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FOOD PRODUCTION, PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT (FPPM)

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN 2011-2016 V-3/2014

30 September 2013

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FOOD PRODUCTION, PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN 2011-2016

Program Title:	Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project
Sponsoring USAID Office:	USAID/Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
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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.

Acronyms

COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CP/P	Cleaner Production/Pollution
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
dTS	Development and Training Services, Inc.
FtF	Feed the Future
GODRC	Government of the DRC
IP	Implementing Partner
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FFS	Farmer Field School
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
OP	Operational Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RF	Results Framework
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TA	Technical Assistance
TBD	To Be Decided
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VRTPI	Validity, Reliability, Timeliness, Precision, and Integrity

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FPPM

The institutional contract (AID-623-C-11-00008) between USAID and DAI for implementation of the Food Production, Processing & Marketing activity (FPPM) was signed on 9 May 2011. FPPM is to run for five years, from 9 May 2011 to 8 May 2016. The purpose of FPPM, aligned with the US President's Feed the Future (FtF) strategy, is to instigate broad-based agricultural growth in three provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Bandundu, Bas-Congo, and Kinshasa.

FPPM comprises three components: 1) *Increasing Agricultural Productivity* - increasing the productivity of tens of thousands of smallholders in Bandundu, Bas Congo, and Kinshasa Provinces; 2) *Improving Market Efficiency* - improving the efficiency of aggregators, traders, processors, transporters, and market operators who supply the urban populations; and, 3) *Developing Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities* – improving the capacity of community-based organizations, associations, cooperatives, and small and medium enterprises to respond to market opportunities along the value chains.

The contract calls for FPPM to program and execute a mix of activities of different scales; *that will most efficiently and effectively produce the desired project results and impacts.*

1.2 Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

The institutional contract between USAID/Kinshasa and DAI stipulates that FPPM is to monitor and evaluate progress, effectiveness, and impact of project activities in accordance with a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). In the words of the contract:

> *The contractor will use performance and impact indicators and targets, as well as complementary indicators to measure progress of activities relating to agricultural productivity, market efficiency, and local capacity development. The contractor shall utilize the means and responsible parties for measuring, collecting, tracking, evaluating, reporting, and validating data* (C.10/p.16).

The PMP elaborated below is based on a framework of program objectives and indicators. The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is an important tool for the FPPM project as it serves in the planning, management, monitoring and documentation of the results and progress towards defined objectives. The PMP helps FPPM project stakeholders find the appropriate information they need for decision-making purposes over time by ensuring that the agreed-upon data are collected, analyzed, reported and disseminated in a standard way across the intended recipients.

The PMP is a dynamic document that should be updated as the program unfolds and new objectives or approaches are taken into account throughout implementation.

1.3 Challenges and critical assumptions

Achievement of the FPPM objectives is possible if all stakeholders and beneficiaries work hand-in-hand in delivering the project outputs. A wait-and-see attitude from the stakeholders may hamper significantly the project efforts to achieve objectives and thereby make it impossible to reach the targeted results.

Poor infrastructure, lack of road access, and lack of cooperation and support from local authorities may make data collection a difficult and expensive endeavor. Statistics in this sector are not always available so the project may fail to have comparative official data against data in the baseline. Taking this into account, process indicators have been developed and will be measured regularly by partners and will be reported on in quarterly reports.

2.0 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

2.1 Chart of Program Objectives and Indicators

USAID Strategic Objective
Increase food security and reduce poverty in the DRC

Goal of FPPM Project
Achieve broad-based agricultural growth in targeted areas of the DRC

Program Area Level Impacts

A.1 Additional annual income per household from sales of targeted commodities as a result of FPPM assistance ($ and %)
A.2 Women empowerment in agriculture index
A.3 Number of rural households whose incomes have increased as a result of FPPM assistance (HH)
A.4 Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations and community-based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM interventions (EA)
A.5 Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG assistance

Result Component 1
Increased Agricultural Productivity

1.1 Change in yields of targeted crops per hectare (%)
1.2 Gross margin per hectare of selected crops in target production zone
1.3 Value of production per person-day of labor (both family and hired)
1.4 Decreased production cost per metric ton of output for targeted products ($)
1.5 Increased value of farm inputs marketed through new input supply centers/ services ($)
1.6 Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA)

Milestones
1.7 Number of new technologies or management practices in one of the following phases of development- research, test, transfer
1.8 Additional volume production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance
1.9 Additional value of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance
1.10 Number of households adopting new production technologies (HH)
1.11 Number of agriculture-related firms

Result Component 2
Improved Market Efficiency

2.1 Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FPPM implementation
2.2 Value of incremental sales (collected at the processor level) attributed to FPPM implementation

Milestones
2.3 Total increase in installed storage and processing capacity (m3)
2.4 Number of rural producers, processors, input suppliers, market sellers using new market information.
2.4a Number of Rural Households that have changed their marketing behavior as a result of MIS
2.5 Number of rural processing and value-added enterprises established or expanded
2.6 Number of rural producers marketing produce to new rural processing and value-adding enterprises (HH)
2.7 Number of rural producers marketing new products promoted by FPPM (HH)

Result Component 3
Developed Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities

3.1 Number of firms (excluding farmers) or Producer Organizations engaged in agricultural and food security related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (or above costs) because of USG assistance

Milestones
3. 2 Number of Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with FPPM assistance (EA)
3.3 Number of qualified agricultural extension and advisory services agents in the project area (EA)
3.4 Number of qualified business development services agents active in the project area (EA)
3.5 Number of members using services of producer organizations in the project area (EA)

Cross-Cutting: Environmental Management
5.1 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance
5.2 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance
5.4 Number of publications on conservation and pest management developed as a result of FPPM assistance
5.5 Number of Integrated Pest Management practices (IPMs) in use by beneficiaries as a result of FPPM assistance
5.6 Number of testing of samples of pesticides from vendors with IPs and producers

7.1 Major Realignment in PMP

In July 2013, FPPM's PMP has been reviewed in order to align its content with the recent strategic reorientations of the program's technical scope of work. The PMP uses a mix of F indicators, FtF indicators, USAID's indicators as well as customized ones. The main changes undertaken include:

- Indicators' hierarchy has been realigned with the technical scope of the program;
- Some indicators have been redefined, eliminated or added to better capture program results and strategic refocus;
- Most intermediary and final targets have been reset within the PMP to be more realistic with local context and constraints faced in year 1 and 2; and
- A series of indicators have also been developed to capture new deliverables under the EMMP/PERSUAP.

The main strategic reorientations of the program's technical scope are based on the following principles:

- **Shift focus from promoting increased production to encouraging improved productivity.** As such, the project is moving away from seed multiplication to promoting the adoption of new technologies and best production and processing practices. Improving post-harvest handling and storage are key to make sure that farmers can take advantage of their increased productivity and sell their products to markets.

- **Understand the markets; produce what the market wants when the market wants it.** FPPM is refocusing its activities on quality and strengthening linkages between producer organizations and buyers. Understanding market niches are key for farmers to exploit opportunities, grow for the market and diversify their production. FPPM is also focusing on reducing farm to market transaction costs and reduce losses and risks.

- **Agricultural growth should be broad based and inclusive of women.** One of the new implementation principles adopted by FPPM is an increased focus on gender along the following lines:

    - Understanding the priorities of Rural women and responding to them
    - Improving voice
    - Improving access
    - Improving equity
    - Improving income
    - Improving outreach and opportunity

    These elements are all contained in the five main areas of gender issues and women's empowerment in agriculture based on the Feed the Future's Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI). They are defined as follows: 1) role in production and inputs in production decisions; 2) access to and control over productive resources; 3) control over income and expenditure; 4) leadership; and 5) balanced allocation of time between productive and domestic tasks and between leisure and work.

    At the outcome/high level result, FPPM will track two additional external indicators:

    - Women's empowerment in agriculture index (Impact indicator)
    - Value of production per person-day of labor (both family and hired) disaggregated by gender (outcome indicator for labor productivity)[1]

[1] The gender assessment revealed that women spend more time than men working in agriculture and that more than land, time is the main constrained to higher productivity. Since labor and time availability is a higher

The major changes undertaken are summarized in Table 1 below.

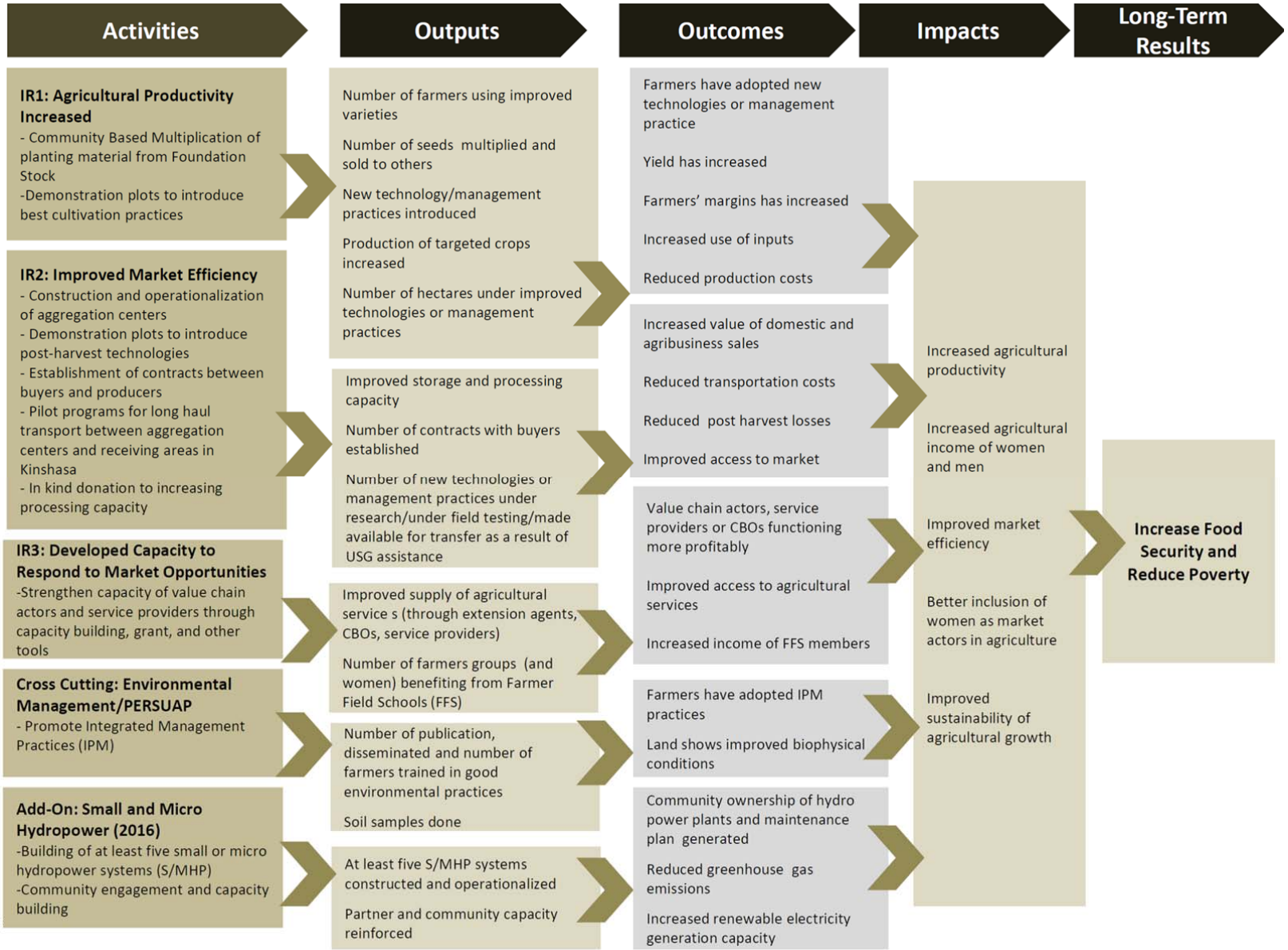
Table 1 – Major changes in FPPM PMP

Result Level	PMP Realignment
Impact indicators	• The number of impact indicators have been reduced • Some of them were milestones and have been realigned according to the component they support • Impact indicators on production were replaced by indicators capturing productivity • A higher level indicator on gender has been added
Component 1	• Outcomes indicators capturing productivity increase have been added • Production indicators (quantity and value) have been modified and kept as milestone indicators
Component 2	• Additional outcome indicators that capture results at the processing level have been added • Indicators related to access to finance have been dropped as activities have been eliminated
Component 3	• Additional outcome indicators have been added to capture increased capacity of value chain actors to become sustainable market actors
Cross-Cutting changes	• Indicators' hierarchy has been realigned by separating outcome indicators from milestones • Indicators have been disaggregated by gender to account for improved women inclusion in agricultural growth • Two gender specific indicators have been added : 1) Women's empowerment in agriculture index (Impact indicator); 2) Value of production per person-day of labor (both family and hired) disaggregated by gender (outcome indicator for labor productivity)[2] • Indicators to capture the work done for EMMAP/PERSUAP have been added

7.2 DRC FPPM Causal Model

constraints that land availability, this indicator will provide a more suitable measure of women's productivity (see gender assessment, page 55).

[2] The gender assessment revealed that women spend more time than men working in agriculture and that more than land, time is the main constrained to higher productivity. Since labor and time availability is a higher constraints that land availability, this indicator will provide a more suitable measure of women's productivity (see gender assessment, page 55).


Activities
Outputs
Outcomes
Impacts
Long-Term Results
IR1: Agricultural Productivity Increased
- Community Based Multiplication of planting material from Foundation Stock
-Demonstration plots to introduce best cultivation practices
IR2: Improved Market Efficiency
- Construction and operationalization of aggregation centers
- Demonstration plots to introduce post-harvest technologies
- Establishment of contracts between buyers and producers
- Pilot programs for long haul transport between aggregation centers and receiving areas in Kinshasa
- In kind donation to increasing processing capacity
IR3: Developed Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities
-Strengthen capacity of value chain actors and service providers through capacity building, grant, and other tools
Cross Cutting: Environmental Management/PERSUAP
- Promote Integrated Management Practices (IPM)
Add-On: Small and Micro Hydropower (2016)
-Building of at least five small or micro hydropower systems (S/MHP)
-Community engagement and capacity building
Number of farmers using improved varieties
Number of seeds multiplied and sold to others
New technology/management practices introduced
Production of targeted crops increased
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices
Improved storage and processing capacity
Number of contracts with buyers established
Number of new technologies or management practices under research/under field testing/made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance
Improved supply of agricultural service s (through extension agents, CBOs, service providers)
Number of farmers groups (and women) benefiting from Farmer Field Schools (FFS)
Number of publication, disseminated and number of farmers trained in good environmental practices
Soil samples done
At least five S/MHP systems constructed and operationalized
Partner and community capacity reinforced
Farmers have adopted new technologies or management practice
Yield has increased
Farmers' margins has increased
Increased use of inputs
Reduced production costs
Increased value of domestic and agribusiness sales
Reduced transportation costs
Reduced post harvest losses
Improved access to market
Value chain actors, service providers or CBOs functioning more profitably
Improved access to agricultural services
Increased income of FFS members
Farmers have adopted IPM practices
Land shows improved biophysical conditions
Community ownership of hydro power plants and maintenance plan generated
Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
Increased renewable electricity generation capacity
Increased agricultural productivity
Increased agricultural income of women and men
Improved market efficiency
Better inclusion of women as market actors in agriculture
Improved sustainability of agricultural growth
Increase Food Security and Reduce Poverty

2.3 Component One: Increased Agricultural Productivity

At its conclusion, FPPM will have achieved functional or process improvements for over 90,000 smallholders, 355 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) - including farmer group enterprises, women's group enterprises, cooperatives, and processors. After five years, farmer net income from staple food crop sales will increase by $523 per household. A 25% percent increase in the volume of sales by these farmers at the wholesale level in Kinshasa, Matadi, Boma, Kikwit, Bandundu City, and Mbanza-Ngungu will translate into an additional staple food production of over 14.859 MT available for urban consumption, reducing food insecurity, and helping to meet the caloric, protein, and vitamin and mineral needs of an undernourished and malnourished population.

2.4 Component Two: Improving Market Efficiency

Interventions under Component 2 focus on downstream value chain functions: from post-harvest handling and aggregation, to processing, to sales in markets with all the intervening transport linkages. The FPPM strategy for improving market efficiency has two dimensions: on one level we will use technical assistance, grants, and training to work with value chain actors to test, introduce, and diffuse new technologies and procedures that will reduce rampant post-harvest losses while improving profitability for actors all along the value chains.

2.5 Component Three: Capacity to Respond to Market

The huge demand from the Kinshasa food market is met by the private sector. The FPPM approach to build the capacity of the private sector is guided by the search for efficiencies, quality improvements, and risk reduction to enhance the capacity of the food supply chain, enabling the delivery of greater quantities of safe and nutritious foods, at lower prices, to markets serving the food insecure population of the market shed. This approach requires FPPM staff to find, screen, and select partners who can help the project leverage change from the demand side back up the supply chains, and from the supply side to strengthen the development and linkage of primary producer groups to points of aggregation, transport, processing, and marketing.

3.0 Data Collection Responsibilities

FPPM's monitoring and evaluation unit in collaboration with FPPM's Implementing Partners will be responsible for data collection which will serve as the basis for FPPM results-level monitoring and reporting.

4.0 Evaluations and Special Studies

Performance indicators only "indicate" progress and cannot be used to determine "why" a certain result occurs. Evaluations and special studies are ways in which FPPM Management will complement routine performance monitoring efforts with more rigorous, in-depth analysis on topics of special interest.

5.0 PROJECT REVIEW

Assessment of project activities will be an outcome of regular partner meetings and site visits. Depending on the results of these reviews, adjustments may be needed to programming and activities. Project managers will be expected to contribute constructive feedback to senior management in order to orient decisions. Regular M&E field visits reports should enhance such decision making.

6.0 Data Quality Assessment (DQA)

Over the life of this PMP, the FPPM M&E unit will conduct regular Data Quality Assessments to lay the groundwork so that when the formal USAID DQA is carried out, it meets the expected V.R.T. P.I criteria. The M&E unit will assist the program teams so that the information reported derives from consistent and reliable data collected over time.

The procedure for DQAs will include:

- Verification missions in the field to ensure that what is happening in the field is accurately reported;
- Development of standardized data collection, analysis, and reporting forms to ascertain that the information shared is consistent across the different project sites; and
- Training of data collection and reporting staff from all IPs on the proper use of data collection tools and the consistency and timing of reporting schedules.

DQAs will always look at the five most important data standards for USAID, i.e. validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, and integrity of the data.

7.0 Program Results & indicators

7.1 Program Area Level Impacts

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
A.1 Additional annual income per household from sales of targeted commodities as a result of FPPM assistance ($ and %).	Increased HH income (US$) due to exchanges of targeted commodities for cash; covers HHs with at least one member engaged in FPPM technical, training, or in-kind intervention.	Customized	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey, but also project and IP records, reviews of donor studies, academic research, and GODRC statistics.	Disincentives against reporting; reporting out of synchronization with peak sales period.	Annual review of information from IPs, project records, final evaluation, and report after follow-up survey.	Baseline:$418 2014: $21 (5%) $439 2015: $29 (12%) $468 2016: $55 (25%) 523 LOP: $523
A.2 Women empowerment in agriculture index	The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify and address the constraints that hinder women's full engagement in the agriculture sector.	Feed the Future	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline FtF population-based survey vs. Final Follow-up survey		TBD	TBD
A.3 Number of rural households whose incomes have increased as a result of FPPM assistance (HH).	Number of households (HH) that experience an increase in income and that have at least one member engaged in an FPPM technical training or in-kind intervention; covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Feed the Future	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey; also project and IP records, reviews of donor studies, academic research, and official statistics.	Disincentives against reporting difficult to track. Reporting out of synchronization with peak sales period, weather fluctuations, and disasters independent of project.	Annual review of information from IPs and project records, final evaluation, and report after follow-up survey.	Baseline: 0 2014: 20,000 2015: 40,000 LOP: 50,000

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
A.4 Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, service providers (community radio stations) and community-based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM interventions (EA).	Producer groups, trade and business associations, service providers (community radio stations) and community based organizations (EA) receiving technical, training and in-kind support.	Feed the Future	Project and IP records, survey of beneficiary's organizations.	Poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.	Quarterly briefs, annual review, survey and summations; information from IPs; annual surveys of beneficiary organizations.	Baseline: 0 2014: 180 EA 2015: 255 EA LOP: 355 EA
A.5 Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG assistance						Baseline: 0 2012: 16,139 2013: 44.571 2014: 61.355 2015: 81.355 LOP: 91,355

7.2 PROGRAM ELEMENT LEVEL OUTCOMES

7.2.1 Component 1: Increased Agricultural Productivity

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
Outcome Indicators						
1.1 Change in yields of targeted cassava per hectare (%)[3].	Measure of change, expressed as a percentage (%), in yield of cassava, most important food crop in DRC, per hectare; indicator covers direct and indirect bene-ficiaries of FPPM.	Customized	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey. But also project and IP records; reviews of donor studies, academic research, and GODRC statistics.	Disincentives against reporting. Reporting out of synchronization with peak production period. Project participant bias, weather fluctuations and disasters independent of project	Annual review of information from IPs; and project records. Final evaluation and report after follow-up survey	Baseline: 8 MT/HA 2014: 8.3MT/HA (5%) 2015: 9MT/HA (12%) 2016: 10MT/HA (25%)
1.2 Gross margin per hectare of selected crops in target production zones (percentage increase)	The gross margin is the difference between the total value of production of the agricultural product (cassava and maize) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops).	Feed the Future	Random sampling of assisted farmers; survey implemented by the program	Depends on beneficiaries capacity to accurately report data	Annual review of information from IPs; and project records. Final evaluation and report after follow-up survey	Baseline: 0 2014: 5% 2015: 10% 2016: 15%
1.3 Increase in value of production per person-day of labor (both family and hired)	This indicator will be disaggregated by gender and is a measure of labor productivity (mainly relevant for women).	Customized	Program survey with target beneficiaries for selected activities	Depend on women's capacity to report accurate data	Annual; based on survey designed and implemented by the program	Baseline: TBD 2014: 5% 2015: 12% 2016: 25%

[3] The team can calculate the increased yield per hectare in MT using indicator 1.6 "Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA)" by calculated the additional number of ha under improved technologies or management practices and multiplying it by the improved yield for that year.

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
1.4 Decreased production cost per metric ton of output for targeted products ($).	Progressively lower combined costs ($) of producing metric ton of targeted FPPM commodities; indicator covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Customized	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey; also project and IP records, reviews of donor studies, academic research, and GODRC statistics.	Disincentives against reporting. Reporting out of synchronization with peak production period. Project participant bias, weather fluctuations and disasters independent of project	Annual review of information from IPs; and project records. Final evaluation and report after follow-up survey,	Baseline: $5.25/ MT 2012: $ 5.20 (-1%) 2013: $ 5.09 (-3%) 2014: $ 4.88 (-7%) 2015: $ 4.46 (-15%) LOP: $ 3.68 (- 30%)
1.5 Increased value of farm inputs marketed through new input supply centers/services ($).	Value (US$) of farm inputs. Inputs may include, but are not limited to, tractor services, planting materials, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, as well as extension services provided by public, private, and mixed production support systems, including Farmer Field Schools, agro-input centers, and PPPs.	F Indicator	Project and IP records.	Disincentives against reporting	Semi-annual review, and summations; collect information from IPs; focus groups & key informant interviews	Baseline: $0.00 2014: $50,000 2015: $125,000 2016: $150,000
1.6 Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA).	Farmers cultivating additional areas of land (HA) with FPPM assistance in use of new technologies, practices, or improved planting material.	Feed the Future	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up Survey; also project and IP records, reviews of donor studies, academic research, and official statistics.	Difficulty of ascertaining partial versus systematic adoption of new practices, technology, or varieties. Project participant bias.	Semi-annual review. Annual review of information from IPs; and project records. Final evaluation and report after follow-up survey.	Baseline: 0 2013: 2313.09 2014: 31.947,8 2015: 61.036,51 LOP: 75.580,77
Milestones Indicators						

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
1.7 Number of new technologies or management practices in one phase of development (research, testing, transfer)	Count of new technologies or management practices introduced (e.g. soil management, fumigation, etc.) including research, field testing and available for transfer	Customized	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up Survey; also project and IP records.		Field reports from staff; on a quarterly basis Data will be disaggregated by development phases (1) research, 2) testing, 3) available for transfer)	Baseline: 0 2013: 30 2014: 51 2015: 85 LOP: 105
1.8 Additional volume of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance (in MT and %).	Additional volume (MT) of production of com-modities targeted by FPPM interventions, e.g. food, livestock, agro-forestry products, etc.; includes direct and indirect project beneficiaries.	Customized	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey; also project and IP records; reviews of donor studies; academic research; and GODRC ministerial data on production.	Disincentives against reporting, project participant bias, reporting out of synchronization with harvests, natural seasonal fluctuations independent of project, catastrophic weather conditions, political, social, military problems, etc.	Annual review of information from IP and project records; final evaluation; report after follow-up survey.	Baseline: 9.035(?) 2014: 9.510 MT (5%) 2015: 11.888 MT (12%) LOP: 14.859 MT (25%
1.9 Additional value of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance.	Value (US$) of additional production, calculated at farm gate, of targeted commodities; indicator covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Customized	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey; also project and IP records; reviews of donor studies; academic research; and GODRC ministerial data on production.	Disincentives against reporting, project participant bias, reporting out of synchronization with harvests, natural seasonal fluctuations independent of project, catastrophic weather conditions, political, social, problems, etc.	Annual review of information from IPs, project records, final evaluation, and report after follow-up survey.	Baseline: 0 2014: (5%) 2013: (12%) 2014: (25%)

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
1.10 Number of households adopting new production technologies (HH).	Number of rural households (HH) adopting new technologies comprising contextually appropriate agricultural tools, techniques, practices, and improved planting materials, i.e. seeds and cuttings, for sustainable, yield-increasing, agricultural production. The assumption is that 60% of direct beneficiaries will adopt new production technologies (as a percentage of indicator A.6)	Customized	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey. But also project and IP records, reviews of donor studies, academic research, and official statistics.	Difficulty of ascertaining consistent adoption of technologies. Project participant bias.	Semi-annual review, and summations. Annual review of information from IPs and project records. Final evaluation and report after follow-up survey.	Baseline: 0 2014:9,000 2015: 21,000 LOP: 26,000
1.11 Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from FPPM assistance (EA).	Ag-related firms, each (EA) with at least one member participating in an FPPM-sponsored marketing exercise, technical training, or in-kind intervention.		Project records, IP reports, MOUs.	Potential of double counting; IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.	Quarterly briefs, annual reviews and summations; inform-ation from IPs; survey controls; focus group & key informant interviews.	Baseline: 0 2014: 225 2015: 350 LOP: 550

7.2.2 COMPONENT 2: Improved Market Efficiency

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Types	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
Outcome Indicators						
2.1 Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation	Measures the value (in USD) of the total amount of agricultural products sold by farm households relative to a base year and can be calculated based on the total value of sales of a product during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year (volume in MT and sales in $)	Feed the Future	Primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey; also project and IP records, reviews of donor studies, academic research, and official statistics. Both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities are reported	Disincentives against reporting; reporting out of synchronization with peak sales or harvest period; IP indisposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias, cat-astrophic weather, etc.	Annual review of information from IPs and project records, final evaluation, and report after follow-up survey	Baseline: 0 2014: (5%) 2015: (12 %) LOP: (25%) Baseline: 0 2014: MT (5%) 2015: MT (12%) LOP: MT (25%)
2.2 Value of incremental sales (collected at the processor level) attributed to FPPM implementation	This will include additional sales by aggregating centers as well as smallholders who received grants to increase processing capacity	Customized	Survey of beneficiaries; data will be disaggregated by aggregation centers, grantees, and smallholders who benefited from program assistance	Potential for double counting with grant program activities	Annually; project survey	Baseline (2013): TBD 2014: 5% 2015: 10% LOP: 20%
Milestone Indicators						

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Types	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
2.3 Total increase in installed storage and processing capacity (MT)	Measures the installed storage and processing capacity due to FPPM assistance	Feed the Future and customized	Disaggregated by storage and processing techniques; by gender	Potential for double counting with grant program activities	Annually; project survey of beneficiaries	Baseline: 0 2014: 3.000 MT 2015: 6,000 MT LOP: 6,000 MT
2.4 Number of rural producers using new market information.	Change in number of households (HH) using traditional or new MIS providing market information, i.e. supply and demand inform-ation on agricultural commodities; HHs may be direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM (e.g. cell phone user posting information on chalk board for broader use.)	Customized	Project records; base-line and subsequent surveys with beneficiaries; donor reports.	Poor record keeping; indirect user under-counting.	Annual review of information from IPs; and project records. Final evaluation and report after follow-up survey,	Baseline: 0 2014: 10,000 HH 2015: 30,000 HH LOP: 60,000 HH
2.5 Number of rural processing and value-added enterprises established or expanded.	Processing and value-adding enterprises such as aggregation centers, processing SMEs and other agricultural entities either established or expanded with assistance from FPPM.	Customized	Project and IP staff, administrative records of beneficiaries, IP extension workers.	Poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias	Quarterly	Baseline: 0 2014: 10 EA 2015: 30 EA LOP: 60 EA

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Types	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
2.6 Number of rural producers marketing produce to new rural processing and value-adding enterprises (HH).	Marketing by households (HH) may be done individually or through producer or community organizations. Enterprises comprise aggregation centers, processing SMEs, and other agricultural entities in the market supply chain of approved FPPM commodities; HHs may be direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Customized	Project and IP records, surveys of beneficiaries, project extension workers, key informants	M&E project staff job performance, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias	Annual review of information from IPs; and project records. Final evaluation and report after follow-up survey,	Baseline: 0 2014: 10.000 HH 2015: 20.000 HH LOP: 35,000 HH
2.7 Number of rural producers marketing new products (HH).	Change in number of producers (HH) selling particular products or commercializing crops in a form not previously used.	Customized	IPs, administrative, baseline and follow-up quantitative and qualitative surveys.	Poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias	Quarterly and final evaluation and report after follow-up survey	Baseline: 0 2013: 2,000 HH 2014: 7,000 HH 2015: 10,000 HH LOP: 17,000 HH

7.2.3 DEVELOPED Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
Outcome Indicator						
3.1 Number of firms (excluding farmers) or Producer Organizations engaged in agricultural and food security related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (or above costs) because of USG assistance	Measures the improvement in financial self-sufficiency of firms and PO engaged in agriculture thanks to USG assistance	F indicator	Data will be collected by program staff and M&E staff from all organizations that directly benefit from FPPM work	Firms or PO may not report financial data accurately to monitor progress over time	Annually; survey implemented by project staff; focus group & key informant interviews	Baseline: 0 2012: 50 2013: 125 2014: 225 2015: 350 LOP: 400
Milestone Indicator						
3. 2 Number of Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with FPPM assistance (EA).	Number of men and women (EA) who have participated in FPPM-sponsored "classroom" or field sessions related to improving agricultural productivity.	Feed the Future	Project and IP training records, baseline and subsequent surveys.	Prior or other exposure to donor activity; IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.	Quarterly briefs, annual reviews, surveys, and summations; collect information from IPs; survey controls; focus group & key informant interviews.	Baseline: 0 2012: 500 2013: 3.000 2014: 8.000 2015: 18.000 LOP: 25,000
3.3 Qualified agricultural extension and advisory services agents in the project area (EA).	Agricultural extension and advisory services agents (EA), assisted, contracted with, trained, or collaborated with, by the FPPM program.	Customized	Project and IP training records.	Potential of double counting; IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.	Quarterly briefs, annual review, survey and sum-mations; inform-ation from IPs; annual surveys of beneficiary organizations.	Baseline: 0 2014: 20 EA 2015: 70 EA LOP: 150 EA

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
3.4 Number of qualified business development services agents active in the project area (EA)	Business agents (EA) trained and supported by the FPPM program.	Customized	Project and IP training records.	Potential of double counting; IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.	Quarterly briefs, annual review, survey and sum-mations; inform-ation from IPs; annual surveys of beneficiary organizations.	Baseline: 0 2014:5 EA 2015: 35 EA LOP:40
3.5 Number of members using services of producer organizations in the project area (EA).	Number of individuals (EA) receiving services from local FPPM service providers in project areas.	Customized	Project and IP records, baseline and sub-sequent survey of beneficiaries. Disaggregated by gender. Assumption is that 40% of them will be women	Double counting by beneficiaries; poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.	Quarterly briefs, annual review, survey and sum-mations; inform-ation from IPs; annual surveys of beneficiary organizations.	Baseline: 0 2014: 4.250 EA 2015: 8.250 EA LOP: 11,250

7.2.5 EMAP/PERSUAP INDICATORS

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
Outcome Indicator						
5.1 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	Measures the highest level of conservation effectiveness and informs adaptive management of programs	F Indicator	Data collection methods include: remote sensing; soil and water sampling; wildlife and botanical surveys; etc.	Biophysical change may or may not be detectable on an annual basis or even within the project cycle.	Annual	Baseline: 0 2014: 12,500 2015: 27,500 LOP: 40,000
Milestone Indicator						
5.3 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Measures the number of HH who received training hours on conservation and biodiversity (EMMP, pest management, including safe use of pesticides) as mitigation	F indicator	Disaggregated by type of training and audience (households, extension agents, etc.)	Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate	Annual	Baseline: 0 2014: 50,000 2015: 110.000 LOP: 140.000 Calculated by x number of ha improved by ave hours of training 4hours
5.4 Number of publications on conservation and pest management developed as a result of FPPM assistance	Measures the research and publication effort undertaking by FPPM to mitigation against environmental risk	Customized	Project reports; IPs	Project records may be incomplete or inaccurate	Annual	Baseline: 0 2014: 2 2015: 4 LOP: 6

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Type	Data Source and Method of Collection	Data Limitations	Reporting Frequency & Assessment Procedures	Cumulative Baseline & Targets
5.5 Number of Integrated Pest Management practices (IPMs) in use by beneficiaries as a result of FPPM assistance	Measures the number of IPMs in use by direct and indirect beneficiaries	Customized	Field observation; field staff need to report on a quarterly basis	Project records may be incomplete or inaccurate	Annual	Baseline: 0 2014: 10 2015: 25 LOP: 45
5.6 Number of testing of samples of pesticides from vendors with IPs and producers	Measures of the local capacity of GDRC, vendors, NGOs and producers to understand the resources available for testing, procedures, interpretation and costs involved.	Customized	Field observation; field staff need to report on a quarterly basis Disaggregated by type of beneficiaries (IPs, NGOs, producers, etc.)	Project records may be incomplete or inaccurate	Annual	Baseline: 0 2014: 5 2015: 15 LOP: 25
5.7 Number of firms, including PO, producers and processors, that have improved their environmental impact (cleaner production/pollution) due to FPPM assistance	Measures the number of firms at the producer and processing levels that have improved their environmental impact due to FFPM assistance	Customized	Field observation; field staff need to report on a quarterly basis	Project records may be incomplete or inaccurate	Annual	Baseline: 0 2014: 12,500 2015: 27.500 LOP: 40,000

8.0 Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

A.1 Additional annual income per household from sales of targeted commodities as a result of FPPM assistance ($ and %).

A.2 Women empowerment in agriculture index

A.3 Number of rural households with increases in income as a result of FPPM assistance.

A.4 Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM activities.

A.5 Number of rural households benefiting from FPPM interventions.

A.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
ADDITONAL ANNUAL HH INCOME

Objective: A.1 Additional annual income per household from sales of targeted commodities as a result of FPPM assistance ($ and %).

Area: Production

Element: Change in HH income from sales of target commodities.

Description

Precise Definition: Change in household income from one year to the other, calculated as a percent over previous year, generated through exchanges of targeted FPPM commodities for cash; covers HHs with at least one member engaged in an FPPM technical training or in-kind intervention.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of project impact on farm family income and food security. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Percent (%)

Disaggregated by: Intensity of cultivation of different crops and cultivars, inputs (types and cost of fertilizer, pesticides, etc.), location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures reduction in poverty and improved access to food through income generation.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records; IP extension workers, key informants; reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting; reporting out of synchronization with peak sales period; project participant bias; weather fluctuations and disasters independent of project.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Change in proportion of income over time; comparison of means; correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators); summary of focus group and key informant interviews.

Presentation of Data: Table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**LOA**
Target (%)	$418	n/a	n/a	$21 (5%) $439	$29 (12%) $468	$55 (25%) $523	$105 (20%) $523
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on:

A.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURAL INDEX (WEAI)

Objective: A.2 Women empowerment in agriculture index

Area: Gender

Element: Measure of productivity, control over income, access to resources.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The Women‘s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify and address the constraints that hinder women‘s full engagement in the agriculture sector.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of women empowerment.

Unit of Measure: Several indicators compose the WEAI.

Disaggregated by: n/a

Justification/Management Utility: Measures gender equity and empowerment; measure of broad based growth

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records; IP extension workers, key informants; reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Difference in methodology over time

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Reporting on several indicators

Presentation of Data: Table, comparison of proportions, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: n/a

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

A.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
HHS WITH INCREASED INCOME

Objective: A.3 Number of rural households with increases in income as a result of FPPM assistance.

Area: Production.

Element: Household (HH).

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income and that have at least one member engaged in an FPPM technical training, or in-kind intervention. (direct and indirect)

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of extent of project impact on farm family income and food security. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Households (HH).

Disaggregated by: Intensity of cultivation of different crops and cultivars, inputs (types and cost of fertilizer and pesticide), location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures reduction in poverty and improved access to food through income generation.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records; IP extension workers, key informants; reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting
Difficult traceability. Reporting out of synchronization with peak sales period. Weather fluctuations and disasters independent of project.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: summary of households with increased income (before and after, by other indicators)

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of proportions, correlations with other variables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	20,000	40,000	50.000	50,000
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

A.4 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
AG ENTERPRISES ASSISTED

Objective: A.4 Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, service providers (community radio stations) and community-based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM activities.
Area: Market Capacity.

Element: Agricultural enterprises.

Description

Precise Definition: Number of rural agricultural enterprises, input and service providers (community radio stations) -- including producer organizations or farmer field schools – assisted with training in improved business skills and management.
What this means in the context of FPPM: Demonstrates project impact on market efficiency through capacity building efforts directed towards rural groups and firms. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Each (EA).

Disaggregated by: Location, type of organization, nature of support/training, gender of participant trainees.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures success in building organizational capacities as part of FPPM's exit strategy.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative, survey.

Data Source(s): Project and IP records, surveys of beneficiary organizations.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: COR.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; surveys of beneficiaries' organizations.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists; tabulations; distribution.
Presentation of Data: Table; cross-tables; maps.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Reviews and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	180	255	100	355
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

A.5 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
PARTICIPATING HHS

Objective: A.5 Number of rural households benefiting from FPPM interventions.

Area: Production, Processing and Marketing.

Element: Household (HH) participating in and benefitting from an FPPM project.

Description

Precise Definition: Rural households (HHs) with at least one member participating in an FPPM technical, training, or in-kind intervention.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of depth of project engagement in rural areas. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: HH

Disaggregated by: Gender of head of HH; type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measurement of project reach among smallholder agricultural producers. Lays foundation for analysis of project success with smallholders.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative, survey, interview.

Data Source(s): Project and IP records; baseline vs. subsequent sample surveys of beneficiaries; project extension workers; key informants.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly briefs, annual review, surveys and summations.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Potential of double counting HHs; IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect reports from IPs; survey controls; focus groups, & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post-baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of participant lists.

Presentation of Data: Frequency tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Reviews and Annual Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (HH)	0	16,139	44.571	61.355	81.355	91.355	91,355
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on:

8.2.1 COMPONENT One: Improved Agricultural Productivity

Outcome indicators

1.1 Decreased production cost per metric ton of output for targeted products ($)
1.2 Increased value of farm inputs marketed through new input supply centers/services ($)
1.3 Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA)

Milestones

1.4 Number of new technologies or management practices in one of the following phases of development
1.5 Additional volume production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance
1.6 Additional value of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance
1.7 Number of households adopting new production technologies (HH)
1.8 Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from FPPM assistance (EA)
1.9 Number of households adopting new production technologies (HH)
1.10 Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from FPPM assistance (EA)

1.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
CHANGE IN CROP YIELD

Objective: Change in yields of targeted crops per hectare.

Area: Production

Element: Increased yields in metric tons per hectare of targeted commodities over previous season.

Description

Precise Definition: Measure of change, expressed as a percentage, in yield per hectare of cassava, principal FPPM-targeted crop, over same season of previous year.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Indicates positive impact of project on yields of principal food crops. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Percentage (%)

Disaggregated by: Crop, cultivar, season, inputs (types and cost of fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), cropping strategies, soil type, location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures improved agricultural production and food security.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records, IP extension workers, key informants, reviews of donor studies, and GODRC statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting; reporting out of synchronization with peak production period; project participant bias; weather fluctuations and disasters independent of project.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following subsequent baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Change in output; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators).

Presentation of Data: Table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (%)	8MT/HA	n/a	n/a	8.3MT/HA (5%)	9MT/HA (12%)	10MT/HA (25%)	
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on:

1.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
GROSS MARGIN PER HA

1.1. **Objective:** Gross margin per hectare of selected crops in target production zone
Area: Production
Element: Increased yields in metric tons per hectare of targeted commodities over previous season.

Description

Precise Definition: The gross margin is the difference between the total value of production of the agricultural product (crop) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops). Input costs included should be those significant input costs that can be easily ascertained. Attention should be focused on accounting for cash costs that represent at least 5% of total cash costs. Most likely items are: purchased water, fuel, electricity, seed, feed or fish meal, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, and hired machine/veterinary services. Capital investments and depreciation do not need to be included in cash costs. Unpaid, family labor does not have to be valued and included in costs.

Gross margin is calculated from 5 data points: 1) Hectares planted (for crops); 2) Total Production during reporting period, 3) Value of Sales (USD) during reporting period, 4) Quantity of Sales during reporting period, and 5) Purchased input costs during reporting period (report only those costs that are at least 5% of total cost).

Average price = value of sales divided by quantity of sales
Gross revenue = average price x total production
Net revenue = gross revenue - purchased input cost

Gross margin (per ha) = net revenue divided by area planted/in production (for crops)

Reporting includes current-year results for 1) new beneficiaries and 2) beneficiaries who have benefited in previous years from this same USG assistance and continued to benefit during the reporting year (continuing). Reporting all data points (Area/Animal/Crate, Production, Quantity of Sales, Value of Sales, and Purchased Input Cost) is critical to the ability to aggregate results across missions.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Gross margin per hectare is a measure of net income for those farm/livestock/fisheries - use activity.
Unit of Measure: dollars/hectare
Disaggregated by: Crop, cultivar, season, inputs (types and cost of fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), cropping strategies, soil type, location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.
Justification/Management Utility: Measures improved agricultural production and food security.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records, IP extension workers, key informants, reviews of donor studies, and GODRC statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting; reporting out of synchronization with peak production period; project participant bias; weather fluctuations and disasters independent of project.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following subsequent baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.							
Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting **Analysis:** Change in output; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators). **Presentation of Data:** Table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables. **Review of Data:** Routine monitoring of activities and annual review. **Reporting of Data:** Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.							
	Baseline	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**LOA**
Target (%)	0	n/a	n/a	5%	10%	15%	
Achieved							
Notes:							
This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013							

1.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY (VALUE)

Objective: 1.3 Increase in value of production per person-day of labor (both family and hired)
Area: Production.
Element: Commodity sale price in US$.

Description

Precise Definition: This indicator measures productivity based on the time it takes to produce the goods instead of looking at the number of goods produced by hectare. It is a measure of labor productivity. This indicator will measure the change in value of goods produced per person per day from one year to the other.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Measure of labor productivity (mainly relevant for women).

Unit of Measure: US$ (per kg; but will be derived from local units, e.g. sacks, buckets, etc.)

Disaggregated by: This indicator will be disaggregated by gender

Justification/Management Utility: Measures of labor productivity; specifically important to measure productivity of women as availability of time is scarcer than availability of land according to the gender assessment conducted by the program.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Requires the conduct of a surveys of beneficiaries, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records, IP extension workers, key informants, reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): IP indisposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias, natural seasonal fluctuations independent of project

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: change in monetary value for crops; measure of value added; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators)

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (US$)	0	n/a	n/a	5%	12%	25%	
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

1.4 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
CHANGE IN PRODUCTION COST

Objective: 1.4 Change in production cost per unit of output for targeted products.

Area: Production.

Element: Cost of inputs in US Dollars.

Description

Precise Definition: Progressive decrease in production cost per MT of cassava, principal FPPM targeted commodity, to 30% by EOP. [Post-Intervention(cost of inputs/MT)] - [Baseline (cost of inputs/MT)].

What this means in the context of FPPM: Demonstrates FPPM impact on agricultural production. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: US dollars ($); production in metric tons (MT; all measures derived from local units, e.g. Congo francs, sacks, hectares, or other.)

Disaggregated by: Crop, cultivar, season, types and cost of fertilizer and pesticide, cropping strategies, location of production, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Used to demonstrate adoption of new inputs, and volume of production of targeted agricultural commodities as related to these inputs respective of costs and profits.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records; IP extension workers, key informants; reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey will provide principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting.
Reporting out of synchronization with peak sales period; project participant bias; weather fluctuations and disasters independent of project.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Change in production; change in costs; comparison of means; correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators).

Presentation of Data: Table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (US$/MT)	5.25	$ 5.20 (-1%)	$ 5.09 (-3%)	$ 4.88 (-7%)	$ 4.46 (-15%)	$ 3.68 (- 30%)	
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on:

1.5 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
INCREASED VALUE OF FARM INPUTS

Objective: Value of farm inputs marketed through new input supply centers / services.
Area: Production
Element: Value of FPPM agricultural inputs marketed through IPs

Description

Precise Definition: Value of FPPM planting material, inputs, and extension services provided by public, private, and mixed production support systems, including Farmer Field Schools, agro-input centers, and PPPs.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Indicates the extent of development of rural input marketing infrastructure.

Unit of Measure: US$

Disaggregated by: Type of support and delivery mechanism (firm, IP, cooperative).

Justification/Management Utility: Measures degree of use of agricultural support systems by small holders; and development of rural supply infrastructure.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative

Data Source(s): Mandatory reports from seed multipliers and implementing partners (IPs) working with FFS; surveys of rural input supply dealers.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): IP disposition to fulfill commitment.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: collect IP reports; control groups, focus groups, key informant interviews.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summaries, frequencies, comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators).

Presentation of Data: Table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Reviews and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target ($)	0	n/a	n/a	$50,000	$75,000	$150,000	
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

1.6 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
ADDITIONAL AREA UNDER IMPROVED TECHNIQUES

Objective: Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance

Area: Production

Element: Hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices

Description

Precise Definition: Additional land under cultivation with targeted FPPM commodities using new technologies or management practices (fertilizer, pesticide application, soil management techniques, composting, plowing, etc.)

What this means in the context of FPPM: Indicates project impact on agricultural production. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Hectare (ha).

Disaggregated by: Crop, cultivar, season, inputs (types and cost of fertilizer, pesticides, etc.), cropping strategies, soil type, location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures the rate of adoption and consistent use of appropriate agricultural technologies and practices.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative, survey, interview.

Data Source(s): Project and IP records, baseline and subsequent sample surveys of beneficiaries, project extension workers, key informants.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Difficulty of ascertaining partial versus systematic adoption of integrated farming. Project participant bias.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Control groups, focus groups, key informant interviews collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: change in output; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators).

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (ha)	0		2313.09	31947.8	61036.51		75580.77
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

1.7 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
NUMBER OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES TESTING

Objective: 1.7 Number of new technologies or management practices in one phase of development (research, testing, transfer)

Area: Production

Element: Count of new technologies introduced

Description

Precise Definition: Count of new technologies or management practices introduced (e.g. soil management, fumigation, etc.) including research, field testing and available for transfer**.**

What this means in the context of FPPM: Intensity of the research effort to introduce effective and more productive technologies and practices to farmers and agricultural firms

Unit of Measure: Count (number)

Disaggregated by: by different phases: 1) research, 2) testing, and 3) transfer

Justification/Management Utility: Measures the effort done to introduce new technologies to increase agricultural productivity

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative, survey, interview.

Data Source(s): Project and IP records, baseline and subsequent sample surveys of beneficiaries, project extension workers, key informants.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Difficulty of ascertaining partial versus systematic adoption of integrated farming. Project participant bias.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Control groups, focus groups, key informant interviews collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Count of new technologies and production practices

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**LOA**
Target (ha)	0	0	30	51	85	105	105
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

1.8 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
ADDITIONAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (MT)

1.11 **Objective:** Additional volume of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance

Area: Production.

Element: Commodity sale price in MT.

Description

Precise Definition: Additional volume of production, calculated at the farm-gate, of targeted FPPM commodities (indicator includes direct and indirect FPPM beneficiaries). The indicator calculates the change in production (volume) from current year to the previous ones.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of changing production capacity. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: in MT (per kg; but will be derived from local units, e.g. sacks, buckets, etc.)

Disaggregated by: crop, cultivar, season, quality, inputs e.g. types and cost of fertilizer, pesticide, etc., location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures improved agricultural production from one year to the other and availability of food to markets.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records, IP extension workers, key informants, reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): IP indisposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias, natural seasonal fluctuations independent of project

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: change in monetary value for crops; measure of value added; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators)

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (US$)	0	n/a	n/a	9,510 MT (5%)	11,888 MT (12%)	14,859 MT (25%)	
Achieved							

Notes: The targets have been calculated by: 1) multiplying the average volume of production for our sample population in the baseline survey (3,117MT – Table 16.1 of baseline report) by the target number of rural households benefitting from the project for each year as specified in indicator A.5 (Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG assistance); 2) calculating the growth rate per year (see table above).
The target for each year indicates the additional production of commodities generated due to project assistance

based on the project growth rate assumptions – this indicator factors in the program's target population for each year in order to prevent an overestimation of the results.
This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

1.9 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
ADDITIONAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION (MT)

1.12**Objective:** Additional value of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance
Area: Production.
Element: Commodity sale price in US$.

Description

Precise Definition: Additional value of production, calculated at the farm-gate, of targeted FPPM commodities (indicator includes direct and indirect FPPM beneficiaries). The indicator calculates the change of value of the goods produced (not sold) from current year to the previous ones.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of production capacity. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: US$ (per kg; but will be derived from local units, e.g. sacks, buckets, etc.)

Disaggregated by: crop, cultivar, season, quality, inputs e.g. types and cost of fertilizer, pesticide, etc., location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures improved agricultural production from one year to the other, availability of food, improved access to markets.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E.

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records, IP extension workers, key informants, reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): IP indisposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias, natural seasonal fluctuations independent of project

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: change in monetary value for crops; measure of value added; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators)

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (US$)	0	n/a	n/a	(5%)	(12%)	(25%)	
Achieved							

Notes: The targets have been calculated by: 1) multiplying the average value of production for our sample population in the baseline survey ($889.34 – Table 16.1 of baseline report) by the target number of rural households benefitting from the project for each year as specified in indicator A.5 (Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG assistance); 2) calculating the growth rate per year (see table above).
The target for each year indicates the additional sales generated due to project assistance based on the project growth rate assumptions – this indicator factors in the program's target population for each year in order to prevent

an overestimation of the results.
This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

1.10 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
ADOPTION OF AG PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

Objective: 1.10 Number of rural households adopting new production technologies.

Area: Production.

Element: Rural HHs and use of production technologies.

Description

Precise Definition: Rural HHs with at least one resident producer who has adopted new production technologies which include, but are not limited to, improved seeds and cuttings; agricultural or basic processing equipment; new agricultural techniques or practices; new post-harvest techniques or practices; etc.
What this means in the context of FPPM: provides a measure of extent of project impact. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.
Unit of Measure: HH
Disaggregated by: Gender of head of HH, type of project assistance, type of production technology (fertilizer, pesticide, techniques).
Justification/Management Utility: Measures training effectiveness and the relevance of the farming innovations and skills introduced by FPPM to local smallholder s and agricultural producers.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project, IP records, IP extension workers, key informants; reviews of donor studies and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Difficulty of ascertaining consistent adoption of appropriate technologies. Project participant bias.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of participant lists

Presentation of Data: Frequency tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**LOA**
Target (HH)	0	n/a	n/a	9,000	21,000	26,000	
Achieved							
Notes:							
This sheet updated on:							

1.11 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
PARTICIPATING AG FIRMS

Objective: 1.11 Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from FPPM assistance.

Area: Production, Processing and Marketing.

Element: Total rural agriculture-related firms participating in and benefitting from project.

Description

Precise Definition: Agriculture-related firms with at least one member participating in and benefitting from an FPPM technical training or in-kind intervention.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of extent of project. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: EA - Agriculture-related firms (includes NGOs operating like agricultural enterprises and other rural enterprises involved in processing, grading, weighing, transport, MIS, and storage).

Disaggregated by: Location, gender of owner/officers, type of firm, and type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Attests to project reach among agricultural enterprises. Lays foundation for analysis of project success with agricultural enterprises.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative.

Data Source(s): Project records, contacts with intermediary partners, MOUs.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly briefs, annual review and summations.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of participant lists.

Presentation of Data: Frequency tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (EA)	0	n/a	n/a	111	225	350	550
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

7.2.2 Component 2: Improved Market Efficiency

Outcome

2.1 Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FPPM implementation
2.2 Value of incremental sales (collected at the processor level) attributed to FPPM implementation

Milestones

2.3 Total increase in installed storage and processing capacity (m3)
2.4 Number of rural producers using new market information.
2.5 Number of rural processing and value-added enterprises established or expanded.
2.6 Number of rural producers marketing produce to new rural processing and value-adding enterprises (HH).
2.7 Number of rural producers marketing new products (HH).

2.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
VALUE OF INCREMENTAL SALES (PRODUCTION LEVEL)

Objective: 2.1 Value and volume of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FPPM implementation

Area: Market efficiency

Element: Value of total commodities sold

Description

Precise Definition: Measures the value (in USD) and volume (MT) of the total amount of agricultural products sold by farm households relative to a base year and can be calculated based on the total value of sales of a product during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year (volume in MT and sales in $). Value defined as local price/kilo, multiplied by quantities sold, and converted into US$/MT to ease comparison with other indicators; covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of changing production and market access.

Unit of Measure: US Dollar (US$); Metric Tonne (MT)

Disaggregated by: Crop, cultivar, season, location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures improvements in agricultural production, availability of food, improved access to market.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records; project extension workers; key informants; reviews of donor studies; and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting. Traceability difficult. Possibility of reporting out of synchronization with peak sales or harvest period. IP disposition to fulfill commitment; project participant bias; catastrophic weather.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: change in monetary value for crops; measure of value added; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators)

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (US$)	0	n/a	n/a	(5%) MT (5%)	(12%) MT (12%)	(25%) MT (25%)	
Achieved							

Notes: The targets have been calculated by: 1) multiplying the average sales (in value) for our sample population in the baseline survey ($418.50 – Table 16.1 of baseline report) by the target number of rural households

benefitting from the project for each year as specified in indicator A.5 (Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG assistance); 2) calculating the growth rate per year (see table above). The target for each year indicates the additional sales generated due to project assistance based on the project growth rate assumptions – this indicator factors in the program's target population for each year in order to prevent an overestimation of the results.
This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
VALUE OF INCREMENTAL SALES (PROCESSING LEVEL)

Objective: 2.2 Value of incremental sales (collected at the processor level) attributed to FPPM implementation

Area: Market efficiency

Element: Value of total commodities sold

Description

Precise Definition: Measures the value (in USD) and volume (MT) of the total amount of processed agricultural products sold by farm households relative to a base year and can be calculated based on the total value of sales of a product during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year (volume in MT and sales in $). Value defined as local price/kilo, multiplied by quantities sold, and converted into US$/MT to ease comparison with other indicators; covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of changing processing capacity and market access.

Unit of Measure: US Dollar (US$); Metric Tonne (MT)

Disaggregated by: Crop, cultivar, season, location, gender of head of HH, type of project assistance.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures improvements in agricultural processing and improved access to market.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records; project extension workers; key informants; reviews of donor studies; and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting. Traceability difficult. Possibility of reporting out of synchronization with peak sales or harvest period. IP disposition to fulfill commitment; project participant bias; catastrophic weather.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: change in monetary value for crops; measure of value added; comparison of means, correlations with other variables (before and after, by other indicators)

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (US$)	0	n/a	n/a	5%	10%	20%	
Achieved							

Notes: This indicator was not included in the baseline survey conducted in 2012 by FPPM. Instead of relying on random sampling, the M&E team will have the option to conduct a survey of all direct beneficiaries of FPPM that work at the processing level. This is possible for this indicator as the number of processing units that will be set by FPPM involve a small population.

This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

2.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
INCREASE IN STORAGE AND PROCESSING CAPACITY

Objective: 2.3 Total increase in installed storage and processing capacity (MT)

Area: Market efficiency

Element: Storage and processing capacity

Description

Precise Definition: This indicator measures total increase in functioning (refurbished and new) cubic meters of storage capacity and of MT of processing capacity that have been installed through USG programming and leverage. Installed storage and processing capacity is an aggregate amount that encompasses on-farm and off-farm storage, dry goods, cold chain storage and processing units (both large scale and "micro-cossettes". Both newly installed and refurbished storage should be counted here.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Provides a measure of changing storage and processing capacity

Unit of Measure: Metric Tonne (MT) – the cubic meter of storage will need to be converted into MT.

Disaggregated by: by location, storage and processing types.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures improvements in agricultural processing and storage and of post-harvest handling.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY FPPM

Data Collection Method: Surveys, M&E

Data Source(s): Baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries. Controls come from project and IP records; project extension workers; key informants; reviews of donor studies; and official statistics.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual but final survey provides principal evaluation.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: NA.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Disincentives against reporting. Traceability difficult. Possibility of reporting out of synchronization with peak sales or harvest period. IP disposition to fulfill commitment; project participant bias; catastrophic weather.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Storage and processing capacity.

Presentation of Data: table, comparison of means, correlations with other variables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews. But primary evaluation is from comparison of data from Baseline vs. Final Follow-up survey.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (US$)	0	n/a	n/a	3,000 MT	6,000 MT		6,000 MT
Achieved							

Notes: This indicator was not included in the 2012 baseline survey; the monitoring of this indicator will have to be on an ongoing basis to capture any increase in storage and processing capacity due to activities carried out in component two. Consolidated annual reports will be developed.

This sheet updated on: 07-11-2013

2.4 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MIS)

Objective: 2.4 Number of rural producers using new market information.

Area: Market Efficiency.

Element: Farmers and traders using traditional and new MIS (disaggregated by farmers vs. Trader).

Description

Precise Definition: Change in number of farmers using traditional and new MIS providing supply and demand information on FPPM targeted agricultural commodities

What this means in the context of FPPM: Demonstrates project impact on market efficiency through improved MIS. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Household (HH)

Disaggregated by: Location, type of information system, source, type of information/crop, gender of user

Justification/Management Utility: Tracks the contribution of improved MIS to better market access

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative, survey

Data Source(s): Project and IP staff; surveys of beneficiaries; project extension workers; key informants; baseline and other surveys.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline, follow-up surveys.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor record keeping; IP disposition to fulfill commitment; project participant bias**.**

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews; follow-up survey.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Follow-up surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Service area, population, comparison of before and after, distance, location

Presentation of Data: Maps, lists, tables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (HH)	0	n/a	n/a	10,000	30,000		60,000
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on:

2.5 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDING (ENTERPRISES)

Objective: 2.5 Number of rural processing and value-added enterprises established/expanded.
Area: Market Efficiency
Element: Number of rural processing and value-adding enterprises established/expanded.

Description

Precise Definition: Basic processing and value-adding enterprises such as aggregation centers, cassava cossette processing SMEs, small mill operators, and other agricultural entities established or expanded with assistance from FPPM.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Demonstrates project impact on rural market capacity and efficiency through increased availability of aggregation centers and basic processing SMEs. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Each (EA)

Disaggregated by: Location, type of processing or value-adding enterprise, ownership category of enterprise, contribution from FPPM, gender of user.

Justification/Management Utility: Tracks the FPPM contribution to improved rural processing, value-adding enterprises, and post-harvest storage.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative, survey

Data Source(s): Project and IP staff, administrative records of beneficiaries, IP extension workers.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias**.**

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: oversight, key informant interviews, follow-up with IPs

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: service area, population, comparison of before and after, distance, location

Presentation of Data: maps, lists, tables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (EA)	0	n/a	n/a	10	30	60	60
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

2.6 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDING (INDIVIDUALS)

Objective: 2.6 Producers marketing produce to new rural processing and value-adding enterprises.

Area: Market Efficiency.

Element: Farmers marketing produce to new rural processing and value-adding enterprises.

Description

Precise Definition: Change in number of farmers marketing produce to processing and value-adding enterprises such as aggregation centers, processing SMEs, and other agricultural entities, either individually or through producer or community organizations.

What this means in the context of FPPM: Demonstrates project impact on market efficiency through improved organization, training of farmers, and increased availability of aggregation centers and processing SMEs. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: Households (HH)

Disaggregated by: Location, type of processing or value-adding enterprise, ownership category of enterprise, and mechanism of access (individual vs. other organizational types), gender of user.

Justification/Management Utility: Tracks the contribution of improved processing and value-adding enterprise production, sales, and market access to rural market development.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative, survey.

Data Source(s): Project and IP staff; surveys of beneficiaries; IP extension workers; key informants; baseline and other surveys.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias**.**

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: oversight, focus groups, and key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Service area, population, comparison of before and after, distance, location

Presentation of Data: Maps, lists, tables, cross-tables

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (HH)	0	n/a	n/a	10,000	20,000	35,000	35,000
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

2.7 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
MARKETING NEW PRODUCTS (INDIVIDUALS)

Objective: 2.7 Rural producers marketing new products.
Area: Market Efficiency.
Element: Number of producer households that are selling new products, e.g. crop not previously planted, cultivar not previously planted, processing method not previously used, such as for micro-cosettes or unfermented cassava flour.

Description

Precise Definition: Change in number of producer households selling new products or commercializing crops in a form not previously used.
What this means in the context of FPPM: Demonstrates project impact on market efficiency through the adoption of new and improved products. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.
Unit of Measure: Households (HH)
Disaggregated by: Type of product, region, and gender.
Justification/Management Utility: Tracks the contribution of improved processing and value-adding enterprises production, sales, and marketing to rural market development.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: IPs; administrative; and baseline and follow-up quantitative and qualitative surveys.
Data Source(s): Project and IP staff; surveys of beneficiaries, IP extension workers, key informants; baseline and other surveys.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.
Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Oversight, focus groups, key informant interviews, follow-up surveys.
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Service area, population, comparison of before and after, distance, location.
Presentation of Data: Maps, lists, tables, cross-tables.
Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Reviews and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (HH)	0	n/a	n/a	2,000	7,000	17,000	17,000
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on:

8.2.3 Component 3: Developed Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities

Outcome

3.1 Number of firms (excluding farmers) or Producer Organizations engaged in agricultural and food security related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (or above costs) because of USG assistance

Milestones

3. 2 Number of Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with FPPM assistance (EA).

3.3 Number of qualified agricultural extension and advisory services agents in the project area (EA).

3.4 Number of qualified business development services agents active in the project area (EA)

3.5 Number of members using services of producer organizations in the project area (EA)

3.1: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
FIRM OPERATING MORE PROFITABLY

Objective: 3.1 Number of firms (excluding farmers) or Producer Organizations engaged in agricultural and food security related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (or above costs) because of USG assistance

Area: Capacity building

Element: Firms and PO involved in manufacturing and services

Description

Precise Definition: To measure sustainable private sector investment, we will look at profitability of applicable firms and financial self-sufficiency of civil society organizations (CSOs) as a marker of viability. A CSO is financially self-sufficiency when the COS's annual income is more than annual operating expenses and annual amortization and depreciation of permanent assets. Although profitability or self-sufficiency measured during the period the USG is providing assistance does not demonstrate all aspects of a whether a business or a CSO will remain sustainably successful after withdrawal of USG assistance, it is certainly an important measure of its capacity to function effectively. Only the profitability of firms and self-sufficiency of CSOs who are receiving USG capacity-building assistance that is intended to increase profitability or viability should be tracked.
A firm should be counted if it operated more profitably in the reporting year than it did the previous reporting year.
A CSO should be counted if it was financially self-sufficient in the reporting year and it had **not** been financially self-sufficient in the previous reporting year.
What this means in the context of your program: It is a marker of firm and organization viability and of sustainable private sector investment.
Unit of Measure: Type of entity: Firm, CSO
Disaggregated by: Type of information; location of agent; and area of operation.
Justification/Management Utility: Measures extent to which value chain actors are more commercially driven

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative; data collected by field staff on a regular basis

Data Source(s): Project records, contacts with intermediary partners, MOUs.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly briefs, annual review and summations.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of agent lists.

Presentation of Data: Tabulation and frequency tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	50	125	225	350	400	400
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

3.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
INDIVIDUALS IN AG TRAINING

Objective: 3.2 Number of individuals who have received short term agricultural sector productivity training with FPPM assistance.

Area: Capacity building

Element: Individuals participating in short term agricultural productivity training

Description

Precise Definition: Total number of individuals who received FPPM-supported ST agricultural productivity training.

What this means in the context of your program: Provides a measure of depth of technology transfer. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.

Unit of Measure: PERSON.

Disaggregated by: Gender, age, location, NGO or group association.

Justification/Management Utility: Measures scale of extension of appropriate farming techniques and practices.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative.

Data Source(s): Project and IP training records, baseline and subsequent surveys.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly briefs, annual reviews, end-of-project surveys and summations.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Prior or other exposure to donor activity; IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect reports from IPs; survey controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of participant lists.

Presentation of Data: Frequency tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target (PERSON)	0	n/a	3000	8,000	18,000	25,000	25,000
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

3.3: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
AG. EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICE AGENTS

Objective: 3.3 Number of qualified agriculture extension and advisory services agents operating in the project area.
Area: Production, Processing and Marketing.
Element: Rural agriculture extension agents.

Description

Precise Definition: Agricultural extension and advisory service agents, disaggregated by gender, assisted or trained by FPPM for work with IPs and other entities in the project area.
What this means in the context of your program: Provides a measure of extent of project. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.
Unit of Measure: Trained agriculture and advisory service agents (includes informing with respect to processing, grading, weighing, transport, MIS, and storage).
Disaggregated by: Type of information; location of agent; and area of operation.
Justification/Management Utility: Measures extent and intensity of project and degree to which are and are capable of informing beneficiaries.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative.
Data Source(s): Project records, contacts with intermediary partners, MOUs.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly briefs, annual review and summations.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: November 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): IP indisposition to fulfill commitment to provide data.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs.
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of agent lists.
Presentation of Data: Tabulation and frequency tables.
Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	20	70	150	150
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

3.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
BUSINESS EXT. AGENTS

Objective: 3.3 Number of qualified business development services agents active in the project area.
Area: Market Capacity
Element: Agents and Trainers

Description

Precise Definition: Agents/trainers, disaggregated by gender, who have been qualified through FPPM supported training in business and marketing techniques conducted through Farmer Field Schools, VSLAs, partner, and other knowledge and skills-based training.
What this means in the context of your program: Demonstrates extent of project. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.
Unit of Measure: Each (EA).
Disaggregated by: Location, distance, nature of training and expertise, groups served.
Justification/Management Utility: Measures capacity for service delivery over great distances.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative.
Data Source(s): Project and IP records.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: COR.

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor record keeping, IP indisposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; annual audits.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following baseline surveys.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists, tabulations, distribution.
Presentation of Data: Table, cross-tables, maps.
Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	5	35	40	40
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

3.4 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
FARMERS USING SERVICES

Objective: 3.4 Number of members using services of producer organizations in the project area.
Area: Market Capacity.
Element: Recipients using service or agent.

Description

Precise Definition: No. of individual members, disaggregated by gender, receiving services from their producer organizations in the project area.
What this means in the context of your program: Demonstrates relevance of services, awareness among beneficiary population (organization members), and degree that project is functioning. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.
Unit of Measure: Households with at least one member using association services or trainers (frequency of use to be determined)
Disaggregated by: Location; nature of service.
Justification/Management Utility: Indicates relevance of service delivery model promoted by FPPM.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative survey, focus groups, interview.
Data Source(s): Project and IP records, baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.
Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Double counting by beneficiaries; poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists, tabulations, distribution.
Presentation of Data: Table, cross-tables, maps.
Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	1,000	3,250	7,500	15,000	30,000	30,000
Achieved							

Notes:
This sheet updated on:

3.5 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
FARMERS USING SERVICES

Objective: 3.5 Number of members using services of producer organizations in the project area.
Area: Market Capacity.
Element: Recipients using service or agent.

Description

Precise Definition: No. of individual members, disaggregated by gender, receiving services from their producer organizations in the project area.
What this means in the context of your program: Demonstrates relevance of services, awareness among beneficiary population (organization members), and degree that project is functioning. Allows for staff feedback and adaptation to achieve target results. Provides data for progress reports and project review.
Unit of Measure: Households with at least one member using association services or trainers (frequency of use to be determined)
Disaggregated by: Location; nature of service.
Justification/Management Utility: Indicates relevance of service delivery model promoted by FPPM.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative survey, focus groups, interview.
Data Source(s): Project and IP records, baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.
Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Double counting by beneficiaries; poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists, tabulations, distribution.
Presentation of Data: Table, cross-tables, maps.
Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	1,000	3,250	7,500	11,250
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

8.2.5 EMAP/PERSUAP INDICATORS

5.1 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance

5.2 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance

5.3 Number of publications on conservation and pest management developed as a result of FPPM assistance

5.4 Number of Integrated Pest Management practices (IPMs) in use by beneficiaries as a result of FPPM assistance

5.5 Number of testing of samples of pesticides from vendors with IPs and producers

5.6 Number of firms, including PO, producers and processors that have improved their environmental impact (cleaner production/pollution) due to FPPM assistance

5.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
IMPROVED BIOPHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Objective: 5.1 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance

Area: EMMAP/PERSUAP

Element: Conservation

Description

Precise Definition: "Improved biophysical conditions" are demonstrated where there is biophysical monitoring data showing improvement, stability if previously declining, or a slower rate of decline in one or more natural resources over time.
Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.
This indicator should be a subset of "Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance" if the latter if reported; double counting IS allowed.
Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved biophysical condition should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.

What this means in the context of your program: This indicator will capture the number of hectares that shows improved biophysical conditions as a result of adoption of integrated pest management practices as required by EMMAP/PERSUAP.

Unit of Measure: Hectares (ha)

Disaggregated by: by location

Justification/Management Utility: Measures of this indicator demonstrate the highest level of conservation effectiveness and can inform adaptive management of programs.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Administrative.

Data Source(s): Project and IP training records, baseline and subsequent surveys.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly briefs, annual reviews, end-of-project surveys and summations.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: n/a
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision depends on field reporting and on the capacity of the program to complete quality tests that allow assessing improved biological conditions. It will also depend on the methods uses, such as whether sampling is representative of whole area of intervention. Reliability is strong but comparability across different sites and different resources (and in different ecological zones) is difficult.
Biophysical change may or may not be detectable on an annual basis or even within the project cycle. Stability where it didn't exist before is also within the definition of biophysical change.
The M&E team will need to be careful not double counting this indicator with indicator 1.6 – this one is part of indicator 6. Keeping them separate is for informative purpose.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect reports from IPs; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Following post baseline surveys.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of counts.

Presentation of Data: Frequency tables.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	TBD	n/a	n/a	12,500	27,500	40,000	40,000
Achieved							

Notes: The 2012 report does not include data on this indicator. A baseline will be needed. The above targets have been created by taking half of the targets used for indicator 1.6 Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA) – since this indicator will be part of it.

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

5.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
PERSON HOUR OF TRAINING

Objective: 5.3 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance
Area: EMMAP/PERSUAP
Element: Capacity building

Description

Precise Definition: Measures the number of HH who received training hours on conservation and biodiversity (EMMP, pest management, including safe use of pesticides) as mitigation.
This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.
People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.
Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information to USAID staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation or mitigation. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training.
What this means in the context of your program: This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants:
Hours of USG supported training course **x** Number of people completing that training course
Unit of Measure: Number of person hours of training in each reporting period.
Disaggregated by: location and training types as describe in EMMAP/PERSUAP reports, including the following elements:

- Workshops on IPM Plans for Cassava, Maize, Legumes, Rice and Trees (Reforestation) for seed production, production, pest control and post-harvest
- Web posting of technical bulletins
- Workshop on Good Agricultural Practices for Cassava, Maize, Legumes, Rice. Trees and Reforestation for Seed Production, Production with Pest Control and Post-harvest
- Producer training for Good Agricultural Practices, IPM, Safer Pesticide Use, Risks: How to Minimize the Impacts of Pesticides on Human Health and the Environment
- IPM
- Pesticide Training for Private Institutions
- Environmental Due Diligence for MFIs and Project Partners

Environmental Due Diligence and CP/P2 for SMEs

Justification/Management Utility: Tracking the number of person hours of training provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts; to convey the coverage and capacity building contribution of USG programs

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Field and activity reports.
Data Source(s): Project and IP training records, baseline and subsequent surveys.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly briefs, annual reviews, end-of-project report and summations.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD
Responsible Individual at USAID: COR

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: n/a
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Validity: This indicator addresses only one of the limitations, necessary skills and knowledge that prevent people from taking certain actions to deal with climate change. It may not translate to action unless other issues are also

addressed.
Precision: Simply knowing the number of people does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or capacity to act.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect reports from IPs; focus groups & key informant interviews.
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck.

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Summary of counts.
Presentation of Data: Frequency tables.
Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	50,000	110,000	140,000	140,000
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

5.4 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION EFFORT

Objective: 5.4 Number of publications on conservation and pest management developed as a result of FPPM assistance

Area: EMMAP/PERSUAP

Element: Publication and research

Description

Precise Definition: Measures the research and publication effort undertaking by FPPM to mitigation against environmental risk

What this means in the context of your program: Demonstrates effort to mitigate environmental risk.

Unit of Measure: Households with at least one member using association services or trainers (frequency of use to be determined)

Disaggregated by: Location; nature of service and type of publication, including the following:

- IPM Plans for Cassava, Maize, Legumes, Rice and Trees (Reforestation) for seed production, production, pest control and post-harvest
- FPPM Technical Bulletins on Pesticide Resources
- FPPM Technical Bulletin on Safe Handling of Pesticides
- Project Agricultural Guides, including Good Agricultural Practices for Cassava, Maize, Legumes, Rice; Trees and Reforestation for Seed Production, Production with Pest Control and Post-harvest
- FPPM Producer Guide to IPM Practices (general principles)
- FPPM Producer Guide to Safer Pesticide Use, Risks, and How to Minimize the Impacts of Pesticides on Human Health and the Environment: General Principals
- Pesticide Monitoring Guide: How to Monitor Pests, Pesticide Effectiveness, Issues of Pesticide Use in Project Area Pesticides and Private Institutions

Justification/Management Utility: Indicate the extent to which the program is investing in communication and information as prevention and mitigation measures against bad environmental management.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Field and activity reporting.

Data Source(s): Project and IP records, baseline and subsequent surveys of beneficiaries.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Double counting by beneficiaries; poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists, tabulations, distribution.

Presentation of Data: Table, cross-tables, maps.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA

Target	0	n/a	n/a	2	4	6	6
Achieved							
Notes:							
This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013							

5.5 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
IPM PRACTICE IN USE

Objective: 5.5 Number of Integrated Pest Management practices (IPMs) in use by beneficiaries as a result of FPPM assistance

Area: EMMAP/PERSUAP

Element: Publication and research

Description

Precise Definition: Measures the number of IPMs in use by direct and indirect beneficiaries

What this means in the context of your program: Demonstrates the extent to which farmers are using practices that does not involve pesticide prior to relying on pest.

Unit of Measure:

Disaggregated by: gender and location.

Justification/Management Utility: It is a measure of the success of the program in raising awareness of farmers on good environmental and integrated pest management practices.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Field and activity reports.

Data Source(s): Project and IP records.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Double counting by beneficiaries; poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists, tabulations, distribution.

Presentation of Data: Table, cross-tables, maps.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	10	25	45	45
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

5.6 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
IPM PRACTICE IN USE

Objective: 5.6 Number of testing of samples of pesticides from vendors with IPs and producers
Area: EMMAP/PERSUAP
Element: Capacity building

Description

Precise Definition /counts of testing of samples of pesticides from vendors with IPs and producers
What this means in the context of your program: Measures of the local capacity of GDRC, vendors, NGOs and producers to understand the resources available for testing, procedures, interpretation and costs involved.

Unit of Measure:
Disaggregated by: target groups (beneficiaries, IPs, GDRC), gender and location.
Justification/Management Utility: It is a measure of the capacity building provided by the program to beneficiaries and partners to effectively monitor biophysical conditions of agricultural soil and other environmental issues.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Field and activity reports.
Data Source(s): Project and IP records.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.
Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Double counting by beneficiaries; poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect information from IPs; survey timing and controls; focus groups & key informant interviews.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists, tabulations, distribution.
Presentation of Data: Table, cross-tables, maps.
Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.
Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	5	15	25	25
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

5.7 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IMPROVEMENT

Objective: 5.7 Number of firms, including PO, producers and processors, that have improved their environmental impact (cleaner production/pollution) due to FPPM assistance

Area: EMMAP/PERSUAP

Element: Environmental management practices

Description

Precise Definition: Measures the number of firms at the producer and processing levels that have improved their environmental impact due to FFPM assistance

What this means in the context of your program: Demonstrates the extent to which farmers are using good environmental practices due to program assistance. This indicator goes further than showing the adoption rate of good environmental practice by providing a milestone measure of improved environmental conditions. Easy to report improvement include the acquiring of ecofriendly equipment. This indicator can also be linked to Indicator %.1 to account for the number of person showing improvement of biophysical conditions of their soil, for instance,

Unit of Measure: Count (number)

Disaggregated by: by target (firms, PO, producers, processors, etc.), gender and location.

Justification/Management Utility: It is a measure of the success of the program in raising awareness of farmers on good environmental and integrated pest management practices.

Plan For Data Acquisition By FPPM

Data Collection Method: Field surveys and activity reports.

Data Source(s): Project and IP records.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly and annual.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD.

Responsible Individual at USAID: COR.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After baseline.

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Farmers may overestimate their results. Double counting by beneficiaries; poor record keeping, IP disposition to fulfill commitment, project participant bias.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: This indicator should be linked to Indicator 5.1 to ensure that the observation of positive environmental impact is made based on “scientific” parameters – soil sampling.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Following post baseline surveys

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Administrative and Baseline Crosscheck

Plan For Data Analysis, Review, & Reporting

Analysis: Lists, tabulations, distribution.

Presentation of Data: Table, cross-tables, maps.

Review of Data: Routine monitoring of activities and annual review.

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Review and Annual Mission Portfolio Reviews.

	Baseline	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LOA
Target	0	n/a	n/a	12,500	27500	40000	40,000
Achieved							

Notes:

This sheet updated on: 07-12-2013

Annex 1

BASELINE DATA CALCULATIONS USED FOR TARGET

Totals for those housholds that are producing specific commodities							
Crop	Total Yield (kg)	Total Sold (kg)	Proportion Sold	Total Invest USD	Total Income	Total Value of what was produced (including what was not sold)	(value per kg of what wsa sold)
Manioc	2756	1060	38%	$11.83	$237.85	$618.41	$0.22
Corn	662	468	71%	$21.57	$121.01	$171.17	$0.26
Soybean	649	389	60%	$2.60	$83.31	$138.99	$0.21
Nyebe	411	292	71%	$0.17	$114.69	$161.43	$0.39
Peanuts	373	249	67%	$77.04	$125.25	$187.62	$0.50
Bean	284	175	62%	$0.00	$155.87	$252.95	$0.89

Totals for ALL producer housholds (whether producing specific commodities or not)											
Crop	Total Yield (kg) for all 3331 surveyed households combined	Total yield per houshold in survey	Total Sold (kg) for all 3331 surveyed households combined	Total Sold (kg) per household In survey	Total Value of what was produced (including what was not sold) for all 3331 surveyed households combined	Value per kg of what was sold	Total invest USD for all 3331 surveyed households combined	Total invested USD per household In survey	Total Value of what was sold USD for all 3331 surveyed households combined	Total Value of what was sold USD per household In survey	Invest per kg
Manioc	7729545	2320	2971987	892	$553.23	$0.24	$17,845.00	$5.36	$708,552.00	$212.71	$0.00
Corn	1036878	311	732958	220	$85.98	$0.28	$2,518.00	$0.76	$202,454.00	$60.78	$0.00
Soybean	16875	5	10125	3	$1.21	$0.24	$128.00	$0.04	$2,416.00	$0.73	$0.01
Nyebe	62445	19	44390	13	$8.82	$0.47	$598.00	$0.18	$20,873.00	$6.27	$0.01
Peanuts	532920	160	355260	107	$85.68	$0.54	$13,125.00	$3.94	$190,262.00	$57.12	$0.02
Bean	56175	17	34650	10	$17.22	$1.02	$4,896.00	$1.47	$35,383.00	$10.62	$0.09
Total	10381712	3117	4885296	1467	$889.34	$0.29	$54,509.00	$16.36	$1,394,007.00	$418.50	$0.01