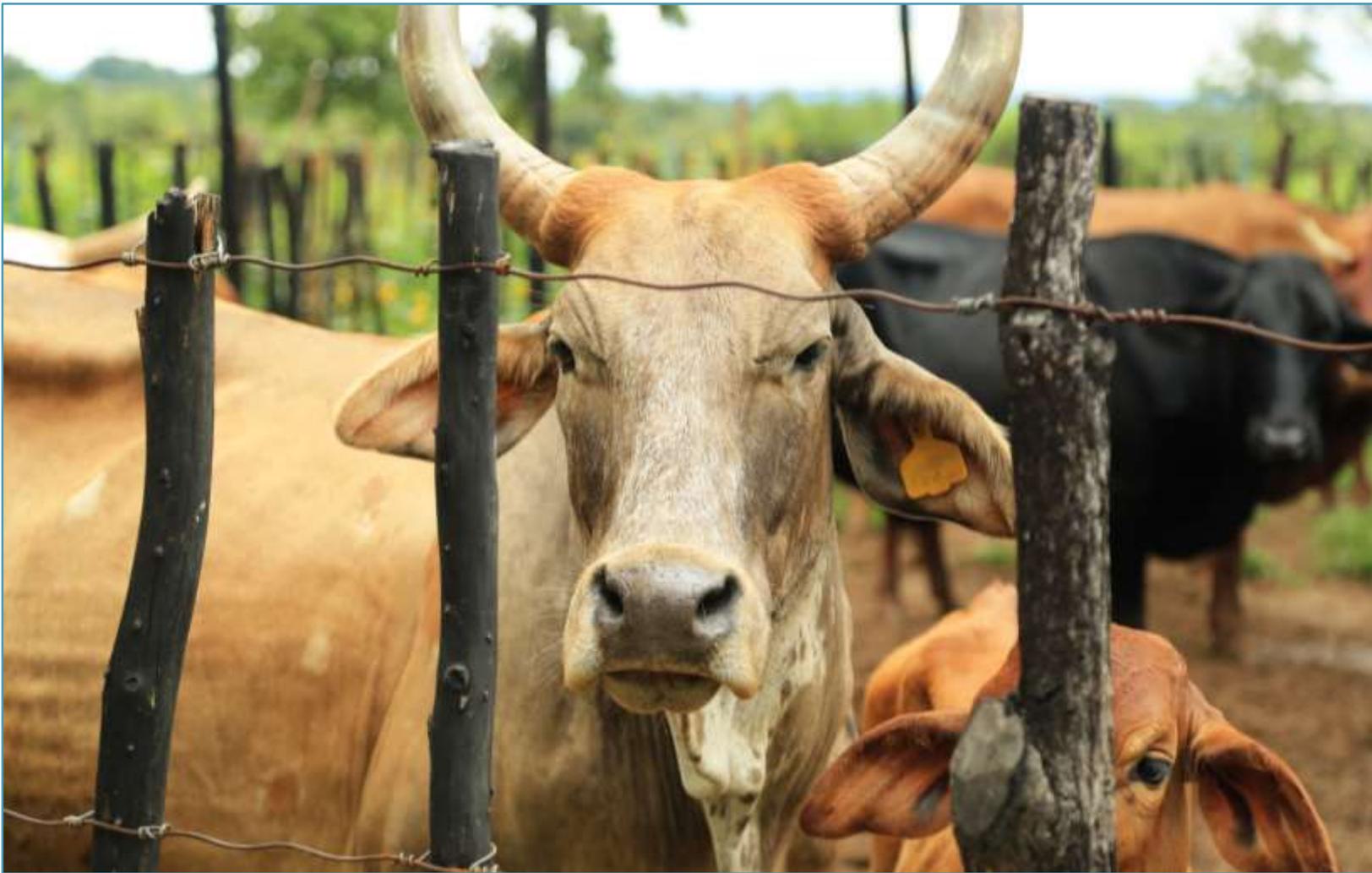




FEED THE FUTURE

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



Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan FY2016



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. RESULTS FRAMEWORK	2
III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	4
IV. M&E SYSTEM.....	8
4.1 M&E TEAM	8
4.2 BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT.....	9
4.3 DATA COLLECTION	9
4.4 ESTIMATION OF SAMPLE SIZE.....	9
4.5 BASELINE SAMPLING TECHNIQUE.....	9
4.6 LOP SAMPLING TECHNIQUE.....	10
4.7 DATA ENTRY, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT), AND CIRIS.....	11
4.8 DATA ANALYSIS.....	12
4.9 REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION.....	13
4.10 QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISMS	13
4.11 COLLABORATING, LEARNING, AND ADAPTING (CLA).....	14
V. M&E WORKPLAN.....	15
ANNEX 1: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS.....	16
ANNEX 2: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS	73
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY	73
DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET.....	87
BENEFICIARY ATTENDANCE FORM.....	88

ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CIRIS	Client Impact and Results Information System
CNA	Child no Adults
COP	Chief of Party
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDL	Document Data Library
DQA	Data Quality Assessments
FNK	Adult Female no Adult Male
FTF	Feed the Future
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
FTFZ-LD	Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information & Communication Technologies
LOP	Life of Project
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M&F	Male and Female Adults
MNF	Adult Male no Adult Female Adult
MRR	Microenterprise Results Reporting
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PBS	Population Based Survey
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US\$	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
WDD	Women's Dietary Diversity
ZOI	Zone of Influence

I. INTRODUCTION

Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development program (FTFZ-LD) is a five-year USAID funded project, running from June 2015 to June 2020, implemented by US-based consulting firm Fintrac Inc. The program will sustainably reduce poverty and improve household food security, nutrition and incomes through increased agricultural production and productivity by smallholder beef and dairy farmers located in natural regions III, IV, and V of Zimbabwe (Figure 1).

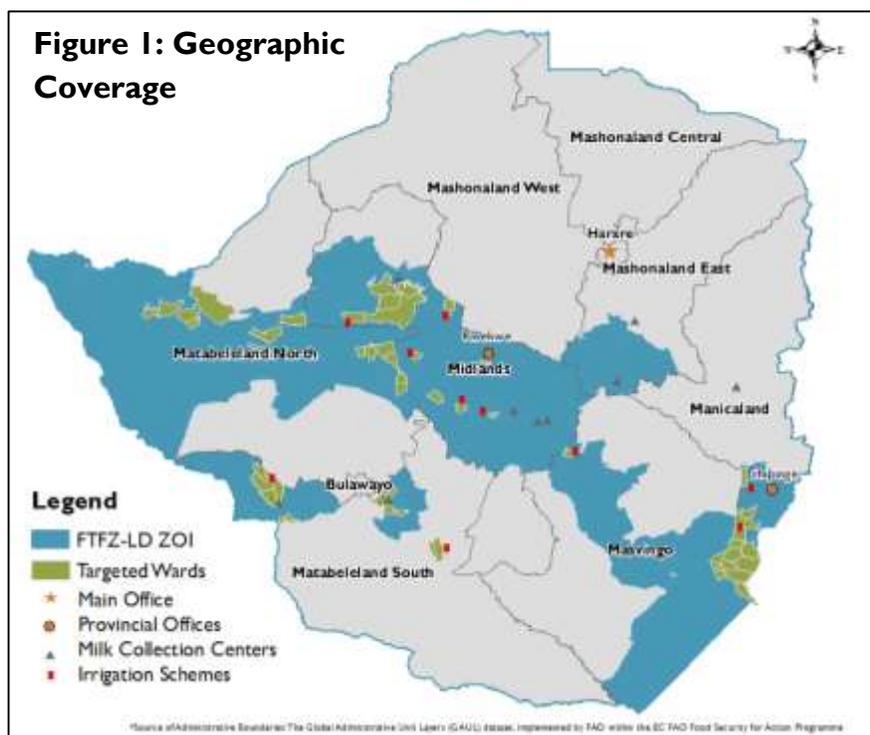
Program objectives are:

- Improve food security and increase incomes for 3,000 smallholder beef farmers and 2,000 smallholder dairy farmers through increased production, productivity, market linkages and increased access to appropriate credit and finance.
- Improve the hygiene and nutrition practices of targeted households through improved access to diverse and quality food, improved adoption of good hygiene practices and exclusive breast feeding
- Build the capacity of local organizations, working with the program, to implement agricultural development activities.

To achieve the above FTFZ-LD will work with partners and lead clients to facilitate the demonstration and adoption of good business, agricultural, and animal husbandry practices and technologies; including use of pesticides, improved seed, improved veterinary and breeding technologies. Field staff will work closely with participating farmer groups to demonstrate best practices in each of these areas.

Fintrac places high value on measuring performance quantitatively, qualitatively, and accurately. Our monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach focuses on using a combination of indicators and reports that:

- Accurately measure outcomes and impact on end beneficiaries.
- Effectively guide program management in making timely and informed decisions on implementation strategy.
- Provide a cumulative database of analyses that can be used to respond quickly to requests from USAID and other stakeholders for information on FTFZ-LD activities and the performance of farmers and other micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) receiving assistance.



The M&E methodology outlined herein is based on a causal model illustrating the logical hierarchy and interrelation of intended results (results framework), the appropriate selection of indicators to measure each result (performance indicators), and the strategic programming of activities necessary to achieve each result (work plan). These components are detailed explicitly in this monitoring and evaluation plan.

Purpose

The purpose of this monitoring and evaluation plan is to describe the rationale, methodology and measurement tools that will be used to track activity progress, outcomes and impact of interventions being implemented by FTFZ-LD. This M&E system will not only provide accurate, quantitative and qualitative information on the implementation progress of the FTFZ-LD program but will also provide information to support decisions by project management and implementing partners to correct any deviations detected by the system. It also provides the basis for reporting to stakeholders particularly beneficiaries, donors and FTFZ-LD programme staff members themselves. This document will be updated on an annual basis to reflect changes, if any, in M&E strategy, indicators, and targets.

II. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The FTFZ-LD Results Framework (Figure 2) is the centerpiece of its M&E system, illustrating how outputs will lead to corresponding purposes and the overarching activity goal to sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for targeted rural households in Zimbabwe – the highest tier of the framework. The activity goal will be reached through three primary purposes:

- Increased sustainable agricultural production, productivity, and incomes
- Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors
- Increased organizational capacity of local implementing organizations

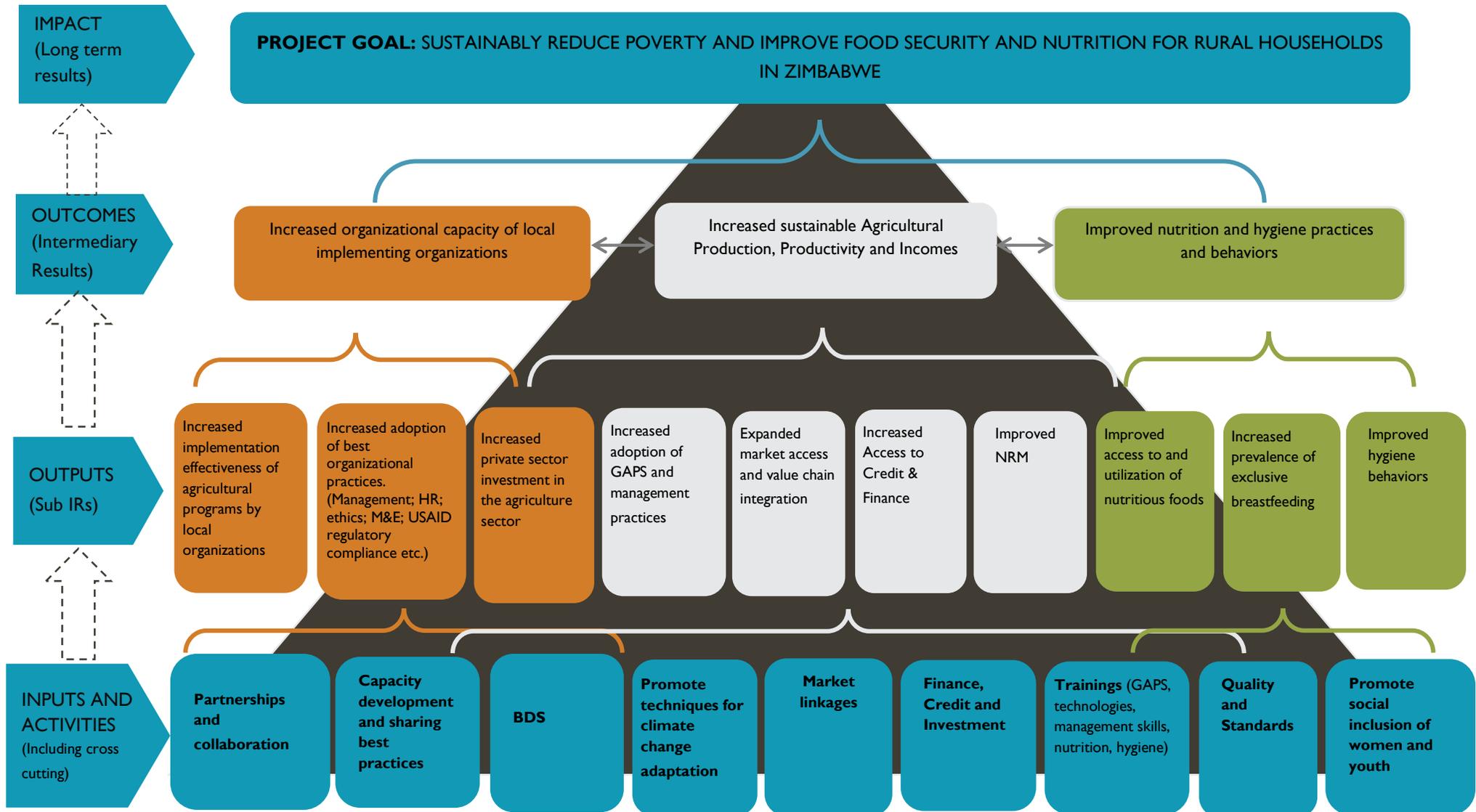
These purposes, in the second tier of the framework, will be achieved through a number of activity outputs listed in the third tier.

Critical Assumptions

The success of activity outputs, purposes, and goals are based on the following critical assumptions beyond the scope or control of FTFZ-LD:

- International commodity prices hold and do not fluctuate substantially.
- No major uncontrollable outbreaks of pests or diseases will occur.
- No significant damage caused by major weather phenomena.
- Farmers will be able to recover after shocks (resilience).

Figure 2: FTFZ-LD Results Framework



III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The selected performance indicators will serve to track, document, and monitor performance against all levels of the results framework, from outputs to impacts. Indicators serve three main purposes:

- 1) To measure impact on end-beneficiaries;
- 2) To assess the achievement of deliverables, results, and impacts; and
- 3) To guide management in making timely and informed decisions and adjustments on implementation strategy.

Table I provides FTFZ-LD's selected performance indicators and targets.¹ The list of indicators is drawn from relevant Feed the Future standard indicators; Standard Foreign Assistance (F) indicators; contractually-required indicators, and custom indicators tailored to measure interventions specific to the activity's implementation approach. Achievement against targets will be reported on a quarterly, bi-annual or annual basis in accordance with each indicator's Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS). At the end of the FTFZ-LD program, a final report with LOP achievements against targets will be submitted to USAID/Zimbabwe. All proposed indicators meet USAID data quality standards for validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness described in Automated Directives System (ADS) 203.3.5.1.

For reporting purposes, all indicators will be analyzed and disaggregated in accordance with Feed the Future and USAID guidance. Indicator targets will be reviewed and revised annually, if necessary, based on previous achievements, changes in critical assumptions, and any subsequent modifications to the implementation strategy.

¹ These will be finalized and approved in conjunction with USAID/Zimbabwe.

Table 1: Selected FTFZ-LD Performance Indicators

Indicator	Indicator Source	Base-line ²	Disaggregation	Targets						Unit	
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP		
PROGRAM GOAL: SUSTAINABLY REDUCE POVERTY AND IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN ZIMBABWE											
1	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	FTF 4.5.2(13)	0	Beef	750	2,250	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Households (Cumulative)
			0	Dairy	500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
2	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day ³	LD 10	TBD	Beef	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	40	Percent
				Dairy	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	30	
3	Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line	LD 11	TBD	Beef	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Percent
				Dairy	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
IR 1: Increased sustainable agricultural production, productivity, and incomes											
4	Change in average household agricultural income	LD 1	0	Beef	60	120	480	840	1,200	1,200	USD
			0	Dairy	100	200	800	1,400	2,000	2,000	
5	Gross margin per animal	FTF 4.5(17)	200.00	Beef	205	210	240	270	300	300	USD
			26.70	Dairy	70	114	376	638	900	900	
6	Yield per dairy cow	LD 5	3		3.5	3.9	6.6	9.3	12.0	12	Liters/day
Sub-IR 1.1: Increased adoption of GAPS and management practices											
7	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2(5)			1,250	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Farmers
Sub-IR 1.2: Expanded market access and value chain integration											
8	Percent of beneficiaries selling at least 80 percent of their milk to formal collection centers	LD 6	30		33	35	50	65	80	80	Percent
9	Percent of beneficiaries selling at least one head of beef cattle annually to formal buyers	LD 7	15		15	20	40	60	80	80	Percent
10	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation	FTF 4.5.2(23)	0		0.4	0.8	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.5	USD Millions

² Figures to be finalized based on the baseline survey to be done within 180 days after award of project

³ Figures indicate the proportion of beneficiary households living in poverty based on the beneficiary sample for each year, with the end target in Year 5 being 40 percent for beef and 30 percent for dairy households.

Table I: Selected FTFZ-LD Performance Indicators

Indicator	Indicator Source	Base-line ²	Disaggregation	Targets						Unit	
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP		
Sub-IR 1.3: Improved NRM											
11	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	FTF 4.5.2(7)	0	Male	712	2,138	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	Unique Individuals
			0	Female	712	2,138	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	
Sub-IR 1.4: Increased Access to Credit and Finance											
12	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	FTF 4.5.2(29)			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	USD Millions
13	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	FTF 4.5.2(30)			125	500	1,000	1,750	2,500	2,500	MSMEs
14	Percent of beneficiaries borrowing at least once to finance purchase of livestock or other capital investment	LD 8			10	13	20	35	50	50	Percent
IR 2: Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors (Improved nutrition status)											
15	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	FTF 3.1.9.1(2)	2.7		2.8	2.9	3.6	4.3	5.0	5	Groups
16	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	LD12	48.3		46.6	45.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	15	Percent
Sub-IR 2.1: Improved utilization of nutritious foods											
17	Percent of households that consistently consume at least 5 of 9 food groups	LD 2	28		30	32	45	57	70	70	Percent
18	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	LD 14	11		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Percent
19	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	FTF 3.1.9(1)	0		1,424	4,276	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	Unique Individuals
Sub-IR 2.2: Improved hygiene behaviors											
20	Percent of households that consistently practice at least 4 out of 6 good hygiene practices	LD 3	20		23	25	40	55	70	70	Percent

Table 1: Selected FTFZ-LD Performance Indicators

Indicator	Indicator Source	Base-line ²	Disaggregation	Targets						Unit	
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP		
Sub-IR 2.3: Increased prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding											
21	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	LD13	41		41.5	41.9	44.6	47.3	50.0	50	Percent
IR 3: Increased capacity of local implementing organizations											
Sub-IR 3.1: Increased effectiveness of agricultural programs by local organizations											
22	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2(11)	0		20	30	35	35	35	35	Organizations/Associations
23	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance	FTF 4.5.2(12)	0		8	5	3	1	0	17	PPPs
Sub-IR 3.2: Increased adoption of best organizational practices											
24	Average change in score on organizational assessment scorecard administered pre- and post-assistance	LD 4	0		5	10	15	20	25	25	Percent
Sub-IR 3.3: Increased private sector investment in agriculture											
25	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation	FTF 4.5.2(38)	0		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	USD
Additional Objectives											
26	Number of program beneficiaries in relevant leadership positions	GNDR 3	TBD	Male	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Individuals
			TBD	Female	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
27	Percent of beneficiaries who have adopted the following business practices	LD 9									Percent
	Develop a budget for each farm enterprise		0		16	32	48	64	80	80	
	Track income and expenses in a record book		0		16	32	48	64	80	80	
	Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise		0		16	32	48	64	80	80	

IV. M&E SYSTEM

4.1 M&E TEAM

While the M&E and Knowledge Manager and M&E Specialist will have primary responsibility for M&E activities, all members of FTFZ-LD team will contribute directly to real time data collection, provide anecdotal data, support analysis and write field reports.

Figure 3: FTFZ-LD M&E Team Structure

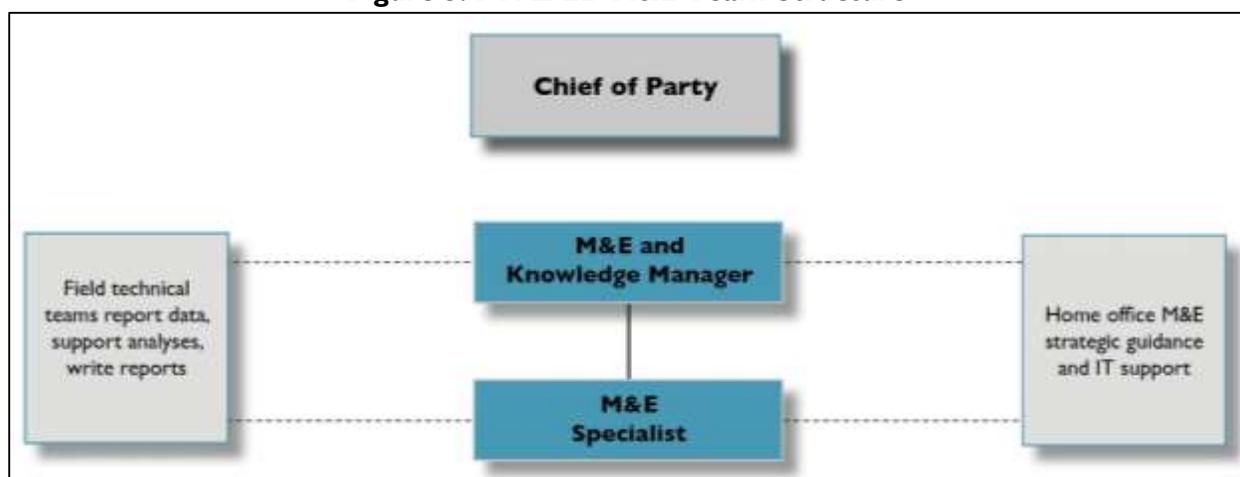


Table 2: M&E Team Positions

Title	Location	Responsibilities
M&E and Knowledge Manager	Head office	Responsible for the strategic implementation of all M&E-related activities; ensures deliverables are produced on time and in accordance with established policies and procedures; corresponds frequently with Fintrac home office, COP, and USAID and provides M&E support to the FTFZ-LD program and to other partners
M&E Specialist (FTFZ-LD)	Head office	Assists the M&E and Knowledge Manager to oversee field-based data collection activities; performs routine DQAs and verification of project and partner level data; liaises directly with partners to ensure reporting requirements are met on a timely basis
Field Officers	Field offices	In addition to providing technical guidance, they are primarily responsible for conducting annual surveys on outcome/impact indicators; report technical assistance and training directly into CIRIS.
Partner Staff	Partner offices	Provide partner-level data on beneficiaries assisted, training undertaken, other activities implemented
M&E Specialist (Fintrac)	Fintrac Home Office	Provides home office support in the design and programming of survey tools, design of reporting tools to improve monitoring of project indicators and recurrent in-country support during data collection and reporting periods.
M&E Director (Fintrac)	Fintrac Home Office	Provides strategic guidance on data collection methodologies, adherence to Fintrac and USAID policies on data collection and management

4.2 BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Within the first 180 days of the FTFZ-LD program implementation, the M&E team will lead a study to establish baseline values for all relevant indicators using a household survey tool. The results from the baseline study will come from a randomly selected sample of households within the targeted regions that possess similar characteristics to future activity beneficiaries. A report summarizing results will be produced no later than 180 days after award. For those indicators not collected at the household level, baseline values will be established using appropriate data sources. Upon finalization of the baseline information, the report will be shared with USAID/Zimbabwe and targets adjusted accordingly after approval. The baseline report will also be shared with relevant stakeholders and partners as recommended by USAID/Zimbabwe.

4.3 DATA COLLECTION

Information and data will be collected in pre-defined time periods on a census or sample basis depending on the requisites of each indicator and as defined in the PIRS. In most cases, output-level indicator data will be captured on a census basis, whereas outcome- or impact-level indicator data will be acquired through representative samples of the beneficiary population. Additional participatory data collection methods will be used, including focus groups, semi-structured interviews, and community mapping to obtain qualitative data that captures stakeholder perceptions of activity progress and impact, especially in regards to the impact of activity intervention on gender relationships.

Sample: M&E, technical, and partner staff will collect detailed activity household data from a representative, randomly selected sample of all program beneficiaries at periodic intervals as defined by each indicator’s corresponding PIRS. Samples will yield higher quality data at a fraction of the cost of census data collection. Random sampling from the entire population (3,000 beef and 2,000 dairy beneficiaries) will eliminate bias, guaranteeing that the sample results can be generalized and extrapolated to the population. To ensure that the baseline data set matches the actual beneficiary pool in essential characteristics such as household income and size of cattle herd, farmers will be asked preliminary questions prior to administering the baseline survey. Income for each household will be calculated based on their responses to the questions related to sales and the costs of production in the survey to ensure accuracy. Information will be collected on mobile devices and will include data for each relevant indicator, as detailed in their relevant PIRS.

Census: FTFZ-LD will employ a continuous census system whereby the project team will collect, enter, clean, and verify selected data for beneficiaries into the Client Impact and Results Information System (CIRIS). FTFZ-LD local partners will contribute to routine monitoring efforts.

4.4 ESTIMATION OF SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size calculation is designed to facilitate selection of a sample that will, with acceptable margin of error, measure the amount of change between the baseline and the end of project. The sample size for the baseline survey is based on the life of program target population of the FTFZ-LD using the following formula;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where n is the desired sample size,

N is the population size,

e is the level of precision or margin of error.

For FTFZ-LD purposes, the targeted population of beneficiaries by year five is 5,000 rural households and the desired margin of error is 5 percent. Substituting these into the equation 1 gives;

$$n = 5,000 / (1 + 5,000 * 0.05 * 0.05),$$

$$= 370.$$

The calculated sample size of 370 is inflated by 10 percent to compensate for attrition. The resultant baseline sample size is 407 or roughly 400 rural households.

4.5 BASELINE SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

FTFZ-LD will use a stratified random sampling technique over the cluster sampling approach because of its targeted geographic focus areas. The sample will cover all the 15 districts and wards with potential for beef and dairy production. With a cluster sampling approach, there is a greater likelihood of missing desired districts, wards, or value chains.

The first stratum is the district level, the second stratum is the ward level and the third stratum is the value chain. Since the sample size is 400 households, 160 households⁴ will be dairy farmers and 240 beef farmers. Respondents will be proportionately drawn from all the targeted wards of the 15 districts. Proportions will be derived from a combination of district rankings based on the total number of dairy/beef farmer and the number of wards per district (weights) (See Annex 3 -Calculation and Distribution of Baseline Survey Respondents). For every district, 26 or 27 respondents that meet the aforementioned selection criteria of anticipated beneficiaries will be interviewed, of which 40 percent will be dairy farmers and 60 percent beef farmers. Dairy farmers are selected from dairy wards while beef farmers are selected from beef wards and where overlaps exist, both dairy and beef farmers are proportionally drawn from the same ward. Since no farmers in the geographic focus areas have been registered or assisted by the program, dairy and beef cattle farmers will be selected through snowballing or referral based on whether the farmer has at most 10 beef cattle or one or two dairy cattle.

4.6 LOP SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Due to the high number of beneficiaries set for FTFZ-LD (5,000 households), random samples of beneficiaries will be used to collect data for reporting on indicators including yields, sales, and incomes. The program will incorporate more beneficiaries into the initial sample each year as the number of beneficiary households increase annually, and an additional sample will be drawn in year 3 when the program reaches its target of 5,000 beneficiary households to verify validity of the results. The sampling techniques will take into account the diversity of clients, growing conditions, target products, and other variables to stratify the population by these criteria. Within each stratum, clients will be randomly selected to ensure an accurate, representative, and statistically rigorous sample. To eliminate the possibility of omitted variables or selection bias, the same sampling frame of 5,000 farmers will be used in January each year as from Year 3. Some indicators will be collected using direct observation and structured interviews. Participatory methods such as focus groups will be used to collect qualitative indicators.

Data will be collected at the individual farmer, producer group, and organizational level. Collection and recording of data will be done mainly by program or partner staff through tablet-based surveys and

⁴ 2,000 targeted dairy farmers/ 5,000 cattle farmers, including beef farmers*400

verified regularly by the FTFZ-LD M&E team. The FTFZ-LD M&E team will provide regular technical trainings to implementing partner and FTFZ-LD field-based staff to ensure that information is captured accurately and timely. All data collected on tablets will be immediately available for both the home office and the field to review as soon as the device has internet connection.

Table 5. Potential FTFZ-LD Wards

District	Beef Wards	Dairy Wards
Bulilima	4, 5, 6, 7	5
Chikomba	TBD	TBD
Chipinge	16, 20, 21, 22, (24-30)	3, 16, 20, 22
Chiredzi	2, 3 (Tshovane), 4, 25	2, 3 (Tshovane), 4, 25
Chirumanzu	7	7
Gokwe South	1, 13, 15, 16, and 19	1, 15, 16, 19 and 13
Gweru	2 and 8 (Insukamini and Madigane)	2 and 8 (Insukamini and Madigane)
Hwange	11, 14, 15 and 20,	20
Insiza	3 and 11 (Silalabuhwa)	3 and 11
Kwekwe	6 (Ngondoma), 19 (Exchange)	6 (Ngondoma), 19 (Exchange)
Lupane	8 (Tshongokwe), 14, 27	8 (Tshongokwe), 27
Masvingo	TBD	TBD
Nkayi	16, 20, 21, 15, 18 and 5	18 (Fanisoni)
Shurugwi	TBD	TBD
Umzingwane	5 (Mzinyathini),	4, 5, 18, 4, Irisvale

4.7 DATA ENTRY, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT), AND CIRIS

The FTFZ-LD M&E team will fully utilize ICT-enabled tools for mobile data collection and entry. In addition to collecting survey data on mobile devices, the team will use smart phones and tablets to take pictures and collect GPS coordinates, and all staff will carry cameras and GPS units. The FTFZ-LD M&E team will utilize Fintrac's robust data management system, CIRIS, which has been designed internally to collect a wide range of data covering socioeconomic indicators; activity details; product information such as plantings, production, sales, and costs; technologies applied; and investment and finance information. CIRIS features a centralized database that integrates and synthesizes raw data collected through mobile, desktop, and web-based data entry platforms used by project staff and counterparts worldwide.

CIRIS operates on a Microsoft SQL Server database platform that is designed, programmed, and maintained by Fintrac staff. Multiple applications enable quick data entry in the field and the office by an unlimited number of users. CIRIS has been customized to track program indicators and disaggregates.

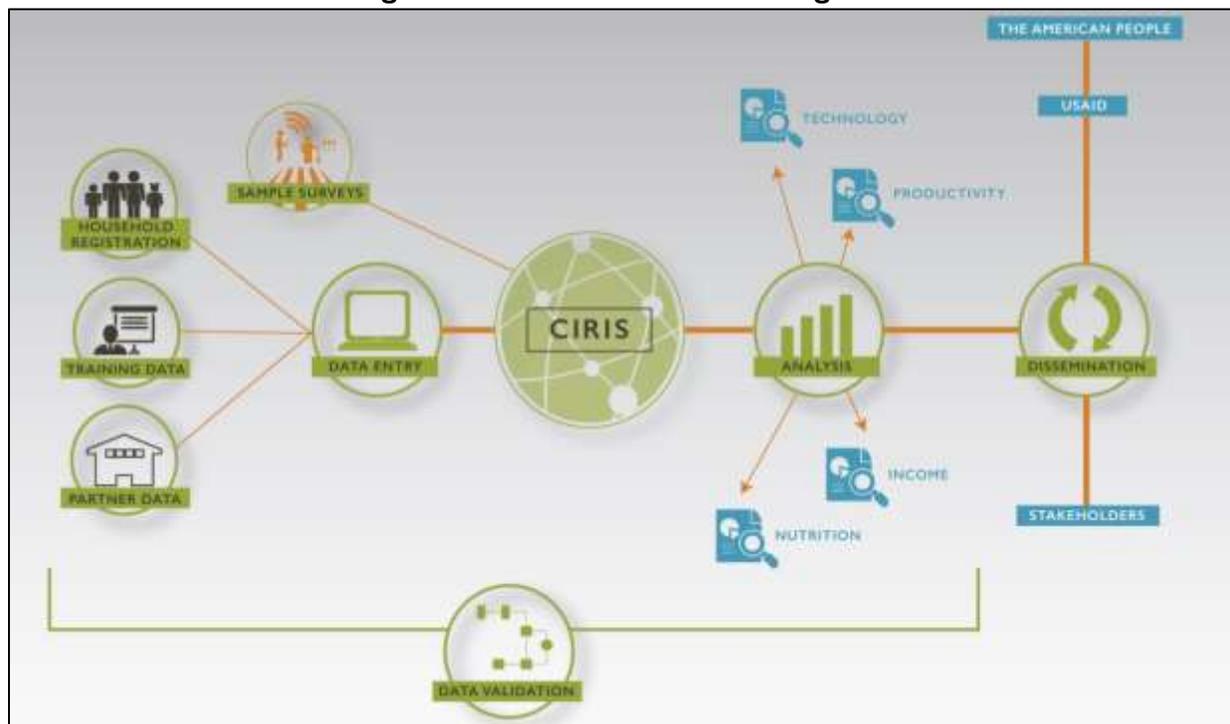
Each beneficiary will have a profile in CIRIS that includes geographic location information (with GPS coordinates) and socioeconomic data. Since CIRIS is a relational database, any subsequent recorded activity or results will automatically be geo-referenced for spatial analysis. When publishing spatial analysis for public use, Fintrac will take precautions to protect sensitive information and ensure that beneficiary households cannot be identified by name.

All FTFZ-LD team members will use CIRIS to enter data. Output-level data (e.g. technical assistance and training) entered into the desktop application by field-based staff is synchronized on a weekly basis with the central server. Results-level data collected on mobile devices will be synchronized within one week

of data collection. Figure 4 illustrates FTFZ-LD's data flow, incorporating the use of ICTs at all levels to enhance data quality and the speed at which information can be collected, cleaned and disseminated.

FTFZ-LD staff has different levels of user rights. The M&E manager and the chief of party have the highest user rights. This implies that the two can step up or step down the user rights of all staff when necessary. The rest of the program staff has the lowest user rights limited to viewing and entering the data but cannot copy, export, delete or edit the data. Editing is only done by the M&E specialist in liaison with the M&E manager. The COP and M&E manager are the only people with user rights to delete entries in the database.

Figure 4: FTFZ-LD Data Flow Diagram



4.8 DATA ANALYSIS

All program data will be analyzed and disaggregated in accordance with the FTF indicator guidance and as defined in the appropriate PIRS prior to reporting to USAID. FTFZ-LD M&E staff will lead analyses and strive to include in the process local counterparts and partner staff to build their capacity and encourage sustainability. Analysis methods will include:

- **Quantitative:** To measure statistically significant estimations of progress and impact on beneficiaries using Excel, SPSS, and STATA. Where necessary, descriptive and exploratory statistics, cross tabulations, and regression analysis will be done.
- **Qualitative:** To provide explanatory information that supplements our quantitative “how much” analysis with “why” analysis using NVivo.
- **Geospatial:** To allow for the incorporation of geographic data into project and USAID planning and design using ArcGIS.

4.9 REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION

FTFZ-LD will produce quarterly reports for USAID that detail progress against performance indicators – although data for some indicators will only be reported on an annual -basis as defined in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS). Timely reporting of this information, as well as any major challenges or limitations discovered through routine monitoring and evaluation, will serve as an early warning and forecasting system and allow for project management and USAID to make evidence-based decisions regarding project scope and direction.

In addition to disseminating results through quarterly reports, the FTFZ-LD M&E team will report on an annual basis to the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) and the Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) portal, and on a quarterly basis (where applicable) into the TraiNet system.⁵ Lastly, all final datasets will be submitted to the Development Data Library (DDL) as mandated in ADS 302.3.5.22 and page 53 of the contract. Any additional reporting requirements should be advised by USAID/Zimbabwe.

Key findings and relevant areas for improvement will be shared in writing and through presentations among all FTFZ-LD stakeholders, including partners, and subcontractors; members of the government; smallholder farmers and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and commercial agribusiness firms to foster a robust, engaged, and informed agricultural sector in Zimbabwe.

4.10 QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISMS

To uphold Fintrac and USAID’s quality standards, all FTFZ-LD data will undergo rigorous internal procedures to ensure validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Upon receipt of activity records and partner data and reports, the M&E team will perform completeness and quality checks and follow up with all relevant parties as needed. FTFZ-LD staff will also conduct periodic (semi-annually or annually) internal and partner data quality assessments, including field visits to beneficiaries, to determine the validity and integrity of reported data. The M&E team targets at least ten percent of collected data for validation by the team twice per annum. Ensuring data quality requires mitigation measures throughout the data management process: from planning to data collection, validation, and analysis. Specific quality control measures to be undertaken include:

- Establishing appropriate, representative samples for data collection activities.
- Adhering strictly to sampling methodology and non-response issues.
- Specific timing of data collection to coincide with key points in production cycles.
- Thorough training of technical staff/enumerators prior to data collection.
- Conducting random spot-checks of data.
- Identifying outliers using statistical methods.
- Performing statistical significance tests to measure significance of results.
- Using ICTs to enhance best practices in real time data collection.
- Triangulating data across multiple sources such as from the ZIMSTAT, FAOSTAT, World Bank, USAID, and Ministry of Agriculture and from other ongoing or completed donor-funded projects.
- Performing routine DQAs both internally and on data reported through partners.
- Storing information in an organized, easily accessible database (CIRIS).

⁵ TraiNet reporting required as per following definitions: 1) participant training is the training of any foreign national outside of his or her home country, using USAID funds; 2) a participant is any foreign national being trained under his contract outside of his or her country. See FTFZ-LD contract and [ADS Ch. 253](#).

4.11 COLLABORATING, LEARNING, AND ADAPTING (CLA)

As the overall goal of M&E is to recognize what works and what does not work (and why) within project implementation; a key element of disseminating knowledge is a learning plan that defines learning objectives, incorporates recognition of best practices, and encourages innovative methods for capturing, analyzing, and sharing information. Throughout the knowledge management and learning process, FTFZ-LD will promote and leverage opportunities to build the capacity of counterpart organizations.

The basic procedural steps to leverage best practices for increased learning across the FTFZ-LD portfolio will include the following:

Identification of key stakeholders: Because a primary objective of USAID's learning platform is to build synergies across different actors and leverage contributions as a result, a crucial first step is to identify all potential key stakeholders that may benefit from knowledge gained through FTFZ-LD. This will necessarily include USAID/Zimbabwe, national and local government actors, implementing partners of similar projects, leaders in the Zimbabwe agricultural sector, and international stakeholders with an interest in the integrated value chain approach. In addition to identification, recognition of appropriate means of – and barriers to – efficient collaboration and communication among stakeholders will be addressed.

Definition of learning priorities: Though learning opportunities exist throughout the life of a project, it is essential to agree on priorities from the outset. By identifying key questions to be answered within a learning agenda, FTFZ-LD will best be able to present concrete findings and promote best practices. When defining priorities, it will be important to consider what has worked on past projects, but also to provide a candid assessment of areas of improvement. FTFZ-LD will search for gaps in knowledge to find space where more research is needed, and in particular, will promote the possibility for piloting of new techniques within the integrated value-chain approach. Great opportunities exist in the use of ICT technologies, such as SMS messaging of market and pest/disease information.

Data collection and analysis: This step in the learning plan directly overlaps with M&E, as learning opportunities will be streamlined into our M&E approach. Though our own M&E staff will participate in the collection and analysis of data (including quantitative, qualitative, and geospatial), the USAID FTF M&E contractor, as well as other Zimbabwean M&E firms, will be engaged to build local capacity. Learning opportunities will also be embedded within the data collection and analysis to test ICT impact on the collection process, e.g. the use of computer tablets and electronic surveys.

Dissemination of findings: A critical step within a learning plan is the ability to rapidly and accurately disseminate findings. The management approach for FTFZ-LD has been specifically designed to make program key messages available to participants and other stakeholders. The program's approved branding and marking plan provides additional details on dissemination avenues and strategy.

Integration of and adaptation to findings: In consideration of the USAID learning platform objective of improving quality and relevance of programming, key findings from learning priorities will be rapidly taken into account and used to modify project implementation. By incorporating this new knowledge, FTFZ-LD, as well as other related USAID/Zimbabwe projects, will be responsive to innovative approaches that have evidence-based success. Not only will this promote learning within FTFZ-LD, but will also position USAID as a catalyst for wider collaboration, learning, and adaptation to new developments within the wider private sector, government, and donor communities to increase effectiveness of investments.

V. M&E WORKPLAN

Activity	FY2015	FY2016				FY2017				FY2018				FY2019				FY2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Personnel and Capacity Building																					
Key M&E personnel hired and trained by director and home office M&E																					
Home office M&E capacity building visit to project																					
Training partners in M&E																					
Data Collection																					
Baseline data collection																					
End of project data collection																					
Census data collected and entered into CIRIS																					
Gross margin and sample data collected																					
Data Reporting																					
Final M&E plan submitted																					
Annual M&E plan revision submitted																					
Quarterly data entered into quarterly																					
Quarterly data entered into TraiNet																					
Annual data entered into Annual Report, FTFMS, and MRR																					
Final baseline report submitted																					
Final end of project report submitted																					
M&E results shared with all stakeholders																					
Additional M&E Tasks																					
Internal DQA conducted																					
Partner DQAs conducted																					

ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

The Performance indicator reference sheets (PIRS) on the following pages provide clear definitions of indicators, justifications of their utility, means of verification, data sources and collection methodologies to establish sound data management procedures for tracking and reporting. For USAID Feed the Future Standard Indicators, Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program has used Feed The Future Indicator Handbook definitions, providing further elaboration, where necessary, to reflect Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program's interpretation of each indicator.

These PIRS have been completed to accurately measure the intended results and to ensure compliance with the data management guidance set forth in Automated Directives Systems (ADS) Chapters 200-203. Each indicator is referenced in accordance with the FTF indicator handbook dated October 2014.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Name of Strategic Objective: Sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for rural households on Zimbabwe

Name of Intermediate Result: N/A (Objective-level Indicator)

Name of Indicator: Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (FTF 4.5.2(13))

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No Yes , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020

DESCRIPTION

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

For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program (FTFZ-LD) purposes, beneficiaries are defined as people who have benefited significantly in any way from program activities at least five times over its life (including , but not limited to, receiving training, technical assistance, or linkage to a buyer(s) which has resulted in regular income generation). For beef farmers, these should mainly come from natural regions IV and V and for dairy farmers, mainly from natural regions III and IV. Both groups of farmers must be from communal lands and must have a maximum herd size of 10 cows for beef and 2 milking cows for dairy at program inception. In addition, the smallholder farmer beneficiaries must have an annual agricultural income of less than \$500 per household in base year and have agriculture as their primary source of livelihood or income (at least 75 percent of total household income). When included, small scale commercial dairy farmers must constitute at most 30 percent of the dairy farmer beneficiaries and have an annual agricultural income of less than \$1,500 per household at inception.

This indicator assumes that 10 percent of households have at least two individuals from the same household benefiting from the program which will be verified during the course of the program.

Unit of Measure: Rural households

Method of Calculation: Number of unique farmers assisted / 1.1 = Number of rural households benefiting directly

Disaggregated by: Level 1: Duration New, Continuing; Level 2: Gendered Household type

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks access and equitable access to services in targeted area.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Program staff and partners collect information from farmers on target activity and location. Sample surveys will be used to validate responses.

Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD 001 (Attendance Form) ; FTFZ-LD 002 (Commodity Sales Form); FTFZ-LD 003 (Credit Tracker) |

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data collection templates obtained through partners and program staff

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal

Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA				
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager				
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies				
DATA QUALITY ISSUES				
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD				
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A				
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING				
Data Analysis: Rural households will be disaggregated by duration and gendered household type				
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs				
Review of Data: Quarterly Review Meetings				
Reporting of Data: Quarterly reports				
OTHER NOTES				
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0				
Other Notes:				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES				
Year	Target (number of households)		Actual	Notes
2016	Beef	750		
	Dairy	500		
2017	Beef	2,250		
	Dairy	1,500		
2018	Beef	3,000		
	Dairy	2,000		
2019	Beef	3,000		
	Dairy	2,000		
2020	Beef	3,000		
	Dairy	2,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for rural households in Zimbabwe
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25 per day (LD 10)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016- 2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Reducing extreme poverty and hunger. The bench mark for poverty is \$1.25 per person per day- anyone living on less than \$1.25 per day is poor. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates will be used to ensure that the poverty line applied in each country has the same real value. Measurement is based on the value of average daily consumption expenditure per person, where food and other items that a household consumes out of its own production are valued as if the household purchased those items at market prices. For example, all members of a household of four people are counted as poor if the household's average daily consumption expenditures are less than \$5 per day (i.e. \$1.25 per person x 4 household members) at 2005 PPP after adjusting for local inflation since 2005. The poverty rate is estimated by dividing the number of household members in poor households in the sample by the total number of household members in the households in the sample.</p> <p>Data for this indicator must be collected using the Consumption Expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). Missions should use the country-specific LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, if available. If a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed The Future standard instrument in the M&E Guidance Series Volume I Ia should be used. Expenditures are used instead of income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall and are more stable over time than income data.</p> <p>For FTFZ-LD purposes Module E of the Feed The Future standard instrument in the M&E Guidance Series Volume I Ia will be used. The sample will be stratified by value chain. A beneficiary –based approach will be used with beneficiaries emanating from the FTFZ-LD beneficiary pool.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: (Number of beneficiaries living on less than \$1.25 per person per day)/Total number of beneficiaries) * 100
Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)
Justification & Management Utility: This measures the first goal of the Feed the Future Initiative as well as a Millennium Development Goal. It is the purpose of the Feed the Future Initiative. All objectives, program elements, and projects are designed to reduce poverty.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary-based sample survey
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Biennially
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager

Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files				
DATA QUALITY ISSUES				
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD				
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A				
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING				
Data Analysis:				
Data points to be Entered:				
1. Percentage of people from sample living on <\$1.25/day				
2. Percentage of people in FNM households from sample living on <\$1.25/day				
3. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in FNM households				
4. Percentage of people in MNF households from sample living on <\$1.25/day				
5. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in MNF households				
6. Percentage of people in M&F households from sample living on <\$1.25/day				
7. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in M&F households				
8. Percentage of people in CNA households from sample living on <\$1.25/day				
9. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in CNA households				
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs				
Review of Data: Biennial Review Meetings				
Reporting of Data: Annual reports				
OTHER NOTES				
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline will be determined within the first 180 days of project implementation.				
Other Notes: The targets will be adjusted based on the baseline findings				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES				
Year	Target (percentage of poverty prevalence)		Actual	Notes
2016	Beef	TBD		
	Dairy	TBD		
2017	Beef	TBD		
	Dairy	TBD		
2018	Beef	TBD		
	Dairy	TBD		
2019	Beef	TBD		
	Dairy	TBD		
2020	Beef	TBD40		
	Dairy	TBD30		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET				

Name of Strategic Objective: Sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for rural households in Zimbabwe
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line (LD 11)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016- 2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the depth of poverty in relation to the \$1.25 expenditures per person per day poverty threshold. The depth of poverty variable is calculated by subtracting each household's per capita expenditure value from the poverty threshold of \$1.25 to obtain the household shortfall from the poverty line. Households that have per capita expenditure values that are above the poverty threshold are assigned a shortfall of zero. The household shortfall is then multiplied by the number of household members to obtain the total shortfall for all household members. The total shortfall for all household members are summed across all households, and then divided by the total number of household members in the sample household. This value is divided by the \$1.25 poverty threshold and multiplied by 100 to obtain the depth of poverty for the targeted project area expressed as a percent of the \$1.25 per person per day poverty line.</p> <p>For FTFZ-LD purposes a beneficiary-based survey will be conducted.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: (Total shortfall for all household members in sample/\$1.25)*100
Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)
<p>Justification & Management Utility: The depth of poverty indicator is a complement to the prevalence of poverty indicator. Both indicators are necessary to obtain a complete picture of the poverty situation in geographic area. Programs that target the most vulnerable communities (e.g. Food for Peace development programs, Economic resilience programs) monitor the <i>depth of poverty</i>. The depth of poverty indicator allows one to identify the poverty gap, or the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line. Because many food assistance and resilience beneficiaries are likely to still be below the poverty threshold even following a successful intervention, the prevalence of poverty might remain high following the program intervention.</p> <p>However, the intensity of poverty may decrease for many beneficiaries over the course of program implementation. To help assess such changes among the poor, the depth of poverty gives an indication of severity or intensity of poverty at a given point in time. Depth of poverty is a top line measure for FFP development programs and for resilience efforts within Feed the Future countries that focus on areas of greatest economic and social vulnerabilities.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary-based sample survey
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Biennially
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A				
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING				
Data Analysis:				
Data points to be Entered:				
1. Depth of poverty in the sample				
2. Depth of poverty in FNM households in the sample				
3. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in FNM households				
4. Depth of poverty in MNF households in the sample				
5. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in MNF households				
6. Depth of poverty in M&F households in the sample				
7. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in M&F households				
8. Depth of poverty in CNA households in the sample				
9. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of people in CNA households				
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs				
Review of Data: Biennial Review Meetings				
Reporting of Data: Annual reports				
OTHER NOTES				
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline will be determined within the first 180 days of project implementation.				
Other Notes: The targets will be adjusted based on the baseline findings				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES				
Year	Target (percentage)		Actual	Notes
2016	Beef			
	Dairy			
2017	Beef			
	Dairy			
2018	Beef			
	Dairy			
2019	Beef			
	Dairy			
2020	Beef			
	Dairy			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for rural households in Zimbabwe
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A (Objective-level Indicator)
Name of Indicator: Change in average household agricultural income (LD I)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Household Agricultural Income is the difference between the total value of household production of the agricultural products (crop, milk, eggs, meat, live animals) and the cost of producing those items. Input costs included should be those significant cash costs that can be easily ascertained. Exclude all costs less than 5 percent of total cash costs. Most likely cash input cost items are: purchased water, fuel, electricity, seed, feed, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired machine/veterinary services, transport and other marketing costs. Capital investments and depreciation should not be included in cash costs. Seed from a previous harvest and other in-kind inputs will be valued and included in costs.</p> <p>For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program purposes, agricultural income includes the market value of all crops and livestock that is produced by any beneficiary household, whether it is consumed or sold. Changes in income from the baseline will be reported.</p>
Unit of Measure: US\$
Method of Calculation: Reporting year income – Base year income
Disaggregated by: Type of farmer- beef farmer, small-scale commercial dairy farmer, communal dairy farmer, and by Gendered Household Type
Justification & Management Utility: Increased smallholder income is the ultimate goal of the program, measuring beneficiary client incomes will determine the achievement of this goal.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary sample surveys will be used to collect household net income. Enumerators would refer to farmer records if available.
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annual
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database; Hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Household Agricultural Income will be disaggregated by Gendered Household Type and by value chain (beef/dairy).

Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs

Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings

Reporting of Data: Annual reports

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within 180 days from program inception

Other Notes: Targets will be adjusted accordingly

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target		Actual	Notes
2016	Beef	\$60		
	Dairy	\$100		
2017	Beef	\$120		
	Dairy	\$200		
2018	Beef	\$480		
	Dairy	\$800		
2019	Beef	\$840		
	Dairy	\$1,400		
2020	Beef	\$1,200		
	Dairy	\$2,000		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity and Incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: Expanded market access
Name of Indicator: Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation (FTF 4.5.2(23))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator will collect both volume (in kilograms or liters) and value (in US dollars) of agricultural product sales by small-holder beef and dairy farmers for its calculation. All sales are included and are not limited to farm gate sales. Only count sales in the reporting year attributable to the Feed the Future investment, i.e. where Feed the Future assisted the individual farmer directly. Examples of Feed the Future assistance include facilitating access to improved feeds and other inputs, providing extension services, marketing assistance or other activities that benefited smallholders.</p> <p>The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of targeted agricultural products sold by small-holder direct beneficiaries relative to a base year and is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (beef cattle and milk) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year.</p> <p>The number of direct beneficiaries of Feed the Future activities often increases over time as the activity rolls-out. Unless an activity has identified all prospective direct beneficiaries at the time the baseline is established, the baseline sales value will only include sales made by beneficiaries identified when the baseline is established during the first year of implementation. The baseline sales value will not include the “baseline” sales made prior to their involvement in the Feed the Future activity by beneficiaries added in subsequent years. Thus the baseline sales value will underestimate total baseline sales of all beneficiaries, and consequently overestimate incremental sales for reporting years when the beneficiary base has increased. To address this issue, Feed the Future requires reporting the number of direct beneficiaries for each value chain commodity along with baseline and reporting year sales.</p> <p>FTFMS uses the baseline sales and baseline number of beneficiaries to establish average sales per beneficiary. The average sales per beneficiary are multiplied by the number of beneficiaries in each reporting year to create an adjusted baseline sales value. To accurately estimate out-year targets for incremental sales, targets for number of beneficiaries are also required.</p> <p>It is absolutely essential that a Baseline Year Sales data point is entered. The Value of Incremental Sales indicator value cannot be calculated without a value for Baseline Year Sales. If data on the total value of sales of the value chain commodity by direct beneficiaries prior to Feed the Future activity implementation started is not available, do not leave the baseline blank or enter '0'. Use the earliest Reporting Year Sales actual as the Baseline Year Sales. This will cause some underestimation of the total value of incremental sales achieved by the activity, but this is preferable to being unable to calculate incremental sales at all.</p> <p>If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect incremental sales data, sample survey estimates must be extrapolated to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FTFMS to accurately reflect total sales by the activity's direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>For FTFZ-LD volume in liters of milk will be converted into kilograms by a factor of 1.03. For live cattle sales a conversion factor of 48 percent will be used to estimate the cold dressed mass. Livestock units will be used to estimate the live weight of the different livestock classes.</p>
Unit of Measure: \$US
Method of Calculation: Baseline sales and baseline number of beneficiaries are used to establish average sales per beneficiary at baseline. The average sales per beneficiary are multiplied by the number

of beneficiaries in each reporting year to create a moving or adjusted baseline sales value. This adjusted baseline sales value is subtracted from the reporting year sales value: ((Reporting Year Sales Value - Adjusted Baseline Year Value)			
Disaggregated by: commodity			
Justification & Management Utility: Value (in US dollars) of purchases from small-holders of targeted commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those small-holders. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by subsistence and semi-subsistence smallholders. Improving markets will contribute to the Key Objective of increased agricultural productivity and production, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. Lower level indicators help set the stage to allow markets and trade to expand.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary based sample survey			
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal			
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA			
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager			
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Sales will be disaggregated by commodity with volume (tons) and value (\$US) of sales entered together with the number of direct beneficiaries			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0			
Other Notes: Sales data at baseline will be collected targets will be adjusted according to baseline findings			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Incremental Sales (\$US Million)	Actual	Notes
2016	0.4		
2017	0.8		
2018	3.0		
2019	4.5		
2020	5.5		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable agricultural production and productivity and income
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased adoption of GAPs, technologies, management practices
Name of Indicator: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (FTF 4.5.2-7)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted. This includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc., and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management. In-country and off-shore training are included. Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture. Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities. An example is a USDA Cochran Fellow.</p> <p>This should include training on food security, water resources management/IVRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience, but should not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under indicator #3.1.9-1 instead.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Method of Calculation: Number of individuals will be counted
Disaggregated by: Sex
Justification & Management Utility: Measures enhanced human capacity for policy formulation and implementation which is key to transformational development.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Partners and field managers collect information during the training activities
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD 001 (Attendance form)
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD 001 (Attendance form)
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: FTFZ-LD M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING				
Data Analysis: Individuals will be disaggregated by sex				
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs				
Review of Data: Quarterly Review Meetings				
Reporting of Data: Quarterly reports				
OTHER NOTES				
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0				
Other Notes:				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES				
Year		Target	Actual	Notes
2016	Male	712		
	Female	712		
2017	Male	2,138		
	Female	2,138		
2018	Male	2,850		
	Female	2,850		
2019	Male	2,850		
	Female	2,850		
2020	Male	2,850		
	Female	2,850		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET	
Name of Strategic Objective:	Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors leading to improved nutrition status
Name of Intermediate Result:	Improved access to and utilization of nutritious foods
Name of Indicator:	Percent of households that consistently consume at least 5 of 9 food groups (LD 2)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator?	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	This indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet by reporting the percent of households that have consumed at least 5 of 9 food groups in the 24 hours prior to the survey. To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used: 1. Grains, roots and tubers; 2. Legumes and nuts; 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); 4. Organ meat (liver, kidney, intestines, heart, lungs, tripe, brains, etc.); 5. Eggs; 6. Flesh foods (meat) and other misc. small animal protein (edible insects, birds, mice, worms, etc.); 7. Vitamin A rich dark green leafy vegetables (covo, spinach, rape, cabbages, mustard, etc.); 8. Other Vitamin A rich vegetables (carrots, butternuts, amaranthus, black jack, pumpkin leaves, cowpeas leaves, sweet potatoes leaves, etc.) and fruits; 9. Other fruits and vegetables
Unit of Measure:	Percent
Method of Calculation:	(Households consuming at least 5 of 9 food groups/Total number of households)* 100
Disaggregated by:	Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)
Justification & Management Utility:	Malnutrition is caused at least in part by poor dietary diversity. There is need for households to diversify their diets so as to curb malnutrition by consuming at least 5 of the stipulated 9 food groups.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
Data Collection Method:	Beneficiary based sample survey
Data Source(s):	FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID:	FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID:	Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:	Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID:	TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID:	Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage:	CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:	TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis:	Households to be disaggregated by gendered household type

Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data for this indicator will be collected from representative beneficiary households within the first 180 days of project implementation			
Other Notes: The target percentage of households will be adjusted according to the baseline findings			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (percent)	Actual	Notes
2016	30		
2017	35		
2018	45		
2019	60		
2020	70		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors leading to improved nutrition status
Name of Intermediate Result: Improved access to and utilization of nutritious foods
Name of Indicator: Women's dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (FTF 3.1.9.1(2))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet by reporting the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15-49 years). To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used:</p> <p>1. Grains, roots and tubers; 2. Legumes and nuts; 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); 4. Organ meat (liver, kidney, intestines, heart, lungs, tripe, brains, etc.); 5. Eggs; 6. Flesh foods (meat) and other misc. small animal protein (edible insects, birds, mice, worms, etc.); 7. Vitamin A rich dark green leafy vegetables (covo, spinach, rape, cabbages, mustard, etc.);</p> <p>8. Other Vitamin A rich vegetables (carrots, butternuts, amaranthus, black jack, pumpkin leaves, cowpeas leaves, sweet potatoes leaves, etc.) and fruits; 9. Other fruits and vegetables</p> <p>The Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity.</p>
Unit of Measure: Average number of food groups consumed
<p>Method of Calculation: The following data points are considered for calculation:</p> <p>1. Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample</p> <p>2. Total program beneficiary population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years)</p>
Disaggregated by: None
<p>Justification & Management Utility: Women of reproductive age are at risk for multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and participate in income generating activities. Maternal micronutrient deficiencies during lactation can directly impact child growth and development but the potential consequences of maternal micronutrient deficiencies are especially severe during pregnancy, when there is the greatest opportunity for nutrient deficiencies to cause long-term, irreversible development consequences for the child in-utero. Dietary diversity (assessed here as the number of food groups consumed) is a proxy for a high-quality diet with adequate micronutrient content; and thus, important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Primary data collected through beneficiary based sample survey
Data Source(s): Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program Annual Sample survey(s) and data triangulated with official national Demographic Household Survey (DHS) data.
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Biennially
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA

Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program M&E and Knowledge Manager			
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis The following data points are considered for calculation:			
1. Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the sample			
2. Total program beneficiary population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years)			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Bi- annual Review Meetings with Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program Staff			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within first 180 days of program inception.			
Other Notes: The target mean number of food groups will be adjusted according to the baseline findings.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (Mean Number of food groups)	Actual	Notes
2016	2.8		
2017	2.9		
2018	3.6		
2019	4.3		
2020	5.0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for rural households
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger among FTFZ-LD beneficiaries (LD 12)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the percent of households experiencing moderate or severe hunger, as indicated by a score of 2 or more on the household hunger scale (HHS). To collect data for this indicator, respondents are asked about the frequency with which three events were experienced by household members in the last four weeks: 1. no food at all in the house; 2. went to bed hungry, 3. went all day and night without eating. For each question, four responses are possible (never, rarely, sometimes or often), which are collapsed into the follow three responses: never (value=0), rarely or sometimes (value=1), often (value=2). Values for the three questions are summed for each household, producing a HHS score ranging from 0 to 6.</p> <p>The numerator for this indicator is the total number of households in the sample with a score of 2 or more on the HHS. The denominator is the total number of households in the sample with HHS data.</p> <p>For FTFZ-LD purposes a beneficiary-based survey will be conducted yearly with sampled beneficiaries drawn from the FTFZ-LD beneficiary pool.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: Number of Households in sample with a score of 2 or more on the HHS/Total number of households with HHS data
Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)
Justification & Management Utility: Measurement of household hunger provides a tool to monitor global progress of USG supported food security initiatives. A decrease in household hunger is also a reflection of improved household resilience. The indicator has been validated to be meaningful for cross-cultural use using data sets from seven diverse sites.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary based sample survey
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis:			
Data points to be entered:			
1. percent of households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger			
2. percent of FNM households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger			
3. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of FNM households			
4. percent of MNF households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger			
5. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of MNF households			
6. percent of M&F households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger			
7. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of M&F households			
8. percent of CNA households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger			
9. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of CNA households			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD Baseline data for this indicator will be collected from representative beneficiary households within the first 180 days of project implementation			
Other Notes: The target percentage of households will be adjusted according to the baseline findings			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (percentage)	Actual	Notes
2016	47		
2017	45		
2018	35		
2019	25		
2020	15		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors leading to improved nutrition status
Name of Intermediate Result: Improved prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding
Name of Indicator: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age among FTFZ-LD beneficiaries (LD 13)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid, including water.</p> <p>For FTFZ-LD purposes a beneficiary-based approach will be implemented.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
<p>Method of Calculation: This indicator is calculated as;</p> $\frac{\text{Infants 0–5 months of age who received only breast milk during the previous day}}{\text{Infants 0–5 months of age}}$ <p>The following are also considered in its calculation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percent of children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed • percent of male children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed • total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of male children 0-5 months • percent of female children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed • total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of female children 0-5 months
Disaggregated by: Sex: Male, Female
Justification & Management Utility: Exclusive breastfeeding for up to 6 months provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality, due to infectious disease.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Primary data collected via a beneficiary-based sample survey conducted in the FTFZ-LD operational areas
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Biennial
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-5 months in the sample exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the total number of children 0-5 months in the sample.			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Biennial Review Meetings with the Program staff			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within the first 180 days from program inception			
Other Notes: The target percentage will be adjusted according to the baseline findings			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target(Percentage)	Actual	Notes
2016	41.5%		
2017	41.9%		
2018	44.6%		
2019	47.3%		
2020	50%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors leading to improved nutrition status
Name of Intermediate Result: Improved access to and utilization of nutritious foods
Name of Indicator: Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet among FTFZ-LD beneficiaries(LD 14)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the proportion of children in the age group 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The “minimum acceptable diet” indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet. Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid or solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6-23 months the day preceding the survey. The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day divided by the number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data 2. The number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day divided by the number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data <p>Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following 7 food groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grains, roots and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) 4. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) 5. Eggs 6. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables 7. Other fruits and vegetables: Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6-23 months. For non-breastfed children to receive a minimum adequate diet, at least two of these feedings must be milk feeds. <p>For FTFZ-LD purposes the 9 food groups mentioned in FTF3.1.9.1(2) will be used to collect data namely 1. Grains, roots and tubers; 2. Legumes and nuts; 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); 4. Organ meat (liver, kidney, intestines, heart, lungs, tripe, brains, etc.); 5. Eggs; 6. Flesh foods (meat) and other misc. small animal protein (edible insects, birds, mice, worms, etc.); 7. Vitamin A rich dark green leafy vegetables (covo, spinach, rape, cabbages, mustard, etc.); 8. Other Vitamin A rich vegetables (carrots, butternuts, amaranthus, black jack, pumpkin leaves, cowpeas leaves, sweet potatoes leaves, etc.) and fruits; 9. Other fruits and vegetables. A beneficiary-based survey approach will be adopted with the sample drawn from the FTFZ-LD beneficiary pool.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: 1. The number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

<p>divided by the number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data (as a percentage)</p> <p>2. The number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day divided by the number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data (as a percentage)</p> <p>3. The number of children 6 -23 months of age who receive the MAD and minimum meal frequency during the previous day divided by the total number of children 6-23 months of age (as a percentage)</p>
Disaggregated by: Sex: Male, Female
Justification & Management Utility: Appropriate feeding of children 6-23 months is multidimensional. The minimum acceptable diet indicator combines standards of dietary diversity (a proxy for nutrient density) and feeding frequency (a proxy for energy density) by breastfeeding status; and thus provides a useful way to track progress at simultaneously improving the key quality and quantity dimensions of children's diets.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary based sample survey
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis:</p> <p>Data points to be entered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent of children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet 2. Percent of male children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet 3. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of male children 6-23 months 4. Percent of female children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet 5. Total FTFZ-LD beneficiary population of female children 6-23 months
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings
Reporting of Data: Annual reports
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data for this indicator will be collected from representative

beneficiary households within the first 180 days of project implementation

Other Notes: The target percentage of households will be adjusted according to the baseline findings

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target (percentage)	Actual	Notes
2016	TBD		
	TBD		
2017	TBD		
	TBD		
2018	TBD		
	TBD		
2019	TBD		
	TBD		
2020	TBD		
	TBD		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors leading to improved nutrition status
Name of Intermediate Result: Improved access to and utilization of nutritious foods
Name of Indicator: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (FTF 3.1.9(1))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Number of participants (health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, mothers/caregivers, policy-makers, researchers, and other non-health personnel) in child health care and child nutrition training provided through USG-supported programs during the reporting year. For this indicator, count the training attendance numbers without distinguishing whether the same person received multiple trainings. For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program, the total number of participants rather than unique trainees is counted.
Unit of Measure: Total number of individuals trained
Method of Calculation: Number of individuals trained will be counted
Disaggregated by: Sex, Male and Female
Justification & Management Utility: Development of human capacity through training in health and nutrition programs will result in positive behavioral change in this regard.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Program field staff will collect information during the training activities
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD 001 (Attendance Form)
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD 001 Form (Attendance Form)
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Individuals will be disaggregated by sex
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings with the Program staff
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports
OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target (number trained)	Actual	Notes
2016	2,800		
2017	4,300		
2018	5,700		
2019	5,700		
2020	5,700		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Improved nutrition and hygiene practices and behaviors leading to improved nutrition status
Name of Intermediate Result: Improved hygiene behaviors
Name of Indicator: Percent of households that consistently practice at least 4 out of 6 good hygiene practices (LD 3)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator will track the percentage of households that consistently practice at least 4 out of the following 6 hygiene practices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hand washing station with cleansing agent & water within 10 paces of latrines Hand washing sanitation with cleansing agent and water should be in close proximity to the defecation area so that individuals have ready access to them and will encourage prompt use of these facilities. 2. Wash hands with cleansing agent at 4 critical moments (after defecating; after cleaning a child or handling diapers; before preparing food; before eating) Hand washing prevents diarrhoea effectively when done properly and at the aforementioned critical times. Proper technique includes using soap, or an effective substitute such as ash, rubbing hands together at least three times, rinsing hands in flowing water, and drying them on a clean cloth or by air. 3. Dispose of solid household waste in protected pit Solid household waste may attract pathogen vectors thus if disposed of in a protected pit these vectors are hindered from contact with the waste. 4. Use recommended water treatment/purification technologies Simple, low-cost strategies can greatly reduce the microbial content of water and result in diarrheal disease morbidity reductions comparable to those achieved by hand washing and sanitation. Treating water in the home can be done in several ways: chlorination; boiling; solar disinfection (SODIS) via heat and UV radiation; filtration with different types of filters; and combined chemical coagulation, flocculation, and disinfection. 5. Store water in safe storage containers All treated water must be stored in a clean and appropriate vessel with a narrow neck and a tap and/or lid. 6. Dispose all feces including the children's in a toilet/latrine Feces can act as a breeding hub for vectors such as flies thus disposing them in the toilet/latrine deprives these disease causing vectors from breeding.
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: Number of households practicing at least 4 out of 6 hygiene practices divided by Total number of beneficiary households.
Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)
Justification & Management Utility: Good hygiene practises are essential to prevent certain illnesses associated with poor hygiene. Illnesses such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera caused by unsafe water, poor hygiene and poor sanitary conditions leads to low absorption of the nutrients that are present in sufficient quantities in the foods consumed.

Simple actions can help prevent diarrhoea and under nutrition, even in hygiene-challenged environments. Good hygiene practices can improve nutritional status in three ways:			
1. Good hygiene reduces the incidence of diarrheal disease.			
2. Reduces intestinal worm infection from whipworm and roundworm infections which negatively affect growth by reducing absorption of nutrients.			
3. Reduction of pathogen load in the environment.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary based sample survey			
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal			
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA			
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager			
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Disaggregated by gendered household type			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data for this indicator will be collected from representative beneficiary households within the first 180 days of project implementation			
Other Notes: The target percentage of households will be adjusted according to the baseline findings			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (percent)	Actual	Notes
2016	23%		
2017	25%		
2018	40%		
2019	55%		
2020	70%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased organizational capacity of local implementing organizations
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased knowledge, skills & implementation effectiveness of agricultural programs by local organizations
Name of Indicator: Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (FTF 4.5.2(11))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Total number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, direct awardees, local development agents, sub-contractors, sub grantees and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organization functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing and accounting. "Organizations assisted" should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions.</p> <p>In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity. For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program purposes, organizations will include private sector partners, private commercial buyers, milk collection centres, irrigation schemes, direct awardees, local development agents, sub-contractors and Lead Trust implementing a five-year USAID-funded Feed the Future Zimbabwe Crops Development Program, among others.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of organizations
Method of Calculation: Number of organizations
Disaggregated by: Type of organization; New/ Continuing:
Justification & Management Utility: Tracks civil society capacity building that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: BDS training list, technical training team and Organizational Capacity Development Specialist (OCDS) training list
Data Source(s): BDS, Technical and OCDS training reports
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data collection templates
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Organizations disaggregated by type of organization and New/Continuing.			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Quarterly Review Meetings with Program staff and audits of partners' records			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2016	20		
2017	30		
2018	35		
2019	35		
2020	35		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased organizational capacity of local implementing organizations
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased knowledge, skills and implementation effectiveness of agricultural programs by local organizations
Name of Indicator: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance (FTF 4.5.2(12))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Number of public-private partnerships in agriculture or nutrition formed during the reporting year due to Feed the Future intervention (i.e. agricultural or nutrition activity, as described below). Private partnerships can be long or short in duration (length is not a criteria for measurement). Partnerships with multiple partners should only be counted once. A public-private alliance (partnership) is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. Please count both Global Development Alliance (GDA) partnerships and non-GDA partnerships for this indicator. <u>There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity.</u> USAID must be one of the public partners. USAID is almost always represented in the partnership by its implementing partner. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. A public entity can be national or sub-national government as well as a donor-funded implementing partner. It could include state enterprises which are non-profit. A private entity can be a private company, a community group, or a state-owned enterprise which seeks to make a profit (even if unsuccessfully).</p> <p>A mission or an activity may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this is likely to be rare. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions with a partner entity; we are counting the number of partnerships formed during the reporting year. Public-private partnerships counted should be only those formed during the current reporting year. Any partnership that was formed in a previous year should not be included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agricultural activity is any activity related to the supply of agricultural inputs, production methods, agricultural processing or transportation. • A nutritional activity includes any activity focused on attempting to improve the nutritional content of agricultural products as provided to consumers, develop improved nutritional products, increase support for nutrition service delivery, etc. <p>NOTE: Each partnership's formation should only be reported once in order to add the total number of partnerships across years.</p> <p>For FTFZ-LD purposes government enterprises will not be included. Sub-contractors will be included for this indicator. Partnerships formed with providers of finance, marketing and business development will be included.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of partnerships
Method of Calculation: Count of partnerships formed
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p><u>Partnership Focus</u> (refer to the primary focus of the partnership):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -agricultural production -agricultural post-harvest transformation -nutrition -other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships) -multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)

Justification & Management Utility: The assumption of this indicator is that if more partnerships are formed it is likely that there will be more investment in agriculture or nutrition-related activities. This contributes to the Key Objective of agriculture sector growth. The improvement in growth will increase the incomes of all, but because the focus of activity work is on the vulnerable (women, children and the poor) there will be a reduction in poverty.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: FTFZ-LD xxx			
Data Source(s): Private sector partner records			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data collection templates			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal			
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA			
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager			
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Primary focus of partnership will be identified			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2016	8		
2017	5		
2018	3		
2019	1		
2020	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased organizational capacity of local implementing organizations
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased private sector investment in the agriculture sector
Name of Indicator: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (FTF 4.5.2(38))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources to improve water or land management, etc. The “food chain” includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. “Private sector” includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. “Leveraged by FTF implementation” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the FTF initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award.</p> <p>For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development purposes, private sector investments include capital investment and do not include operating capital. Examples are; milk or meat processing machinery, forage processing machinery, feed mixers, livestock procured as a long term asset (>1 year), and infrastructure development (feedlot, abattoir construction) among others.</p>
Unit of Measure: US\$
Method of Calculation: Value of investment in the agricultural sector
Disaggregated by: N/A
Justification & Management Utility: Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural sector. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the FTF goal to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger”.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Private sector partner declarations, sample surveys of private marketing firms purchasing products from beneficiaries.
Data Source(s): Private sector partner declarations; Sample surveys
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data collection templates
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database; and hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Face value investment will be considered			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2016	TBD		
2017	TBD		
2018	TBD		
2019	TBD		
2020	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased Organizational Capacity of local implementing organizations
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased adoption of organizational best practices
Name of Indicator: Average change in score on organizational assessment scorecard administered pre- and post- assistance (LD 4)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the performance of organizations assisted by the Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program using a balanced scorecard approach. The balanced scorecard (BSC) is a strategic planning and management system used to align business activities to the vision and strategy of the organization, improve internal and external communications, and monitor organizational performance against strategic goals. When developed as strategic planning and management systems, a scorecard can help align an organization behind a shared vision of success, and get people working on the right things and focusing on results. A scorecard is more than a way of keeping score, but rather a system, consisting of people, strategy, processes, and technology. They measure whether the comprehensive activities of a company are meeting its objectives in terms of vision and strategy. For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program, a score card will include the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify functions of each unit • List activities designed to address each function • Identify appropriate measures and timelines • Determine appropriate targets • Do assessments or measures • Review and analyze results • Report, evaluate, and create new initiatives to improve and address weaknesses <p>Organizations to be assessed include the Feed the Future Zimbabwe Crops Development Program, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, MCCs, IMCs and private organizations receiving assistance from the program.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: (Average score at end line – average score in base year)/ Average score in base year * 100
Disaggregated by: Type of organization: CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, MCCs, IMCs and private organizations
Justification & Management Utility: The use of performance measurement information to effect positive change in organizational culture, systems and processes, by allocating and prioritizing resources, informing managers to either confirm or change current policy or program directions to meet those goals, and sharing results of performance in pursuing those goals helps build institutional capacity of local implementing organizations.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Sampled survey
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD 007(Readiness Snapshot Assessment Tool – Policies & Procedures)
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD 007(Readiness Snapshot Assessment Tool – Policies & Procedures)
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal			
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA			
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager			
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Percent change in score, disaggregated by type of organization			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (Percent)	Actual	Notes
2016	TBD		
2017	TBD		
2018	25%		
2019	TBD		
2020	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable agricultural production and productivity and incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product (FTF 4.5(17))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The gross margin is the difference between the total value of small-holder production of the agricultural product (crop, milk, eggs, meat, live animals, fish) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, number of animals for milk, eggs; pond area in hectares for pond aquaculture or cage count for open water aquaculture).</p> <p>Gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage, is a measure of net income for that farm/livestock/fisheries-use activity.</p> <p>Gross margin is calculated from five data points, reported as totals across all IM direct beneficiaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Production by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (TP) 2. Total Value of Sales (USD) by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (VS) 3. Total Quantity (volume) of Sales by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (QS) 4. Total Recurrent Cash Input Costs (USD) of direct beneficiaries during reporting period (IC) 5. Total Units of Production (UP): Hectares planted (for crops); Number of Animals in herd/flock/etc. (for milk, eggs, meat, live animals) <p>Disaggregated values for the five gross margin data points, disaggregated first by commodity, then by the sex disaggregate categories: male, female, joint and association-applied, as applicable. Commodity-sex layered disaggregated data are required because the most meaningful interpretation and use of gross margin information is at the specific commodity level, including the comparison of gross margins received by female and male farmers. FTFMS will then use the formula below to automatically calculate the average commodity-specific Gross Margin, and the average commodity-specific Gross Margin for each sex disaggregate:</p> $\text{Gross margin per ha, per animal, per cage} = \frac{[(TP \times VS/QS) - IC]}{UP}$ <p>If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect gross margin data points, the sample survey estimates must be extrapolated to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted average gross margin per commodity across implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level and across countries for Feed the Future overall reporting.</p> <p>Gross margin targets should be entered at the commodity level. Targets do not need to be set for each of the five data points.</p> <p>The unit of measure for Total Production (e.g. kg, liter) must be the same as the unit of measure for Total Quantity of Sales, so that the average unit value calculated by dividing sales value by sales quantity can be used to value total production (TP x VS/QS). If sales quantity was recorded in a different unit of measure than the unit used for total production, sales quantity must be converted to the equivalent quantity in production units prior to entry in FTFMS.</p>
Unit of Measure: Dollars/animal (milk, live animals, cold dressed mass (CDM))
Method of Calculation: (Gross revenue – Variable input cost) / Number of animals

Disaggregated by: Dairy/Beef; Sex of beneficiary, Male/Female/Joint				
Justification & Management Utility: Improving the gross margin for farm commodities contributes to improved productivity, food security and poverty reduction.				
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION				
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary based sample surveys will be used to collect household gross margin data points twice per annum. Farmer records, when available and purchaser records will be used to validate survey results.				
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form				
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form				
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annual				
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal				
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA				
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager				
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies				
DATA QUALITY ISSUES				
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD				
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A				
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING				
Data Analysis: Gross margin per animal will be computed				
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs				
Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings				
Reporting of Data: Annual reports				
OTHER NOTES				
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within 180 days of program inception				
Other Notes: Targets will be reviewed based on baseline findings				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES				
Year	Target (GM/animal)		Actual	Notes
2016	Beef	\$205		
	Dairy	\$70		
2017	Beef	\$210		
	Dairy	\$114		
2018	Beef	\$240		
	Dairy	\$376		
2019	Beef	\$270		
	Dairy	\$638		
2020	Beef	\$300		
	Dairy	\$900		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity and Incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (FTF 4.5.2(5))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the total number of direct beneficiary farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (of food and non-food crops and livestock products), as well as individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, etc. that applied improved technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of USG assistance during the reporting year. This includes innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, and input supply delivery. Technologies and practices to be counted here are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should be counted.</p> <p>Examples for listed technology type disaggregates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock Management: e.g. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices. - Disease and Pest Management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management, use of pesticides, use of biocides - Soil-related Fertility and Conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; erosion control. - Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation, irrigation schemes. - Water Management - non-irrigation-based: e.g. water harvesting, sustainable water use practices, improved water quality testing practices. - Climate Mitigation or Adaptation: e.g. conservation agriculture; increased use of climate information for planning, risk reduction, and increasing resilience; insurance, increased energy efficiency; natural resource management practices that increase resilience to climate change. - Marketing and Distribution: e.g. contract farming technologies and practices, improved input purchase technologies and practices, improved commodity sale technologies and practices, improved market information system technologies and practices. - Quality and safety: e.g. milk parlor and abattoir hygiene, cold chain maintenance, improved transportation - Postharvest - Handling & Storage: e.g. improved packing house technologies and practices, improved transportation, decay and insect control, temperature and humidity control, improved quality control technologies and practices, sorting and grading. - Value-Added Processing: e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging, food and chemical safety technologies and practices, improved preservation technologies and practices. - Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation, non-market-related information

technology, improved record keeping, improved budgeting and financial management.			
Unit of Measure: Number of farmers			
Method of Calculation: Farmer count and others with one or more improved technology			
Disaggregated by:			
<u>Value Chain Actor Type:</u>			
-Producers (dairy and beef farmers)			
-Others (e.g. individual processors (but not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, extension agents).			
<u>Technology type</u> (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation or adaptation, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest handling & storage, Value-added processing, Quality and Safety and Other			
<u>Sex:</u> Male, Female			
Justification & Management Utility: Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity, which is the Intermediate Result under which this indicator falls.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary based sample survey			
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annual			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal			
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA			
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager			
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Farmers will be disaggregated by type, technology and sex			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (Number)	Actual	Notes

2016	1,250		
2017	3,750		
2018	5,000		
2019	5,000		
2020	5,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable agricultural production, productivity and incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased access to credit and finance
Name of Indicator: Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans (FTF 4.5.2(29))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator sums cash loans made (i.e. disbursed) during the reporting year to direct beneficiary producers (farmers), input suppliers, transporters, processors, and loans to other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of USG assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO. This indicator only counts cash loans; do not include in-kind loans. It also only counts loans made by financial institutions, and not informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institutions.
Unit of Measure: US\$
Method of Calculation: Value of agricultural and rural loans
Disaggregated by: <u>Level 1: Type of loan recipient:</u> producers, local traders/assemblers, wholesalers/processors, others. <u>Level 2: Sex of recipient:</u> male, female, joint, n/a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used. • For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. • For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)
Justification & Management Utility: Making more financial loans shows that there is improved access to business development and financial services. This in turn will help expand markets and trade (and ought to also contribute to expanding agricultural productivity) which will help achieve the key objective of inclusive (the MSMEs) agriculture sector growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn this contributes to both goals of reducing poverty and hunger.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Data from engaged financial institutions will be collected
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD 003 Credit Tracker Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD 003 Credit Tracker Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Twice per annum
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database; hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Value of loans will be disaggregated by type of loan recipient and sex of recipient			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within 180 days of program inception from baseline survey of targeted financial institutions			
Other Notes: Targets to be determined by baseline findings			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (USD)	Actual	Notes
2016	TBD		
2017	TBD		
2018	TBD		
2019	TBD		
2020	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable Agricultural Production, productivity and incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased access to credit and finance
Name of Indicator: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans (FTF 4.5.2(30))
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Total number of micro (1-10), small (11-50), and medium (51-100) (parenthesis = number of employees) enterprises (MSMEs). Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. To be counted an MSME must have received USG assistance which resulted in a loan from any financial institution, formal or informal, including MFIs, commercial banks, or informal lenders, as well as from in-kind lenders of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow) or other agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan.</p> <p>The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs that received USG assistance and accessed loans. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed.</p> <p>For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program, the number of MSMEs who have received loans (and the value of loan received) as a result of the program assistance will be recorded. Facilitated access to loans that result in no loan disbursement will not be considered.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of MSMEs receiving loans
Method of Calculation: Count of MSMEs
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p><u>Size: Micro, Small, Medium</u></p> <p><u>Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a</u></p> <p><i>If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)</i></p>
Justification & Management Utility: The lack of access to financial capital is frequently cited as a major impediment to the development of MSMEs, thus helping MSMEs access finances is likely to increase investment and the value of output (production in the case of farmers, value added for agricultural processing). This will directly contribute to the expansion of markets, increased agricultural productivity, and the reduction of poverty
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected from partner financial institutions and beneficiary households through censuses and surveys on all agricultural loans received.
Data Source(s): MSMEs directly and / indirectly linked to FTFZ-LD interventions and partner financial institutions. FTFZ-LD 003 Credit Tracker Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD 003 Credit Tracker Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal			
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA			
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: M&E and Knowledge Manager			
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Analysis will show number of MSMEs disaggregated by size and sex of owner.			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (Number)	Actual	Notes
2016	125		
2017	500		
2018	1,000		
2019	1,750		
2020	2,520		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for rural households in Zimbabwe
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Percentage of women beneficiaries in relevant leadership positions (GNDR3)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the percentage of women beneficiaries in relevant leadership positions. A project beneficiary is any individual actively participating in any activity supported by the USG be it in the form of training, technical assistance, credit or input scheme of a USG assisted partner, and USG facilitated market linkages. Relevant leadership positions are defined as any post of leadership (Chairperson or vice; Secretary or vice; Treasurer; or committee member) of institutions that have a direct or indirect influence on agricultural related programs. For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program, this includes beneficiaries in leadership positions in IMCs, MCCs, NBCs, Nutrition committees, Farmer Associations, Producer groups, lead farmers, among others.
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: Number of females in leadership positions/ total number of leadership positions
Disaggregated by: Sex
Justification & Management Utility: A gender balance within committees is essential for empowering women.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected from institutions benefiting from the program via a standardized data collection tool that captures the designation and sex of each member of the committee or lead farmer.
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD xxx
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data collection templates
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Leadership position of program beneficiaries will be identified and disaggregated by sex
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs

Review of Data: Semi- annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within 180 days from program inception			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (% Female)	Actual	Notes
2016	TBD		
2017	TBD		
2018	TBD		
2019	TBD		
2020	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET	
Name of Strategic Objective:	Increased sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity and Incomes
Name of Intermediate Result:	Expanded market access and value chain integration
Name of Indicator:	Yield of milk per lactating dairy cow (LD 5)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator?	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	This indicator measures the productivity of a dairy enterprise. Yield is defined as volume of milk produced per lactating dairy cow per day. The indicator measure will average production per lactating dairy cow per day for the lactating period.
Unit of Measure:	Liters or kilograms per cow per day
Method of Calculation:	(Total volume milk produced / Total number of lactating cows)/lactation period(days)
Disaggregated by:	Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA) Breed: Dairy, Mixed, Other
Justification & Management Utility:	Increased productivity will lead to a proportion of milk set aside for home consumption, increase the marketable surplus both of which lead to increased income, and access to nutritious food (food security).
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
Data Collection Method:	Sample survey
Data Source(s):	FTFZ-LD xxx
Method of Acquisition by USAID:	Data collection templates
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID:	Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:	Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID:	TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID:	Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage:	CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:	TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis:	Average yields will be disaggregated by gendered household head types and breed of cow
Presentation of Data:	Summary Tables/Graphs
Review of Data:	Annual Review Meetings
Reporting of Data:	Annual Reports

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data for this indicator will be collected from representative beneficiary households within the first 180 days of project implementation

Other Notes: The target yields will be adjusted according to the baseline findings

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target(l/cow/day)	Actual	Notes
2016	3.5		
2017	3.9		
2018	6.6		
2019	9.3		
2020	12.0		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable agricultural production and productivity and incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: Expanded market access and value chain integration
Name of Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries selling at least 80 percent of their milk produce to formal markets (LD 6)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the proportion of program beneficiaries that are selling at least 80 percent of their milk produce to formal markets. Formal markets include: collection centers, processors, schools, and hospitals among others. This can be through established contracts or informal buying arrangements.
Unit of Measure: Percent of beneficiaries
Method of Calculation: (Number of dairy farmers selling at least 80 percent of milk produce to formal markets/Total number of Dairy farmers selling milk)*100
Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type
Justification & Management Utility: Selling to formal markets is sustainable, reduces transaction costs, improves food safety and increases household income. Milk is a perishable product, capable of transmitting diseases. It requires a cold chain which involves high capital investments and this is usually out of reach of most communal smallholder farmers. Participation in formal markets will enable credit and finance to be mobilized for investments.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected through a sampled survey, triangulated with records from the formal market.
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD 002 Commodity Sales form & FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID:): FTFZ-LD 002 Commodity Sales form & FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hard copies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Percent of farmers selling at least 80 percent of milk sales to formal markets.
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs

Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within 180 days from program inception			
Other Notes: Targets will be adjusted accordingly			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (Percent)	Actual	Notes
2016	TBD		
2017	TBD		
2018	TBD		
2019	TBD		
2020	TBD		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity and Incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: Expanded market access and value chain integration
Name of Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries selling at least one head of beef cattle annually to formal buyers (LD 7)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks the proportion of beef farmers selling at least one head of cattle to formal buyers within a fiscal year (October to September). Formal buyers include contract farming organizations, abattoirs, meat processors, traders/consolidators, hotels and lodges, auctions, butcheries, breeders, schools, etc. This can be through established contracts or informal buying arrangements to formal markets.
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers selling cattle (FSC) = Number of all beneficiary beef farmers selling cattle (formal or informal) • Formal sales (FS) = Number of all beneficiary beef farmers selling to formal markets • Proportion of farmers selling cattle = $FSC / \text{All beef beneficiaries} * 100$ • Proportion of farmers selling in formal markets = $FS / FSC * 100$ <p>The task for FTFZ-LD is to increase both the proportion of farmers selling cattle (through training in FFAFB, GAPS and GAHPs to have a paradigm shift from subsistence to commercialization) and proportion of farmers selling in formal markets (increased market linkages and improved quality and standards in beef cattle)</p>
Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)
Justification & Management Utility: Selling to formal markets is sustainable, reduces transaction costs, improves food safety and increases household income. Established market linkages between smallholder farmers and buyers ensures that smallholder farmers are not short-changed and get the best market prices for their cattle which in turn increases income. Participation in formal markets will enable credit and finance to be mobilized for investments.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Beneficiary sample survey
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD 002 Commodity Sales form & FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD 002 Commodity Sales form & FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD				
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A				
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD				
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING				
Data Analysis: Beneficiary farmers will be disaggregated by gendered household head type.				
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs				
Review of Data: Annual Review Meetings				
Reporting of Data: Annual Reports				
OTHER NOTES				
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data for this indicator will be collected from beneficiary households within the first 180 days of project implementation				
Other Notes: The target percentages will be adjusted according to the baseline findings				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES				
Year	Target(Percentage) beneficiaries selling cattle	Target(Percentage) beneficiaries selling cattle to formal markets*	Actual	Notes
2016	15	TBD		
2017	20	TBD		
2018	40	TBD		
2019	60	TBD		
2020	80	TDB		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015				
*To be determined from baseline survey results				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable agricultural production and productivity and incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: Increased access to credit and finance
Name of Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries borrowing at least once to finance purchase of livestock or other capital investment (LD 8)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the percentage of beneficiaries borrowing at least once in a reporting period to finance purchase of livestock or other on-farm capital investments. Reporting period is taken as 12 calendar months (October to September). This indicator measures the extent of access to credit facilities and finance (both volume and value) from formal financial institutions (include banks, MFIs, input suppliers, and processors among others) by smallholder beef and dairy farmers. This indicator tracks credit that was used for capital investments rather than for working capital.</p> <p>For Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program purposes, capital investment refers to credit used by a beneficiary farmer to purchase assets, such as land, machinery, or buildings or breeding animals. It excludes borrowed money used to cover the business' day-to-day operating expenses (working capital). Farmers who receive financial support through lending institutions or banks or any other sources of credit facilitated by the project are also considered as beneficiaries.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent of beneficiaries borrowing
Method of Calculation: (Number of beneficiaries borrowing at least once to finance capital investment/Total number of beneficiaries)*100
Disaggregated by: Sex
Justification & Management Utility: Availing credit and finance is essential for commercialization of the smallholder dairy and beef farmer as it enables farmers to invest in technologies and management systems that increase production, productivity and meet market standards (quality and safety) leading to increased incomes and food security. Tracking the flow of capital loans to the smallholder dairy and beef sectors shows level of investment and capital formation essential attributes for economic growth.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected from partner financial institutions and beneficiary households through censuses and surveys on all agricultural loans received.
Data Source(s): Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program partner financial institutions and beneficiary households – FTFZ-LD 003 Credit Tracker Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD 003 Credit Tracker Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and hardcopies
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Analysis will show number of beneficiaries presented as a percentage; value of the loans and disaggregated by sex			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: TBD within 180 days from program inception			
Other Notes: Targets will be adjusted accordingly			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target (Percent)	Actual	Notes
2016	10%		
2017	13%		
2018	20%		
2019	35%		
2020	50%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Strategic Objective: Increased sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity and Incomes
Name of Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries who have adopted the following business practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop a budget for each farm enterprise ii. Track income and expenses in a record book iii. Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise (LD 9)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks the proportion of farmers that have adopted and are able to apply correctly the following business skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop a budget for each farm enterprise ii. Track income and expenses in a record book iii. Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of Calculation: (Number of farmers adopted all three of the following business practices/Total number of beneficiaries)*100 The following business skills will be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop a budget for each farm enterprise ii. Track income and expenses in a record book iii. Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise
Disaggregated by: Sex of farmer: Male, Female
Justification & Management Utility: Measures enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation, which is key to transformational development.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Baseline sample survey
Data Source(s): FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FTFZ-LD Annual Survey Form
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Minimal
Individual Responsible at USAID: TBA
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Program M&E and Knowledge Manager
Location of Data Storage: CIRIS database and Hard copy files
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Beneficiary farmers will be disaggregated by sex			
Presentation of Data: Summary Tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Semi-annual Review Meetings			
Reporting of Data: Annual Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: 0			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target(Percentage)	Actual	Notes
2016	Develop budget for each farm enterprise	16	
	Track income and expenses in a record book	16	
	Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise	16	
2017	Develop budget for each farm enterprise	32	
	Track income and expenses in a record book	32	
	Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise	32	
2018	Develop budget for each farm enterprise	48	
	Track income and expenses in a record book	48	
	Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise	48	
2019	Develop budget for each farm enterprise	64	
	Track income and expenses in a record book	64	
	Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise	64	
2020	Develop budget for each farm enterprise	80	
	Track income and expenses in a record book	80	
	Calculate profit/loss for each major farm enterprise	80	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 2015			

ANNEX 2: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

HOUSEHOLD BASELINE SURVEY / ANNUAL SURVEY FORM

SECTION I: Preliminary questions to be asked before administering the data collection tool I. Do you have any cattle? Yes No

2. What is the total herd size (both beef and dairy)? 10 or less Yes No

3. How many of the cattle produce milk for either home consumption or sale (herewith classified as dairy cattle)?

IMPORTANT!!!!!!!!!!!! If answer to 1 is NO proceed to the next potential beneficiary. If answer to 2 is NO proceed to next potential beneficiary!!!!!!!!!!!! **FTFZ-LD Household Baseline / Annual Survey Form**

Section A1: Site and Location

A1 Enumerator Name Respondent's Name	A2 Date	A3 Province	A4 District
A5 Ward Number	A6 Village/MCC/Scheme Name	A7 GPS Coordinates	A8 Respondent's name
A9 National ID Number			

Section A10: Criterion questions

Is agriculture the primary source of the household's livelihood and income (*at least 75% of total household income*)? (1. Yes 2. No)

Does the Household own 10 or fewer cattle? (1. Yes 2. No)

Section B: Demographics (*write the appropriate response in the space provided*)

B1. What is the name of the households Head?	
B2. Sex of households Head (1 = Male 2 = Female)	
B3. D.O.B of households Head (year of birth only)	

B4. Marital Status of households Head										
1=Single/never married 2= Married 3= Divorced/ Separated 4= Widowed										
(Complete the table by Sex and Age Group and HH type)										
B5	Please write '0' if there are none	0-5 months	6-23 months	2-10 years	11-14 years	15-29 years	30-49 years	Above 50 years	Total	
	Male									
	Female									

Section C: Herd ownership

C1. What is the total herd size (both beef and dairy)? _____

C2. Out of the household's owned cattle, how many are not on the farm (How many are leased out)

C3. How many cattle on the household's farm are owned by somebody else? (How many are being leased?).

Section D: Dairy cattle production

D1. How many of the cattle have produced milk in the last 12months?

D2. How many cattle have produced milk for sale regularly in the past 12 months?

D3. Is this a communal or small-scale commercial dairy farmer?

Communal small-scale commercial

D4. What is the number and herd composition of your dairy cattle herd, including the mixed and other breeds? Indicate below:

Cattle Class	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Steers	Oxen	Calves	Total
Number of Cattle							

D5. For the past 12 months what type of cows are you milking?

Type of Cow	Dairy	Mixed	Other
Number of Cows			
Average milk produced at peak lactation per day per cow			
Average milk produced at medium lactation per day per cow			
Average milk produced at low lactation per day per cow			
Number of lactation days			

D6. Estimate what proportion of milk is for home consumption?

All three-quarters half quarter none other, specify _____

D7. Estimate what proportion is sold?

All three-quarters half quarter none other, specify _____

D8. How often do you sell?

Daily Weekly Bi-weekly Monthly other, specify _____

D9. Have you sold any cattle in the past 12 months?

If yes, please fill in the table below					
Cattle class sold	Number sold	Value per unit sold (\$)	Value retained for home consumption	Type of buyer?	Name of Buyer
Cows					
Heifers					
Bulls					
Steers					
Oxen					
Calves					

D10. Do you sell fresh or sour milk? Fresh Sour Both

Type of milk	Buyer	Volume sold/week	Number of weeks sold	Average Price

D11. What was the cost of raising or maintaining the above dairy cattle herd? Please fill in the table below;

INPUTS	ITEM	AMOUNT	UNITS	COST/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
Feed	1.				
	2.				
Veterinary Drugs	1.				
	2.				
Transport	1.				
	2.				
Hired Labor <i>(Labor days)</i>	1.				
	2.				
Water					
Electricity:					
AI					
Other cost:	1.				
	2.				
TOTAL					

Section E: Beef cattle production

E1. What is the number and herd composition of your beef cattle herd? Indicate below:

Cattle Class	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Steers	Oxen	Calves	Total
Number of Cattle							

E2. In the past 12 months did you buy any beef cattle? If yes fill in table below.

Cattle Class	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Steers	Oxen	Calves	Total
Number of Cattle							
Total Value							

E3. In the past 12 months, did you sell any beef cattle? Yes No

If yes, please fill in the table below					
Cattle class sold	Number sold	Value per unit sold (\$)	Value retained for home consumption	Type of buyer?	Name of Buyer
Cows					
Heifers					
Bulls					
Steers					
Oxen					
Calves					

E4. What was the cost of raising or maintaining the above beef cattle herd? Please fill in the table below;

INPUTS COSTS	ITEM	AMOUNT	UNITS	COST/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
Feed	1.				
	2.				
Veterinary Drugs	1.				
	2.				
Transport	1.				
	2.				
Hired Labor (Labor days)	1.				
	2.				
Water:					

Electricity:					
AI/Bulling					
Other cost:	1.				
	2.				
TOTAL					

Section F: Good Animal Husbandry and Business Practices

F1. Which good animal and business practices are you currently practicing? Fill in the table				
	TYPE	Beef	Dairy	Neither
a.	Range management			
b.	Supplementary feeding			
c.	Dehorning			
c.	Castration			
d.	Grading			
e.	Routine vaccination			
f.	Routine dipping			
g.	Routine dosing			
h.	Treatment			
i.	Controlled breeding			
j.	Artificial Insemination			
k.	Pest and disease management			
l.	Improved record keeping			
m.	Marketing and distribution			
n.	Soil related fertility and conservation			
o.	Water management			
p.	Climate mitigation and adaptation			
q.	Quality and safety			
r.	Handling and storage			
s.	Processing			

t. Herd Management			
u. Udder care and dry cow management			
v. Fodder flow planning			
w. BDS-able to develop a budget			
x. BDS- able to track income			
y. BDS-able to calculate profit and loss			
z. Other GAHPs: Specify			

Section G: Other crops and Livestock

G1: Other crops costs and sales

Crop:	Planted Area:
Actual Production:	Volume of home consumption:

PRODUCTION COSTS

PRODUCTION COSTS	INPUTS	ITEM	AMOUNT	UNITS	COST/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
		Land Preparation (Mechanized/Draught)				
	Seed					
	Fertilizers	1.				
		2.				
		3.				
	Chemicals	1.				
		2.				
		3.				
	Hired Labor (Labor days)	1. Nursery Management				
		2. Land Preparation				
		3. Transplant				

		4. Fertilization & Chemical Application					
		5. Weeding					
		6. Harvesting					
		7. Grading and Packaging					
		8. Other:					
	Transport		1. Transport In				
			2. Transport Out				
	Other: eg Water , electricity bills		1.				
			2.				
	TOTAL						

SALES

REVENUE	AMOUNT	UNITS	PRICE/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)

G2: Other Livestock costs and sales

Product:		Total Herd Size:				
PRODUCTION COSTS	INPUTS	ITEM	AMOUNT	UNITS	COST/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
	Feed	1.				
		2.				
	Veterinary Drugs	1.				
		2.				
	Transport	1.				
		2.				
	Hired Labor (Labor days)	1.				
		2.				
	Other:	1.				
TOTAL						

SALES

REVENUE	AMOUNT	UNITS	PRICE/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)

PRODUCTION COSTS

Section H: Good Hygiene practices

Does your household consistently practice the following good water, sanitation and hygiene practices (WASH)? Please indicate 0 or 1 where 0= No; 1= Yes	
Good Hygiene Practices	0 or 1
i. Hand washing station with cleansing agent & water within 10 paces of latrines	
ii. Wash hands with cleansing agent after defecating	
iii. Wash hands with cleansing agent after cleaning a child or handling diapers	

iv.	Wash hands with cleansing agent before preparing food	
v.	Wash hands with cleansing agent before eating	
vi.	Dispose of solid household waste in protected pit	
vii.	Use recommended water treatment/purification technologies	
viii.	Store water in safe storage containers	
ix.	Dispose all feces including the children's in a toilet/latrine	

Section I: Diet and Hunger

11. In the last four weeks, how frequent did you or other household members experienced each of the following three events? Please fill in this table using these values; 0= never 1= rarely or sometimes 2= often

H1. Household Hunger Score (HHS)		
No food at all in the house	Went to bed hungry	Went all day and night without eating

12. Did the household consume any of the following food groups in the last 24 hours? Please fill in 0 or 1 where 0= No; 1= Yes

Household Food Consumption in the last 24 hrs		0 or 1
Food Groups		
i.	Grains, roots and tubers	
ii.	Legumes and nuts	
iii.	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese);	
iv.	Organ meat (liver, kidney, intestines, heart, lungs, tripe, brains, etc.);	
v.	Eggs	
vi.	Flesh foods (meat) and other misc. small animal protein (edible insects, birds, mice, worms, etc.);	
vii.	Vitamin A rich dark green leafy vegetables (covo, spinach, rape, cabbages, mustard, etc.);	
viii.	Other Vitamin A rich vegetables (carrots, butternuts, amaranthus, black jack, pumpkin leaves, cowpeas leaves, sweet potatoes leaves, etc.) and fruits;	
ix.	Other fruits and vegetables	

Section J: Child health and diet

J1. Is there any children 0-5 months old in this household? Yes No

J2. If Yes to J1, how many are they? Male _____ Female _____

J3. Are you exclusively breastfeeding them? Yes No

J4. Are there any children 6-23 months old in this household? Yes No

J5. What is their sex and number? Male _____ Female _____

J6. If Yes to J4, how many are breastfed and non-breastfed? Breastfed non breastfed

J7. Did the children 6-23 months of age consume any of the following food groups in the last 24 hours?
Please fill in 0 or 1 where 0= No; 1= Yes

16. Children 6-23 months Food Consumption in the last 24 hrs.		
Food Groups	Breastfed	Non breastfed
	0 or 1	0 or 1
a. Grains, roots and tubers		
b. Legumes and nuts		
c. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese);		
d. Organ meat (liver, kidney, intestines, heart, lungs, tripe, brains, etc);		
e. Eggs		
f. Flesh foods (meat) and other misc. small animal protein (edible insects, birds, mice, worms, etc);		
g. Vitamin A rich dark green leafy vegetables (covo, spinach, rape, cabbages, mustard, etc);		
h. Other Vitamin A rich vegetables (carrots, butternuts, amaranthus, black jack, pumpkin leaves, cowpeas leaves, sweet potatoes leaves, etc) and fruits;		
i. Other fruits and vegetables		

17. How many meals were children fed in the last 24 hrs?

Breastfed children _____ times

Non breastfed children _____ times

CROP ASSESSMENT FORM

Farmer's Name:	ID #:
Crop:	Planted Area:
Water Source: <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated <input type="checkbox"/> Dry land	Initial Plant Date:
Initial Harvest Date:	Final Harvest Date:
Estimated Production:	Actual Production:
Date of Interview:	

(If a cost category is not relevant, mark N/A in cell)

PRODUCTION COSTS					
INPUTS	ITEM	AMT.	UNITS	COST/ UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
Land Preparation (Mechanized/Draught)					
Seed					
Fertilizers	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
Chemicals	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
Hired Labor (Labor days)	1. Nursery Management				
	2. Land Preparation				
	3. Transplant				
	4. Fertilization & Chemical Application				
	5. Weeding				
	6. Harvesting				
	7. Grading and Packaging				
	8. Other:				
Artificial Insemination					
Transport	1. Transport In				
	2. Transport Out				
Other:					

TOTAL

SALES FROM PREVIOUS SEASON

REVENUE	BUYER	AMOUNT	UNITS	PRICE/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
	Home Consumption				
	TOTAL				

SALES FROM CURRENT SEASON

REVENUE	BUYER	AMOUNT	UNITS	PRICE/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
	Home Consumption				
	TOTAL				

BRIEF COMMENTS:

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ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:.....

OTHER LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT FORM

Farmer's Name: ID #: _____

Product: Total Herd Size: _____

Enumerator Name: Date of Interview: _____

(If a cost category is not relevant, mark N/A in cell)

Production Costs					
INPUTS	ITEM	AMOUNT	UNITS	COST/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
Feed	1.				
	2.				
Veterinary Drugs	1.				
	2.				
Transport	1.				
	2.				
Hired Labor <i>(Labor days)</i>	1.				
	2.				
Other:	1.				
TOTAL					

SALES FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
BUYER	AMOUNT	UNITS	PRICE/UNIT	TOTAL (USD)
1.				
2.				
3.				
Home Consumption				
TOTAL				

BRIEF COMMENTS:

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ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:.....

DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR:			
Indicator:			
Date Reviewed:			
Data Source:			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Does the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error: are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 		
2. Integrity	Does the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?		
3. Precision	Is data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?		
4. Reliability	Does data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?		
5. Timeliness	Is data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?		
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations:			

As per [ADS 597](#) and [ADS 203.3.11.1](#), FTFZ-LD will undergo periodic DQAs to evaluate the quality of project data with respect to validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. A DQA may occur at least once during the life of the project. Although there is no standard format for DQAs, the FTFZ-LD team will complete DQA worksheets based on the template above. One worksheet will be completed per indicator prior to assessment by USAID/Zimbabwe

ANNEX 2: FTFZ-LD 00I ATTENDANCE FORM

Partner Name:	Partner Technician and Mobile #:
FTFZ-LD Technician:	FTFZ-LD Program Area :
Principal Trainer Name:	Date of Activity:
Province:	District:
Ward:	Village:
MCC/Irrigation scheme:	Latitude: (-)
Longitude:	Altitude:

Training Type (if applicable): **Group Demonstration** **Field Day** **Training of Trainers** **Workshop** **Other - specify:**

Business Skills	Beef Livestock	Dairy livestock	Nutrition	Child Health	Environment	WASH	Gender and youth
<input type="checkbox"/> Group Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry Practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry Practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Basic nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Infant feeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Safe Disposal of Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/> Optimal Hand washing	<input type="checkbox"/> Women & youths empowerment
<input type="checkbox"/> Contract Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Value addition	<input type="checkbox"/> Growth monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Protective Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment of Safe Drinking Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Leadership and conflict resolution
<input type="checkbox"/> Credit Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Pen fattening/feedlotting	<input type="checkbox"/> Fodder production	<input type="checkbox"/> Food demonstrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Breast feeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil Erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender concepts
<input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Budgeting	<input type="checkbox"/> Fodder production	<input type="checkbox"/> Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition counselling	<input type="checkbox"/> Maternal health	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Key Food Safety Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - specify
<input type="checkbox"/> Farm planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality control	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - specify		<input type="checkbox"/> Other - specify	
<input type="checkbox"/> Farmer Group Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle and meat grading	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - specify					
<input type="checkbox"/> Record Keeping	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Breeding						
<input type="checkbox"/> Other - specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify						

ANNEX 3: CALCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BASELINE SURVEY RESPONDENTS

District	Beef Score	Dairy Score	Number of Dairy wards	Number of Beef wards	Dairy Weights	% Dairy Farmers	Dairy Farmers	Beef Weights	% Beef Farmers	Beef Farmers
Chipinge	11	2	4	11	8	7%	11	121	40%	97
Chirumanzu	6	3	1	1	3	3%	4	6	2%	5
Kwekwe	5	7	2	2	14	12%	20	10	3%	8
Gweru	1	6	2	2	12	11%	17	2	1%	2
Shurugwi	7	5	2	2	10	9%	14	14	5%	11
Gokwe South	4	8	5	5	40	35%	57	20	7%	16
Umzingwane	3	4	5	1	20	18%	28	3	1%	2
Hwange	8	1	1	4	1	1%	1	32	11%	26
Insiza	2	1	2	2	2	2%	3	4	1%	3
Nkayi	10	1	1	6	1	1%	1	60	20%	48
Lupane	9	1	2	3	2	2%	3	27	9%	22
Total			27	39	113	100%	159	299	100%	240