stabilization programs as required.

Measurement Challenges

Stability reigns when people perceive that local leaders and government respect their interests and work for their benefit, and when they believe that the basic need for security and livelihoods are predictably met. In Afghanistan's conflict environment, such perceptions are fragile and affected by many factors that interact with each other in complex ways, presenting many challenges when measuring the impact of USAID's stability activities. Common challenges to the creation and execution of effective monitoring and evaluation in Afghanistan are outlined below.

Insecurity and Volatility

Moderate to high levels of insecurity characterize most areas where stabilization programs operate. Perceptions of stability can be extremely volatile in these areas, and can change radically based on a single local incident, such as the inadvertent killing of innocents caught in the crossfire between coalition or government troops and insurgents, or the unintentional destruction of a holy book. Insecurity may prevent the accessing of certain areas to collect data that is reliable and accurate.

Afghan First: Limited Capacity

A key initiative of the U.S. strategy articulated in the Afghanistan–Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy (APRSS) is “Afghan First”—a policy to support Afghan leadership and capacity-building efforts at all levels, and to give priority to local procurement and sustainability. Because of security constraints and the need to locate project offices and focus implementation in a highly localized way, stabilization projects rely heavily on the work and management of Afghan staff who may have limited capacity to provide information that is systematically organized to enable scientific analysis.

Data Quality

Metrics are only useful for management decision-making when they accurately capture changes in the environment. Rapidly changing conditions in Afghanistan’s complex environment may cause information to become rapidly outdated. This challenge can be met, however, using well designed output, outcome, and impact indicators collected at regular intervals and integrated into models that identify the causes of change. Based on a comprehensive review of past measurement approaches and their advantages and disadvantages,² this PMP seeks to define best practices for measuring the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization programs in Afghanistan.

Data Collection Methods

The results framework and approach to stabilization programming sets it apart from more traditional development programming. While inputs and outputs at the activity level are often similar to traditional development projects, stability operations identify and implement activities with the distinctly different objective of diminishing or eliminating SOIs, defined as local issues that 1) decrease support for GIRoA, 2) increase support for antigovernment elements, and 3) disrupt the normal functioning of society. Tracking developmental activity outcomes such as improved water supply, access to jobs, more productive agriculture, and access to quality education is important to demonstrate that projects are producing desired results. However, these outcome measures are secondary to progress in areas such as increased public support for GIRoA and its institutions and increased levels of community cohesion and area resiliency, which deny insurgents the possibility of drawing support from the local populace.

Implementing partner staff will be responsible for designing and implementing M&E activities to track program performance and measure program impacts. Such activities will include data collection, and the refining, entry, analysis, reporting, and incorporation of this information into activity planning. In addition, the MISTI program will support STAB–U program evaluation activities with data collection, performance and impact evaluations, and collaborations on M&E design. The section below lists and describes some of the main methods available in monitoring program performance and measuring program impacts.

Routine Monitoring by Implementing Partners

Routine monitoring or the regular collection, collation, analysis, and reporting of data will be performed by the IPs as described in their individual PMPs and fed into the Mission’s AfghanInfo M&E database. IPs will share this data with MISTI so that it can be used to inform performance and impact evaluation findings.

Beyond program performance indicators, data collection tools for performance and impact evaluations may include desk research, key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions, social network analyses (SNAs), and probability surveys. These are briefly described below.

²See MISTI Deliverable 1. *Desk Review of Stabilization Resources and References*.

- **Desk research** gathers and analyzes existing secondary data to gain background knowledge on a particular topic to provide leads for other forms of inquiry and hypothesis testing, and to support the interpretation and analysis of data obtained through other sources. Where appropriate, this incorporates GIS-based research, including analysis of aerial photography, satellite “remote sensing” imagery, and other geo-referenced data such as that found, collected, and consolidated in the GIS section of MISTI’s Portal.
- **Key Informant Interviews** provide structured contact with selected informants who have in-depth knowledge or information related to the project being monitored or evaluated. IPs can gather descriptive information and details on changes in beneficiary attitudes, perceptions toward localized stability, and their effect on behavior. KIIs should be undertaken by local men and women. The selection of KIIs is done to reflect age, gender, and cultural sensitivities (conditioned by the objective of the interview).
- **Focus groups** facilitate a form of organized discussion with a small group of individuals (6–12) that are representative of a larger portion of the population. Information garnered from a directed discussion of specific questions can produce insights and understandings that are richer than KIIs because of the group interaction. Such interactions should be led by a trained Afghan facilitator who can guide discussions carefully. Focus groups should be organized in a gender sensitive manner appropriate to the location and activity or impact being assessed.
- **Social network analysis** is an innovative technique that can provide the Mission with valuable data not only for the management of its projects but also for the design of future activities. SNA examines relationships among individuals or groups of individuals that are tied to one or more interdependencies such as friendship, kinship, age, tribe, gender, or religious sect. The goal of a SNA is to deepen an understanding of how social networks impact stability in a given area, and the degree to which development investments “do no harm,” strengthen social capital, develop cohesion and resiliency, and build on positive indigenous traditions as well as the opportunities afforded by new social media. The MISTI team can design questionnaires in association with IPs that are typically implemented through focus groups.
- **Probability surveys** are well defined in the literature. MISTI will ensure that sample designs meet a high standard. Sample size is determined based on sample power estimates. Sampling to support quasi-experimental and experimental designs is within the competence of MISTI.

MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey

The MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey (MISTI Survey) will provide a picture of stability in select districts over time and will be used to understand the effects of USAID stabilization programs. Data will be collected semiannually from a sample covering all USAID stabilization districts. Eligible respondents include adults living in randomly selected households, including female respondents whenever the security situation permits.

Successive iterations of the MISTI Survey will

- Allow for a district-level analysis of stabilization trends.
- Allow for impact evaluations or assessments using quasi-experimental designs with counterfactuals defined by villages and/or village clusters where stabilization interventions have been completed, compared with similar villages and/or village clusters without stabilization interventions. The success of impact evaluations depend on the regular sharing of data on planned and completed interventions between MISTI and the stabilization programs.

- Provide data for a dynamic treatment regime framework of analysis so that different types of assistance can be evaluated over time, allowing programs to determine which forms of assistance are most likely to achieve desired outcomes, and tailor their assistance accordingly.
- Provide sufficient data to meet a number of IP program reporting requirements.

Sampling

District Selection

The sample will include all CDP, SIKA, and CCI program districts (currently 75 districts). Up to seven supplemental districts will be randomly selected to ensure that the sampled districts represent a full range of stability levels. This will allow the results to be placed in the wider Afghan context and, to a degree, generalized to the greater Afghan population.

To facilitate the selection of supplemental districts, a stabilization index will be used rating each district on a scale of 1 to 5. One on the scale will represent “completely stable” while five on the scale will represent “completely unstable.” It is expected that most USAID program districts will fall within the 3 to 4 range, skewing the sample to the unstable end of the stability spectrum. The supplemental districts will be randomly selected from the underrepresented strata to ensure the sample is representative of the stability situation across Afghanistan.

Village Selection

In the baseline survey districts, 10 to 40 villages with known geo-coordinates will be randomly selected using a stratified cluster design. This will be done to ensure that the procedures for the evaluation do not impose unrealistic logistical costs or complications on survey field teams. Each village will receive two sampling points (SPs). Eight interviews will be conducted at each SP to yield district-level sample sizes of between N=160 (CDP districts) and N=640 (SIKA and CCI districts). In districts that are deemed particularly dangerous—“difficult districts”—only N=320 respondents will be selected for interview.

The sample will focus on “intervention zones” delineated by IPs in areas where they expect to conduct stabilization interventions in the coming 12 months. Where possible, IPs will provide MISTI with lists of villages selected for interventions, ensuring that a sufficient number of intervention villages will be included in the baseline survey, allowing for subsequent impact evaluation surveys using quasi-experimental design and pair-matching.

In subsequent survey waves, MISTI will make use of a newly acquired dataset from the MRRD National Solidarity Program that has been used to delineate Community Development Council (CDC) clusters into polygons for selecting perception survey locations. Village sample locations will be selected from individual CDC clusters (where sample numbers permit), and efforts will be made to revisit sample locations from the baseline survey (where possible) to support longitudinal data analysis. Up to 30 villages will be selected per district. Each CDC cluster may have one or several villages selected depending on the number of CDC clusters inside the district and the information provided by the stabilization programs indicating the locations where they have already conducted interventions and where they plan to conduct interventions in the coming six months. Each village will receive two SPs. Eight interviews will be conducted at each SP to yield district-level sample sizes of N=480 (SIKA and CCI districts). In districts that are deemed particularly dangerous—“difficult districts”—only N=320 respondents from 20 villages will be selected for interview.

For the impact evaluation, matched pairs of treatment and control villages will be selected in each SIKA and CCI district using a pair-matching method such as Propensity Score Matching (PSM) or Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM). The baseline survey data and secondary sources of data that provide geographic

and socioeconomic characteristics will be used to run the pair-matching analysis. The number of villages within each cluster will vary depending on its size, settlement distribution, intervention activity, and the parameters of planned programming. Village clusters may be geographically contiguous though care will be taken to ensure that no control village is within three kilometers of an intervention village to minimize spillover effects that could bias the estimated treatment effect. These matched pairs will then be supplemented by randomly selected villages for use in the district-level stabilization trends analysis.

Household and Respondent Selection

The survey will see a uniform number of household interviews conducted in each selected village. Households will be selected using a random walk procedure with skip method. Adult household respondents will then be selected using a Kish grid random selection procedure. The security situation in some villages may make strict adherence to random walk and Kish selection procedures unduly dangerous for interviewers. In such districts, the skip method may be relaxed and interviewers will be allowed to dispense with the Kish method to interview only the heads of households. In such districts, MISTI will be able to provide good insight into popular perceptions and behaviors but will not be able to scientifically analyze the data to statistical certainty.

Design Limitations and Potential Complications

Apart from obvious constraints imposed by the security and the political situation in Afghanistan, there are several complications that could affect the survey's validity. These include the following:

- IPs unable to identify intervention zones, rendering difficult the collection of baseline data
- IPs failing to identify implementation villages before survey, rendering impossible the pair-matching of intervention and control villages
- IPs failing to implement projects in intervention villages, causing survey attrition through the dropout of matched pairs
- IPs implementing projects in 15 percent or more of control villages, causing the dropout of matched pairs
- USAID changing stabilization program provinces and districts, causing survey attrition
- Variation across the STAB-U program areas in the type and way in which villages are selected for interventions
- Interventions in treatment and/or control villages by other development entities, making it difficult to attribute impacts to STAB-U program interventions

Impact Evaluation Approaches

Impact can be studied in several ways, the most rigorous of which fall into the category of “impact evaluation.” According to USAID policy:

Impact evaluations measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention. Impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change.³

³ADS 203.1.1.

Random Control Trials—Experimental Design

MISTI draws on multiple evaluation strategies to assess impact. For the ACAP II program, MISTI will draw on the methodology of randomized control trials (RCTs), which have recently emerged as the “gold standard” for aid assessments in settings as diverse as Africa, South America, and India.

If implemented correctly, random assignment creates two or more groups of counterfactual units (the “treated” and the “control” groups, which are units not given aid) that are similar to one another. Hence, any outcome differences observed between the two groups of units can be attributed to the treatment itself, not the differences in the groups that existed before the randomized trial.

Crucially, randomization creates equal treated and control groups across variables that we can directly measure (e.g., aid programs) as well as those that we cannot (e.g., village atmospherics). As a result, it is the only method that guards against unobserved differences across groups, a crucial feature in complex conflict environments. It also prevents selection effects (e.g., we choose where to place aid based on expected results) that can ruin our impact evaluation.

There are numerous strengths to using RCTs in conflict settings. RCTs offer a principled and transparent means of allocating aid, one often embraced by aid recipients because of the fairness of the process. Moreover, RCTs are inherently flexible. Using a technique known as “block matching,” we can ensure that we are sampling from all types of villages within the relevant population, not just one particular type of village. For example, if violence was thought to condition how aid is received in a village, we could build a sampling framework that incorporated high, medium, and low violence villages.

There is also a key advantage that is often overlooked by implementers. While quasi-experimental designs (i.e., designs that lack randomization) are possible, they rely on statistical techniques to control for imbalances between control and treated groups. As a result, their results are sensitive to omitted variables (i.e., variables that we cannot collect data on) and model specification (i.e., what types of statistical technique is used), and are often hard to interpret, taking the form of statistical coefficients. By contrast, RCTs, by virtue of creating balanced treated and control groups, do not rely on advanced statistical techniques. Indeed, the impact of a given program can be expressed simply as the difference in means between treated and control groups..

Commonly expressed weaknesses of RCTs include the belief that they are too rigid and/or too complicated for conflict settings. This is not the case. To be sure, there are challenges in a conflict environment, but these can be mitigated by good design practices. For example, one common practice is to create treated and control groups that are larger than is strictly necessary for statistical purposes. This allows the implementer to “treat” (some) controls if necessary, or to deal with the inevitable attrition that results from villages becoming inaccessible.

ACAP II will be evaluated using an RCT approach. A minimum of 3,000 respondents will be surveyed for each experiment according to the following criteria: one of every three respondents will have received immediate assistance only, one-third of respondents will have received immediate plus additional tailored assistance, and one-third will be randomly sampled “control” observations (individuals who were in the village during the violent event but who were not harmed). The experiments will be used to measure support for Taliban, GIRoA, and the U.S. Government, and a framing experiment will be used to measure the effects of USAID branding on perceptions of aid. Estimates will be derived using multilevel (hierarchical) statistical modeling. Assessments will take place after the initial pilot and at the conclusion of the program.

A Matched Approach—Quasi-Experimental Design

Where the randomization of treatment and control groups is not possible, MISTI will take a quasi-experimental approach to evaluating program impacts. One quasi-experimental design approach is known as “matching.” Under this approach, villages/village clusters that receive aid are matched with villages/village clusters that are similar on all characteristics, but that did not receive assistance. In the most sophisticated versions of matching—for example, PSM and CEM—a statistical technique is used to maximize the closeness of fit between the treated and control village/village cluster. The causal effect of the aid program is therefore the difference in mean outcomes between the treated and control village/village cluster relative to the pretreatment baseline of the village/village cluster.

A quasi-experimental design is less robust than an RCT because it requires a large amount of data to maximize the closeness of fit between the treated and control villages/village clusters. Moreover, unlike RCTs, matched designs can only account for variables that we can measure. While we may be able to account for *many* of the reasons why a specific village/village cluster (and not another) was chosen to receive aid, we are unlikely to be able to account for *all* of the reasons if factors include unmeasured variables—for example, political connections or knowledge about the likelihood of success. The more important these omitted variables are for explaining the selection of a given village/village cluster, the less robust the estimates that will derive from this approach.

MISTI will use a quasi-experimental design to evaluate the impacts of interventions by the SIKA and CCI programs. The impact evaluations will gauge the extent to which these programs have met their objectives according to the theory of the relationship between programming and stability as explicated in contractual documents, such as their PMPs. The evaluations will attempt to quantify any change effected by interventions compared to the counterfactual case of what would have taken place without the interventions, and make statistically significant causal inferences about the relationship between programming and stability.

The following table (Table 1) lays out the different impact evaluation methods available to MISTI:

TABLE I. IMPACT EVALUATION APPROACHES

Approach	Methodology	Description	Who Is In The Comparison Group?	Required Assumptions	Required Data
Quasi-Experimental	Pre-Post	Measure how program intervention communities improved (or changed) over time.	Program intervention communities themselves—before receiving program interventions.	The program was the only factor influencing any changes in the measured outcome over time.	Before and after data for program intervention communities.
	Simple Difference	Measure difference between program intervention communities and non-intervention communities after program is completed.	Communities that did not participate in the program (for any reason), but for which data were collected after the program.	Non-intervention communities are identical to intervention communities except for program participation, and were equally likely to enter program before it started.	After data for program intervention communities and nonintervention communities.
	Differences in Differences	Measure improvement (change) over time of program intervention communities <i>relative to</i> the improvement (change) of non-intervention communities.	Communities who did not receive program interventions (for any reason), but for whom data were collected both before and after the program.	If the program did not exist, the two groups would have had identical trajectories over this period.	Before and after data for both intervention communities and nonintervention communities.
	Multivariate	Communities who received intervention are compared with those who did not, and	Communities who did not participate in the program (for any reason), but for whom data	The factors that were <i>excluded</i> (because they are unobservable and/or have been not been	Outcomes as well as “control variables” for both intervention

	regression	other factors that might explain how differences in the outcomes are “controlled” for.	were collected both before and after the program. In this case, data do not consist merely of outcome indicators, but other “explanatory” variables as well.	measured) do not bias results because they are either uncorrelated with the outcome or do not differ between intervention communities and non-intervention communities.	communities and nonintervention communities.
	Statistical Matching	Communities in control group are compared to similar communities in experimental group.	<i>Exact matching:</i> For each intervention community, at least one non-intervention community who is identical <i>on selected characteristics</i> . <i>Propensity score matching:</i> Non-intervention communities who have a mix of characteristics which predict that they would be as likely to receive interventions as nonintervention communities.	The factors that were <i>excluded</i> (because they are unobservable and/or have been not been measured) do not bias results because they are either uncorrelated with the outcome or do not differ between intervention communities and non-intervention communities.	Outcomes as well as “variables for matching” for both intervention communities and non-intervention communities.
	Regression Discontinuity Design	Communities are ranked based on specific, measurable criteria. There is some cutoff that determines whether a community is eligible to receive intervention. Intervention communities are then compared to non-intervention communities and the eligibility criterion is controlled for.	Communities who are close to the cutoff, but fall on the “wrong” side of that cutoff, and therefore do not receive aid from the program.	After controlling for the criteria (and other measures of choice), the remaining differences between communities directly below and directly above the cut-off score are not statistically significant and will not bias the results. A necessary but sufficient requirement for this to hold is that the cut-off criteria are strictly adhered to.	Outcomes as well as measures on criteria (and any other controls).
	Instrumental Variables	Intervention can be predicted by an incidental (almost random) factor, or “instrumental” variable that is uncorrelated with the outcome other than the fact that it predicts intervention (and intervention affects the outcome).	Communities who, because of their closeness to a random factor, are predicted not to receive intervention and (possibly as a result) did not participate.	If it were not for the instrumental variable’s ability to predict intervention, this “instrument” would otherwise have no effect on or be uncorrelated with the outcome.	Outcomes, the “instrument,” and other control variables.
Experimental	Randomized Evaluation (Random Control Trial)	Experimental method for measuring a causal relationship between two variables.	Communities are randomly assigned to the control groups.	Randomization “worked”—that is, the two groups are statistically identical (on observed and unobserved factors).	Outcome data for control and experimental groups. Control variables can help absorb variance and improve “power.”

Impact Assessment

In cases where randomization is not feasible and matching is not practical (e.g., because of an absence of data on selection criteria), the best option is to perform an *impact assessment*. Impact assessments use systematic observation and analysis to make plausible claims about impact. Such studies lack counterfactual observations and, as a result, they are unable to attribute causality for an observed change in stability to a specific stabilization activity within a quantifiable margin of error. While causation cannot be quantified when quantitative data does not include rigorously identified counterfactual (control) cases, the correlation between stabilization activities and observed changes in stability is quantifiable.

Where impact evaluations are not possible, MISTI will collect qualitative information through methods such as semistructured interviews with program stakeholders, field observations, or focus group

discussions. Since the locus of most stabilization programs is in the communities, these data collection methods will be implemented by a team of local researchers who are well trained to gather and record in-depth information and who are from the local area so they are able to travel safely. Qualitative data will be analyzed along with quantitative survey data to evaluate possible causes of observed changes. The use of mixed methods allows well-supported conclusions to be drawn about impact. Impact assessments may be considered less scientific by some scholars, as they are not purely quantitative. However, while quantitative data can help us measure change and associations, the depth and specificity of qualitative information is often better able to help us understand why and how changes occur. Impact assessments with sufficient detail and rigor may provide program managers with more accessible information on best practices, and the pros and cons of different stabilization activities based on well-supported claims about impact.

Dynamic Treatment Regime

Typically, the delivery of assistance is not a one-time event but rather a sequence of multiple interactions between the donor and the recipient. Much of USAID’s current stabilization efforts are built on a sequence of assistance in the Clear/Hold/Build/Transition framework. One way to ensure that this sequence logically progresses over time is to use a dynamic treatment regime (DTR) to determine treatment choices based on the effectiveness of prior treatments.

A DTR is a set of rules for choosing and administering a “treatment” to individual “patients” (e.g., villages). The medical language is intentional as DTRs have been embraced by the medical community as the “platinum” standard for determining how to administer treatment choices for particular patients based on their individual characteristics and history. DTRs emerged from the realization that medical interventions are not typically one-time events but rather involve a sequence of treatments. Where possible, MISTI will apply this method to stabilization interventions.

A typical DTR would follow these steps:

1. Conduct an assessment of the sample population (e.g., the villages to be considered).
2. Assign villages to one of two types of treatment (the treatments could be anything desired by the implementer—e.g., small grants, job programs, etc.).
3. Reevaluate villages at some point after receiving the first round of treatment (e.g., at six months).
4. Administer a second round of treatments (again, there’s flexibility here and could be more of the first type of treatments or new ones), again randomly.
5. Reevaluate outcomes.

The DTR framework has several notable advantages over a one-shot experimental design. First, unlike other designs, it explicitly models the interaction between different types of assistance over time. As a result, one is able to determine which combinations of assistance are most likely to achieve desired outcomes. DTR moves closer to “tailored assistance” than is possible with other designs since we have information on what sequence of assistance (not just what type) is most effective given a village’s background characteristics. DTRs thus provide information that is directly useful in planning tools for future rounds of assistance and other areas where similar conditions apply.

Second, it forces one to have both a clear idea of the outcome of interest (i.e., what is the aid trying to accomplish) and the measurement strategy, which must be uniformly applied across the villages. This helps ensure analytical rigor and facilitates comparison to other areas in (and beyond) Afghanistan.

Finally, it draws on the power of randomization at multiple stages, shielding the design from bias attributable to unmeasured (or omitted) variables and controlling for confounding factors owing to a village’s prior history, geographical location, or socioeconomic profile.

Example: Imagine a program that will be administered in 100 villages, which an assessment process has identified as being in need of assistance. The outcomes of interest are community resilience and attitudes toward the district leadership. Imagine that there are four treatments we would like to examine:

- Intervention A: a small grant (\$10,000 or lower)
- Intervention B: a job program
- Intervention C: a small grant (\$10,000 or higher)
- Intervention D: doing nothing

In Round 1, 50 villages would be assigned to Intervention A and 50 to Intervention B. A survey would then be conducted at the six month mark to measure community resilience and attitudes toward the district leadership. In Round 2, 50 villages would be assigned to Intervention C and the remaining 50 villages to Intervention D. The evaluation process would then be repeated in another six months after aid in Round 2 had been assigned (a full year after the aid program began).

In this simple setup, one would be able to evaluate four possible intervention regimes: AC (small grant + a bigger small grant); AD (small grant + doing nothing); BC (job program + a bigger small grant); and BD (job program + doing nothing). This would be a marked improvement in our understanding of the interaction and dynamics of stabilization interventions over time in conflict settings.⁴

ANALYTIC AGENDA

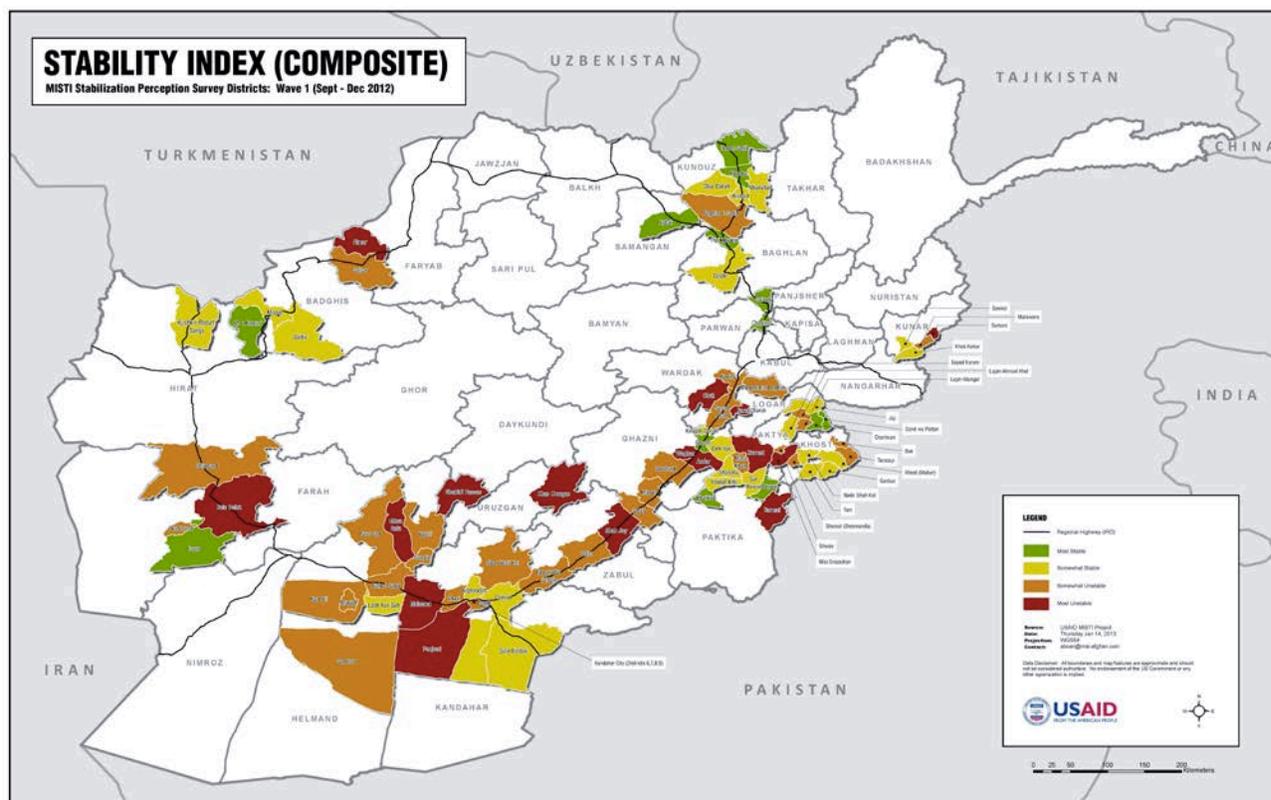
MISTI Stability Trends Analysis

MISTI will track stabilization progress using a stability index that comprises a number of stabilization domains (e.g., security, criminal activity, governance, service provision, development activity, rule of law, corruption, quality of life, economic activity, community cohesion and resilience) that are both a condition and an outcome of stability. This assessment tool will assess the overall stability of a district. The matrix will score stability on a 1–5 scale. The intended use of this model is to support the USAID STAB–U in understanding the state of stabilization and changes over time. The MISTI baseline survey conducted between September and December 2012 yielded an average score of 3.47.

Figure 3 below shows the mapped results of the stability index from the MISTI baseline survey. The results have been divided into quartiles to indicate “Most Unstable” (Red, 1.00–3.16), “Somewhat Unstable” (Orange, 3.17–3.47), “Somewhat Stable” (Yellow, 3.48–3.70), and “Most Stable” (Green, 3.71–5.00) districts.

⁴Jason Lyall, Dynamic Treatment Regime, May 26, 2012.

FIGURE 3. STABILITY INDEX MAP (MISTI Survey baseline, September–December 2012)



Using the index, MISTI will support USAID STAB-U by quantifying stability trends over successive waves of the survey, particularly at the district level, and highlighting dynamics related to these trends. This analysis is intended to aid USAID in decision-making, including selecting districts for intervention.

MISTI Impact Evaluations

Applying quasi-experimental designs and/or RCTs (see above), MISTI will measure the impacts of interventions in villages receiving program assistance. Knowing the type of intervention, resource allocation, and intervention duration (start and end dates) will permit MISTI to determine the effectiveness of different types of assistance and provide IPs with valuable information for planning and determining treatment choices.

MISTI Performance Evaluations

MISTI will conduct performance evaluations for the Community Development Program (CDP), Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II), Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA) programs, and the Office of Transition Initiative’s CCI program. All evaluation work will be conducted in response to a written request for an evaluation from the Alternate Contracting Officer’s Representative/Senior-in-country representative. Within a month of receiving the request MISTI will develop a written design and work plan for the evaluation, based on evaluation questions emphasized by the Alternate Contracting Officer’s Representative and other key stakeholders. Upon completion of the field work, MISTI will present findings to USAID and other stakeholders. A draft final report will then be submitted for comments, and

incorporated into the final evaluation report.

In addition, MISTI will conduct an evaluation of DSF and the Stability Assessment Methods⁵ (SAMs) currently being used by the four SIKA programs to engage communities in stability assessment and planning. The evaluation will respond to the following four questions:

- **Question 1.** What are the concepts, definitions, and logic flow that underpin DSF?
- **Question 2.** To what extent have components of DSF been incorporated into SAM, Governance SOI Workshops, and CCI's stabilization assessment approach, and why?
- **Question 3.** What are the core principles, concepts, and processes of community outreach for stability analysis?
- **Question 4.** How effective are the concepts and tools for resiliency assessment, relationship building, and community engagement that are currently employed by stabilization programs?

IMPLEMENTING THE PMP

Monitoring and Evaluation Community of Practice

MISTI will organize a series of regular events for stabilization M&E practitioners and interested parties designed to share best practices and lessons learned, with the objective of supporting the design of strong M&E systems across the stabilization portfolio. The group will meet on a quarterly basis with events hosted at MISTI, USAID, or IP facilities. Events will focus on topics of interest to group members. Smaller events or events in regional locations may be hosted in the intervening three months. All members will be encouraged to contribute presentations and to register on the MISTI Portal so that they can be kept informed of upcoming events and maintain ongoing discussions of interest with other members.

MISTI Portal

The MISTI team will provide a platform to manage, synthesize, analyze, and learn from data that are acquired from many different data sources around Afghanistan, including primary data sources such as respondent-level survey data and secondary and/or summary data sources such as unclassified intelligence. The platform will not provide data entry tools.

As we need to enable management and access to different kinds of data and knowledge, the Knowledge Management Platform will focus on

- Spatial and tabular data storage
- Statistical analysis and visualization of tabular data
- Spatial analysis and visualization
- Storage and management of documented (explicit) knowledge

MISTI will also create an email-based list to support simple and asynchronous collaborations across a stabilization M&E community of practice.

⁵Each of the four SIKA programs has different SAM approaches and processes. The MISTI evaluation will explore each of them and attempt to recommend a more standardized approach to SAM, with a standard list of SOIs and processes. Care will be taken to ensure that enough flexibility remains within SAM to allow programs to adjust for local conditions.

AfghanInfo

The methodology presented in this PMP relies upon a robust database to collate, analyze, and report on a wide range of community-level interventions that provide essential data for the informed management of the USAID portfolio.

USAID implementing partners are required to collaborate with Mission plans for information and data collection and its submission to a unified database, AfghanInfo. AfghanInfo will eventually provide a common results reporting system of progress in reaching stabilization objectives. Over time indicators and descriptors will be adjusted to reflect lessons learned and the short-term and highly adaptive nature of stabilization programming. Stabilization program data should be reported on an individual activity basis instead of at the village level. This means that instead of reporting an aggregation of activities at the village level, each activity should be reported separately. Also, inputs such as the cost of each activity and categorizing the activity by type—for example, infrastructure, training, governance—will be important in helping USAID to better understand project impacts and effectiveness. Partners will remain responsible for continuous project-level data collection and entry into AfghanInfo.

As USAID community-level interventions are diverse and based on the particular needs of each of the districts and communities, AfghanInfo serves a vital role in tracking, in an integrated manner, the overall progress toward achieving stabilization. It provides the capability to meet USAID’s needs for regularly scheduled and ad-hoc performance information, pulse-taking, and more formal reporting.

The design and development of AfghanInfo is handled by USAID staff at the Mission and in Washington, D.C.

INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

Stabilization indicators fall under two categories: Stabilization Unit Indicators and Standard Foreign Assistance Indicators known as “F” indicators, described below. This PMP includes comprehensive information on each indicator’s definition, type, data source, and collection method. Targets for common indicators and program specific indicators are listed; however, no targets are set for stability index components. There are two reasons to avoid setting such targets. First, stabilization programs operate in a complex environment, marked by nonlinear processes of cause and effect and highly unpredictable conditions. As outlined in MISTI’s *Desk Review of Stabilization Resources and References*, the implication of such complexity is often that progress is not steady, and “frequent reversals and random events may create difficulty for assessing progress toward stabilization and its causes.” Thus, results from any one impact indicator must be interpreted with caution, and in light of other evidence. Setting targets for such indicators may lend itself to premature and misleading interpretations.

USAID policy states, “For evaluation to serve the aim of accountability, metrics should be matched to meaningful outputs and outcomes that are under the control, or sphere of influence, of the Agency.”⁶ The tracking of stability index indicators are important for program management purposes, but progress in any macro-level stability indicator cannot be independently achieved by any one agency or implementing partner. In the context of Afghanistan, success is increasingly dependent upon the Afghan government and the ANSF’s ability to maintain control.

Indicator Types

⁶USAID ADS 203.3.1.

The STAB–U classifies indicators into three types:

- **Common Indicators.** These 10 indicators (7.2.2a, 7.3.1a, 7.3.1b, 7.3.1c, 7.3.1d, 7.3.2a, 7.3.2b, 7.4b, 7.4.1a, and 7.4.1c) are activity level indicators common to all STAB–U program efforts and will be gathered by the individual programs and shared with MISTI on a quarterly basis. Where appropriate, MISTI will draw upon these indicators in its performance evaluations, impact evaluations, and stability trends analyses.
- **Stability Index Indicators.** MISTI will gather data on 11 indicators in its stability index (7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7e, 7f, 7g, 7.2a, 7.2.1a, 7.3a, and 7.4a). These indicators will be used to assess stability in STAB–U target districts. They will be used in the stability index to assess each district’s overall stability level and stability trends, and evaluate the impacts of intervention.
- **Program Specific Indicators.** These four indicators (7.1a, 7.1.1a, 7.1.1b, and 7.4.1b) are activity level indicators specific to ACAP II or SIKA. The data will be gathered by ACAP II and SIKA, and shared with MISTI on a quarterly basis. Where appropriate, MISTI will draw upon these indicators in its performance evaluations, stability trends analyses, and impact evaluations.

Indicators Levels

Indicators are organized by “levels,” which reflect the different types of results the indicator is intended to measure.

- **Output Indicators.** These are activity level indicators that measure the various results of STAB–U programs at the IR level. These indicators usually measure progress toward specific program targets set in STAB–U program PMPs.
- **Outcome Indicators.** These provide information on the immediate results of program activities in general, and how they change the social, economic, and/or political dynamics the program is designed to address.
- **Impact Indicators.** These provide information on whether outcomes over time amount to sustainable changes in the target community’s social, economic, and/or political beliefs and behavioral dynamics.

Stabilization Unit Indicators Summary Table

TABLE 2. STABILIZATION UNIT INDICATORS

Indicator	Description	Type	Data Source
Assistance Objective 7. Stability sufficient to enable transition to Afghan-led sustainable development			
7a. District score on Stability index	Weighted calculation of the change in security, governance, service provision, local development activity, rule of law, official corruption, quality of life, local economic activity, community cohesion, and area resilience as perceived by the local population over the previous year.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
7b. Percent of Afghans reporting that their local area has become	Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that their district is more secure than a year ago.	Outcome	MISTI Survey

Indicator	Description	Type	Data Source
more secure			
7c. Percent of Afghans reporting their district is moving in the right direction	Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that their district is headed in the right direction (a little or a lot).	Outcome	MISTI Survey
7d. District score on Government Confidence Index	Weighted calculation of the change in how well the Afghan Government is regarded in the local area; how much confidence people have in local government, leaders, and public organizations (e.g., the District Development Assembly and Community Development Councils); government responsiveness; and the government's ability to get things done.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
7e. District score on Quality of Life Index	Weighted calculation of the change in respondents' perceived physical security, life satisfaction, perceived standard of living, ability to meet basic needs, and ability to plan for the future.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
7f. District score on Government Corruption Index	Weighted calculation of the change in respondents' perceived level of corruption in their area and reported incidents of being asked for a bribe in the past year.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
7g. District score on Presence of Armed Opposition Groups Index	Weighted calculation of the change in respondents surveyed reporting the presence of armed opposition groups in their area, and reported observations of the enumerator of the group in control of the local area.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
Intermediate Result 7.1. Community instability arising from war-affected families reduced			
7.1a. Percent of families who report that the assistance provided has helped them to rebuild their lives	Percent of war-affected families who report that the receipt of tailored assistance has helped them to rebuild their lives. "Tailored assistance" typically includes one or more of the following components: small business startup and vocational training, education support for school-age children, home repair, and restoring livelihood sources or creating access to livelihood sources.	Outcome	ACAP II
Sub-Intermediate Result 7.1.1. War-affected families assisted			
7.1.1a. Number of	War-affected families are those who have	Output	ACAP II

Indicator	Description	Type	Data Source
war-affected families assisted	suffered either the death of an immediate family member, or injury and/or property loss as a direct or indirect result of an incident involving U.S. and coalition military forces and antigovernment elements.		
7.1.1b. Percent of families who report that assistance provided was delivered in a fair and transparent manner	Percentage of war-affected families that report being treated equitably according to established guidelines and procedures after receiving assistance. Conflicting beneficiary and stakeholders' interests are balanced (through a fair decision).	Outcome	ACAP II
Intermediate Result 7.2. Access to government established			
7.2a. Percent of Afghans reporting that their district government is responsive to the needs of local people	Change in percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that their district government is responsive to the needs of local people.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
Sub-Intermediate Result 7.2.1. Visibility of government increased			
7.2.1a. Percent of Afghans reporting that district government officials visit their area	Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that district government officials visit their area. The exact definition of a "district government official" is determined by the survey respondent, but generally refers to any person elected, appointed, or employed by the district government. Likewise, the exact definition of a "visit" is determined by the survey respondent, but generally means that officials are in the area for any reason, official or unofficial.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
Sub-Intermediate Result 7.2.2. Dialog between population and government opened			
7.2.2a. Number of district entities with U.S. Government assistance for citizens to engage their subnational government	"District entity" is defined as any organization that develops and/or implements community development projects. These may include Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Community Representative Bodies (CRBs). CBOs are defined as organizations that advocate (but do not directly represent) some aspect of community interests and are not government, military, or market oriented. Examples may include nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), guilds, unions, and associations. CRBs are empowered by	Output	CCI, SIKA

Indicator	Description	Type	Data Source
	<p>their communities (elected/appointed) and make decisions on their behalf. CRBs may be process driven and meet regularly, or event driven and meeting on an ad-hoc basis. Examples include CDCs, DDAs, shuras, and jirgas.</p> <p>“Subnational government” refers to administrative government units responsible for a specific subarea within the nation’s territory, including their departments and divisions. Subnational entities may be at the regional, state/provincial, district/county, or municipal level.</p> <p>“Assistance” refers to funding.</p>		
Intermediate Result 7.3. Intervention areas resiliency increased			
7.3a. Score on Resilience Index	Change in the index measure (score) of how effectively villages are able to resolve internal and external issues; citizens’ ability to impact decision-making processes; cooperation between village leadership and the district government; presence of civil society organizations that cut across village, tribal, ethnic, or sectarian cleavages; and the ability of citizens to freely express their views/opinions about a number of public figures and organizations.	Outcome	MISTI Survey
Sub-Intermediate Result 7.3.1. Community cohesion increased			
7.3.1a. Number of activities with community contribution	Community contribution is defined as resources contributed by the community to a grant or direct implementation activity to demonstrate commitment to the activity. Contributions include, but are not limited to, bricks, land, labor, security, transportation, timber, sand, gravel/rocks, lodging, food, materials, and/or the use of community buildings.	Outcome	CCI, SIKA
7.3.1b. Number of Afghans trained	Number of Afghans completing U.S. Government-led training courses or events. Afghan and U.S. government officials and implementing partner employees are not counted by this indicator.	Output	CCI, SIKA, AGSS (T)
7.3.1c. Number of persons employed by stabilization program	Number of Afghans employed in U.S. Government stabilization program activities. Afghan and U.S. government officials and implementing partner	Output	CCI, SIKA, CDP, AGSS (T)

Indicator	Description	Type	Data Source
activities	employees are not counted by this indicator.		
7.3.1.d. Number of person-days of employment created	<p>A person-day of employment is defined as the completion of a day's paid labor for an individual working on a stabilization activity. Days worked by Afghan and U.S. government officials and implementing partner employees are not counted by this indicator.</p> <p>A "day's paid labor" is defined as the labor required to complete a day's tasks as determined by the onsite project manager. Onsite project managers should take a daily log of completed day's labor by laborer. The log should include the date, the names of the laborers, task(s) achieved that day, and signed/thumb stamped by the laborers alongside their names.</p>	Output	CCI, CDP
Sub-Intermediate Result 7.3.2. Linkages between communities and local governance structures improved			
7.3.2a. Number of stabilization activities implemented through grants to district entities	<p>"District entity" is defined as any organization that develops and/or implements community development projects. These may include CBOs and CRBs. CBOs are defined as organizations that advocate (but do not directly represent) some aspect of community interests and are not government, military, or market oriented. Examples may include NGOs, guilds, unions, and associations. CRBs are empowered by their communities (elected/appointed) and make decisions on their behalf. CRBs may be process driven and meet regularly, or event driven and meet on an ad-hoc basis. Examples include CDCs, DDAs, shuras, and jirgas.</p>	Output	CCI, SIKA
7.3.2b. Number of projects completed with community and GIRoA involvement	<p>This indicator measures the number of projects completed with the involvement of a district government or a line ministry official and local community members. "Involvement" means the contribution of administrative or technical expertise, labor, equipment, or finances.</p>	Output	CCI, CDP, AGSS (T)
Intermediate Result 7.4. Subnational governance capacity to implement stabilization activities increased			
7.4a Percent of Afghans reporting improvement in the	Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting overall improvement in the delivery of government services.	Outcome	MISTI Survey

Indicator	Description	Type	Data Source
delivery of government services			
7.4b. Number of SOIs against which stabilization activities have been executed	<p>Sources of Instability (SOIs) are local issues that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease support for GIRoA, and/or 2. Increase support for anti-government elements (AGEs), and/or 3. Disrupt the normal functioning of society <p>In practice, SOIs can be defined in terms of citable references that not only identify what the source of instability is, but also clearly link its existence with a loss of confidence in and/or support for the Afghan government.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of SOIs in a district against which U.S. Government–funded stabilization activities have been completed.</p>	Output	CCI, SIKA
Sub-Intermediate Result 7.4.1. Subnational entities’ capacity to plan stabilization activities increased			
7.4.1a. Number of stabilization work sessions conducted for district entities (F Indicator 1.6.1–12)	<p>“Stabilization work sessions” refer to any event designed to identify sources of instability and/or plan U.S. Government–funded stabilization activities. Events may include shurahs, jirgas (including CCI cohesion jirgas), trainings, conferences, and workshops with multiple stakeholder participation. They do not include face-to-face meetings and key leader engagements. “District entities” refer to government organizations such as local government departments and divisions, line ministries, and nongovernment groups such as NGOs, clubs, associations, networks, or similar entities. Activities implemented using the Stability Assessment Methods of SIKAs in the north, west, and east are counted under this indicator. SIKA–South’s Governance SOI Workshops and CCI Cohesion jirgas are also counted.</p>	Output	CCI, SIKA
7.4.1b. Number of districts in which SAM is utilized to develop programs	<p>This indicator counts the number of districts in which the Stability Assessment Method is used as a tool to identify sources of instability and design activities to address root causes. Districts where SIKA–South has implemented Governance SOI Workshops are also counted.</p>	Output	SIKA

Indicator	Description	Type	Data Source
7.4.1.c. Number of GIRoA officials trained in aspects of government administration	<p>This indicator measures the number of Afghan government officials in a district trained by U.S. Government-funded stabilization programs.</p> <p>“GIRoA officials” include all elected, appointed, and employed persons working for the district or provincial government or one of the GIRoA line ministries.</p> <p>“Aspects of government administration” refers to all skills/activities relevant to the performing of government administrative work including—but not limited to—management, finance, planning, and technical expertise.</p>	Output	CCI, SIKA

TABLE 3. F INDICATORS

Indicator	Definition	Type	Data Source
Assistance Objective 7. Stability Sufficient to enable transition to Afghan-led Sustainable Development			
2.2.3–5 Number of subnational government entities receiving U.S. Government assistance	Subnational entities refer to government units administratively responsible for a specific subarea within the nation’s territory, including their departments and divisions. Subnational entities may be at the regional, state/provincial, district/county, or municipal level.	Output	SIKA
3.3.2–8 Number of vulnerable people benefitting from U.S. Government supported social assistance programming	Person-days of employment generated by cash-for-work activities divided by average number of laborers.	Output	CDP, AGSS (T)
1.6.1–12 Number of new groups or initiatives created through U.S. Government funding, dedicated to resolving the conflict or the drivers of conflict.	This indicator counts the number of new groups or initiatives created through U.S. Government funding dedicated to resolving conflict. Local Stability Committee members are selected after the district kick-off meeting to work on stability intervention in a district.	Output	SIKA, CCI
GNDR 2. Proportion	Productive economic resources include assets	Output	SIKA

Indicator	Definition	Type	Data Source
of female participants in U.S. Government–assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment)	such as land, housing, businesses, or livestock; financial assets such as savings; credit; wage or self-employment; and income.		

ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

AO 7, Indicator 7a
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator (7a): District score on Stability Index
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Index measure of the change in security, governance, service provision, local development activity, rule of law, official corruption, quality of life, local economic activity, community cohesion, and area resilience as perceived by the local population over the previous year.</p> <p>A “stable” village, area, district, or province is defined as one where community grievances associated with sources of instability are addressed and resolved by local authorities/leadership. This means that community grievances that promote destabilizing behavior are addressed to a point that satisfies key stakeholders, and external destabilizing influences are marginalized or reformed.</p> <p><i>Stability</i> is defined as the prevailing belief in and support for the decisions and actions of local leaders and government that affect the lives of people in a given community. People in stable areas judge physical security, quality of life, economic opportunities, and local leaders to be satisfactory; receive fair treatment from their local government and legal authorities; and find that these things are predictable in the daily course of life. Stability is most evident where citizens believe that local leadership and government effectively serve their interests.</p> <p>Stability is strengthened by the presence of a vibrant civil society, ensuring that traditionally marginalized groups in society—for example, women—are able to meaningfully participate in the social and political life of the community.</p>
Unit of Measure: A calculated index score indicating the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time.
Disaggregated By: Region, district, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: This question assumes that the perception by Afghans that their environment is more stable indicates increased stability and an environment where stability is sufficient for basic governance and sustainable development. This indicator will be used to assess progress toward achieving a minimum level of stability at which traditional development activities can begin and in determining the appropriate mix of stabilization programming. This indicator is calculated from a basket of indicators in the MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, then the random selection of household respondents
Data source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in MISTI Task Order
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit’s hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size, use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review

The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:

1. GPS tracking of field teams' presence at sampling points with time and date stamp.
2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants observe interviewers' work in the field.
3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field.
4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI.
5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from the field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection.
6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, and the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked.

After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed to look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR, referred to as the "Hunter Program." The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file will be validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the score. Calculations, scaling, and weighting posted on the MISTI Portal.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a score and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time. Results to be presented at semiannual briefings to the Mission and regional commands.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results are posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

AO 7, Indicator 7b
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator (7c): Percent of Afghans reporting that their local area has become more secure
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that their local area is more secure than a year ago. Asked as question 2b on Wave 1 of the MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey.
Unit of Measure: Percentage of survey respondents
Disaggregated by: Region, district, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: This question assumes that the perception by Afghans that their environment is more secure contributes toward increased stability and an environment where stability is sufficient for basic governance and sustainable development. This indicator will be used to assess progress toward achieving a minimum level of stability at which traditional development activities can begin.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, then the random selection of household respondents
Data source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in MISTI Task Order
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit's hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams' presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers' work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires will be checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the "Hunter Program." The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:</p>

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time, and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the percentage. The results are posted on the MISTI Portal.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a percentage and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time. Results to be presented at semiannual briefings to the Mission and regional commands.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results are posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

AO 7, Indicator 7c
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator (7d): Percent of Afghans reporting that their district is moving in the right direction
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that their district is headed in the right/wrong direction (a little or a lot).
Unit of Measure: Percentage of survey respondents
Disaggregated by: Region, province, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: The semiannual MISTI Survey is a comprehensive district-level assessment of perceptions in several key areas including security, governance, quality of life, and economic activity. The survey's value can be found in its consistency in measuring public perception systematically, making it an important barometer of public opinion at the district level. Increased satisfaction with the direction in which the district is moving indicates an increase in stability and movement toward an environment in which basic governance can be established and sustainable development can occur.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys conducted by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, and then the random selection of household respondents
Data source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit's hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams' presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers' work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the "Hunter Program." The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:</p>

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time, and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the percentage.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a percentage and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

AO 7, Indicator 7d
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator (7e): District score on Government Confidence Index
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Index measure of how well the Afghan Government is regarded in the local area; how much confidence people have in local government, leaders, and public organizations (e.g., the District Development Assembly and Community Development Councils); government responsiveness; and the government's ability to get things done.
Unit of Measure: A calculated index score indicating the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time.
Disaggregated by: Region, province, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: The semiannual MISTI Survey is a comprehensive district-level assessment of perceptions in several key areas including security, governance, quality of life, and economic activity. The survey's value can be found in its consistency in measuring public perception systematically, making it an important barometer of public opinion at the district level. Increased confidence in local government indicates an increase in stability and movement toward an environment in which sustainable development can occur.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys led by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, and then the random selection of household respondents
Data source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit's hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams' presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers' work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly</p>

conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the “Hunter Program.” The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of “Don't Knows” and “Refused” for each interviewer’s cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time, and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the index score.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a score and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. To consistently measure change over time, quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

AO 7, Indicator 7e
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator (7f): District score on Quality of Life Index
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Index measure of respondent’s perceived physical security, subjective well-being (life satisfaction), perceived standard of living, ability to meet basic needs, and ability to plan for the future.
Unit of Measure: A calculated index score indicating the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time.
Disaggregated by: Region, province, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: The semiannual MISTI Survey is a comprehensive district-level assessment of perceptions in several key areas including quality of life. The survey’s value can be found in its consistency in measuring public perception systematically, making it an important barometer of public opinion at the district level. Increased quality of life perceptions indicate an increase in stability and movement toward an environment in which sustainable development can occur.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys led by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, then the random selection of household respondents.
Data Source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit’s hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size, use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams’ presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers’ work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the “Hunter Program.” The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:</p>

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time, and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the index score.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a score and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. To consistently measure change over time, quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

AO 7, Indicator 7f
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator (7a): District score on Government Corruption Index
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Index measure of the level of government corruption. Weighted calculation of the change in respondents perceived level of corruption in their area and reported incidents of being asked for a bribe in the past year.
Unit of Measure/Calculation: A calculated index score indicating the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. To consistently measure change over time, quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves.
Disaggregated by: Region, province, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: The semiannual MISTI Survey is a comprehensive district-level assessment of perceptions in several key areas including the perception of corruption in respondents' local areas. The survey's value can be found in its consistency in measuring public perception systematically, making it an important barometer of public opinion at the district level. The perception of increased levels of corruption indicates a decrease in stability and movement toward an environment in which sustainable development would have difficulty occurring.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys led by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, and then the random selection of household respondents.
Data source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in MISTI Task Order
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit's hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams' presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers' work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the "Hunter Program." The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:</p>

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time, and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the index score.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a score and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

AO 7, Indicator 7g
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator (7a): District score on Presence of Armed Opposition Groups Index
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Index measure of the presence of Armed Opposition Groups. Weighted calculation of the change in respondents surveyed reporting the presence of armed opposition groups in their area and the enumerator’s observation of the group in control of the local area.
Unit of Measure/Calculation: A calculated index score indicating the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. to consistently measure change over time, quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves.
Disaggregated by: Region, province, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: The semiannual MISTI Survey is a comprehensive district-level assessment of perceptions in several key areas including the presence of armed opposition groups in respondents’ local areas. The survey’s value can be found in its consistency to measure public perception systematically, making it an important barometer of public opinion at the district level. The increased presence of armed opposition groups indicates a decrease in stability and movement toward an environment in which sustainable development would have difficulty occurring.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys led by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, and then the random selection of household respondents
Data Source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in MISTI Task Order
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit’s hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection assured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams’ presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers’ work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the “Hunter Program.” The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:</p>

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compares cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the index score.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a score and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. To consistently measure change over time, quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.1, Indicator 7.1a
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.1): Community instability arising from war-affected families reduced
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.1.1): War-affected families assisted
Name of Indicator (7.1.2b): Percent of families who report that assistance provided has helped them to rebuild their lives
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Percentage of war-affected families who agree that the assistance provided has helped them to recover and rebuild their lives. Percentage is the aggregate of two questions within the ACAP II Survey: Question 28, respondents reporting that they “entirely agree” or “mostly agree” that the assistance has helped them to recover; and Question 30, respondents reporting that they “entirely agree” or “mostly agree” that the assistance has helped them to rebuild their lives. A family member surveyed may not be the individual directly harmed, but rather the beneficiary designated to accept the assistance on behalf of the household.</p> <p>“Assistance” provides 1) immediate assistance that meets the family’s immediate needs and helps them to recover, and 2) follow-on assistance that helps family members rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Immediate assistance is nonmonetary direct procurement and the distribution of food or household items. Follow-on assistance typically includes one or more of the following components: small business startup and vocational training, education support for school-age children, home repair, and restoring livelihood sources or creating access to livelihood sources. Assistance is <i>tailored</i>, and is specifically designed by the program for each family.</p> <p>“Recover” is defined as easing the vulnerability of the family on a temporary basis. ACAP assistance contributes to only a portion of what was lost and is not intended to replace everything the family lost. It is intended to make life for the family a little easier or more comfortable.</p> <p>“Rebuild” is defined as providing access to livelihoods and other support to increase the family’s self-reliance, which will have a stabilizing influence on the family.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percentage of families who have received assistance through ACAP II and agree that it has helped them to rebuild their lives
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district and village, gender, age group
Justification and Management Utility: Afghan civilians deserve in-kind assistance for deaths, injuries, and property losses as a result of being caught between international military forces and the insurgency, especially if these civilians do not have access to other resources to help them restore and rebuild their lives. Knowing the percentage of those receiving assistance who agree that the assistance has helped them to rebuild their lives will assist program managers to better direct and tailor assistance so that it is most effective.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Data will be collected through a survey. The survey will collect and analyze both qualitative and quantitative data and will be carried out throughout the implementation of the program.
Data source: Individuals who have received tailored assistance through the ACAP II program
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Throughout the implementation of the program
Individual responsible at USAID: ACAP II COR
Individual responsible at ACAP II: ACAP II M&E Specialist
Location of data storage: Soft copies should be available on a central server under :...\\Monitoring and Evaluation\\Impact studies
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Additional costs associated with developing research methodology, training, data collection, development of the database, and the like will be incurred. These costs have been included in the ACAP II program budget.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: 1) Data collection–quality issues and 2) translation
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: 1) Interviewers participate in training to ensure that there is a solid common understanding of the requirements, and 2) a back translation process will be employed to mitigate for data quality issues in the translation.
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: N/A						
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: N/A						
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING						
Data Analysis: Data analysis will be detailed in the Data Analysis plan that will accompany the research study. These will be compared across the three regions to assess the impact of the program.						
Review of Data: Data are reviewed by the M&E Specialist, COP, and DCOP						
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative explanations highlighting notable achievements, disaggregation, and exceptions						
Frequency of Reporting: In the annual report at the end of each year of program implementation						
Using Data: Data are used to determine whether program activities are helping war-affected families to recover and rebuild their lives.						
BASELINES AND TARGETS						
Baseline: Baseline values and targets are based on results from the analysis of the interviews completed during the pilot phase of the ACAP II impact survey.						
Regions	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Comment
Average increase	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC North	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC East	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC South	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC Southwest	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC West	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013						

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.1.1, Indicator 7.1.1a
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.1): Community instability arising from war-affected families reduced
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.1.1): War-affected families assisted
Name of Indicator (7.1.2a): Number of war-affected families assisted
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): <i>War-affected families</i> are those who have suffered either the death of an immediate family member, or injury and/or property loss as a direct or indirect result of an incident involving U.S. and coalition military forces and antigovernment elements. National Security Forces (ANSF) such as the Afghan Border Police, Afghan National Army (ANA), Afghan National Police (ANP), and the National Directorate of Security are excluded from receiving assistance. For the Community Development Program–Kabul, the other program reporting on this indicator, family members of former military and/or police who are no longer actively serving in such capacity are eligible for assistance. For the Afghan Civilian Assistance Program (ACAP), utilizing congressionally earmarked funds under the Leahy Initiative, eligible war-affected families only include Afghan family members who are not taking a direct part in the hostilities. Family members of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) such as the Afghan Border Police, Afghan National Army (ANA), Afghan National Police (ANP), and the National Directorate of Security are excluded from receiving assistance. For the Community Development Program–Kabul, the other program reporting on this indicator, family members of former military and/or police who are no longer actively serving in such capacity are eligible for assistance.</p> <p>Assistance: Refers to nonmonetary assistance provided by ACAP II that meets the family’s immediate needs and helps it to recover and/or follow-on assistance that helps family members to rebuild their lives and livelihoods and is provided in the form of a referral made by ACAP II to a service provider. In the case of referrals, the assistance has to be appropriate for a) the providing organization (aligned with its ability and mandate to provide assistance), and b) the needs of the beneficiaries, while considering the broader effects within the community and Afghan context.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of families who receive assistance
Disaggregated by: Region, province, gender, age group, type of assistance
Justification and Management Utility: Afghan civilians deserve in-kind assistance for deaths, injuries, and property losses as a result of being caught between international military forces and the insurgency, especially if these civilians do not have access to other resources to help them restore and rebuild their lives. Knowing the number of war-affected families who access appropriate assistance will provide program management and donors with a means of measuring the reach of the ACAP II program. Comparisons can also be made across regions served by the same program.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
<p>Data collection method: <i>Nonmonetary immediate assistance.</i> Once an incident is reported and verified as an incident resulting from U.S. and coalition military forces operations (Incident Initial Investigation Form), families and individuals who have been adversely affected and have been identified and verified (Beneficiary Nomination and Verification Form) are provided with noncash assistance (also recorded on the Beneficiary Nomination and Verification Form). Data are collected as assistance is provided. <i>Referrals to service organizations.</i> When an individual is referred to a service provider they will be provided with a referral slip to hand to the service provider. Service providers will keep these slips and hand them to the ACAP II program at the end of every month. Data are collected as nonmonetary assistance is provided and as referrals to appropriate organizations are made.</p>
Data Source: Individuals in families who receive assistance as a result of either nonmonetary assistance provided by ACAP II or accessing a referral made by ACAP II.
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Service provider referral information is captured in a database linked to the incident. Nonmonetary assistance data from the beneficiary form is captured in a database linked to the incident.
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Nonmonetary intermediate assistance data are collected quarterly. Referrals data are collected monthly.
Individual responsible at USAID: ACAP II COR
Individual responsible at ACAP II: Regional Managers
Location of data storage: Hard copies of forms to be stored at the three regional offices
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to ACAP II or USAID
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance: 1) Data collection quality issues, 2) translation, and 3) underreporting resulting from forms not being submitted to partner organizations or lost/misplaced by partner organizations						
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: 1) All implementing staff participate in training to ensure that there is a solid common understanding of the requirements of data collection on all forms, 2) a back translation process will be employed to mitigate for data quality issues in the translation, 3) the database will disallow duplication of unique identifiers, and 4) ACAP II staff will cultivate relationships with partner organizations and ensure that this process is simple and straightforward for partner organizations to assist with the maintaining of data quality.						
Date of initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2012						
Date of next Data Quality Assessment: August/September 2013						
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Refer to Data Quality Audit Tools in Annex IV of this document						
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING						
Data Analysis: Simple comparison of numbers in different target regions. Also, the program will analyze data so that it shows progress toward the achievement of this indicator. This analysis will provide data on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of incidents 2. Number of investigations conducted 3. Number of families verified as eligible and ineligible 4. Number of families and people in those families provided with appropriate assistance (immediate assistance, tailored assistance) In addition, an analysis will be performed on the percent of reported incidents to investigations conducted, and the percent of investigations to number of beneficiaries that were provided with immediate assistance						
Review of Data: Data are reviewed by the Regional Managers, M&E Specialist, COP, and DCOP						
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative explanations highlighting notable achievements, disaggregation, and exceptions						
Frequency of Reporting: Annually						
Use of Data: Data are used to determine how many war-affected families accessed appropriate assistance and what percentage of the target population did the ACAP II intervention have had an effect on.						
BASELINES AND TARGETS						
Baseline: A reasonable baseline could not be predetermined. Therefore, baseline is set as the value of year one actual achievement. However, before ACAP II implementation, zero percent of the target population had access to appropriate assistance, and would not be a good baseline level of performance as it would not challenge the program to improve.						
Regions	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Comment
Total	2,697	N/A	2,697	8,824	7,061	
RC North	84	N/A	84	276	221	
RC East	2,186	N/A	2,186	7,153	5,723	
RC South	129	N/A	129	421	337	
RC Southwest	187	N/A	187	612	490	
RC West	111	N/A	111	362	290	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013						

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.1.1, Indicator 7.1.1b
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.1): Community instability arising from war-affected families reduced
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.1.1): War-affected families assisted
Name of Indicator (7.1.1c): Percent of families who report that the tailored assistance was delivered in a fair and transparent manner
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Percent of number of war-affected families receiving tailored assistance through U.S. Government stabilization programming under the Leahy Initiative. War-affected families include Afghan families that are not taking a direct part in the hostilities. This includes family members who are civilians, including teachers, health workers, mullahs, and shura members. Family members of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) such as the Afghan Border Police, Afghan National Army (ANA), Afghan National Police (ANP), and the National Directorate of Security are excluded from receiving assistance. Family eligibility is determined based on verification that an incident occurred between international military forces and the insurgency and that the death, injury, and/or property loss occurred as a direct or indirect result of the incident. International military forces includes all foreign soldiers forming the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and U.S. Forces in Afghanistan (including Operation Enduring Freedom) who are under the command of the Commander of ISAF (COM-ISAF), as well as Special Forces not under the command of COM-ISAF.</p> <p>“Tailored assistance” is defined as immediate assistance needed to help a family recover, and follow-on assistance is defined as the help needed to enable a family to rebuild their lives. Tailored assistance is specifically designed and provided by the program and typically includes one or more of the following components: 1) immediate nonmonetary assistance to help a family recover from the incident (typically technical assistance such as direct procurement and distribution of food or household items), and 2) follow-on assistance to help rebuild livelihoods. This includes assistance with small business startups and vocational training, educational support for school-age children, home repairs, and restoring livelihood sources or creating access to livelihood sources.</p> <p>“Fair and transparent” in this context refers to intervention protocols being reported as clear and obvious to beneficiaries and stakeholders. Percentage is the aggregate of two questions within the ACAP II Survey: 1) respondents reporting that they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” that the tailored assistance was delivered in a fair manner and 2) respondents reporting that they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” that the tailored assistance was delivered in a transparent manner.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percentage of survey respondents
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district and village, female direct and indirect assistance
Justification and Management Utility: Recent U.S. Government and other reports and surveys continue to confirm that corruption is perceived to be widespread throughout Afghanistan and undermines confidence in the government. Corruption can occur at virtually any point in the delivery process. Anticorruption activities and monitoring must span across a broad range of activities.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Data will be collected through a survey. The survey will collect and analyze both qualitative and quantitative data.
Data source: Individuals who have received tailored assistance through the ACAP II program.
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Throughout the implementation of the program
Individual responsible at USAID: ACAP II COR
Individual responsible at ACAP II: ACAP II M&E Specialist
Location of data storage: Soft copies should be available on a central server under ...\\Monitoring and Evaluation\\Impact studies
Estimated cost of data acquisition: Additional costs associated with developing research methodology, training, data collection, database development, and the like will be incurred. These costs have been included in the ACAP II program budget.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: 1) Data collection quality issues and 2) translation
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: 1) Interviewers participate in training to ensure that there is a solid common understanding of the requirements and 2) a back translation process will be employed to mitigate for data-quality issues in the translation.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A						
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: N/A						
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: N/A						
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING						
Data Analysis: Data analysis will be detailed in the data analysis plan that will accompany the research study. These will be compared across the three regions to assess the impact of the program.						
Review of Data: Data are reviewed by M&E Specialist, COP, and DCOP						
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative explanations highlighting notable achievements, disaggregation, and exceptions						
Frequency of Reporting: In the annual report at the end of each year of program implementation						
Using Data: Data are used to determine whether program activities have helped war-affected families to recover and rebuild their lives.						
BASELINES AND TARGETS						
Baseline: Baseline values and targets will be based on the results from the analysis of the interviews completed during the pilot phase of the ACAP II impact survey.						
Regions	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Comment
Average increase	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC North	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC East	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC South	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC Southwest	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
RC West	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013						

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

IR 7.2, Indicator 7.2a
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.2): Access to government established
Name of Indicator (7.2a): Percent of Afghans reporting that their District Government is responsive to the needs of local people
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Percent of Afghans reporting that the district governor, district government, local leaders, provincial governor, district development assembly, Community Development Council is “very responsive,” “somewhat responsive,” “somewhat unresponsive,” or “very unresponsive” to the needs of local people in their area.
Unit of Measure: Percentage of survey respondents
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, gender, ethnicity, age
Justification and Management Utility: An inclusive government that listens and responds to the needs of its people is a key element in improving governance and increasing the people’s trust and confidence in GIRoA—thereby increasing the government’s legitimacy. This indicator measures the local population’s perception as to how responsive local government is in attending to their needs.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data Collection Method: Household surveys led by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling of villages then households, then randomly select household respondents
Data Source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in MISTI Task Order
Individual Responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual Responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of Data Storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit’s hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams’ presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers’ work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the “Hunter Program.” The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:</p>

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the percentage. The results are posted on the MISTI Portal.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a percentage and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. To consistently measure change over time, quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves. Results to be presented at semiannual briefings to the Mission and regional commands.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1, questions 13a–d, 15c, and 16c, conducted September–December 2013. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.2.1, Indicator 7.2.1a
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.2): Access to government established
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.2.1): Visibility of government increased
Name of Indicator (7.2.1a): Percent of Afghans reporting that district government officials visit their area
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that district government officials do/do not visit their area. A “district government official” is any person elected, appointed, or employed by the district government. “Visit” means officials are in the area for any reason, official or unofficial.
Unit of Measure: Percentage of survey respondents
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, gender, ethnicity, age
Justification and Management Utility: For the Afghan population to have more confidence in their government, they must see that government officials are actively and increasingly engaging with their constituents. This indicator tracks the percent increase in visits and engagements by GIROA officials at the local level to allow USAID and its partners to measure improvements in this area of governance. This indicator can also be used as an indirect indicator of security improvements in targeted districts as such outreach should increase with improved security conditions.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data Collection Method: Household surveys: local Afghan enumerators collect data; multistage random sampling first villages, then households, then household respondents randomly selected.
Data Source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in MISTI Task Order
Individual Responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual Responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of Data Storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit’s hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of Data Storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection assured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams’ presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers’ work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the “Hunter Program.” The</p>

tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the percentage. The results are posted on the MISTI Portal.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a percentage and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time. Results to be presented at semiannual briefings to the Mission and regional commands.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2013. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.2.2, Indicator 7.2.2a (F-Indicator 2.2.3-2)
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.2): Access to government established
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.2.2): Dialog between population and government opened
Name of Indicator (7.2.2a): Number of district entities assisted with U.S. Government assistance for citizens to engage their subnational government (this indicator is also F-Indicator 2.2.3-2 but uses the term “district entities” instead of “local mechanisms”)
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No ___ Yes <u>X</u> for Reporting Year(s) 2011-15
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): “District entity” is defined as any organization that develops and/or implements community development projects. These may include Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Community Representative Bodies (CRBs). CBOs are defined as organizations that advocate (but do not directly represent) some aspect of community interests and are not government, military, or market oriented. Examples may include NGOs, guilds, unions, and associations. CRBs are empowered by their communities (elected/appointed) and make decisions on their behalf. CRBs may be process driven and meet regularly, or event driven and meet on an ad-hoc basis. Examples include CDCs, DDAs, shuras, and jirgas.</p> <p>“Subnational government” refers to administrative government units responsible for a specific subarea within the nation’s territory, including their departments and divisions. Subnational entities may be at the regional, state/provincial, district/county or municipal levels.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of district entities assisted
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, type of entity
Justification and Management Utility: To improve government legitimacy, and build community cohesion and area resiliency, it is vital that citizens be afforded the greatest possible opportunity to engage with their local government and offices. This indicator measures the extent to which SIKA and CCI assist district entities interested in developing community development projects to engage with local government, thereby increasing citizen participation, fostering dialog, and improving government legitimacy.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: TBD by CCI and each SIKA. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.
Data source: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual responsible at USAID: Program COR
Individual responsible at each SIKA: Program M&E Specialist/Manager
Location of data storage: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the location(s) in its PMP.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: To be reported in each SIKA PMP
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: To be reported in each SIKA PMP
Date of initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP
Date of next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING
Data Analysis: On a quarterly basis, each SIKA M&E Unit will analyze the reported progress toward the target.
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.

Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).

Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	1000	231	This target and actual are for CCI only
2013	200		This target is for CCI only. Need to revise with SIKA figures.
2014	TBD		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

IR 7.3, Indicator 7.3a
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 7.3 Intervention areas resiliency increased
Name of Indicator (7.3a): Score on Resilience Index
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Change in the index measure (score) of how effectively villages are able to resolve internal and external issues; citizens' ability to impact decision-making processes; cooperation between village leadership and the district government; the presence of civil society organizations that cut across village, tribal, ethnic, and sectarian cleavages; and the ability of citizens to freely express their views and opinions about a number of public figures and organizations.
Unit of Measure: Percentage of survey respondents
Disaggregated by: Region, province, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult)
Justification and Management Utility: The semiannual MISTI Survey is a comprehensive district-level assessment of perceptions in several key areas including community cohesion and area resilience. The survey's value can be found in its consistency in measuring public perception systematically, making it an important barometer of public opinion at the district level. Increased community cohesion and resilience indicate an increase in stability and movement toward an environment in which sustainable development is more likely to occur.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Household surveys led by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling in villages then households, and then randomly select household respondents
Data source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated cost of data acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of data storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit's hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals responsible for providing data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of data storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection. Respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
<p>The quality of field work data collection assured by the following control procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams' presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers' work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration and proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked. <p>After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the "Hunter Program." The</p>

tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of "Don't Knows" and "Refused" for each interviewer's cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for the following:

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time, and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the percentage.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a score and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1 conducted September–December 2012. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2012

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.3.1, Indicator 7.3.1a			
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development			
Name of Intermediate Result (7.3): Intervention areas resiliency increased			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.3.1): Community cohesion increased			
Name of Indicator (7.3.1a): Number of activities with community contribution			
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): “Community contribution” is defined as resources the community contributes to a grant or directly to an implementation activity to demonstrate commitment to the activity. Contributions include any in-kind assistance such as bricks, land, labor, security, transportation, timber, sand, gravel/rocks, lodging, food, materials, and/or use of community buildings. A contribution does not need to satisfy a percentage of the total activity amount to qualify as a community contribution.			
Unit of Measure: Number of activities with community contribution			
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district			
Justification and Management Utility: Multiple stabilization partners implement activities at the community level. Community contribution is viewed as an indicator of community buy-in to the activity.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.			
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.			
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo			
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR			
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager			
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the location(s) in its PMP.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A			
Date of initial Data Quality Assessment: Reported in each SIKA PMP			
Date of next Data Quality Assessment: Reported in each SIKA PMP			
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING			
Data Analysis: On a quarterly basis, each SIKA M&E Unit will analyze the reported progress toward the target.			
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).			
Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Year 1	TBD		
Year 2	TBD		

Year 3	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.3.1, Indicator 7.3.1b			
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development			
Name of Intermediate Result (7.3): Intervention areas resilience increased			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.3.1): Community cohesion increased			
Name of Indicator (7.3.1b): Number of Afghans trained			
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Number of Afghans completing U.S. Government–led training courses or events to develop the skills and processes needed to implement community development projects. U.S. Government and implementing partner employees are excluded from this indicator.			
Unit of Measure: Number of trained Afghans			
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district			
Justification and Management Utility: The greater the number of trained Afghans involved in planning and implementing development projects in their communities, the greater their ownership of these projects and the more positive their interactions with local government are likely to be. Greater involvement in community affairs also improves community cohesion and area resilience.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.			
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.			
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo			
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR			
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager			
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA and CCI			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING			
Data Analysis: On a quarterly basis, each SIKA M&E Unit will analyze the reported progress toward the target.			
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).			
Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. Targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs each year.			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Year 1	TBD		
Year 2	TBD		
Year 3	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.3.1, Indicator 7.3.1c			
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development			
Name of Intermediate Result (7.3): Intervention areas resilience increased			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.3.1): Community cohesion increased			
Name of Indicator (7.3.1c): Number of persons employed by stabilization program activities			
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The number of persons employed in U.S. Government stabilization program activities. Afghan and U.S. government officials and implementing partner employees are not counted by this indicator.			
Unit of Measure: Number of persons employed			
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, project type, gender			
Justification and Management Utility: This indicator is based on the premise that there is a direct correlation between unemployment and instability, and that unemployed young males are more vulnerable to recruitment by insurgents. Furthermore, the GIRoA face on U.S. Government–supported projects increases GIRoA credibility. By this logic, high numbers of employed persons in a given district should suggest increased support for the GIRoA, decreased support for antigovernment elements, and greater stability.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA, CDP and CCI. CDP and each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.			
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA, CDP and CCI. CDP and each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.			
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and Afghan Info			
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR			
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager			
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA, CDP and CCI. Each SIKA and CDP will report the location(s) in their PMPs.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A			
Date of initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in CDP and each SIKA PMP			
Date of next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in CDP and each SIKA PMP			
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203. CDP and CCI to provide details.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Each program’s M&E unit will analyze data on a monthly basis to show progress toward program targets.			
Review of Data: CDP data are reviewed weekly by COP, Senior Program Manager, Regional Managers, and Reporting and M&E Managers. For SIKAs, the M&E Unit will review the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams will then check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period.			
Frequency of Reporting: Data are reported through monthly, quarterly, and annual reports, and through the AfghanInfo application following procedures defined by USAID for these purposes.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA and CDP PMPs every year.			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2011	N/A		
2012	N/A		
2013	TBD		
2014	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.3.1, Indicator 7.3.1d
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.3): Intervention areas resilience increased
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.3.1): Community cohesion increased
Name of Indicator (7.3.1d): Number of person-days of employment created
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): A person-day of employment is defined as the completion of a day’s paid labor for an individual employed temporarily on a U.S. Government–funded cash-for-work project.</p> <p>A “day’s paid labor” is defined as the labor required to complete a day’s tasks as determined by the onsite project manager. On site project managers should take a daily log of completed day’s labor by laborer. The log should include the date, names of the laborers, task(s) achieved that day, and be signed/thumb stamped by the laborers alongside their names.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of person-days
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, project type, gender
<p>Justification and Management Utility: This data measures one of the key outputs of cash-for-work projects, which are used in the early “hold” phase of a counterinsurgency campaign based on the premise that there is a direct correlation between unemployment and instability, and that unemployed young males are more vulnerable to recruitment by insurgents. Furthermore, the GIRoA face on U.S. Government–supported cash-for-work projects increases GIRoA credibility. By this logic, high and upward trending numbers of person-days of employment in a given district would suggest increased support for the GIRoA, decreased support for antigovernment elements, and greater stability.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
<p>Data Collection Method:</p> <p>For CDP, CADG program staff will collect data at project sites on a daily basis. The data collection process will be under direct Provincial Manager and Deputy Provincial Manager supervision and executed by Site Supervisors and Foremen. This process is monitored daily by CADG Monitoring Officers who provide independent reports about the regularity of data collection and its accuracy. Data are collected based on direct observation. Original raw data are stored at CADG Provincial Offices in hard and electronic copies. For CCI, TBD.</p>
<p>Data source:</p> <p>For CDP, the data sources are the Daily Situation Report and Daily Monitoring Report. Daily Situation Reports are provided by the Provincial Manager and Deputy Provincial Manager while the Daily Monitoring Report is provided by the Monitoring Officer. For CCI, TBD.</p>
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager
<p>Location of Data Storage: For CDP Electronic data: CADG Web Data Base, Data servers in Seattle and Kabul. Hard copies: CADG CDP Administrative Center Kabul, M&E Office. For CCI, TBD.</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance:</p> <p>None</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations:</p> <p>N/A</p>
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: For CDP, performance data are captured and analyzed by region, province, district, and fiscal year. For CCI, TBD.			
Review of Data: For CDP, data are reviewed weekly by COP, Senior Program Manager, Regional Managers, and Reporting and M&E Managers. For CCI, TBD.			
Presentation of Data: For CDP, the data are reported in a table with accompanying explanation text as part of monthly and quarterly reports to USAID. For CCI, TBD.			
Frequency of Reporting: For CDP, monthly and quarterly. For CCI, TBD.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: None			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	6,400,00		Target is for CDP as reported in the 2010 PMP
2012	1,850,000		Target is for CDP as reported in the 2012 PMP
2013	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.3.2, Indicator 7.3.2a			
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development			
Name of Intermediate Result (7.3): Intervention areas resilience increased			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.3.2): Linkages between communities and local governance structures improved			
Name of Indicator (7.3.2a): Number of stabilization activities implemented through grants to district entities			
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): “District entity” is defined as any organization that develops and/or implements community development projects. These may include Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Community Representative Bodies (CRBs). CBOs are defined as organizations that advocate (but do not directly represent) some aspect of community interests and are not government, military, or market oriented. Examples may include NGOs, guilds, unions, and associations. CRBs are empowered by their communities (elected/appointed) and make decisions on their behalf. CRBs may be process driven and meet regularly, or event driven and meet on an ad-hoc basis. Examples include CDCs, DDAs, shuras, and jirgas.			
Unit of Measure: Number of stabilization activities			
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, activity types			
Justification and Management Utility: Getting Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other local entities engaged as “frontline” partners for the identification and implementation of stabilization initiatives is essential for developing local buy-in and ownership of projects. Grants implemented through these entities provide an important indication of progress in both the capacity building of these entities and in implementing partners’ use of local partners.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.			
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.			
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo			
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR			
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager			
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the location(s) in its PMP.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING			
Data Analysis: On a quarterly basis, each SIKA M&E Unit will analyze the reported progress toward the target.			
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).			
Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2012	N/A		
2013	TBD		
2014	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.3.2, Indicator 7.3.2b
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.3): Intervention areas resilience increased
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.3.2): Linkages between communities and local governance structures improved
Name of Indicator (7.3.2b): Number of projects completed with community and GIRoA involvement
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No ___ Yes <u>X</u> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of projects completed with the involvement of a district government or a line ministry official and local community members. “Involvement” means the contribution of administrative or technical expertise, labor, equipment, or finances.
Unit of Measure: Number of stabilization activities
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, activity types
Justification and Management Utility: Getting Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other local entities engaged as “frontline” partners for the identification and implementation of stabilization initiatives is essential for developing local buy-in and ownership of projects. Projects implemented with community involvement provide an important indication of community cohesion.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data Collection Method: For CDP, as outlined in the reporting procedures, the Provincial Manager and Deputy Provincial Manager will report the project’s completion to the relevant CADG senior management team members and initiate the project completion and handover procedures (including the End of Project Report). For CCI, TBD.
Data Source: For CDP, Daily Situation Report and End of Project Report (EOP) For CCI, TBD.
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Manager
Location of Data Storage: For CDP Electronic data: CADG Web Data Base, Data servers in Seattle and Kabul. Hard copies: CADG CDP Administrative Center Kabul, M&E Office. For CCI, TBD.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING
Data Analysis: For CDP, performance data are captured and analyzed by region, province, district, and fiscal year. For CCI, TBD.
Review of Data: For CDP, data are reviewed monthly by COP, Senior Program Manager, Regional Managers, and Reporting and M&E Managers. For CCI, TBD.
Presentation of Data: For CDP, the data are reported in a table with accompanying explanation text as part of monthly and quarterly reports to USAID. For CCI, TBD.
Frequency of Reporting: For CDP, monthly and quarterly. For CCI, TBD.
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2011	98		Target is for CDP as set in the 2010 PMP
2012	45		Target is for CDP as set in the 2012 PMP
2013	TBD		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

IR 7.4, Indicator 7.4a
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.4): Subnational governance capacity to implement stabilization activities increased
Name of Indicator (7.4a): Percent of Afghans reporting improvement in the delivery of government services
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Percent of Afghans surveyed reporting that services provided by the government in their area have recently improved, worsened, or stayed the same.
This indicator will also be measured by looking at the percent of Afghans surveyed reporting they are satisfied or dissatisfied with the districts government's provision of: clean drinking water, and water for irrigation and uses other than drinking; agricultural assistance; retaining and flood walls; roads and bridges; medical care; schooling for boys and girls; and electricity.
Unit of Measure: Percentage of survey respondents
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, ethnicity, gender, age (youth versus adult), education
Justification and Management Utility: Multiple stabilization partners provide support to GIRA officials and staff to improve the delivery of basic services. This indicator will measure the efforts being made by local government to improve service delivery and assist in program planning.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data Collection Method: Household surveys led by local Afghan enumerators, multistage random sampling in villages then households, and then randomly selected household respondents
Data Source: MISTI Stabilization Trends and Impact Evaluation Survey
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Publishing of survey final report
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semiannual
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in MISTI Task Order
Individual Responsible at USAID: MISTI COR
Individual Responsible at MISTI: COP
Location of Data Storage: M&E data will be stored in two places: the MISTI server and the M&E Unit's hard copy files. Data backup on the MISTI server will be conducted daily. Additionally, data are backed up to an external drive weekly.
Individuals Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: MISTI COP
Location of Data Storage: MISTI server
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 27, 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some of the least stable districts, insecurity compromises random-selection respondents may have to be selected using nonprobability methods. The data therefore may not be representative of the opinions of the district population as a whole within a calculable margin of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Increase sample size and use local interviewers who are familiar with the area. Note districts where nonrandom sampling was conducted to differentiate from districts with random sampling.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Semiannual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Data and data collection method review
The quality of field work data collection is ensured by the following control procedures:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GPS tracking of field teams' presence at sampling points with time and date stamp. 2. Twenty-seven supervisors and their assistants will observe interviewers' work in the field. 3. Independent verification by MISTI personnel observing ACSOR teams in the field. 4. Replacement of villages because of security or access issues made according to an ordered list of replacements developed by MISTI. 5. After the delivery of the questionnaires from field, questionnaires checked for proper administration as well as proper household and respondent selection. 6. Supervisor and assistant supervisor revisit selected houses after the completion of interviews or call back if there is a working telephone at the household. Issues verified during in person back-checks include proper household and respondent selection, as well as the correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of interviews will be back-checked.
After the completion of field work, three tests will be performed that look for patterns that may indicate an improperly

conducted survey. The tests are run using proprietary software developed by ACSOR referred to as the “Hunter Program.” The tests are part of the data cleaning process and include the following:

1. *Equality* compares cases grouped by interviewer for similarity within a sampling point, or any other variable. Flag and manually review any interviewer with an average of 90 percent or more.
2. *Don't know/Nonresponse* determines the percentage of “Don't Knows” and “Refused” for each interviewer’s cases. Flag and manually review any case with an average of 35 percent or more.
3. *Duplicates* compare cases across all interviewers and respondents for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Flag and manually review any case with 95 percent or more.

Data file validated and cleaned by MISTI using a SPSS command syntax developed to check for the following:

1. Interview completeness and proportion of missing values within each case
2. Correctness of sampling realization and questionnaire administration (location, sampling point, date, time, and duration of interview)
3. Out-of-range and invalid entries
4. Consistency

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The MISTI M&E Specialist and Analyst will analyze the data and calculate the percentage. The results are posted on the MISTI Portal.

Presentation of Data: Tables, narrative, maps. Survey results are reported using a two-part schema including a percentage and a color coded quartile that shows the position of a district relative to other districts on the indicator scale. Red=Worst Quartile, Orange=Second Worst Quartile, Yellow=Second Best Quartile, and Green=Best Quartile. Quartile cutoff values are set with the baseline survey and remain consistent across subsequent waves to consistently measure change over time. Results to be presented at semiannual briefings to the Mission and regional commands.

Review of Data: Semiannual

INDICATOR VALUES

Baseline/Targets: Baseline values set by MISTI Survey Wave 1, question 18, conducted September–December 2013. Change is measured with each successive survey wave to provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation, and to measure overall conditions in the district that affect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of stabilization activities. Target values have not been set for this indicator because it is a measure of the overall perceptions of district populations, which are affected by a variety of factors that are outside the manageable interest of USAID stabilization programs. Change on this indicator cannot be strictly attributed to USAID stabilization activities taking place in a district.

Indicator Results: District-level results to be posted on the MISTI Portal.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

IR 7.4 Indicator 7.4b
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development
Name of Intermediate Result (7.4): Subnational entities' capacity to implement stabilization activities increased
Name of Indicator (7.4b): Number of SOIs against which stabilization activities have been executed
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Sources of Instability (SOIs) are local issues that are characterized by at least two of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease support for GIROA, and/or 2. Increase support for anti-government elements (AGEs), and/or 3. Disrupt the normal functioning of society <p>In practice, SOIs can be defined in terms of citable references that not only identify what the source of instability is, but also clearly link its existence with a loss of confidence in and/or support for the Afghan government.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of SOIs in a district against which U.S. Government-funded stabilization activities have been completed.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of SOI against which activities have been completed
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, SOI type
Justification and Management Utility: Tracking the number of SOI in districts against which activities have been implemented helps to demonstrate that stabilization programming is focused on destabilizing issues that have been prioritized through the DSF, RSSA, and/or other systematic assessment methods such as SAM. This indicator also forms the causal link between program outputs to address SOIs and improvements in stability in the districts.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and Afghan Info
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the location(s) in its PMP.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING
Data Analysis: On a quarterly basis, each SIKA M&E Unit will analyze the reported progress toward the target.
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).
Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	N/A		
2013	TBD		
2014	TBD		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.4.1 Indicator 7.4.1a			
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development			
Name of Intermediate Result (7.4): Subnational entities' capacity to implement stabilization activities increased			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.4.1): Subnational entities capacity to plan stabilization activities increased			
Name of Indicator (7.4.1a): Number of stabilization work sessions conducted for district entities (F Indicator 1.6.1-12)			
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011-15			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): "Stabilization work sessions" refers to any event designed to identify sources of instability and/or plan U.S. Government-funded stabilization activities. Events may include shurahs, jirgas, trainings, conferences, and workshops with multiple stakeholder participation. They do not include face-to-face meetings and key leader engagements. "District entities" refers to government organizations such as local government departments and divisions, line ministries, and nongovernment groups such as nongovernmental organizations, clubs, associations, networks, or similar entities.			
Unit of Measure: Number of stabilization work sessions completed			
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, approach type			
Justification and Management Utility: USAID's stabilization strategy is predicated on the use of systematic approaches to identifying and planning U.S. Government-funded stabilization activities. These approaches include DSF, RSSA, SAM, and others. This indicator is designed to track the use of all these approaches. Tracking the usage of the various approaches within districts is useful for assessing the success of USAID in promoting stabilization activities.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.			
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR			
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager			
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the location(s) in its PMP.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING			
Data Analysis: On a quarterly basis, each SIKA M&E Unit will analyze the reported progress toward the target.			
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).			
Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	N/A		

2013	TBD		
2014	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.4.1 Indicator 7.4.1b			
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development			
Name of Intermediate Result (7.4): Subnational entities' capacity to implement stabilization activities increased			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.4.1): Subnational entities capacity to plan stabilization activities increased			
Name of Indicator (7.4.1b): Number of districts in which SAM utilized to develop programs			
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): This indicator counts the number of districts in which the Stability Assessment Method (SAM) is used as a tool to identify sources of instability (SOI) and design activities to address root causes.			
Unit of Measure: Number of districts in which SAM is utilized			
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district			
Justification and Management Utility: USAID's stabilization strategy is predicated on the use of systematic approaches to identifying and planning U.S. Government-funded stabilization activities. SAM is one such approach that has evolved from DSF, RSSA, and other approaches, mostly used to coordinate civilian-military stabilization efforts with limited input by GIRoA and local Afghan sources. SAM is more of an Afghan-centric approach designed to be implemented by local Afghan entities with GIRoA (MRRD) oversight, and supported by USAID implementing partners. This indicator is designed to track the use of SAM. Tracking the use of SAM is useful for assessing its success in promoting stabilization activities.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.			
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.			
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reporting from implementing partner, and third-party monitor as defined by their scope of work			
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: quarterly; fourth quarter assessment of performance outcomes from one to four quarterly reports			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts			
Individual responsible at USAID: Program CORs			
Individual Responsible at Each SIKA: M&E Specialist			
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING			
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).			
Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports			
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2012	N/A		
2013	TBD		
2014	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Sub-IR 7.4.1 Indicator 7.4.1c			
Name of Assistance Objective (7): Stability Sufficient to Enable Transition to Afghan-Led Sustainable Development			
Name of Intermediate Result (7.4): Subnational governments' capacity to implement stabilization activities increased			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result (7.4.1): Subnational entities' capacity to plan stabilization activities increased			
Name of Indicator (7.4.1c): Number of GIRoA officials trained in aspects of government administration			
Is this a Performance Plan and Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> for Reporting Year(s) 2011–15			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of Afghan government officials in a district trained by U.S. Government-funded stabilization programs.</p> <p>“GIRoA officials” include all elected, appointed, and employed persons working for the district or provincial government or one of the GIRoA line ministries.</p> <p>“Aspects of government administration” refers to all skills and activities relevant to the performing of government administrative work including—but not limited to—management, finance, planning, and technical expertise.</p>			
Unit of Measure: Number of trained GIRoA officials			
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, gender			
Justification and Management Utility: Multiple stabilization partners provide support to GIRoA officials and staff to improve local governance and the delivery of basic services. Such capacity includes technical advisors, capacity-building training, and other initiatives. This indicator will measure the efforts being made to train officials in governance and service delivery administration, and assist in program planning.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data Collection Method: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the method in its PMP.			
Data Source: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the data source(s) in its PMP.			
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Regular reports from implementing partner and AfghanInfo			
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No additional direct costs to USAID; included in existing activities and contracts			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Program COR			
Individual Responsible at Each Program: Program M&E Specialist/Manager			
Location of Data Storage: TBD by each SIKA and CCI. Each SIKA will report the location(s) in its PMP.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Limitations: N/A			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Date of Next Data Quality Assessment: To be reported in each SIKA PMP			
Procedure for Data Quality Assessment: Each SIKA M&E Unit will conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for this indicator once per year, assessing against the five quality standards defined in Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 203.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND REPORTING			
Data Analysis: On a quarterly basis, each SIKA M&E Unit will analyze the reported progress toward the target.			
Review of Data: Each SIKA M&E Unit reviews the data received on a monthly basis for quality, accuracy, and consistency. The technical teams check the data against the technical records of project performance for consistency.			
Presentation of Data: Data are presented in tables, graphics, and maps as needed with a brief narrative describing the numbers reported in the period and analyzing progress (quarterly and annually).			
Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly and annual reports			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicator is zero. The targets will be aggregated from the SIKA PMPs every year.			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2012	N/A		
2013	TBD		
2014	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON March 20, 2013			

ANNEX B. F INDICATORS

Indicator	2.2.3–5 Number of subnational entities receiving U.S. Government assistance that improve their performance
Definition	<p>“Subnational entities” refer to government units that are administratively responsible for a specific subarea within the nation’s territory, including its departments and divisions. Subnational entities may be found at the regional, state/provincial, district/county, or municipal levels.</p> <p>“Improved performance” is measured by an increase in the quantity and quality (as measured and/or as perceived by end users) and decreased unit cost of service delivery. Services in which subnational entities might be working to improve will vary by country, but may include water, electricity, waste management, public sanitation, public health, public security, the regulation and operation of public markets, street or road maintenance, and the planning and regulation of land use. U.S. Government assistance not only aims to improve the quality and quantity of select services, but to impart rational management approaches to ensure their long-term viability.</p> <p>Operating units should define the services targeted for improved performance, the type of improvement targeted, and the specific entities receiving assistance in the indicator reference sheet and performance narrative.</p>
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	<p>The service delivery role of local governments in decentralized states is fundamental to their legitimacy and a key enabling factor for development. The quality, quantity, and unit cost of services are fundamental measures of local government performance and public response to decentralization. This indicator captures U.S. Government assistance. It is critical to concentrate not only on the perceived quality and quantity but also on the rational management of resources (as understood through the unit cost of provision), to ensure the long-term sustainability of service delivery.</p>
Indicator Type	Output (high level)
Unit of Measure	Number of entities
Use of Indicator	<p>A change in the performance of subnational entities will help program managers understand the impact of assistance programs, determine its suitability for other assistance programs, and learn from effective approaches.</p>
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	<p>This will vary by service and by country; for example, the provision of electricity. A public survey might provide perceptions on the quality of service, supported by utility documentation on the number and duration of outages. Utility records might document the overall supply provided (in kilowatts) and utility expenditure records can inform the unit cost. Each operating unit should define their collection plans in the PMP data reference sheet and in the indicator narrative of the past performance reports. Reporting frequency may vary.</p>
Known Data Limitations	<p>Data related to the unit cost of service provision will depend on partner government disclosures and may be hard to verify. Additionally, perceptions of public service quality do not always match actual service quality, as perceptions are often influenced by one’s approval levels of public officials.</p>
Baseline Timeframe	Needs to be established

Disaggregate(s)	None
-----------------	------

Indicator	3.3.3–9 Number of people benefitting from U.S. Government–supported social assistance programming
Definition	Number of people receiving assistance (cash, food, or other in-kind) from programs supported in whole or in part through U.S. Government resources. (Higher=Better) Simple output measure to enable the roll up of U.S. Government–supported programming to address social assistance needs.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Essential precursor output to long-term outcomes
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	Tracks basic progress in service delivery
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Review of project reports, program review results, and documents and unit counts from project records Annual reporting
Known Data Limitations	Program self-reporting is subject to error
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline timeframe needs to be established by the operating unit
Responsibility	DCHA/PPM
Disaggregate(s)	Female-headed household Food insecure HIV–affected Sex Other targeted vulnerable people

Indicator	1.6.1–12 Number of new groups or initiatives created through U.S. Government funding dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict
Definition	This indicator registers the creation of a new group or entity, as well as the launch of a new initiative or movement by an existing entity, that is dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of conflict. Groups include registered nongovernmental organizations, clubs, associations, networks, or similar entities. Initiatives may be campaigns, programs, projects, or similar sets of activities sustained over a period of three months or more by the same types of groups or entities. Building peace or resolving conflict must be a stated purpose of the group or initiative as expressed in a grant proposal or documentation submitted to the U.S. Government, but peace-building need not be the publicly stated purpose. Groups or entities may not include the U.S. Government, host governments, political parties, or security forces. To be counted in this indicator, U.S. Government funding must have been a necessary enabling factor leading to the creation of the group or initiative.

Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	This is an output indicator that is important to the theory of change used by many programs. With more organizations actively supporting the conflict resolution process, the change is more likely to occur.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Each new initiative or group counts as one unit of measurement
Use of Indicator	This is an output level indicator that programs with funding tied to this element should collect. Like many output indicators, it does not provide a meaningful picture of what has changed as the result of the intervention, but shows the immediate accomplishments of the project. In conflict-affected and fragile states, trainings, assessments, workshops, or similar activities for integrating gender analysis and gender sensitivity could be counted under this indicator. Gender sensitivity in conflict contexts is associated with greater sensitivity to conflict dynamics overall.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	This indicator would be reported on a yearly basis by the USAID program office or whatever administrative organization is responsible for aggregating information for Missions and collected by the program management staff. Primary data are generated by U.S. Government staff or implementing partners through observations and administrative records.
Known Data Limitations	This indicator risks confusing a new group with a new initiative and double counting, but the definition will hopefully provide clarity on this point. Also, the indicator may risk counting projects that would have started anyway had funding not existed, but this shortcoming is inevitable.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline to be established by the operating unit
Disaggregate(s)	None

Indicator	GNDR-2 Proportion of female participants in U.S. Government-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment)
Definition	<p>Productive economic resources include assets such as land, housing, businesses, livestock; financial assets such as savings; credit; wage or self-employment; and income.</p> <p>Programs include micro, small, and medium-enterprise programs; workforce development programs that have job placement activities; programs that build assets such as land redistribution, titling, housing titling; agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; and programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts.</p> <p>This indicator does NOT track access to services such as business development services or standalone employment training (e.g., that does not also include job placement following the training). Indicator narratives should specify type of assets. The unit of measure will be a proportion, expressed in the format of X/Y, where X is the number of females from among the program participants and Y is the total number of male and female participants in the programs, as illustrated above (e.g., micro-, small, and medium-enterprise programs); workforce development programs that have job placement activities; programs that build assets (land redistribution or titling; housing titling; agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock).</p>

	This is a new indicator, but it builds on information collected from standard economic growth output indicators that track the benefits of economic programs.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	The lack of access to resources is frequently cited as a major impediment to gender equality and women's empowerment. Tracking the proportion of females among participants in U.S. Government-funded interventions designed to increase access to economic resources can provide information on the scope of U.S. Government efforts to lift women out of poverty.
Indicator Type	Output
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to measure women's participation in U.S. Government-supported programs that provide access to economic opportunity.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Data are to be collected by USAID implementing partners.
Known Data Limitations	The limitation of this indicator is that it does not track the quality of the program or actual increases or improvements in assets, income, or returns to an enterprise.
Baseline Timeframe	N/A
Disaggregate(s)	By age: 10–29, and 30 and over; Numerator, Denominator