



USAID
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COMPETE
The Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Program

COMPETITIVENESS AND TRADE EXPANSION (COMPETE) PROGRAM

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

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COMPETITIVENESS AND TRADE EXPANSION (COMPETE) PROGRAM

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION TO USAID COMPETE PROJECT

A. Introduction

The scope of this performance monitoring plan covers monitoring and evaluation deemed necessary for efficient project operations and USAID's needs. M&E of this nature will ensure progress is being made towards program targets and objectives. In this plan, COMPETE presents its approach to performance monitoring, including:

- COMPETE's general approach and organization
- Description of COMPETE's results framework and how it contributes to USAID's framework
- The approach to monitoring, evaluation, analysis, and communication
- The design of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system
- How the team selects indicators, collects baseline data, and sets targets
- The roles of each team member in collecting, verifying, and analyzing data to inform management decisions and communicate results
- Proposed indicators including descriptions, justification, reporting schedules, data collection sources, methodology and schedules, baselines and targets (where possible)

B. Project Description and Approach

The COMPETE program's aim is to improve the efficiency of selected corridors in East and Central Africa as part of the USG commitment to the WTO "Aid-for-Trade Agenda". COMPETE is working to reduce clearance times at select border posts, remove unnecessary red tape and lobby for policy changes that will support increased competitiveness for targeted value chains in the region. COMPETE is maintaining the East and Central Africa (ECA) Trade HUB that is providing technical assistance to African firms and governments to enhance their competitiveness globally and assisting these firms to take better advantage of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and other international trade opportunities.

Operating from a regional platform, COMPETE works to improve the enabling environment for trade in ECA by harmonizing regional trade and transit policies and procedures; developing financial markets; providing support to private sector associations to strengthen value chains; and building the capacity of regional businesses to take advantage of preferential trading opportunities.

Central to the program is the importance of an African private-sector led reform agenda – catalyzed through associations – and the use of new technologies. COMPETE plays a facilitative role; program partners carry out their plans resulting in enhanced capacity and sustainability.

To achieve its objectives, COMPETE collaborates with regional economic communities (EAC and COMESA), USAID's bilateral programs and other donor initiatives, and private sector partners, both regional and international.

C. Organizational Structure

The project team is led by our Chief of Party Stephen Walls. Three component leaders oversee technical implementation of activities in trade and transit facilitation, value chain competitiveness, and the ECA Trade Hub with the support of long- and short-term specialists. Additional programmatic support is provided by long-term specialists in communications, monitoring and evaluation, grants management, administrative operations, and finance. The Chief of Party oversees all three components, works directly with a Monitoring, and Evaluation Specialist to implement the Performance Monitoring Plan.

D. COMPETE Project Results Framework

Our approach to achieving results begins and ends with a clear understanding of the development challenge. Our results framework (RF) is a planning, communications, and management tool that conveys the development hypothesis implicit in a project's strategy and the cause-effect relationships between key result areas (KRA), project intermediate results (PIR), and the project's objective. Hence, the RF provides a foundation for work-planning and performance monitoring. The COMPETE results framework graphically represents what we expect to deliver to USAID at the end of the project.

As can be seen in graphic one below, USAID COMPETE is designed to support USAID East Africa's strategic objective (SO) 10 - Increased Regional Economic Growth and Integration. Under SO 10, the project contributes to two result areas; result one – Effectiveness of African Trade Institutions Improved and result two – Productivity of Agricultural and Natural Management Resources Enhanced.

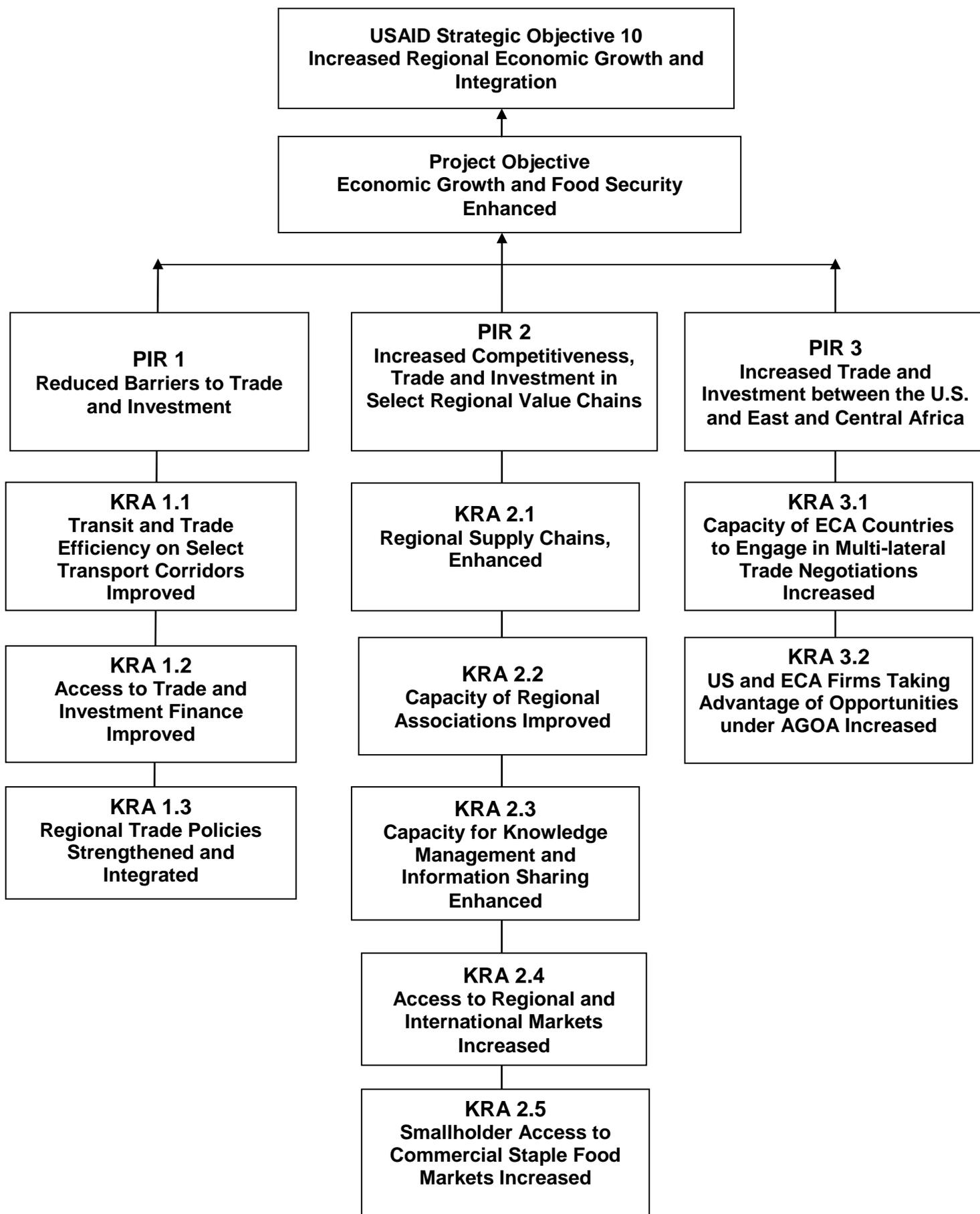
USAID COMPETE's project objective to enhance economic growth and food security in East and Central Africa also contributes to Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), Global Food Security Response (GFSR), and Regional Conflict Management and Governance Team (RCMG) priorities. COMPETE is aligned with IEHA's Markets and Trade results area in both the subarea- Growth and Trade in Markets and the subarea - Regional growth dynamics and trade. The program contributes to AGCI's primary goal of increased value of regional and international trade of Sub-Saharan Africa including its intermediate goal of increased competitiveness of Sub-Saharan Africa. COMPETE also contributes directly to GFSR's intermediate result of reduced agricultural trade and transport barriers. Finally, COMPETE contributes to RCMG's Sub IR 1.2 Regional Anti-Corruption and Associations supported under IR 2 Enhanced Initiatives and Partnerships to Support Good Governance under the Assistance Objective -Peace and Good Governance Advanced in the Horn and the Great Lakes.

The COMPETE Threshold Project Objective (PO) – Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced – reflects its alignment with the USAID and other initiatives' objectives. The PO is the most ambitious objective the project can affect and for which it is willing to be held accountable within the life of the project. To reach this objective, the project will work through three project intermediate results (PIRs):

- PIR 1 Reduced Barriers to Trade
- PIR 2 Increased Competitiveness and Trade in Select Regional Value Chains
- PIR 3 Increased Trade and Investment between the U.S. and East and Central Africa

Under the first PIR, the project works to improve select transport corridor efficiency (KRA 1.1), strengthen and integrate regional trade policies (KRA 1.2), and improve access to trade and infrastructure finance (KRA 1.3). Under the second PIR, the project works to enhance regional supply chains (KRA 2.1), improve the capacity of regional associations (KRA 2.2), enhance capacity for knowledge management and information sharing (KRA 2.3), increase access to regional and international markets (KRA 2.4), and increase small holder access to commercial staple foods markets (KRA 2.5). Under the third PIR, the project works to increase the ability of ECA countries to engage in multi-lateral trade negotiations (KRA 3.1), increase US and ECA firms taking advantage of opportunities under AGOA (KRA 3.2).

Exhibit 1. COMPETE Revised Results Framework



Corresponding to COMPETE’s RF’s results area, we propose a list of indicators in Section III. We selected and designed indicators that directly measure the specific results areas, and that align with the reporting requirement in the COMPETE contract and with USAID and IEHA, AGCI, GFSR, and RCMG priorities and reporting requirements, as well as included appropriate indicators from the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure Element Indicators (F-Framework).

SECTION II. PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

A. Approach to Monitoring, Evaluation, Analysis, and Communication

Monitoring progress and evaluating results are key management functions in any performance-based management plan. Performance monitoring is an ongoing process that allows managers to determine whether an activity is making progress towards its intended results. Performance information plays a critical role in planning and managing decisions. Evaluation is the periodic assessment of a project’s relevance, performance, efficiency, and impact — both expected and unexpected — in relation to stated objectives. The strength of M&E lies in its ability to provide timely performance information that enables us to manage for results, improve project performance, and demonstrate impact. Here, we elaborate on how we will do that as part of our general approach:

Validity. The data will clearly represent the intended result. In Annex A, we propose indicators for expected results. Each indicator will measure some part of our progress toward achieving the expected project impact. We design our indicators around the results framework to show the link between what we are measuring and results. More specifically, the indicator sheets describe the causality between what we are measuring and the results we are expected to achieve. We will review the PMP throughout Year 1 with USAID and at the end of the year — in preparation of the annual report — to make sure the link between the indicator and result has been achieved.

Integrity. We will set up the data-collection system with mechanisms to reduce the possibility of intentional manipulation. This includes internal controls with secondary reviews completed by Mr. Kaabunga and deep analysis by Mr. Walls, an experienced USAID Chief of Party, who has managed PMP reporting and analysis on other projects. Stephanie Wilcock, COMPETE’s USAID COTR, responsible for day-to-day analysis, will receive regular reports. The COTR will have complete access to all backup files and information as needed. In addition, we will work with East Africa USAID to ensure that our data collection, analysis and reporting methodology is consistent with USAID methodology and reporting needs. Mr. Kaabunga will maintain extensive electronic and hard files for internal audits, reference, and archiving.

Precision. The data, gathered from beneficiaries, will be sufficiently precise to reflect project performance and enable management review and decision-making. A majority of the data collected will be within the manageable interest of the project. Additional macro-level data will be collected to add context on the sector important for strategic review, but will not directly measure project performance.

Reliability. The COMPETE approach to M&E will focus on collecting information that can be corroborated and verified by the relevant documentation obtained from counterparts. The whole project team will be involved, as the quality of data requires input and work of not only the Knowledge Management specialist, but also the team leaders. This approach is reliable and cost-efficient since the team leaders liaise regularly with project counterparts and

perform field visits to their locations. Therefore, they can collect data for analysis within the scope of their regular activities. This is also important because gleaning reliable data such as data on value and volume on exports is often challenging. Therefore, the team leaders will be able work closely with EAC and COMESA to improve the quality of data as well collect primary data from the revenue authorities when problems are identified.

The data collected by the technical team will reflect stable and consistent data-collection processes and analysis performed in advance of an activity start-up, with set requirements for baseline and regular documentation for project audits. Any changes in the PMP will be documented clearly in project files and client reports. The project will collect as much primary data as possible, using secondary data less frequently and mostly as a comparison with the analysis when applicable.

Timeliness. The data will be timely enough to influence management decision-making. We will collect most data monthly and analyze it quarterly as part of the quarterly report. We will review trends or areas of interest with USAID as part of our standing meeting agenda. The project team will analyze data in advance of work planning for Years 2, 3, 4 and 5. Further, one critical role of the Chemonics home-office director will be to review PMP data in advance of annual work-planning participation and as part of mid-year project work-plan review.

The utility of measuring. An integrated, team approach to collecting and analyzing data helps the chief of party manage the team's activity planning and provide accurate reporting to the client and beneficiaries. Measuring the success or failure of reaching targeted groups and creating change will help us focus our resources to optimize performance and secure the greatest return on investment for USAID. Our management approach demands the capacity to shift resources and engage USAID and beneficiaries frequently. Effective measurement of data will allow us to have meaningful internal and external engagement.

Forecasting tool. Stakeholders and project-team members will regularly discuss and review the results we plan to achieve. When used well, the PMP becomes one of the project's most useful tools for determining how to allocate project resources and enhance project success, in addition to helping communicate results to stakeholders and clients.

Reporting tool. USAID requires clear and concise data that allows for comparison and monitoring progress. An effective M&E system must assist project staff in conveying performance effectively to USAID. We have included indicators that respond to the reporting requirements of USAID and COMPETE's specific funding sources. Internal data reporting ensures effective oversight of project activities and progress as well, especially when multiple offices are managed remotely. The chief of party will engage in a disciplined, scheduled review with the team, which reviews early draft data often with the team and specific advisors as necessary. Further, as discussed in the detailed approach, some data we gather from the beneficiaries will be used by them in a regular review of their business-growth plans.

Impact on gender. Our M&E system will play an important role in identifying whether our activities have differing effects on different groups, such as men and women. The impact on gender can then be analyzed through this lens so differing impacts can be understood to inform program design or implementation. Indicators that will be desegregated by gender assisting us to track the program's impact on gender include: Number of participants of project supported trade and investment capacity building trainings; Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of project supported interventions;

Male/Female attendance in trainings; and Number of people receiving project supported anti-corruption training.

Analysis and Communication. Finally, analysis, and communication are also important elements of performance management. COMPETE will not only collect performance and impact data, it will add value to the raw data by performing appropriate analysis and providing context for data interpretation, thereby transforming data into information.

B. Assumptions

In designing the COMPETE M&E system, we focused on indicators within the manageable interest of the activity. This approach allows COMPETE to measure impacts that can be directly attributed to the project. Additionally, the indicators are selected based on the following basic assumptions:

- No extreme movements in commodity prices as a result of shifts in the world markets. Extreme price movements would render any indicators concerning commodity values unusable.
- No major agro-climatic shocks to commodity systems when COMPETE intervenes. These include major climatic shocks such as drought, floods, and other weather hazards. Also included are phytosanitary shocks such as major pest outbreaks, plant diseases, or other epidemics in the commodity groups.
- Absent of socio-political instabilities, including national and regional political and civil instabilities.
- Generally stable fiscal and monetary policy.

While some climatic and trade instability is to be expected, if the situations listed above occur, the project would need to reexamine and adjust the indicator's targets to account for these events which are both unpredictable and thus impossible to factor into the project's targets and which are also beyond the manageable control of the project.

C. Indicators

As a monitoring tool, life-of-project indicators have been identified for the each result in the results framework including the project objective (PO), the project intermediate results (PIRs), and they key result areas (KRAs). By assigning indicators at each level of the project results framework COMPETE is able to monitor whether the development hypothesis is correct; that is, by achieving a combination of lower-level results we achieve higher-level results. The indicators are designed to:

- Capture and communicate major project impacts
- Track implementation progress
- Supply information concerning major activities undertaken through USAID COMPETE technical assistance
- Contribute to USAID's own performance management and reporting needs

The USAID COMPETE indicators will primarily collect data on activities directly implemented by the project in collaboration with its counterparts, and the impacts of those activities. This principle of manageable interest ensures that the results reported by the project's M&E system are those that are within the project's ability to influence, particularly at the KRA level. The project will also monitor certain indicators at the PO and PIR level that will measure impact at a national level and whose accomplishment will include direct project

work and other factors outside of the project's influence. The project will not be able to claim full attribution, but will discuss the project's role in creating impact when the project reports against these indicators.

To provide the comprehensive coverage needed for project progress review, troubleshooting, and other management tasks, the M&E system will track three general-type indicators: context, impact, and management. Context indicators provide valuable information on environment and general conditions in which the project operates and are not typically within the project's manageable interest. These indicators, in conjunction with other indicators enable assessment of progress on intermediate objectives. Impact indicators measure the effects, or results, of project outputs. Impact indicators contribute directly to USAID SO 10 reporting or to ACGI, IEHA, GHFSI, and RCMG reporting. Management indicators track the immediate inputs and outputs of the project, as well as deliverables. They also provide feedback to managers on project performance and help identify areas where implementation strategies may need to be adjusted. Management indicators for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system are selected based on the overall strategic approach to the project and closely reflect the work plan, capturing the main activities of the project.

D. Baselines and Targets

Upon finalization of the PMP, project staff and in some cases short-term consultants and subcontractors will begin collecting baseline information for the selected indicators – that is, they will set the value of the indicator prior to project activities. The team plans to focus the first few months of M&E activities on baseline data collection and verification. In some instances, our counterparts may need assistance organizing to collect the requisite data. Once this is complete, the team will analyze the baseline information and work with each team leader and our counterparts to set aggressive but realistic life-of-project targets for the indicators. The team will review the targets during the first year of project operations to determine if they are realistic, and if not, propose adjustments to them.

It is expected that during the first year of the project, much effort will be focused on building relations with our counterparts and providing training and other technical assistance. Therefore, the project team expects the greatest impact of the project will come starting in the second year of operations. Targets set for the indicators, will reflect this trend. For some indicators where baseline data is currently available, targets have been included on the consolidate indicator and target list in Section III as well as in indicator reference sheets in Annex B.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System Design

The M&E system is dependent on the participation of all technical team members and counterparts. The COMPETE approach to M&E system design sought the perspectives of these participants. This approach has several benefits:

- *Ownership.* By being involved in project M&E design, technical team members appreciate that the M&E system belongs to the entire project team. This will also ensure that the information generated is relevant and consistent with the interests of the project. In addition, as part of the work planning and design of the PMP, the technical team has vetted the project's objectives and indicators with counterparts to ensure that we have counterpart buy-in, the team leaders can collect data and that we have mapped out the process correctly. The objectives and indicators, which do not as of yet have either a clear counterpart or counterpart buy-in, are clearly marked. Some

objectives will require the active work on behalf of the project to obtain counterpart demand and commitment. The counterparts understand the value and importance of tracking progress toward results and the value it brings to their own decision-making and operations. Moving forward, they will continue to be consulted as a revised and wholly integrated M&E takes shape.

- *Feedback.* The team leaders will be involved in collecting data first-hand. Having collected and analyzed M&E information, technical unit members will have first-hand information on project progress, and will be able to use M&E information to guide project implementation.
- *Efficiency.* Having collected and analyzed M&E information, technical unit members will have first-hand information on project progress, and will be able to use M&E information to guide project implementation.
- *Capacity Building.* M&E is a key management skill for project counterparts. By being involved in M&E, team leaders can also transfer M&E skills to our counterparts. When needed, project staff will work with counterparts to strengthen their M&E capabilities by helping them build data spreadsheets and databases to monitor results. This approach serves another purpose – monitoring and evaluation is a key management skill necessary for effective institutions. While counterparts are contributing to the project’s M&E system, they are also acquiring valuable M&E skills.

The detailed design of the M&E system is laid out in the indicator reference sheets in Annex B. These sheets detail the precise definition of each indicator, management utility of tracking the information, unit of measure, method of acquisition, frequency of collection, data source, and project staff member responsible for collecting the data. By specifying each indicator in detail, the team can help to ensure that data is handled consistently throughout the life of the project. A consolidated chart of project indicators is included in Section III.

The information needed for M&E comes from different sources. The project team will collect basic M&E data from the various administrative and technical records of the project and counterpart surveys. The project team will also consult various government records, statistics, surveys, and databases, USAID and other donor reports and surveys as additional sources of data.

The project understands there must be a balance between M&E data collection and technical work. Our M&E system is designed such that it will not become a data collection burden for project staff and counterparts, rather it will complement on-going technical activities and become part of their routine work habits.

E1. Data Sources and Collection Methods

Several of the project’s proposed indicators are aggregate indicators, made up of various data elements. These disaggregated data elements make up the lowest level of raw data entry of the M&E system and come directly from the project and its counterparts. In some cases, the project will collect M&E data directly from partner institutions on a quarterly to annual basis through discussions and/or submission of spreadsheets. In other cases, where public awareness, or other survey-based collection methodologies are needed, the project will design – through local fixed-price subcontracts, short-term technical assistance or through the project itself – surveys for data collection on specific indicators. We plan to conduct two

surveys annually. The first survey is focused on RTA's members' impression of the level and quality of services that they receive from the RTAs and that will also gauge the RTA members awareness of harmonized standards. In the summer of 2009, we will subcontract local firm to assist the project to design and conduct the baseline survey. We plan to repeat this survey annually. The second survey we plan to conduct is to determine which former partner firms continue to access the US market after graduating from project or ECA Hub assistance. As we do not anticipate that any firms will graduate until year two or three of the project, we will not start the survey until that point. We plan to conduct this survey though the project until the burden is too high due to the increasing number of firm that need to be surveyed. We will also consult: government records, statistics, surveys, and databases; USAID and other donor reports and surveys; and NGO reports and surveys as additional sources of data. The M&E specialist will work with each team leader and counterpart to design database spreadsheets, forms, and surveys to capture and manage these data elements. USAID may require this nominal data for its own reporting to Washington. USAID COMPETE will maintain an M&E database where disaggregated nominal data can be provided to USAID upon request.

Illustrative data required from each counterpart are included in Annex C. If new counterparts are added throughout the life of the project, related baseline data for existing or new indicators will be added.

E2. Indices and Matrices

An index is a composite of two or more indicators, collapsed into a single measure. A matrix is composed of two or more milestones indicators, collapsed into a single measure. Indices or matrices work best when they are transparent in terms of their components and the scoring system. The COMPETE uses a number of indices or matrices to measure progress towards policy goals, the ease of transport, competitiveness of selected value chains, and sustainability of the regional trade associations. In all cases, indicators comprising the index or the milestones comprising the matrix are or will be clearly. In the case of the policy matrices we have included generic examples of possible milestone. However, for every targeted policy, standard or regulation, the project will design a customized set of milestones against which progress will be measured. This way USAID and COMPETE will be able to track each policy initiative's progress.

Based on international best practices and taking into account the priorities of the RTAs, the core value chain development team with short term technical assistance will develop an index to measure COMPETE's impact on value chain competitiveness. The draft index methodology will be completed in July and discussed with the COTR to ensure agreement and that it is comprehensive. Once completed, with the assistance of local fixed price subcontracts and short-term technical assistance, the team will conduct an assessment to establish the baseline for the index.

The core value chain development team will convene an internal meeting to revise the sustainability index for COMPETE-assisted RTAs in late spring. Working closely with our knowledge management specialist, Vincent Kaabunga, and potentially short-term technical assistance we will tailor the Capability Maturity Model (CMM) methodology, developed by Carnegie Mellon University, to measure each COMPETE-assisted organization's maturity in up to 45 process areas, including planning, control, training, process definition, process focus, risk management, etc. To the extent practicable, the team may use Portfolio Programme and Project Management Maturity Model (P3M3), a variation of CMMI, to measure RTA

maturity and sustainability. After it has been approved by the COTR, sector specialists and the knowledge management specialist will take a baseline of each RTA.

E3. Quality Control

The team leaders are best placed to provide initial quality control for the various M&E raw data elements. Upon completion of the data entry spreadsheets, each team leader will examine the quantitative data to identify common errors including logical inconsistencies, out-of-range values, significant departures from trends, or other errors. Should any problem be identified, the team leader is responsible for verifying data against original sources and other forms of verification that may be required, such as cross-verification from alternate data sources.

The project M&E specialist, Vincent Kaabunga, is responsible for secondary data quality control, i.e. post data entry. He will perform basic data analysis and tabulation to identify potential erroneous data and design a spot-check system consulting the data source, if possible.

E4. Potential for Double Counting

Within COMPETE. Given the complexity and the breath of the project and the integrated nature of the work of COMPETE, other donor projects, and the number of counterpart projects, and the reporting requirements for multiple streams of funding the potential for double counting of indicator data exists. In the case of some of the indicators, there is some potential for overlap. For example, in the case of the training indicators- number of people receiving project supported anti-corruption training and number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings, there is the potential for overlap where the training could have both an anti-corruption and an investment environment component. Both indicators are important because they are responsive to the different reporting needs of our funding sources, but could be measuring the same work from different focus points. In some cases, this overlap may be appropriate, but the team will work to identify and clarify cases where it does occur. In addition, the team will work to minimize potential double counting through close coordination with our counterparts. The component teams will review indicators with the relevant counterparts and partners, identify areas where overlapping may occur to verify data at their sources, with visits to our government counterparts. Mr. Kaabunga will review indicators with the component teams and relevant partners, identify areas where overlapping may occur, and agree upon the methods for collection, monitoring and reporting as reflected in the indicator reference sheets in Annex B.

Between projects within USAID SO 10. Double counting may also occur between USAID COMPETE and other projects operating under SO 10. This can happen when a counterpart is supported through more than one project, but the impacts of the assistance are not easily attributable to either project. This could be true in the case of some of the impact indicators which track the volume and value of selected value chains as well as in the case of management indicators which track the number of organizations and associations assisted. The M&E specialist will identify these situations and work with partner projects to determine if the results may be better reported through one or the other project. However in some situations, it may be appropriate for both projects to monitor the same data. In these cases, the project may still monitor and report on the data but will report the magnitude of potential overlaps. With this information, USAID will be able to adjust for double counting when consolidating indicators from various partners.

E5. Analysis, Reporting and Review

COMPETE will provide quarterly M&E updates within the context of regular quarterly progress reporting. This regular reporting will include a summary of activities implemented to control, verify, and validate the M&E data being reported, any anomalies discovered, and corrective measures taken to resolve them. Our reports will also provide contextual analysis when factors beyond the project's control affect M&E information. The M&E specialist will ensure that all M&E data and information from the project are easily accessible and readily convertible into USAID's own internal reporting systems. The reporting schedule for each indicator is recorded on the individual indicator sheets.

The annual report will contain in-depth analysis of annual progress, an update of annual targets, discussions of progress and hurdles, and a presentation of success stories, lessons learned, and best practices. In addition to providing quantitative data, the technical staff will also provide written narratives covering major achievements during the reporting period and/or major obstacles that hampered progress. A certain amount of anecdotal information will also be provided where applicable.

As mentioned above, the data will be timely enough to influence management decision-making. The project team will analyze data in advance of work planning for Years 2, 3, 4 and 5. As part of this review, we will determine if our M&E plan is effective. In the annual review of the PMP we will ask ourselves the following questions:

- Are the M&E activities progressing as planned?
- Are M&E questions answered sufficiently? Is other data needed to answer these questions? How can such data be obtained?
- Are there any methodological or evaluation design issues that need to be addressed?
- Are any changes in the plan needed at this time?
- How will these changes be made? Who will implement them?
- Are appropriate staff and funding still available to complete the evaluation plan?
- How are the findings from M&E activities being used and disseminated?
- Should anything be done to enhance their application to the program?

If we find that changes need to be made we will adjust the methodology behind our data collection, our reporting methodology or the indicators being employed to measure the project's work. If it is appropriate, we will add additional indicators to measure COMPETE's work. For example, if the scope of work is expanded, we take on value added activities not originally envisioned or additional options are exercised, we would expand our PMP. One such example would be, if funding becomes available, we would add an indicator to measure our work to build the capacity of COMESA and/or the EAC to collect and analyze trade data.

E6. Role of the M&E Specialist

The M&E specialist, Vincent Kaabunga, will be responsible for organizing the processes surrounding data collection. He will ensure project team members have the necessary tools to collect data and that they collect data consistently and at the appropriate frequency. He is also responsible for secondary data quality control, i.e. post data entry. He will perform basic data analysis and tabulation to identify potential erroneous data and design a spot-check system to verify data at their sources through visits to our various counterparts. When errors are identified early, Mr. Kaabunga can make appropriate corrections by consulting the data source, if possible.

Annually, in conjunction with the COP and technical team, he will review the appropriateness of the PMP and make necessary additions or adjustments to the existing indicators.

E7. Responsibilities of USAID COMPETE team

The COP will supervise the overall M&E system to ensure its appropriateness for measuring COMPETE's performance as well as the general integrity and quality of data being reported to USAID. The component leaders, Shemmy Simuyemba, Bernard Kagira, Steven Humphreys, Finn Holm-Olsen, are responsible for ensuring data collection, review of data reasonableness and quality, and provide input as to the appropriate indicators in those cases where changing circumstances surrounding the project warrant doing so in each of their corresponding components. In most cases, technical staff such as Transit Facilitation Advisor: Shemmy Simuyemba, Finance Advisor: Matthew Troniak, Customs Specialist: David Featherstone, and Cotton/Textile Specialist: Barry Fisher will be responsible for the primary data collection and review data reasonableness and quality for the indicators directly related to their work. M&E Specialist and support staff will provide assistance in data collection and entry if the circumstances and the work load require so. In some cases, subcontractors or short-term consultants who work with specific counterparts on a regular basis may assist with data collection as instructed. The component leaders and technical team, who work with our counterparts closely, are in the most suitable position to acquire necessary data. They will collect data at the appropriate frequency, using standardized methodology to ensure consistency.

SECTION III. CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced												
	Indicator		Program Element	Disaggregation	Data Source	Frequency of Reporting	Base-line Value	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	Comment
1	Value of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) exports from AGOA eligible countries to the United States as a result of project assistance	CUS	4.2	EAC/COMESA and intra-regional/extra regional trade	COMESA, EAC, revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).	Annual		\$15 mil	\$20 mil	\$20 mil	\$11 mil	
PIR 1 Reduced Barriers to Trade and Investment												
1.1	Reduction in the cost to trade goods across borders as a result of U.S. assistance	STD	4.2.1	Border post	Freight Forwarders and Truckers, Customs Authorities, Vehicle Licensing Authority, Road Development, and Port Authority	Annual		-5%	-5%	-5%	-20%	Baselines to be set by Jan 15, 2010
1.2	Reduction in the number of days required to trade goods across borders as a result of U.S. assistance	STD	4.2.1	Border post	Freight Forwarders, Truckers, Customs Authorities	Annual		TBD	TBD	TBD	-30%	Baselines to be set by Jan 15, 2010

	Indicator		Program Element	Disaggregation	Data Source	Frequency of Reporting	Base-line Value	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	Comment
KRA 1.1 Transport and Trade Efficiency on Selected Transport Corridors Improved												
1.1.1	Has the government adopted improved transportation related policies or plans this year as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.4.3		Official gazettes or official ministry directives	Annual	y	y	y	y	y	
1.1.2	Reduction in the number of procedures required to trade goods across borders as a result of U. S. assistance	STD	4.2.1	Country	Customs and port authorities, ministries of trade, transport, finance, agricultural and justice, freight forwarders and truckers. World Bank Doing Business.	Annual	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Baselines and targets to be set by Jan 15 2010
1.1.3	Number of public institutions with access to telecommunication services as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.4.2	Country	Project records, custom authorities	Annual		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1.1.4	Number of declarations processed with RADDEX or better technology at selected border posts	PRJ CUS		border post, country	Revenue Authorities	Annual	Rwanda: 16840 declarations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
1.1.5	Percentage change of utilization of selected Trade Facilitation Instruments	PRJ CUS		TFI, border post	COMESA, the EAC, national customs, revenue authorities	Annual		20%	25%	35%	35%	
1.1.6	Number of new Trade Facilitation Instruments implemented as a result of project assistance	PRJ CUS		Country	COMESA, the EAC, national customs, revenue authorities	Annual		1	1	1	1	

	Indicator		Program Element	Disaggregation	Data Source	Frequency of Reporting	Base-line Value	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	Comment
KRA 1.2 Access to Trade and Infrastructure Finance Improved												
1.2.1	Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance	STD	4.3.1	Country		Annual		T 200 M 150 W 50	T 250 M 150 W 100	T 300 M 188 W 120	T 200 M 150 W 50	
1.2.2	Number of financial sector training and/or certification programs established or supported that meet international	STD	4.3.1	Country		Annual		6	8	10	8	
KRA 1.3 Regional Trade Policies Strengthened and Integrated												
1.3.1	Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards as a result of U.S. assistance	STD	4.2.1	Policy and national country/ regional	Project documentation, counterpart's documentation (meeting notes, drafts of legislation) and official gazettes	Annual	3	4	6	6	4	
1.3.2	Number of policies, regulations, administrative procedures analyzed with USG assistance	STD	4.5.1	Policy and national country/ regional	Project documentation (consultant reports and deliverables), counterpart's documentation (meeting notes, drafts of legislation) and official gazettes and ministry decrees	Annual	3	6	9	9	6	
1.3.3	Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/decreed as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.5.1	Policy and national country/ regional	Project documentation (consultant reports and deliverables), counterpart's documentation (meeting notes, drafts of legislation) and official gazettes and ministry decrees	Annual	2	4	6	6	4	
1.3.4	Number of policy reforms passed for which implementation has begun legislation/decreed as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.5.1	Standard or procedure, regional/national countries	Project documentation, counterpart's documentation (meeting notes, drafts of legislation) and official gazettes and ministry decrees	Annual	0	3	3	4	3	-

	Indicator		Program Element	Disaggregation	Data Source	Frequency of Reporting	Base-line Value	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	Comment
PIR 2 Increased Competitiveness, Trade and Investment in Select Regional Value Chains												
2.1	Percentage change in score of value chain on the competitiveness index	PRJ CUS						TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	The competitiveness index methodology is to be ready by Jan 15, 2009
2.2	Percentage change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance	STD	4.5.2				TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Under review by USAID/EA partners
2.3	Percentage change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance	STD	4.5.2				TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Under review by USAID/EA partners
2.4	Percentage change in volume of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance	STD	4.5.2				TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Under review by USAID/EA partners
2.5	Percentage change in volume of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance	STD	4.5.2				TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Under review by USAID/EA partners

	Indicator		Program Element	Disaggregation	Data Source	Frequency of Reporting	Base-line Value	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	Comment
KRA 2.1 Regional Supply Chains, Industry Linkages and Financial Resources Enhanced												
2.1.1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training	STD	4.5.1	Male/Female	Project records, RTAs	Quarterly		T 1000 M 750 W 250	T 1200 M 900 W 300	T 1500 M 1125 W 375	T 1800 M 1350 W 450	
2.1.2	Number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings	STD	4.2.1	Male/Female	Project records, RTAs	Quarterly		T 500 M 350 W 150	T 1200 M 900 W 300	T 1500 M 1125 W 375	T 1800 M 1350 W 450	
2.1.3	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.5.2	Country	RTAs, projects records	Quarterly	10	15	15	10	5	
2.1.4	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.5.2	Country	RTAs, projects records	Quarterly		T 3500 M 2625 W 875	T 4000 M 3000 W 1000	T 4000 M 3000 W 1000	T 2500 M 1750 W 750	
KRA 2.2 Capacity of Regional Trade Associations Improved												
2.2.1	Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.5.1	RTA, Partners Fund Grantee	Project assessments using developed sustainability maturity model	Annual	0	6	7	7	5	
2.2.2	Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG assessment.	STD	4.5.1	Institution	Project records	Annual		5	7	7	5	
2.2.3	Number of producers' organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) assisted as a result of USG interventions	STD	4.5.2	Private/Public/Association	Project records	Quarterly	160	200	250	270	300	

	Indicator		Program Element	Disaggregation	Data Source	Frequency of Reporting	Base-line Value	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	Comment
KRA 2.3 Capacity for Knowledge Management and Information Sharing Enhanced												
2.3.1	Number of new services to improve market access offered by RTAs to smallholders and SME members	PRJ CUS		RTA	RTAs, projects records	Annual		1	1	1	2	
KRA 2.4 Access to Regional and International Markets Increased												
2.4.1	Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions	STD	4.5.2	Country	RTAs, projects records	Quarterly	900	1500	2000	2000	1500	
KRA 2.5 Smallholder Access to Commercial Staple Food Markets Increased												
2.5.1	Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions	STD	4.5.2	Country	RTAs, projects records	Quarterly	900	1500	2000	2000	1500	
2.5.2	Value and volume of food aid procured regionally	STD		Commodity, source	Small traders, Farmers' associations	Annual		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
2.5.3	Volume and value of commodities entering USAID-supported storage	STD		Commodity	Small traders, Farmers' associations	Annual		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
PIR 3 Increased Trade and Investment between the U.S. and East and Central Africa												
3.1	Number of firms that continue to access the U.S. market without further assistance from the ECA hub	CUS	4.2	Country, sector	Survey/MOUs with firms	Annual		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Baselines and targets to be set by Dec 2009
KRA 3.1 Capacity of ECA Countries to Engage in Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations Increased												
3.1.1	Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions (not mentioned above) taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations	STD	4.2.1	Policy and national country/ regional	Project records	Annual	3	4	6	6	4	
3.1.2	Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings	STD	4.2.2	Male/Female and Country	Project records	Quarterly		T 1000 M 750 W 250	T 1200 M 900 W 300	T 1500 M 1125 W 375	T 1200 M 900 W 300	

	Indicator		Program Element	Disaggregation	Data Source	Frequency of Reporting	Base-line Value	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	Comment
KRA 3.2 US and ECA Firms Taking Advantage of Opportunities under AGOA Increased												
3.2.1	Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export	STD	4.2.2	Country, sector	Project records	Quarterly	25	50	75	100	50	
3.2.2	Number of trade missions completed	PRJ CUS		Sector	Project records	Quarterly	0	3	3	6	6	
3.2.3	Number of AGOA strategies developed or updated	PRJ CUS			Project records	Semi-annual	0	3	3	3	3	
All PIRs Indicators crossing all PIRs												
4.1	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	STD	4.5.2		Private sector and public sector partners	Semi-annual		20	25	25	20	
4.2	Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions	STD	4.5.2	Country	Project records	Semi-annual		10	30			
4.3	Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented	STD	2.2.1	Country	Project records	Bi-Annual		4	4			
4.4	Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training	STD	2.2.1	Male/Female, country and government officials/ NGO representatives	Project records	Quarterly		50	50			
4.5	Number of people affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training	STD	2.2.1	Male/Female, country and government officials/ NGO representatives	Project records	Quarterly		75	75			

SECTION IV. ADDITIONAL MONITORING TOOLS

A. Context Indicators

In addition to the indicators described in the previous section, USAID COMPETE will also monitor others' donors reports and surveys and indicators of interest which provide information about the context in which the project is operating, but are not attributable to the project's work.

A1. World Economic Forum Competitiveness Index and World Bank Doing Business Report

USAID COMPETE will monitor the World Economic Forum's Competitiveness Index and the World Bank's doing business reports. These provide valuable contextual information for our project activities including the progress of enabling environment for doing business and general state of competitiveness in our target countries. World Bank's Doing Business Survey is an excellent objective measure of business regulations and their enforcement and will help the project understand the affect of regulations on constraining trade, productivity, and growth. The WEF Global Competitiveness Index measures national competitiveness taking into account the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness. WEF defines competitiveness as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. In particular, the team will review WEF's indicators related to customs and trade including the firm's perception of the level of corruption of customs. Finally, we will track the GDP growth statistics and total exports to provide context for the analysis of our targeted export indicators.

ANNEX A. STANDARD INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

Standard Indicators by Program Element

4.2 TRADE AND INVESTMENT	
4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	
	Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards as a result of U.S. assistance
	Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions (not mentioned above) taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations
	Number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings
	Reduction in the cost to trade goods across borders as a result of U.S. assistance
	Reduction in the number of procedures required to trade goods across borders as a result of U.S. assistance
	Reduction in the number of days required to trade goods across borders as a result of U.S. assistance
4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity	
	Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export
	Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings
4.3 FINANCIAL SECTOR	
4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment	
	Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance
	Number of financial sector training and/or certification programs established or supported that meet international standards
4.4 INFRASTRUCTURE	
4.4.2 Communication Services	
	Number of public institutions with access to telecommunication services as a result of USG assistance
4.4.3 Transportation Services	
	Has the government adopted improved transportation related policies or plans this year as a result of USG assistance
4.5 AGRICULTURE	
4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment	
	Number of policies, regulations, administrative procedures analyzed with USG assistance
	Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/decrees as a result of USG assistance
	Number of policy reforms passed for which implementation has begun legislation/decrees as a result of USG assistance
	Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance
	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training
	Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG assessment.

4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity	
	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance
	Number of producers' organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) assisted as a result of USG interventions
	Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions
	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance
	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training as a result of USG assistance
	Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions
	Percentage change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
	Percentage change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
	Percentage change in volume of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
	Percentage change in volume of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
2.2.4 Anticorruption	
	Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented
	Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training
	Number of people affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Indicator: Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards as a result of U.S. assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator will track the number of harmonization trade policies implemented as a result of project assistance, such as the World Customs Organization Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures, the World Trade Organization Customs Valuation Agreement, a U.S. Free Trade Agreement, or regional trade or customs harmonization protocols. This indicator will also be used to track progress towards harmonization by tracking regional milestones including as, 1) regional meetings held, 2) reports published, 3) regional policy organ's consider policy, 4) council of ministers endorsement, 5) regional policy adopted at national level. The process to pass national legislation that would harmonize trade policies consists of different stages, including milestones: (1) assessment, (2) strategy draft/proposal, (3) action plan approval/adoption (4) working group(s) established, (5) implementation plan made and (6) implementation stage. Each milestone matrix will be customized to the policy. Some policies will need to only pass through the national level and other will need to pass through both levels.

Unit of Measure: Number of procedures implemented

Disaggregated by: Policy and national country/ regional

Justification & Management Utility: This will measure the result of project activities to harmonize trade policies in the region. Laws and regulations that are inconsistent with international agreement are likely to impede trade. Overly burdensome and costly customs procedures and regulations stifle technology transfer, investment, development, and competitiveness. Customs Harmonization frameworks such as the Kyoto Convention provide important guidelines to improve the predictability and efficiency of Customs Authorities, lower trade transaction costs and improve regional economic integration.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Collection and review of documents produced by the project, COMESA, EAC as well as official gazettes and decrees from targeted countries.

Data Source(s): The project documentation (consultant reports and deliverables), COMESA and EAC documentation (meeting notes, drafts of legislation) and official gazettes and ministry decrees.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. This is measuring the project's direct work.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Trade Policy Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Follow the status/milestone stages

Presentation of Data: Progress matrix and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: This indicator is partially dependent on both counterpart buy-in and political will to pass legislation. Once legislation has been proposed, the political process to adopt legislation is outside of the project manageable control.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		1	
2010	4		
2011	6		
2012	6		
2013	4		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/15/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Indicator: Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions (not mentioned above) taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions (not mentioned above) taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements partly or fully due to analysis or advocacy by USG-assisted organizations.

This indicator will require judgment in the field to separate out what counts as an “action”. The general intention of this outcome-level indicator is to capture changes to trade related governance including passing legislation, developing regulations, and implementing organizational changes to institutions to improve their operations to conform to international best practices. For example, missions might count procedural reforms and institutional actions taken to implement the enforcement provisions in Part III of the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

Unit of Measure: Number of actions

Disaggregated by: None

Justification & Management Utility: Attracting trade and investment is critical for successful integration into the global economy, and may be a predominant source of technology transfer, market awareness, workforce development, trade expansion and economic growth. Laws and regulations that are inconsistent with international agreement are likely to impede trade and investment in most countries. The indicator can be plausibly linked to USG assistance.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Review of project documentation, official national gazettes, relevant documentation available from EAC and COMESA

Data Source(s): Project documentation, official national gazettes, relevant documentation available from EAC and COMESA

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data: Narrative

Review of Data: Annually

Reporting of Data: Annually

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		3	
2010	4		
2011	6		
2012	6		
2013	4		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment
Indicator: Number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of participants trained on improving the trade and investment environment.
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Male/Female
Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures enhanced human capacity for policy formulation and implementation. . The indicator shall track the number of persons that COMPETE have made aware of the harmonized commodity standards, which they can use to ease trade and transit at border posts.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will track the number of people trained by the project and collect and review the number of people trained by trainers trained by the project from the RTAs. This will include participants that attend project sponsored trainings, workshops, seminars or other educational events short and long term, in country or aboard..
Data Source(s): Project records and RTAs
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the KM Specialist will supervise the collection of this data

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trend
Presentation of Data: Narrative
Review of Data: Quarterly
Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		T 199	
		M 139	
		W 60	
2010	T 500		
	M 350		
	W 150		
2011	T 1200		
	M 900		
	W 300		
2012	T 1500		
	M 1125		
	W 375		

2013 T 1800
 M 1350
 W 450

LOP

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/17/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment
Indicator: Reduction in the cost to trade goods across borders as a result of U.S. assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Year on Year Average of the reduction in the cost to import and reduction in the cost to export standardized Goods. The change between the current cost in US dollars or US dollar equivalent for transit clearance for a consignment and the cost in US dollars or US dollar equivalent for transit clearance for a consignment established as the baseline in the previous reporting year at selected border posts. Cost includes all the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, port handling fee, terminal handling charges, haulage fees, weigh bridge fees, transit charges and vehicle insurance.

Unit of Measure: U.S. dollars per container

Disaggregated by: Selected border posts

Justification & Management Utility: This is a direct measure of the projects work to increase the efficiency of transit clearance by streamlining operations, installing RADDEX and other technologies, implementing and improving usage of trade facilitation instruments, harmonizing regional trade policy and increasing compliance with international standards at selected border posts. If COMPETE successfully implements these activities, it should result in decreased the cost for transit clearance and increase efficiency of trade.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The Transit Facilitation Advisor will collect data from Freight Forwarders, Truckers on the cost to clear selected border posts. The project will also collect the costs from Customs Authorities, Vehicle Licensing Authority, Road Development, and Port Authority. If the large Freight Forwarders and Truckers are not willing to share data with the project or if the small freight forwarders/truckers do not track this data, the project will rely on cost to export and cost to import numbers reported by the world Bank in the "Trading Across Borders".

Data Source(s): Freight Forwarders and Truckers, Customs Authorities, Vehicle Licensing Authority, Road Development, and Port Authority

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Transit Facilitation Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Chart and Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baselines to be set by May 15, 2010

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	-5%		
2011	-5%		
2012	-5%		
2013	-5%		
LOP	-20%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/15/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment
Indicator: Reduction in the number of procedures required to trade goods across borders as a result of U. S. assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Reduction in the number of documents required to trade goods across borders as imports or exports. This indicator shall track the year on year change between the current number of documents required to trade goods in the COMESA/EAC region and the number of documents that were required to trade goods established as the baseline in the previous reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Country

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator directly measures the projects work to streamline custom's and other transit operations by implementing new technologies and procedures in at least four counties in COMESA/EAC region. Reducing the number of different documents required in cross border trade, through instruments like the Simplified Trade Regime, is key to maximizing the improved efficiency that trade generates as a basis for faster economic growth and poverty reduction.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will collect and review the official number of documents from the customs and port authorities, ministries of trade, transport, finance, and justice in each targeted country, plus we will cross check with the World Bank Doing Business report and private sector (freight forwarders and truckers).

Data Source(s): Customs and port authorities, ministries of trade, transport, finance, agricultural and justice in each targeted country, freight forwarders and truckers. World Bank Doing Business.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. This is published information.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Customs Specialist/ Transit Facilitation Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baselines and targets to be set by May 15 2010

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	TBD		
2011	TBD		
2012	TBD		
2013	TBD		
LOP	-10%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/15/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment
Indicator: Reduction in the number of days required to trade goods across borders as a result of U.S. assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Year on year reduction in the number of calendar days to trade goods across borders. The year on year change between the current number of days that it takes consignments for transit clearance and the number of days it took consignments for transit clearance established as the baseline in the previous reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Selected border posts and selected value chains and large/small trucker and freight forwarder groups. Large and small will be defined by the amount of tonnage a carrier transports in a year. The threshold for large will be determined after the project assesses the market for truckers and freight forwarders,

Justification & Management Utility: This is a direct measure of the projects work to increase the efficiency of transit clearance by streamlining operations, installing RADDEX and other technologies, implementing and improving usage of trade facilitation instruments, harmonizing regional trade policy and increasing compliance with international standards at selected border posts. If COMPETE successfully implements these activities, it should result in decreased time for transit clearance, lower the cost of transport and increase efficiency.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The Transit Facilitation Advisor will collect data from Freight Forwarders, Truckers on the time that it takes them to clear selected border posts. He will also collect the data from Customs Authorities, however the customs authorities records will only reflect the time it took customs to process the trucker or forwarder. If the large Freight Forwarders and Truckers are not willing to share data with the project or if the small freight forwarders/truckers do not track this data, the project will need to find an alternative source.

Data Source(s): Freight Forwarders and Truckers, Customs Authorities. An alternative source would be a pre-designed survey of at least 100 random truckers clearing transit at each of the border posts conducted over a week's period.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium. For the alternative source, the cost of collection would be high.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Transit Facilitation Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Chart and Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baselines to be set by May 15, 2010

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	TBD		
2011	TBD		
2012	TBD		
2013	TBD		
LOP	-30%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/15/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment
Indicator: Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of firms that received training, technical assistance and/or information from the East and Central Africa Hub. Activities or assistance to be counted include trade shows, buyer/seller match making programs, market analysis and information, trade finance assistance, and guidance on how to comply with foreign country customs regulations and procedures.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Country and sector

Justification & Management Utility: This is an output measure of the project activities assist firms to access export markets. One important component of assistance to help nations increase their level of exports is counseling and advice to firms on the steps, procedures, and benefits from trading internationally. Trade promotion efforts help to increase private sector capacity to trade and bolster assistance programs aiming to improve and reform a country's trade enabling environment.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will record the number of firms that it assists.

Data Source(s): Project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: AGOA Export Business Development Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		58	
2010	50		
2011	75		
2012	100		
2013	50		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 17, 2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment
Indicator: Number of participants of USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of participants trained on trade and investment capacity building as a result of project assistance. This will include participants that attend project sponsored trainings, workshops, seminars or other educational events short and long term, in country or aboard. Individuals attending more than one training are counted as many times as they attend training.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Male/Female and Country

Justification & Management Utility: This is an output measure of project activities in training in trade and investment related areas.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will keep records of participants at project sponsored trainings, workshops and seminars.

Data Source(s): Project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		T 1144 M 916 W 228	
2010	T 1000 M 750 W 250		
2011	T 1200 M 900 W 300		
2012	T 1500 M 1125 W 375		
2013	T 1200 M 900 W 300		

LOP

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 17, 2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment
Indicator 1.3.3: Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of supervisory staff of bank, insurance, pension and capital markets regulators that have received formal training with USG assistance.

Unit of Measure: Number of supervisors

Disaggregated by: Gender

Justification & Management Utility: Building the capacity of financial sector professionals is key to ensuring health functioning of the sector. The COMPETE program shall be working to grow the capacity of the banking sector in the EAC and COMESA region to facilitate better services for regional agricultural trade through trainings in areas like agricultural products risk management and the use of new financing instruments.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Review of project documentation

Data Source(s): Project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Financial Sector Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		0	
2010	T 200		
	M 150		
	W 50		
2011	T 250		
	M 150		
	W 100		
2012	T 300		
	M 188		
	W 120		
2013	T 200		
	M 150		
	W 50		

LOP

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment
Indicator Number of financial sector training and/or certification programs established or supported that meet international standards

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of financial sector training and/or certification programs established or supported that meet international standards
Unit of Measure: Number of trainings
Disaggregated by:
Justification & Management Utility: This is an output measure of project activities in the access to trade and finance related areas.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Review of project documentation
Data Source(s): Project records
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Financial Sector Advisor and Knowledge Management Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 11/1/09
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: November 2010
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Spot checking on partner data, site visits

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Review of training lists from project and RTA partners
Presentation of Data: Table and narrative
Review of Data: Quarterly
Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0.
 Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		4	
2010	6		
2011	8		
2012	10		
2013	8		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //November 11, 2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.4.2 Communication Services
Indicator 1.1.3: Number of public institutions with access to telecommunication services as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Public institutions include host country institutions such as government offices, schools and health facilities.
 Access to telecommunications services includes telephony, internet and other enabling environment communications facilities.
Unit of Measure: Number of public institutions (i.e., government ministries, central banks)
Disaggregated by: None
Justification & Management Utility: This indicator shall measures the penetration of communication technologies that the project shall roll out.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Review of Project documentation
Data Source(s): Project documentation
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ICT Systems Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:
Presentation of Data: Narrative
Review of Data: Quarterly
Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:
 Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		4	
2010	N/A		
2011	N/A		
2012	N/A		
2013	N/A		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.4.3 Transportation Services
Indicator : Has the government adopted improved transportation related policies or plans this year as a result of USG assistance?

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): As a result of USG assistance—such as drafting policies, providing analytical reports to the government, assisting in policy implementation, transportation analysis, advocacy, and etc—has the host government adopted improved transportation related policies or plans?
Unit of Measure: Yes/No
Disaggregated by: Country
Justification & Management Utility: This indicator shall serve as a measure of the commitment of the EAC COMESA countries to develop basic transportation infrastructure.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Review of project documentation and national official gazette notices
Data Source(s): Project documentation and national official gazette notices
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Transport Sector Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:
Presentation of Data: Table and narrative
Review of Data: Quarterly
Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0.
 Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		Y	
2010	Y		
2011	Y		
2012	Y		
2013	Y		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment
Indicator: Number of policies/ regulations/administrative procedures analyzed with USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of agricultural enabling environment policies / regulations / administrative procedures in the areas of agricultural resource, food, market standards & regulation, and public investment that underwent the first stage of the policy reform process (review of existing policy / regulation / administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy / regulations / administrative procedures).

Unit of Measure: Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures

Disaggregated by:

Justification & Management Utility: The indicator measures the number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures at the first stage of progress towards an enhanced enabling environment for agriculture. This indicator is also intended to demonstrate the impact of how the project improves the enabling environment affecting trade through policy, legal, and regulatory reforms on a regional level.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Collection and review of reports of relevant regional trade committees (COMESA/EAC, regional policy organ and council of ministers) agreements and published national policy and project records.

Data Source(s): The project will collect this information from COMESA, EAC, and the regional policy organ, council of ministers and project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. This is published information and the data will only be collected for legislation or regulations with which the project directly assisted.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		3	
2010	6		
2011	9		
2012	9		
2013	6		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October /24/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment
Indicator: Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/decreed as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/decreed to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture.
Unit of Measure: Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures
Disaggregated by:
Justification & Management Utility: The indicator measures the progress towards an enhanced enabling environment for agriculture whose sub-elements are specific policy sectors. This indicator is also intended to demonstrate the impact of how the project improves the enabling environment affecting trade through policy, legal, and regulatory reforms on a regional level.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Collection and review of reports of relevant regional trade committees (COMESA/EAC, regional policy organ and council of ministers) agreements and published national policy and project records.
Data Source(s): The project will collect this information from COMESA, EAC, and the regional policy organ, council of ministers and project records
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. This is published information and the data will only be collected for legislation or regulations with which the project directly assisted.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:
Presentation of Data: Table and narrative
Review of Data: Quarterly
Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:
 Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		0	
2010	4		
2011	6		
2012	6		
2013	4		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October /24/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment
Indicator 1.2.3: Number of policy reforms passed for which implementation has begun legislation/decree as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of policy reforms passed for which implementation has begun with USG assistance
Unit of Measure: Number of policies
Disaggregated by:
Justification & Management Utility: The indicator measures the progress towards an enhanced enabling environment for agriculture whose sub-elements are specific policy sectors. This indicator is also intended to demonstrate the impact of how the project improves the enabling environment affecting trade through policy, legal, and regulatory reforms on a regional level.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Collection and review of reports of relevant regional trade committees (COMESA/EAC, regional policy organ and council of ministers) agreements and published national policy and project records.
Data Source(s): The project will collect this information from COMESA, EAC, and the regional policy organ, council of ministers and project records
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. This is published information and the data will only be collected for legislation or regulations with which the project directly assisted.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:
Presentation of Data: Table and narrative
Review of Data: Quarterly
Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0.
 Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		1	
2010	3		
2011	3		
2012	4		
2013	3		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November/11/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment

Indicator: Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments in the areas of governance system; operations & management system; human resources development system; financial management system; program & service delivery system; and/or external relations & advocacy system..

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: None

Justification & Management Utility: The purpose of this indicator is to provide a measure of the RTA's institutional growth towards toward financial sustainability, effective governance and organizational management, inclusivity, service delivery and other aspects. It will measure the RTA progress towards implementing the sustainability plans developed by the project.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Drawing from the work of the Sustainability Integrated Guidelines for Management (SIGMA) project, and basing on the Capability maturity Mode, the Business Sustainability Maturity Model and the Portfolio Programme and Project Management Maturity Model, the project shall use a Maturity Model to determine and demonstrate the maturity of partner associations and their ability to be sustainable. The Maturity Model shall measure the ability of the organizational processes to propel the institution around the sustainability cycle. The Maturity Model assesses 30 process areas in 7 perspectives, namely: Management Control, Benefits Management, Financial Management, Stakeholder Management, Risk Management, Organizational Governance and Resource Management. Each perspective is assessed independently, and its maturity is established from 5 possible levels of maturity.

Data Source(s): Project documentation of activities and assessments using developed tool

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium to high. A fairly time intensive evaluation needs to be performed on each one of the organizations

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Institutional Development Specialist and KM Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data: Matrix of capability maturity in assessed perspectives

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		3	
2010	6		
2011	7		
2012	7		
2013	5		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/16/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment
Indicator: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of people to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through formal or informal means. In-country and off-shore training are included. Knowledge or skills gained through technical assistance activities is included. If the activity provided training to trainers, and if the reporting unit can make a credible estimate of follow-on training provided by those trainers, this estimate should be included. Individuals attending more than one training are counted as many times as they attend training.

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Disaggregated by: Male/Female

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures COMPETE's activities to enhanced human capacity for agricultural policy formulation and implementation.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will track the number of people trained by the project and collect and review the number of people trained by trainers trained by the project from the RTAs. The individuals counted under this indicator shall be those that shall have participated in COMPETE short-term events to enhance the agricultural enabling environment, e.g. arbitrator training to support structured markets, policy roundtables, harmonized standards awareness workshops, etc

Data Source(s): Project records and RTAs including EAGC, ACTIF, EAFCA, KSC and others

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the KM Specialist will supervise the collection of this data

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		T 573	
		M 401	
		W 172	
2010	T 1000		
	M 750		
	W 250		
2011	T 1200		
	M 900		
	W 300		

2012 T 1500
M 1125
W 375

2013 T 1800
M 1350
W 450

LOP

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/17 /2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment
Indicator: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG assessment.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of instances that RECs and ECA Countries (Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Comoros, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, and Tanzania) receive technical assistance from the project to improve their ability to negotiate trade agreements and represent the interests of the region including the private sector. Technical assistance includes training and expert consultation on trade issues.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: N/A

Justification & Management Utility: This is output indicator that directly measures the project activities to increase the capacity of RECs and EAC countries to engage in multi-lateral trade negotiations.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will track the technical assistance that it provides to RECs and ECA Countries.

Data Source(s): Project records including meeting notes and consultant deliverables

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Semi-Annual

Reporting of Data: Semi-Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		3	
2010	5		
2011	7		
2012	7		
2013	5		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity
Indicator: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): As a result of project assistance/facilitation, the US dollars or US dollar equivalent amount being contributed by the private and public sector for transportation infrastructure projects and trade enhancement or agricultural productivity projects. Public sector includes the USG, other national governments (host and developed), multilateral development institutions, universities. Private sector includes for profit enterprises and NGOs. A partnership is formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. An operating unit or an implementing mechanism may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this likely to be rare. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions with a partner entity; we are counting the number of partnerships formed.

Unit of Measure: Number of partnerships

Disaggregated by: Country, PPP/GDA

Justification & Management Utility: This measures the contribution of the host country to basic trade and to transportation infrastructure and of agricultural sector resources to promote transformational development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will collect this data from private sector and public sector partners. The reporting of this data will be a condition of project assistance.

Data Source(s): Private sector and public sector partners

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the COP will supervise the collection of this data

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		6	
2010	20		
2011	25		
2012	25		
2013	20		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator: Number of producers' organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) assisted as a result of USG interventions

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of producers' organizations, trade and business associations assisted as a result of project interventions. Organizations assisted by the project are those that are engaged with a project activity and either already have shown benefit from the activity or have a high likelihood of gaining one of those benefits due to their significant level of engagement with the project.

Unit of Measure: Number of organizations

Disaggregated by: Private/Public/Association

Justification & Management Utility: This is an output indicator shall be used to measure the COMPETE project's activities to provide capacity building to producers' organizations, trade and business associations to improve their competitiveness in the selected value chains.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will track the number of producers' organizations, trade and business associations that it in engages in project activities or supports. It will also collect this information from the RTAs to capture producers' organizations, trade and business associations that the RTAs assist due to project assistance.

Data Source(s): Project records and RTAs

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the KM Specialist will supervise the collection of this data

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Number of institutions

Presentation of Data: Chart and Narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		100	
2010	200		
2011	250		
2012	270		
2013	300		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/10/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator: Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): An enterprise is a beneficiary if it is engaged with a project activity and either already has shown benefit from the activity or has a high likelihood of gaining one of those benefits due to its significant level of engagement with the project.

Benefiting firms do not include those merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering.

The definition of agriculture is a food, feed, and fiber system stretching from input supply and production through marketing and processing to domestic consumption and exports. Food and non-food crops, livestock products, fisheries, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products are included.

Benefiting firms include those whose employees receive training. In some cases, producers associations or other organizations operate firms. In these cases both entities could be counted (under organizations assisted and under firms assisted) if both the organization and the firm receive appropriate (presumably different) types of assistance. Regional organizations sometimes work with private firms as both partners and beneficiaries; when this is the case, these firms should be counted in both categories..

Unit of Measure: Number of agriculture-related firms

Disaggregated by: RTA, smallholder association/SME association

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator tracks the project's work with private sector capacity building to increase agricultural sector productivity.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will gather the data from partner RTA, project assisted NGOs that work with farmer based organizations and project assisted food processors as well keep records of firms assisted by project activities.

Data Source(s): RTA, NGOs, food processors and project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Institutional Development Specialist, Staple Foods Specialist, with assistance from the KM Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trend.

Presentation of Data: Narrative, graphs, tables

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline = 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		692	
2010	1500		
2011	2000		
2012	2000		
2013	1500		

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity
Indicator: Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of technologies, management practices, or products made available. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations.

The definition of agriculture is a food, feed, and fiber system stretching from input supply and production through marketing and processing to domestic consumption and exports. Food and non-food crops, livestock products, fisheries, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products are included. The technologies may relate to any of these products at any point on the supply chain. They may include improved practices such as sustainable land management.

Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted; an improvement would be significant if, among other reasons, it served a new purpose or allowed a new class of users to employ it. Examples include a scaled-down milk container that allows individuals to carry it easily, a new blend of fertilizer for a particular soil, and tools modified to suit a particular management practice.

Note that completing a research activity does not in itself constitute having made a technology available. In the case of crop research that developed a new variety, e.g., the variety must have passed through any required approval process, and seed of the new variety should be available for multiplication. The technology should have proven benefits and be as ready for use as it can be as it emerges from the research and testing process. In some cases more than one operating unit may count the same technology. This would occur if the technology were developed, for instance, in collaboration with a U.S. university and passed through regional collaboration to other countries.

Unit of Measure: Number of technologies/ practices

Disaggregated by: None

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator tracks research and technology investments and progress toward dissemination.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Review of documentation at project, and with RTA partners, including EAFCA, CGA, ACTIF, EAGC and Farm Concern

Data Source(s): Project documentation, and RTA partners, including EAFCA, CGA, ACTIF, EAGC and Farm Concern

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		1	
2010	15		
2011	15		

2012	10
2013	5
LOP	

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity
Indicator: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of people to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through formal or informal means. In-country and off-shore training are included. Knowledge or skills gained through technical assistance activities is included. If the activity provided training to trainers, and if the reporting unit can make a credible estimate of follow-on training provided by those trainers, this estimate should be included. Individuals attending more than one training are counted as many times as they attend training.

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Disaggregated by: Gender

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator serves as a measure of enhanced human capacity for policy formulation and implementation which is key to transformational development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Review of documentation at project, and with RTA partners, including EAFCA, CGA, ACTIF, EAGC and Farm Concern

Data Source(s): Project documentation, and RTA partners, including EAFCA, CGA, ACTIF, EAGC and Farm Concern

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009		T 2691 M 1884 W 807	
2010	T 3500 M 2625 W 875		
2011	T 4000 M 3000 W 1000		
2012	T 4000 M 3000 W 1000		

2013 T 2500
M 1750
W 750

LOP

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: /November 17, 2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator: Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of women's organizations/associations assisted by the project. Only those organizations whose primary purpose is to serve women should be counted. In some cases men will be members of these organizations; this would not prevent counting the organization, as long as the primary intended beneficiaries of the organization are women. Organizations assisted are those that are engaged with a project activity and either already have shown benefit from the activity (as measured by any of the types) or have a high likelihood of gaining one of those benefits due to their significant level of engagement with the project.

Unit of Measure: Number of organizations

Disaggregated by: Country

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator tracks the projects investments to increase capacity of women in the private sector.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will track the number of women's organizations/associations that it engages in project activities or supports. It will also collect this information from the RTAs to capture women's organizations/associations that the RTAs assist due to project assistance.

Data Source(s): Project records and RTAs

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: semi-annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the KM specialist will supervise the collection of this data

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	10		
2011	30		
2012			
2013			
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator: Percentage change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance

This indicator and its methodology are undergoing review by the USAID/EA partners.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The year-on-year percentage increase in the value of exports of targeted commodities within countries in the COMESA/EAC region. The percentage change shall be computed as ((aggregated value of intra-regional exports for targeted commodities in current year- aggregated value of intra-regional exports for targeted commodities in the previous year)/ aggregated value of intra-regional exports for targeted commodities in the previous year) x 100%. Intra-regional trade is defined as trade conducted between COMESA, meaning exports from a COMESA member country to another COMESA member country and/or trade conducted between EAC members, meaning exports from an EAC member country to another EAC member country, i.e. from Kenya to Rwanda. The commodities to be tracked are those that are targeted in the work plan, including specialty coffee, maize, cotton, staple foods and others that may be added to the projects work plan. COMPETE will use the East Africa Fine Coffee Associations (EAFCA) definition to define specialty coffee. We will only track the data for the countries in which the project will work directly with the selected value chain, the majority of which will be determined by August 2009.

Unit of Measure: Percent change in US dollars or US dollar equivalent value of targeted exports

Disaggregated by: Commodity, Country

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures the outcome of project assistance such as strengthening the RTAs and/or harmonizing regional standards to increase interregional trade and the competitiveness of selected value chains, i.e. specialty coffee, cotton, etc. An increase in the value of intra-regional trade demonstrates the regions' countries growing capacity to both source commodities within the region instead of from extra-regional countries and in-turn provide commodities to neighboring countries within regions, which will in the long-term increase the region's economic welfare and food security.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will collect and review the raw data from COMESA and the EAC. COMESA and the EAC will always be the primary source of data. As a secondary source, in the case of missing or suspect data, we will supplement the data by collecting from revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Data Source(s): COMESA and EAC. As necessary the revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium High. This requires the project partner IDC to compile and analyze raw data from COMESA and EAC to arrive at the needed figures as well as ensure the quality of the data. In some cases, it requires the project to try to directly obtain data from other source (listed above) to verify the accuracy of the data or correct for mistakes.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor , Component Leader/Staple Foods Specialist, Cotton/Textile Specialist, and Coffee Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trends, qualitative impact analysis that looks at the value added of each commodity considering as income generation, job creation and economic effect.

Presentation of Data: Charts and Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: **The reported data shall reflect the trade data collected by national revenue authorities during the preceding year.**

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009	TBD		
2010	TBD		
2011	TBD		
2012	TBD		
2013	TBD		
LOP	30%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator: Percentage change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance

This indicator and its methodology are undergoing review by the USAID/EA partners.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The year-on-year percentage increase in the US\$ value of exports of targeted commodities from countries in the COMESA/EAC region to international markets. International trade is defined as international trade, meaning exports from an EAC/COMESA member country to non-EAC/COMESA countries, i.e. from Uganda to the USA, China, or South Africa. The percentage change shall be computed as ((aggregated value of international exports for targeted commodities in current year- aggregated value of international exports for targeted commodities in the previous year)/ aggregated value of international exports for targeted commodities in the previous year) x 100%. The commodities to be tracked are those that are targeted in the work plan, including specialty coffee, maize, cotton, staple foods and others that may be added to the projects work plan. COMPETE will use the East Africa Fine Coffee Associations (EAFCA) definition to define specialty coffee. We will only track the data for the countries in which the project will work directly with the selected value chain, the majority of which will be determined by August 2009.

Unit of Measure: Percent change in value of targeted international exports

Disaggregated by: Commodity, Country

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures the outcome of project assistance such as strengthening the RTAs and/or increase smallholder access to markets to increase the competitiveness of selected value chains, i.e. specialty coffee, cotton, etc and thus resulting in increased international trade and the competitiveness of selected value chains, i.e. specialty coffee, cotton, etc. An increase in the value of international trade demonstrates the regions' countries growing competitiveness in and access to international markets, which will in the long-term increase the region's economic welfare and food security.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will collect and review the raw data from COMESA and the EAC. COMESA and the EAC will always be the primary source of data. As a secondary source, in the case of missing or suspect data, we will supplement the data by collecting from revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Data Source(s): COMESA and EAC. As necessary the revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium High. This requires the project partner IDC to compile and analyze raw data from COMESA and EAC to arrive at the needed figures as well as ensure the quality of the data. In some cases, it requires the project to try to directly obtain data from other source (listed above) to verify the accuracy of the data or correct for mistakes.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor , Component Leader/Staple Foods Specialist, Cotton/Textile Specialist, and Coffee Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trends, qualitative impact analysis that looks at the value added of each commodity considering as income generation, job creation and economic effect.

Presentation of Data: Charts and Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: **The reported data shall reflect the trade data collected by national revenue authorities during the preceding year.**

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009	TBD		
2010	TBD		
2011	TBD		
2012	TBD		
2013	TBD		
LOP	30%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator: Percentage change in volume of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance

This indicator and its methodology are undergoing review by the USAID/EA partners.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The year-on-year percentage increase in the volume of exports of targeted commodities within countries in the COMESA/EAC region. Intra-regional trade is defined as trade conducted between COMESA, meaning exports from a COMESA member country to another COMESA member country and/or trade conducted between EAC members, meaning exports from an EAC member country to another EAC member country, i.e. from Kenya to Rwanda. The percentage change shall be computed as $\frac{(\text{aggregated volume of intra-regional exports for targeted commodities in current year} - \text{aggregated volume of intra-regional exports for targeted commodities in the previous year})}{\text{aggregated volume of intra-regional exports for targeted commodities in the previous year}} \times 100\%$. The commodities to be tracked are those that are targeted in the work plan, including specialty coffee, maize, cotton, staple foods and others that may be added to the projects work plan. COMPETE will use the East Africa Fine Coffee Associations (EAFCA) definition to define specialty coffee. We will only track the data for the countries in which the project will work directly with the selected value chain, the majority of which will be determined by August 2009.

Unit of Measure: Percent change in volume of targeted exports

Disaggregated by: Commodity, Country

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures outcome of project assistance to increase intra-regional trade and the competitiveness of selected value chains, i.e. specialty coffee, cotton, etc. The indicator shall provide also help to place in context and mitigation for variances in the value of intra-regional trade that may be caused by commodity price fluctuations and data processing errors and omissions.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will collect and review the raw data from COMESA and the EAC. COMESA and the EAC will always be the primary source of data. As a secondary source, in the case of missing or suspect data, we will supplement the data by collecting from revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Data Source(s): COMESA and EAC. As necessary the revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium High. This requires the project partner IDC to compile and analyze raw data from COMESA and EAC to arrive at the needed figures as well as ensure the quality of the data. In some cases, it requires the project to try to directly obtain data from other source (listed above) to verify the accuracy of the data or correct for mistakes.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor, Component Leader/Staple Foods Specialist, Cotton/Textile Specialist, and Coffee Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trends, qualitative impact analysis that looks at the value added of each commodity considering as income generation, job creation and economic effect.

Presentation of Data: Charts and Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: **The reported data shall reflect the trade data collected by national revenue authorities during the preceding year.**

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes

2009	TBD
2010	TBD
2011	TBD
2012	TBD
2013	TBD
LOP	30%

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

Indicator: Percentage change in volume of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance

This indicator and its methodology are undergoing review by the USAID/EA partners.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The year-on-year percentage increase in the volume of exports of targeted commodities from countries in the COMESA/EAC region to international markets. International trade is defined as extra-regional trade, meaning exports from an EAC/COMESA member country to non-EAC/COMESA countries, i.e. from Uganda to the USA, China, or South Africa. The percentage change shall be computed as ((aggregated volume of international exports for targeted commodities in current year- aggregated volume of international exports for targeted commodities in the previous year)/ aggregated volume of international exports for targeted commodities in the previous year) x 100%. The commodities to be tracked are those that are targeted in the work plan, including specialty coffee, maize, cotton, staple foods and others that may be added to the projects work plan. COMPETE will use the East Africa Fine Coffee Associations (EAFCA) definition to define specialty coffee. We will only track the data for the countries in which the project will work directly with the selected value chain, the majority of which will be determined by August 2009.

Unit of Measure: Percent change in volume of targeted exports

Disaggregated by: Commodity, Country

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures the outcome of project assistance to increase international trade and the competitiveness of selected value chains, i.e. specialty coffee, cotton, etc. The indicator shall also help to place in context and provide mitigation for variances in the value of international trade that may be caused by commodity price fluctuations and data processing errors and omissions.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will collect and review the raw data from COMESA and the EAC. COMESA and the EAC will always be the primary source of data. As a secondary source, in the case of missing or suspect data, we will supplement the data by collecting from revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Data Source(s): COMESA and EAC. As necessary the revenue authorities, customs, bureau of statistics, ministries of trade and industry, IGO's and trade organizations (SCAA, ICAC).

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium High. This requires the project partner IDC to compile and analyze raw data from COMESA and EAC to arrive at the needed figures as well as ensure the quality of the data. In some cases, it requires the project to try to directly obtain data from other source (listed above) to verify the accuracy of the data or correct for mistakes.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Trade Policy Advisor , Component Leader/Staple Foods Specialist, Cotton/Textile Specialist, and Coffee Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trends, qualitative impact analysis that looks at the value added of each commodity considering as income generation, job creation and economic effect.

Presentation of Data: Charts and Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baselines will be set for the commodities as they are selected.

Other Notes: The reported data shall reflect the trade data collected by national revenue authorities during the preceding year.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009	TBD		

2010	TBD
2011	TBD
2012	TBD
2013	TBD
LOP	30%

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Peace and Governance Advanced in the Horn and the Great Lakes

Program Element: 2.2.4 Anti Corruption

Indicator: Number of project supported anti-corruption measures implemented

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of project supported anti-corruption measures implemented. Anti- corruption measures are defined as new laws, regulations, procedures, consultative mechanisms, oversight mechanism, public information or awareness initiatives, civil society initiatives, information technology solutions developed and installed or any other measures taken in any component that have the objective to increase transparency about public decision making, conflict of interest, resource allocation, etc.; decrease impunity for corrupt acts; increase demands for reform or awareness of the problem; increase knowledge about corruption and its costs and reduce opportunities for corruption. For a measure to be implemented the measure must be adopted, organization arrangements are put in place, human and/or financial resource are allocated and that observable steps are taken to initiate implementation and repeated, continued and/or expanded to demonstrate that implementation is continuing.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Country

Justification & Management Utility: This will measure COMPETE's activities that will reduce opportunities for corruption such as implementing simplified trade regimes or IT solutions or to increase public awareness and transparency such as informing RTA members of simplified customs and trade procedures. Corruption undermines the economic and political foundations of a modern state and hinders the growth of trade and investment needed for development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: This indicator counts activities that will also be counted under other indicators across all components, so the collection methods will vary from recording measures taken in project records to including questions on the RTA members' survey. All technical team members are cognizant that they will need to record any activities that also fall under this indicator.

Data Source(s): Project records and counterparts

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. Project leaders will collect this data as part of their implementation activities.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the KM specialist will supervise the collection of this data.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Semi-annual

Reporting of Data: Semi-annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	4		
2011	4		
2012			
2013			
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Peace and Governance Advanced in the Horn and the Great Lakes
Program Element: 2.2.4 Anti Corruption
Indicator: Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of people receiving project supported anti-corruption training. Anti-corruption training is defined as a training that increases awareness of or information about corruption and/or promotes behavior change that could lead to a reduction of corruption. Training includes all training and education events short and long term, in country or abroad. Individuals attending more than one training are counted as many times as they attend training.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Male/Female, country and government officials/ representatives

Justification & Management Utility: This is an output indicator will measures the project training activities in anti-corruption. Corruption undermines the economic and political foundations of a modern state and hinders the growth of trade and investment needed for development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will keep records of the male/ female and government officials/ NGO representatives participation at its anti- corruption trainings

Data Source(s): Project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the KM specialist will supervise the collection of this data

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	50		
2011	50		
2012			
2013			
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Peace and Governance Advanced in the Horn and the Great Lakes

Program Element: 2.2.4 Anti Corruption

Indicator: Number of people affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of people receiving project supported anti-corruption training. Anti-corruption training is defined as a training that increases awareness of or information about corruption and/or promotes behavior change that could lead to a reduction of corruption. Training includes all training and education events short and long term, in country or aboard. Individuals attending more than one training are counted as many times as they attend training.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Male/Female, country and NGO representatives

Justification & Management Utility: This is an output indicator will measures the project training activities in anti-corruption. Corruption undermines the economic and political foundations of a modern state and hinders the growth of trade and investment needed for development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will keep records of the male/ female and government officials/ NGO representatives participation at its anti- corruption trainings

Data Source(s): Project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Technical staff as relevant to their activities, the KM specialist will supervise the collection of this data

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline =0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	75		
2011	75		
2012			
2013			
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

ANNEX B. CUSTOM INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

Custom indicators	
	Value of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) exports from AGOA -eligible countries to the United States as a result of project assistance
	Number of firms that continue to access the U.S. market without further assistance from the ECA hub

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Indicator: Value of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) exports from AGOA -eligible countries to the United States as a result of project assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Value of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) exports from AGOA -eligible countries to the United States as a result of project assistance. This indicator will measure the dollar value of exports from firms directly assisted by the ECA Hub. Assistance is defined as direct assistance training, technical assistance and/or information from the EAC Hub to firms including such activities include trade shows, buyer/seller match making programs, market analysis and information, trade finance assistance, and guidance on how to comply with foreign country customs regulations and procedures.

Unit of Measure: US dollars or US dollar equivalent

Disaggregated by: ECA Hub Country and sector

Justification & Management Utility: This will directly measure the impact of COMPETE's activities with the ECA Hub to help East African firms to take better advantage of AGOA and other international trade opportunities as well as the ability of the project activities to increase these firms' competitiveness in the global market.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will collect this information from our partner firms and the ECA Hub. The project will sign MOUs with firms receiving direct assistance and build the capacity of the Hub to collect this information.

Data Source(s): Partner firms and ECA Hub

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: AGOA Export Business Development Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Inaccurate or lack of record keeping and exchange rate inaccuracies

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The AGOA Export Business Development Advisor will work actively with the Hubs to ensure their capacity to collect and report this data

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table, charts and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	\$15 mil		
2011	\$20 mil		
2012	\$20 mil		
2013	\$11 mil		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Indicator: Number of firms that continue to access the U.S. market without further assistance from the ECA hub

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of previously assisted firms that continue to export to the US market without additional assistance from the ECA hub. Previously assisted firms is defined as firms that received direct assistance training, technical assistance and/or information from the EAC Hub to firms including such activities include trade shows, buyer/seller match making programs, market analysis and information, trade finance assistance, and guidance on how to comply with foreign country customs regulations and procedures, but no longer receive such assistance from the project.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Country and sector

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator will measure the sustainability and the long-term impact of COMPETE's activities with the ECA Hub to help East African firms to take better advantage of AGOA and other international trade opportunities as well as the ability of the project activities to increase these firms' competitiveness in the global market.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will survey former partner firms that have signed MOUs with the project/Hub as a condition of assistance

Data Source(s): Former partner firm

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium-High. The project will need to track and actively work with firms to collect this data.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: AGOA Export Business Development Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Unwillingness to share data or incorrect reporting on behalf of partner firms

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: We will actively work with firms during the assistance phase and sign MOUs in order to be able to capture the data.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline= 0

Other Notes: It is unlikely that we will report against this indicator until at least the third year of the project as it will partner firms several years to graduate from assistance.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	TBD		
2011	TBD		
2012	TBD		
2013	TBD		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

ANNEX C. PROJECT CUSTOM INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

Project Custom indicators	
	Number of declarations processed with RADDEX or better technology at selected border posts
	Number of new Trade Facilitation Instruments implemented as a result of project assistance
	Percentage change in score of value chain on the competitiveness index
	Number of new services to improve market access offered by RTAs to smallholders and SME members
	Number of trade missions completed
	Number of AGOA strategies developed or updated

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Intermediate Result 1: Reduced Barriers to Trade
Key Result Area 1.1: Select Transport Corridor Efficiency Improved
Indicator 1.1.4: Number of declarations processed with RADDEX or better technology at selected border posts
Indicator Type: Custom (Project Level)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of customs electronic declarations that are processed with RADDEX or better technology at selected border posts instead of manually processed. RADDEX electronically communicates declaration data between Revenue Authorities, across borders, through interfacing with the Revenue Authority's national customs systems. This indicator shall track the number of electronic declarations communicated by RADDEX along the Northern Corridor.

Unit of Measure: Number of declarations

Disaggregated by: Border posts

Justification & Management Utility: This measure if the project has been able to expand the customs official's use of the installed RADDEX systems. It will measure if the project's training for officials has been effective. Expanded use of RADDEX will increase the connectivity and the speed with which information crucial to the clearance process can travel between customs units.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: We will collect and review the usage statistical data generated by the system.

Data Source(s): Revenue Authorities

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. This is computer generated data.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ICT Systems Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Rwanda: 16840 declarations at Gatuna in 2009

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/03/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Intermediate Result 1: Reduced Barriers to Trade
Key Result Area 1.1: Select Transport Corridor Efficiency Improved
Indicator 1.1.6: Number of new Trade Facilitation Instruments implemented as a result of project assistance
Indicator Type: Custom (Project Level)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of new Trade Facilitation Instruments (TFI) implemented as a result of project assistance. Trade Facilitation Instruments (TFI) are measures/procedures/documentation agreed upon by EAC/COMESA member States (concerned/affected countries) which are simplified, harmonized and standardized across specific countries or corridors or regions to ease the flow of goods as they move from origin to destination. TFIs impact on players in the transit value chain such as Clearing and Forwarding Agents; Transporters; Customs Authorities; Insurance Companies; among others, and include Harmonized Axle Load Limits and Vehicle Dimensions, Harmonized Transit Charges, Common Carriers Licence, Yellow Card, and others. This does not imply that the project would create or develop new TFI, but that the project would facilitate the introduction and implementation of existing TFIs that are currently not in usage in the region or countries within the region.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by:

Justification & Management Utility: This will measure the effectiveness of the project activities to increase usage of TFIs in the region. The use of TFIs will lead to the harmonizing and simplifying of the requirements for transporting goods in the region.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The collection of this data will depend on the type, but most often the project will collect and review data from COMESA, the EAC, and national customs and revenue authorities.

Data Source(s): COMESA, the EAC, and national customs and revenue authorities

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Transit Facilitation Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Semi-Annual

Reporting of Data: Semi-Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline= 0

Other Notes: This indicator is partially dependent on both counterpart buy-in and political will to pass legislation. Once legislation has been proposed to the legislative bodies, the political process for adopting the legislation is outside of the project manageable control.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009	0		
2010	1		
2011	1		
2012	1		
2013	1		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/10/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced

Intermediate Result 2: Increased Competitiveness and Trade in Select Regional Value Chains

Indicator 2.1: Percentage change in score of value chain on the competitiveness index

Indicator Type: Custom (Project Level)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The targeted value chains' score on the competitiveness index that will be developed based on international best practices and taking into account the priorities of the RTAs, the core value chain development team will develop an index to demonstrate COMPETE's impact on value chain competitiveness. The index will be based on and draw from the widely popular WEF Competitiveness Index, and shall contain indicators to measure among other dimensions of competitiveness: physical infrastructure, logistics, supporting services, business and investment climate issues, labor, cost and access to finance, cost and access to inputs and supplier firms, cost and access to technology or innovation, marketing ability, access to market information, and access to buyers and markets.

Unit of Measure: Percentage change in score on the index

Disaggregated by: Value-chain

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator will measure the impact of the project's activities on value chain competitiveness in the region. Increasing the competitiveness of value chains will contribute to economic growth, poverty reduction and food security

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project is finalizing the methodology design for measuring competitiveness along a value chain as the currently available competitiveness indices measure it at a national level. The methodology is based on, and benchmarked against, the World Economic Forum (WEF) index. The impact index is constituted of multiple indicators corresponding to WEF indices in the areas that COMPETE is expected to have impact. By applying, the WEF index methodology to the selected value chains, COMPETE shall be able to demonstrate the impact of the interventions through index scores that are expected to outperform the national averages in both the value and rate of growth over time..

Data Source(s): Local Governments, statistics databases, revenue authorities, local firms, secondary sources such as BizCLIR, WB doing business, WEF, etc.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Every other year

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High in terms of cost and labor. To complete the assessment will require STTA, local fixed price subcontracts and take around eight months for the initial assessment.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Component Leader/Staple Foods Specialist, Cotton/Textile Specialist, and Specialty coffee Specialist,

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Charts and Narrative

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Regional Coffee: 53.8, Regional WEF, Global 56.1

Other Notes: The competitiveness surveys for CTA and staple foods are underway.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009	TBD		
2010	N/A		
2011	TBD		
2012	N/A		

2013	TBD
LOP	TBD

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October/10/2009

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Intermediate Result 2: Increased Competitiveness and Trade in Select Regional Value Chains
Key Result Area 2.1: Capacity of Regional Trade Associations Improved
Indicator 2.3.1: Number of new services to improve market access offered by RTAs to smallholders and SME association members
Indicator Type: Custom (Project Level)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of new member services that are introduced by RTAs to smallholders and SME association members to improve their access to markets as a result of project assistance. Member services are the activities carried out by the RTAs to serve the needs of their members to improve market access and trade for selected commodity. Member services are defined as the dissemination of market intelligence information, arbitration of trade disputes, policy advocacy, creating market linkages and any other service that would improve market access. Member services counted under this indicator shall be those targeted to smallholder and SME association members; services whose provision began prior to the project start shall not be counted.

Unit of Measure: Number of services

Disaggregated by: RTA

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator shall act as a measure of the project's activities to increase the capability of RTA to provide member services to their smallholders associations and SME members to improve market access and to serve their interests.. An increase in the number of new member services shall indicate an increase in the capacity of the RTAs to assist their members take advantage of market opportunities in the selected value chains.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The data shall be obtained by reviewing the activities of the RTAs, and assessing the number of new member services provided.

Data Source(s): RTAs, projects records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low. We are only counting member service with which the project has directly assisted to create.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Institutional Development Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time trend

Presentation of Data: Chart and narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Reporting of Data: Annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline = 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	1		
2011	1		
2012	1		
2013	2		
LOP	5		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Project Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Intermediate Result 3: Increased Trade and Investment between the U.S. and East and Central Africa
Key Result Area 3.2: US and ECA Firms Taking Advantage of Opportunities under AGOA Increase
Indicator 3.2.2: Number of trade missions completed
Indicator Type: Custom (Project Level)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of trade missions for which the project organizes the participation of export ready ECA firms. Trade mission is defined as an international or regional trade show. The projects role in organizing participation could include liaising with firms and trade show organizers, renting booth space for the firms, assisting with the decoration of booth space, creating promotional material, and/or sponsoring the participation fee for the firm.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Sector

Justification & Management Utility: This is an output measure of project implementation activities. Trade Mission help firms to gain exposure to the international market and support the development of buyer/seller relationships.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will both track the number trade missions for which it supports ECA firms participation.

Data Source(s): Project records

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: AGOA Export Business Development Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative

Review of Data: Semi-annual

Reporting of Data: Semi-annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	3		
2011	3		
2012	6		
2013	6		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Economic Growth and Food Security Enhanced
Intermediate Result 3: Increased Trade and Investment between the U.S. and East and Central Africa
Key Result Area 3.2: US and ECA Firms Taking Advantage of Opportunities under AGOA Increase
Indicator 3.2.3: Number of AGOA strategies developed or updated
Indicator Type: Custom (Project Level)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of strategies developed for ECA Hub member countries designed to expand the opportunities taken or increase the value AGOA trade that are developed or updated with project assistance.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: N/A
Justification & Management Utility: This is an output measure of the project assistance to ECA Hub member countries to identify barriers to trade and opportunity sectors, thus increasing their ability to augment AGOA trade.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The project will keep record of the number of strategies that it assists to develop or update
Data Source(s): Project records
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: As achieved
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: AGOA Export Business Development Advisor

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Time Trend
Presentation of Data: Table and narrative
Review of Data: Semi-annual
Reporting of Data: Semi-annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0
 Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2009			
2010	3		
2011	3		
2012	3		
2013	3		
LOP			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: //

ANNEX D. DATA REQUIREMENTS FROM PARTNERS

Data Requirements from Regional Trade Associations

In this Annex, we present data requirements from Regional Trade Associations working with COMPETE. One project intermediate result of COMPETE is Increased Competitiveness and Trade in Select Regional Value Chains.

COMPETE aims to increase the competitiveness of and trade in selected regional value chains by actively working with and supporting private sector regional trade associations to achieve the goals in the selected value chains.

In order to monitor the progress of work in achieving these results, COMPETE requires the relevant information from the regional trade associations that are supported by the COMPETE program. The Knowledge Management Specialist is responsible for collecting data from the assisted associations and the activity should be integrated into the work with associations. The required data should be collected and provided to the Knowledge Management Specialist two weeks after the end of each quarter, or other applicable reporting period. The Knowledge Management Specialist is also responsible for performing data verification checks and ensuring that the data collected is consistent. The data requirements from the Regional Trade Associations include:

1. Number of members disaggregated by private/public/association, new/existing
2. Name, date and location of each COMPETE-supported activity
3. Purpose/justification of each COMPETE- supported activity
4. Type of each COMPETE supported activity
5. Number of COMPETE- supported activity participants disaggregated by sex
6. Number of organizations represented by participants at each COMPETE supported activity disaggregated by private/public/association
7. Copies of registration sheets from each COMPETE- supported activity
8. Narrative reports from each COMPETE-supported activity
9. Number and descriptions of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from the activities of the RTA
10. Number and descriptions of women's organizations/associations assisted by the RTA
11. Number and descriptions of new services offered to improve market access offered by RTAs to smallholders and SME members
12. Number and descriptions of access to new technologies that offered by RTAs
13. Number and descriptions of public-private partnerships formed by the RTA
14. Pertinent data for the determination of the RTA's maturity

Data Requirements from the Partners Fund Grantees

In this Annex, we present data requirements from the recipients of Partners Fund grants from COMPETE. The program shall administer grants to support indigenous NGOs to engage in activities that support the project intermediate result to attain Increased Competitiveness and Trade in Select Regional Value Chains.

COMPETE aims to increase the competitiveness and trade in selected regional value chains by administering a grants program to support indigenous NGOs in pilot and experimental activities aimed at achieving the goals in the selected value chains.

In order to monitor the progress of work in achieving these results, COMPETE requires the relevant information from the Partners Fund Grantees that are supported by the COMPETE program. The Knowledge Management Specialist, working with the Grants Manager, is responsible for collecting data from the grantees and the activity should be integrated into the work with the grantees. The required data should be collected and provided to the Knowledge Management Specialist two weeks after the end of each quarter. The Knowledge Management Specialist is also responsible for performing data verification checks and ensuring data collected is consistent. The data requirements from the Partners Fund Grantees include:

1. Name, date and location of each COMPETE-supported activity
2. Purpose/justification of each COMPETE-supported activity
3. Type of each COMPETE supported activity
4. Number of COMPETE-supported activity participants disaggregated by sex
5. Number of organizations represented by participants at each COMPETE supported event disaggregated by private/public/association
6. Copies of registration sheets from each COMPETE-supported activity
7. Narrative reports from each COMPETE-supported activity
8. Number and descriptions of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from the activities of the recipient under the grant
9. Number and descriptions of women's organizations/associations assisted by the recipient under the grant
10. Number and descriptions of access to new technologies that offered by the recipient under the grant
11. Number and descriptions of public-private partnerships formed by the recipient under the grant

Data Requirements from COMESA/EAC

In this Annex, we present data requirements from COMESA working with COMPETE. The COMPETE project intermediate results include Reduced Barriers to Trade and Increased Competitiveness and Trade in Select Regional Value Chains.

COMPETE aims to reduce the barriers to trade and increase the competitiveness and trade in select regional value chains by actively working with the public sector and supporting the private sector in the region to achieve these goals in the selected value chains. In order to monitor the impact of the work in achieving these results, COMPETE requires the relevant regional trade information from COMESA, which collects and collates all the intra and extra regional trade data from the revenue authorities in its member states. The Policy Specialist, working with the Knowledge Management Specialist, is responsible for collecting data from COMESA and the activity should be integrated into the work with COMESA. The required data should be collected and provided to the Knowledge Management Specialist two weeks after the end of each respective reporting period. The Knowledge Management Specialist is also responsible for performing data verification checks and ensuring data collected is consistent. The data requirements from COMESA include:

1. Export earnings of member in selected commodities for the EAC/COMESA region.
2. Number of countries that enact significant policy, legal, and or regulatory reforms that expand trade as a result of project assistance.
3. Number of new or updated Transit Facilitation Instruments
4. Utilization of selected Transit Facilitation Instruments
5. Number of Organizations that can accredit truckers and freight forwarders as a result of project assistance
6. Progress milestones achieved for COMPETE supported reforms towards new harmonized regional trade policies implemented
7. Progress milestones achieved for COMPETE supported reforms towards new simplified standards and procedures implemented at the regional and national level
8. Change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
9. Change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
10. Change in volume of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
11. Change in volume of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
12. Change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance

13. Change in volume of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance
14. Number of countries that enact significant policy, legal, and or regulatory reforms that expand trade as a result of project assistance

Data Requirements from ReSAKSS

In this Annex, we present data requirements from the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) working with COMPETE. ReSAKSS is an Africa-wide network established to provide readily available analysis, data, and tools to promote evidence-based decision making, improve awareness of the role of agriculture for development in Africa, fill knowledge gaps and facilitate the benchmarking and review processes associated with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) agenda of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and African Union (AU) and other regional agricultural development initiatives in Africa.

In working to achieve the project results, COMPETE shall monitor the progress of its efforts through, amongst others, mechanisms to collect and collate regional trade information from COMESA, the EAC, international trade organizations such as ICO and ICAC, national customs and revenue authorities and others. ReSAKSS tracks and reports some of the same information that COMPETE shall be tracking and reporting on. In order to verify the accuracy of secondary data obtained by the project from its partners, COMPETE shall collect additional data from ReSAKSS, and use it for triangulation and verification of the trade data from the partners. The Knowledge Management Specialist is responsible for collecting data from ReSAKSS. The data requirements from ReSAKSS include:

1. Value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
2. Value of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
3. Volume of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
4. Volume of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
5. Value of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance
6. Volume of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance

Data Requirements from firms assisted by the ECA Hub

In this Annex, we present data requirements from firms assisted by the ECA Hub, a component of COMPETE. The ECA Hub shall work to provide firm-level assistance in the form of business linkages, capacity building services and problem-solving trade facilitation to promote international trade throughout the ECA region, and help African exporters compete in the international market, especially through the duty-free status created by African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA).

The ECA Hub shall work to accomplish the COMPETE objectives to increase the competitiveness and trade in select regional value chains by actively working with the public sector and supporting the private sector in the region to achieve these goals in the selected value chains. This shall be done through activities such as trade missions, targeted firm capacity-building for international export, development of AGOA strategies, and others.

In order to monitor the progress of these activities in achieving the results, COMPETE requires the relevant regional trade information from the ECA Hub. The required data should be collected and provided to the Knowledge Management Specialist two weeks after the end of each quarter. The Knowledge Management Specialist is also responsible for performing data verification checks and ensuring data collected is consistent. The data requirements from the ECA Hub include:

1. Name, date and location of each COMPETE-supported event
2. Purpose/justification of each COMPETE-supported event
3. Type of each COMPETE supported event
4. Number of COMPETE-supported event participants disaggregated by sex
5. Number of organizations represented by participants at each COMPETE supported event disaggregated by private/public/association
6. Copies of registration sheets from each COMPETE-supported event
7. Narrative reports from each COMPETE-supported event
8. Value of AGOA exports to US
9. Number of East Africa companies exporting to the US and other international markets with assistance from the ECA Hub
10. Number of Hub assisted firms that comply with or achieve international quality standards and practices
11. Number of capacity strengthening interventions that institutions/organizations receive as a result of project assistance
12. Number of participants at project supported trade and investment capacity building trainings
13. Number of trade missions completed
14. Number of AGOA strategies developed or updated

15. Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export
16. Number of firms that continue to access the U.S. market without further assistance from the ECA hub

Data Requirements from International Trade Organizations

In this Annex, we present data requirements from International Trade Organizations working with COMPETE. The COMPETE project shall be working to reduce barriers to trade and increase competitiveness and trade in select regional value chains. The trade in these value chains is closely monitored by the associated International Trade Organizations made up of producers, traders and processors and others, including the International Coffee Organization (ICO), the International Cotton Advisory Council (ICAC) and the International Dairy Federation (IDF).

The International Trade Organizations collect and collate international commodity trade data from their members and other sources, including commodity exchanges, commodity markets and auctions. The International Trade Organizations independently track and report a wide range of information, including some of the same, or similar, information that COMPETE shall be tracking and reporting on. In order to verify the accuracy of secondary data obtained by the project from its partners, COMPETE shall collect additional data from the International Trade Organizations, and use it for triangulation and verification of the trade data from the partners. The respective Component Leaders shall be responsible for collecting data from the International Trade Organizations. The data requirements from the International Trade Organizations include:

1. Value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
2. Value of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
3. Volume of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
4. Volume of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
5. Value of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance
6. Volume of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance

Data Requirements from the World Bank and World Economic Forum

In this Annex, we present data requirements from the World Bank and World Economic Forum. The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides leveraged loans to poorer countries for capital programs with a goal of reducing poverty, while the World Economic Forum (WEF) is a non-profit foundation which brings together top business leaders, international political leaders, selected intellectuals and journalists to discuss the most pressing issues facing the world including health and the environment.

The World Bank annually conducts empirical worldwide research, which it uses to produce the “Ease of Doing Business Report” with an index based on the study of national laws and regulations that provides a measure of regulations for businesses and stronger protections of property rights. For its purposes, the World Economic Forum annually produces the Global Competitiveness Report, which measures the set of institutions, policies, and factors that set the sustainable current and medium-term levels of economic prosperity for the countries covered by the report.

The COMPETE program’s enabling-environment work to reduce the barriers to trade and to increase the competitiveness and trade in select regional value chains is expected to have macro-level impacts which are expected to result in effects on competitiveness at the national level. COMPETE shall be working to reduce paperwork requirements for export, time to clear transit, the cost of transit, and others, which are amongst the parameters that are used to determine the World Bank and World Economic Forum indices.

In order to monitor the progress of work in achieving these results, COMPETE requires the relevant information from the Regional Trade Associations that are supported by the COMPETE program. The Knowledge Management Specialist is responsible for annually collecting the relevant data from the World Bank and World Economic. The data requirements from the World Bank and World Economic Forum include:

1. The World Bank Doing Business Report
2. Global Competitiveness Report
3. African Competitiveness Report
4. Change in paperwork requirements for goods
5. Score on export index

Data Requirements from Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities

In this Annex, we present data requirements from the Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities in the countries covered by COMPETE. The Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities in each country are the central body for the assessment and collection of tax revenue, and the enforcement of the laws relating to revenue collection.

The Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities are the watchdogs of intraregional and international trade, and COMPETE program's enabling-environment work to reduce the barriers to trade and to increase the competitiveness and trade in select regional value chains is expected to have an impact on the activities and processes of the Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities.

The Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities are the principal source of intraregional and international trade data; the respective Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities submit their national data to the regional intergovernmental organizations (including the EAC and COMESA), where it is compiled into regional trade data. Although COMPETE shall have access to the regional trade data, the program shall also access the raw national trade data directly from the respective Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities, as needed, for purposes of verification and error-checking.

COMPETE shall also engage in activities that are aimed at directly optimizing the activities and processes at specific borders to improve transit procedures and reduce the opportunity for corruption. The respective Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities shall be the source of data that shall be used to monitor the effects of these activities.

The Policy Specialist is responsible for collecting the relevant data from the Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities. The data requirements from Customs and Internal Revenue Authorities include:

1. Number of manifests processed with RADDEX
2. Change in paperwork requirements for goods
3. Change in cost to trade across selected border posts as a result of project assistance
4. Change in time for transit clearance at selected border posts
5. Number of New or updated one-stop border posts
6. Value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
7. Value of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
8. Volume of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
9. Volume of international exports of targeted agricultural and non-agricultural commodities as a result of project assistance
10. Value of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance

11. Volume of intra-regional exports of targeted staple foods as a result of project assistance

Data Requirements from Partner Banks

In this Annex, we present data requirements from the Partner Banks working with the COMPETE Program. Banking is at the core of economic development, as a driving force of trade and investment, with banks playing the key role of provide financing for business, and by facilitating transactions.

The COMPETE program shall have activities to reduce the barriers to trade and to increase the competitiveness and trade in select regional value chains by working with Partner Banks in the ECA countries to develop enhanced financial products and instruments, which will enable the banks to boost the level of financing provided to support the selected value chains.

The Finance Specialist is responsible for collecting the relevant data from the Partner Banks. The data requirements from Partner Banks include:

1. Value of loans disbursed through new financing instruments available to targeted beneficiaries
2. Value of credit to targeted beneficiaries as a result of project assistance
3. Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee
4. Total public and private dollars leveraged with project support for trade and transportation infrastructure projects

Data Requirements from Freight Forwarders and Truckers

In this Annex, we present data requirements from Freight Forwarders and Truckers working with the COMPETE Program. Freight Forwarders and Truckers are at the lifeblood of intra-regional and international trade, as they facilitate trade in the target value chains by moving the products

1. Change in cost to trade
2. Change in border transit clearance
3. Change of time for transit clearance at Uganda/Sudan spur
4. Change in the cost to trade at Uganda/Sudan spur