



MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

APPUI A LA VALORISATION DU POTENTIEL AGRICOLE DU NORD, A LA SECURITE ECONOMIQUE ET ENVIRONNEMENTALE (AVANSE)

FtF-N

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ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Activity Report
AS	Agribusiness Survey
AVANSE	Appui à la Valorisation du potentiel Agricole du Nord, à la Sécurité Economique et environnementale
BAC	Bureau Agricole Communal
BDB	Beneficiary Database
BS	Baseline Survey
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDA	Direction Départementale Agricole
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
ES	Export Survey
F	Standard Foreign Assistance Indicator (USG)
FFS	Farmer Field School
FtF	Feed the Future Initiative
FtFN	U.S.-Haiti Feed the Future Partnership: Northern Corridor Project
FtFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
Gds	Gourdes
GIS	Geographic Information System
GUC	Grants under Contract
HA	Hectare
IR	Intermediate Result
LTS	Land Tenure Survey
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Market Information System
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
ONACA	Office National du Cadastre
OS	Organization Survey
PHS	Post-Harvest Survey
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
PO	Producer Organization
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSP	Private Sector Partnership
ROP	Remainder of project
RAA	Required as Applicable indicator (FtF)
S	Standard indicator (FtF)

SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TraiNet	Training Results and Information Network
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSV	Verification Site Visit
WOG	Whole of Government indicator (FtF)
WUA	Water User Association

INTRODUCTION

The Feed the Future (FtF) initiative, launched in 2009 by the Obama Administration, was created to address global hunger and food security challenges around the world. By supporting country-driven approaches, this Presidential Initiative sought to address the root causes of hunger and poverty and find long-term solutions to under-nutrition and chronic food shortages by helping countries transform their agricultural sectors to grow enough food sustainably to feed their people.

The AVANSE FtF project has been under implementation in the Northern corridor of Haiti since April 1, 2013. The original contract envisaged activities in partnership with farmers, agribusinesses, and CBOs that targeted 63,500 rural households, and that would enable 43,500 households to double their agricultural income due to AVANSE assistance. A letter of Partial Termination dated June 17, 2015, removed a number of project activities, reduced the targets and set a new end date of July 31, 2017. The AVANSE contract was modified on **September 30, 2015**, with a revised statement of work (SOW) and these new targets. The revised contract targeted 16,208 hectares and increased incomes for 20,000 farm households.

The specific changes to the Intermediate Results (IRs) made in the **September 30th, 2015** contract revision follow:

- a) **IR1.** The new IR1 targets were at least 2,268 hectares of rice; 3,885 hectares of plantain/banana (with the priority given to banana); and 7,521 hectares of cacao (old and new plantations). Activities in the corn and bean value chains were terminated. Some residual activities in corn, cassava, cowpea, and bean farming could continue, but only where complementary with the three target crops/farming systems.
- b) **IR2.** Most of IR2 activities were terminated. Selected agroforestry systems were to be supported on at least 1,500 hectares above the irrigation systems to be rehabilitated by the project.
- c) **IR3.** Activities implemented under IR3 were partially terminated. Only post-harvest and processing activities already negotiated with the private sector were to be considered.
- d) **IR4.** All activities implemented under IR4 were terminated. Selected capacity building could be provided through the other IRs, as needed.
- e) **Infrastructure.** All road activities and hillside public works were terminated. Activities supporting access to irrigation water for the three remaining crops remained.

On July 22nd, 2016, another draft revised Statement of Work (SOW) was sent, with a modified contract end date of December 31st, 2018 and revised deliverables. The contract was amended on **September 30th 2016** and that amendment increased the life of project (LOP) target for farm households from 20,000 to a new LOP target of 26,000, and the LOP target for hectares under improved techniques was increased from 16,208 hectares (ha) to a new LOP target of 20,000 ha. The AVANSE Results Framework was maintained unchanged.

Specific changes to the IR's in the **September 30th 2016** contract revision follow:

- a) **IR1.** The following new targets were adopted: at least 3,000 hectares of rice; 5,000 hectares of

plantain/banana (with the priority given to banana); and 9,000 hectares of cacao (old and new plantations)

- b) **IR2.** Selected agroforestry systems may be supported on at least 3,000 hectares above irrigation systems to be rehabilitated by the project.
- c) **IR3.** Activities implemented under IR3 will continue in order to further increase farmers' incomes.
- d) **IR4.** All activities implemented under IR4 remain terminated.
- e) **Infrastructure.** Activities supporting access to irrigation water in the remaining value chains remain. The area target for activities supporting increased access to water; irrigation, improved control of water resources, drainage and water management was increased from 3,000 hectares to at least 4,000 hectares of irrigated rice and banana/plantain.

The AVANSE contract was further modified on **October 19, 2018**. This modification extended the period of performance of the contract by twelve (12) months from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and modified the statement of work (SOW) and targets of the contract. The revised contract targets were 22,500 hectares under improved technologies and 28,000 farm households increasing their incomes.

The specific changes to the Intermediate Results (IRs) made in the October 19th, 2018 contract revision are as follows:

- a) **IR1.** Activities implemented in the rice, plantain/banana and cacao value chains will be implemented with the focus on sustainability and private sector engagement. These new IR1 targets were adopted: **3,000 hectares of rice, 4,000 hectares of plantains/banana, and 11,500 hectares of cacao.**
- b) **IR2.** All activities implemented under IR2 will end by December 31, 2018. The life of project results for IR2 remain unchanged, with **at least 3,000 additional hectares of hillside** under improved agroforestry systems established.
- c) **IR3.** Activities implemented under IR3 will focus on working with the private sector, with the focus on post-harvest and processing activities, marketing and input supply (including seed and seedling production). These updated targets were adopted: **200% increase in the incremental value of rice sales, 200% increase in the incremental value of bananas/plantains sales, and 150% increase in the incremental value of cacao sales.**
- d) **IR4.** All activities implemented under IR4 remain terminated
- e) **Infrastructure.** Activities supporting access to irrigation water in the remaining value chains were extended to two irrigation systems, Dubre in the North and Chalopin in the North-East. The updated targets are to improve **571 ha** on the irrigated perimeters of Dubre and Chalopin and improve the soil and water management on a minimum of another **429 ha** of banana/plantain, cacao, and rice production areas.

Geographical Focus and Target Crops

AVANSE's geographical focus remains the Northern Corridor of Haiti in all areas suitable for producing the target crops of rice, plantains/bananas and cacao.

This FY 2019 version of AVANSE's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been drafted to include some changes in the approach, incorporate some lessons learned and to address under performance.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

USAID's Food Security Development Objective is Increased Agricultural Income. The key objective of the AVANSE project remains increasing agricultural incomes in Haiti's Northern Corridor. There are two Intermediate Results (IR) in the current contract. This M&E plan describes how we are measuring AVANSE's progress towards achieving these intermediate results.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

AVANSE's modified Results Framework now includes two (**previously three**) Intermediate Results (IRs) and eight (**previously nine**) Sub-Intermediate Results as follows:

IR 1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED

- Sub-IR 1.1: Knowledge and Availability of Improved Production Technologies and Systems Increased
- Sub-IR 1.2: Strengthened Extension of Agricultural Technologies
- Sub-IR 1.3: Access to Inputs Increased
- Sub-IR 1.4: Irrigation Systems Rehabilitated/Constructed
- Sub-IR 1.4.1 Management Capacity of User Associations Increased

IR 3: AGRICULTURAL MARKETS STRENGTHENED

- Sub-IR 3.2: Improved Access to Storage and Processing Facilities
- Sub-IR 3.4: Improved Market Information Systems
- Sub-IR 3.5: Relationships in Targeted Value Chains Strengthened

DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESES

The AVANSE project's two intermediate results are defined by two development hypotheses.

- **(IR1) Hypothesis:** Increased agricultural productivity increases the quantity and diversity of available foods, contributing directly to food security. It also boosts incomes through sales and farm jobs, enabling households to increase consumption of nutritious foods and reduces income poverty.
- **(IR3) Hypothesis:** Strengthening agricultural markets creates additional sales channels for farmers and agribusinesses and creates new off-farm jobs along the agricultural value chain. This increases incomes, enabling households to increase consumption of nutritious food and reduces poverty.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

This section lists Feed the Future, Economic Growth and custom performance indicators used to measure the three intermediate results and nine sub-intermediate results and to track the progress of the project toward its objective. These performance indicators are presented below with their current LOP targets.

They are disaggregated based on guidance provided in the Feed the Future Handbook of Indicator Definitions and reported on in accordance with FtFMS requirements All required (R) Feed the Future indicators will continue to be measured throughout the life of the project. The proposed indicators below have been selected to track the range of project activities. Note that some of the life of project (LOP) targets are cumulative and others are incremental, i.e. just for the remaining life of the project (ROP).

All mandatory F and FtF indicators are so noted and these will be reported on and entered regularly into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FtFMS) as well as into DevResults. In these section to facilitate the tracking of changes between contract modifications, the targets are labelled: New (2018 modification), Old (2016 modification) and Previous (prior to the 2016 modification)

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOMES

A. #0.1 (FtF 4.5. 2-36) Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as result of USG Assistance (\$)

EG.3.1.a -Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [New number: (previously EG.3.2-23)]

Previous LOP Target: \$6,454,861 Old LOP Target: \$13,688,269

New LOP target: \$17,091,169

B. #0.2 (Custom) Volume of cacao exports as a result of USG assistance

Previous LOP Target: 2,800 tons Old LOP target 5,795 tons

New LOP target: 8,360 tons

C. #0.4 (Custom) Average increase in agricultural income for project beneficiary households due to USG assistance

Previous LOP Target: 65%: Old LOP target 65% (Target unchanged for FY 2019)

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED

D. #1.1 (F, FtF 4.5-16, 17, 18) Gross Margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product (RiA)

EG 3-10, 3-11 and 3-12]: Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA) [New number: (previously EG.3-6.7.8)]

Increases in gross margin per ha of selected crops in targeted corridors as follows: rice-300%;

plantain/banana-100%; cacao-147%. Baseline values: rice-\$217, plantain-\$5,035, cacao-\$205

Old LOP Targets: Rice \$651, (300%) Plantain \$10,070 (100%) and cacao \$301 (147%)

LOP Targets **in contract**: Rice **\$651, (300%)** Plantain **\$10,070 (100%)** and cacao **\$301(147%)**
(Target unchanged for FY 2019).

EG.3-6.7.8 replaced with **EG.3-10,-11,-12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM- level]**, although several data points gathered previously under Gross Margin, including Commodity Type, Total Production, Units of Production and Number of Participants, would be used to report on yield in the new indicator. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.248).

E. #1.2 (FtF 4.5.2-23) Value of incremental sales (at farm-level) attributed to FtF implementation (RiA)

EG 3-10, 3-11 and 3-12: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA) [New number (previously EG.3.2-19)]

Baseline incremental sales: Rice \$267,736; (351) Plantain \$1,337,456; (421) Cacao \$491,180 (2,277)

- Per beneficiary: Rice \$763, Plantain \$3,177 and Cacao \$216.

This calculation has been difficult to make consistently, due to exchange rate fluctuations and with the project 80% complete, poor performance in the initial years combined with fewer beneficiaries in PHS samples reduced the total value of the incremental sales reported. The unit price has also changed. To improve the value of this indicator we have started to categorize the PHS data into classes based on yields.

Previous LOP Target: Rice \$3,426,680 (150%) Plantain \$11,936,287 (100%) and cacao \$2,870,394 (88%).

Previous LOP Target per beneficiary: Rice \$1,144, Plantain \$6,354, Cacao \$406

Old LOP Target: Rice **\$3,757,513 (200%)** Plantain **\$3,500,000 (200%)** and cacao (150%) **\$2,899,915**
(Target unchanged for FY 2019)

Old LOP Target per beneficiary: Rice **\$1,526, (200%)** Plantain **\$12,708 (200%)** and cacao (150%) **\$516**

EG 3.2-19 replaced with **EG.3-10,-11,-12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM- level]**, although several data points gathered previously under Gross Margin, including Commodity Type, Total Production, Units of Production and Number of Participants, would be used to report on yield in the new indicator. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.248)

F. #1.3 (F, FtF 4.5.2-5) Number of farmers or others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)

EG 3.2-24: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) [New number (previously EG.3.2-17)]

Previous LOP Target: 21,500 (18,705 households).

Old LOP target: 29,885 (26,000 households)

New LOP target in contract modification 14: **35,057 farmers (30,500 households)**

#I.3a (Custom) Number of rural households who apply improved technologies or management practices
Previous LOP Target: 20,000 households,
Old LOP Target in contract: 26,000 households
Allocated by DAI as follows – Rice, 5,916, Plantain 4,250, Cacao 12,180, NRM 3,654 households
New LOP Target: **30,500** households (Calculated from # individuals)

EG 3.2-17 replaced with **EG.3.2-24** Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], which now includes more actors in the agri-food system (including private sector firms (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

G. #1.4 (F, FtF 4.5.2-2) Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG).

EG 3.2-25: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) [New number (previously EG.3.2-18)]

Previous LOP Target: 14,674 ha broken down as follows: Rice: 2,268 ha. Plantain/banana: 3,385 ha. Cacao 7,521 ha. NRM 1,500 ha.)

Old LOP Target in contract: 20,000 ha broken down as follows: Rice: 3,000 ha. Plantain/banana: 5,000 ha. Cacao 9,000 ha. NRM 3,000 ha.

New LOP Targets in Oct 2018 contract modification 14: **22,500 ha** broken down as follows. **Rice: 3,000 ha. Plantain/banana: 4,000 ha. Cacao: 11,500 ha. NRM: 3,000 ha. Irrigation: 1,000 ha.**

EG 3.2-18 replaced with **EG.3.2-25** Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], which now includes both intensive (e.g. managed crop fields) and extensive (e.g. rangelands) forms of agriculture.

H. #1.5 (Custom) Number of technologies or management practices made available to farmers as a result of USG assistance

Previous LOP Target 30 new or improved technologies/management practices: Old LOP target 10

New LOP target **in contract 10**.

New LOP Target in IPPT 30.

I. #1.6 (Custom) Number of beneficiary households with increased agricultural income due to USG assistance

Previous LOP Target: 20,000 Old LOP Target: 26,000 households.

New LOP Targets in contract modification 14: 28,000 households

Sub-IR 1.1: Availability of Improved Production Technologies and Systems Increased

J. #1.1.1 (Custom) Yield per hectare for USG assisted target crops

Baseline values: Rice 1,561 kg/ha, Plantain 6,040 kg/ha, Cacao 319 kg/ha

Previous LOP Target in contract: Rice 3,996 kg, Plantain 12,623 kg and Cacao 574 kg.

Old LOP Target: Rice 5,200 kg, Plantain 13,500 kg and cacao 525 kg.

New LOP Target: Increases in yield per hectare for focus crops in the targeted corridors as follows: rice-156%; plantain- 109% cacao-147% increase over the baseline as per Mod. 14, (Target unchanged for FY 2019).

K. #1.1.2 (FtF 4.5.2-13) Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S)

EG3-1: Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA) [Replaced by EG 3-2]

EG 3-2: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs

Previous LOP Target: 20,000 rural households that apply new technologies or management practices.

Old LOP Target in contract: 26,000 rural households that apply new technologies or management practices.

*New LOP Target in contract 14: **30,500 rural households** that apply new technologies or management practices.*

EG 3-1 replaced with **EG.3-2** Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM- level] to count number of individuals instead of households to get a better understanding of the breadth of our food security work. If programs reach more than one individual in the household, then all those individuals should be counted. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

Sub-IR 1.2: Extension of Agricultural Technologies Strengthened

L: 12. # 1.2.1(FtF 4.5.2-7) Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG).

EG.3.2-1: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) Dropped by FtF, but still an F indicator

Previous LOP Target: 22,627 individuals.

Old LOP Target in contract: 28,000 individuals.

*New LOP Target in contract modification 14: **33,000 individuals** received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training*

EG 3.2-2: Dropped for a focus on more significant professional- level or degree-granting training. See indicators EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level] and HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]. . (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

Sub-IR 1.3: Access to Inputs Increased

M. #1.3.1 (Custom) Number of farmers who have access to improved agricultural inputs due to USG assistance

Previous LOP Target: 27,721 individuals. Old LOP Target: 35,000 individuals. (Target unchanged for FY 2019)

Sub-IR 1.4: Irrigation Systems Constructed/Rehabilitated and Management Capacity Increased

N. #1.4.1 (F, FtF 4.5.1-28) Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG).

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

Previous LOP Target: 3,000 hectares. Old LOP Target in contract: Sufficient perimeters are rehabilitated or constructed to achieve the target of at least 4,000 hectares of rice and plantain/banana supported by the project.

New LOP in contract modification 14: 1,000 ha. 571 ha (Dubre and Chalopin) 429 ha pump irrigation

O. #1.4.2 (Custom) Number of kilometers of irrigation systems repaired due to USG assistance

Previous LOP Target: 27 km: Old LOP Target 35 km.

New LOP Target: 4.469 km

Sub-IR 1.4.1 Management Capacity of User Associations Increased

#1.4.1.1 (Custom) Number of water management associations strengthened and functioning well

Previous LOP Target: 6: Old LOP Target 8

New LOP Target: 2

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: WATERSHED STABILITY ABOVE SELECTED PLAINS IMPROVED

P. #2.1 (F 4.8.1-26) Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

Previous LOP Target: 1,500 ha. Old LOP Target in contract: 3,000 hectare of additional hillside agriculture under improved agroforestry systems are established through the end of the extended contract period.

New LOP target in contract modification 14: 3,000 hectares (Target unchanged, no IR2 activities in 2019)

IR 2.1: Critical Slopes Stabilized through Farmer-Level Investments

Q. #2.1.2 Number of trees planted with USG assistance.

Previous LOP Target: 240,000 Old LOP Target in contract: 700,000 (includes cacao)

New LOP Target: 700,000 (Target unchanged, no IR2 activities in 2019)

R. #2.3.1 (Custom) Survival rates of USG assisted tree planting (includes cacao)
Previous ROP Target: 55%, Old ROP Target: 65%

S. #2.4.1 (F 4.8.2-26) Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. Replaced with EG.3.2-28
Previous LOP Target: 6,513 Old LOP Target: 10,500

EG.3.2-28 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance [IM-level], which looks at land areas under management practices or technologies which decreases climate risk (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.251).

T. #2.4.2 (F 4.8.1-6) Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.
Previous LOP Target: 20,000 people Old LOP Target in contract: 5,000 with increased economic benefits from sustainable NRM/conservation. Target in IPTT: 10,000
New LOP in contract modification 14: 5,000 (Target unchanged, no IR2 activities in 2019)

U. #2.4.3 (Custom) Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.
Previous LOP Target: 10,000 Old LOP target in contract: 5,000 people receiving U.S. Government-supported training in NRM and biodiversity conservation.
New LOP in contract modification 14: 5,000 (Target unchanged, no IR2 activities in 2019)

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: AGRICULTURAL MARKETS STRENGTHENED

V. #3.1 (FtF 4.5.2-38) Value of new private sector investments in the agricultural sector or food chain leveraged by FtF implementation (RiA)

EG.3.2-22: Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA) (new code number) [Replaced by EG 3.1-14]

EG.3.1-14: Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition

Previous LOP Target: \$1,544,000, Old LOP Target in contract: \$2,500,000
New LOP Target in contract modification 14: **\$2,750,000**

EG 3.2-22 replaced with **EG.3.1-14** Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged

by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level], which is an expanded version of this old indicator to now include both new long-term capital investments and operating capital, as well as private sector co-investment - both cash and in-kind (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.251).

W. #3.1 (Custom) Value of agribusiness sales due to USG assistance
LOP Target in contract: 30% increase in the value of agricultural sales.
Previous LOP Target \$3,870,063: Old LOP target **\$3,800,000** (Target unchanged for FY 2019).

Sub-IR 3.2: Improved Access to Storage and Processing Facilities

X. #3.2.1 (Custom) Number of processing facilities established or improved due to USG assistance
Previous LOP Target 4: Old LOP Target 4

Sub-IR 3.4: Improved Market Information Systems

Y. #3.4.1 (Custom) Number of farmers accessing market information due to USG assistance.
Previous LOP target 20,000: Old LOP target in contract: 26,000
New LOP Target in contract modification 14: 30,000 farmers

Sub-IR 3.5: Relationships in Targeted Value Chains Strengthened

Z. #3.5.1 (4.5.2-12) Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (S)
EG.3.2-5: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA)
[Dropped by FtF, but still an F indicator]
Previous LOP Target: 7, Old LOP Target in contract 4
New LOP Target 4, i.e. 2 additional to the 2 already reported.
Dropped by FtF. This is already reported separately through USAID/Lab' more detailed reporting on PPPs (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.249)

AA. #3.5.2 (FtF, F 4.5-2) Number of jobs attributed to FtF implementation (RiA)
EG.3-9: Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA) (new code number) [Dropped by FtF, but still an F indicator]
Previous LOP Target 100: Old LOP Target in contract: 150
New LOP target in contract modification 14: **200**

BB. #4.1 (FtF 4.5.2-11) Number of food security private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)

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

assistance (RAA) (WOG) [Replaced by EG 3.2-24]

EG.3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance.

Previous LOP target 1,170: Old LOP target 1,225 (*Target unchanged for FY 2019*)

EG 3.2-4 replaced with **EG.3.2-24** Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], which captures key individuals (e.g. decision-makers) in these organizations/groups that are applying new technologies or management practices, (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

These expected results are based upon four critical assumptions: first, that the Government of Haiti, especially the Ministry of Agriculture, will remain committed to the AVANSE project goals and initiatives, and will be an active partner in furthering these goals during the life of the project; second, that the political situation in Haiti will remain stable, and security in Haiti will be maintained; third, that there are no significant natural phenomena (weather/pests etc.) that would severely affect production of rice, plantain and cacao in Haiti; and fourth, that there is sufficient local capacity to meet project objectives, and that the project can recruit, remunerate and retain the high-level cadre of staff and consultants needed to implement all its activities successfully.

OVERVIEW OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION APPROACH

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan is based on continually capturing knowledge throughout project implementation and integrating the lessons learned into activities and adjusting programs. The M&E Team, in close collaboration with the technical and administrative staff track the progress of all project activities against the targets in this M&E Plan, signal significant positive or negative variance in achieving results, and provide information needed to make decisions about any significant course corrections. Statistical analysis of surveys, comparisons with data from other public and private sources (where appropriate), and rapid qualitative assessments help ensure that any recommendations for changes in activities made are technically feasible, economically viable, and socially acceptable.

The M&E staff is ultimately responsible for the reporting of all data on the progress and performance of project activities. The M&E staff work closely with Technical Specialists and their respective field program staff to collect project data in accordance with a data-collection schedule using documented data collection policies and procedures¹. Given the range and nature of the M&E requirements of the project, occasionally additional short-term consultants are contracted to assist with specific survey work, data collection, and data analysis.

The technical staff working directly with stakeholders are primarily responsible for the gathering of the M&E data for their respective activities and entering data into reports documenting their activities as part of their monthly reporting responsibilities. M&E data entry staff are responsible for cleaning and entering the M&E data received from the technical staff. The compilation of data for entry into DEV-Result, FTMS and TraiNet is the responsibility of the M&E Team. In addition to tracking key M&E performance indicators, AVANSE staff also use discrete quantitative surveys to get additional information from project stakeholders. Engaging with clients, having clearly defined roles and responsibilities across all the teams and nurturing an environment within AVANSE of open sharing of lessons learned is critical for capacity building, continuous learning, and program adjustment.

In line with USAID's new Policy on Gender Equality and Female Empowerment, DAI analyzes results and adjusts the programming to ensure that project activities promote gender equity and equality, reducing gender disparities in access to, control over, and benefit from resources, opportunities, and services. Our methods use gender-disaggregated data and incorporate gender relations as relevant.

STAFFING

The AVANSE M&E department has sections, staffed with specialists for M&E, Data Quality Assurance, Database management, Data Surveys, Environment and GIS. The section include: the data collection and survey unit supervised by a Database Manager, the M&E reporting unit led by the M&E Specialist, the data entry unit run by the Data Entry and Quality Manager, the GIS unit run by the GIS specialist. An Environmental officer supervises the collection of environmental data. A Project Economist does special studies and data analysis. An outside IT firm was hired in FY2016 to assist with data collection and analysis services for the PHS.

¹ Following the Technical Directive of October 27th, 2015, a review was made of the entire M&E system, it's staffing, policies, procedures etc. and a series of changes were made.

The M&E team is supported by team supervisors, data entry coordinators, field interviewers and data collection personnel. The M&E reporting officer reviews all M&E data, supervises the reporting and links AVANSE's data to DEV-Result and FtFMS. The Database Manager manages the database, cleaning the data, and presenting it. He's also in charge of Trainet. The Survey Manager organizes sampling, surveys and field data collection and conducts field verification visits. The Environmental Officer ensures all relevant EMMP records are collected and procedures are being followed. The GIS Officer manages the collection and storage of spatial data.

DATA SYSTEMS

Data collected is stored internally on a server with hard copies stored in locked files in the Cap-Haitian office. AVANSE has been using mainly paper for data collection of the monthly results, with selected electronic data collection, for example, importing GIS track and location data directly to create shape files, or using smart phones and tablets to increase efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness of data collection from the post-harvest survey. Data as applicable is geo-tagged to enable spatial analysis and planning. Data is primarily collected in the field and reviewed by technical supervisors before sending to M&E. A spot check system helps to monitor data quality at all levels of the data collection process. A database is used to store a portion of the data collected, to facilitate linkages between different data sets and rapid compilation of data for sampling and reporting. The dataset captured in the beneficiary database is analyzed to report results related to technology adoption, the number of beneficiaries trained, and area under new or improved technologies, plus it provides the long list of individuals and households for random sampling for the various surveys.

Beneficiary data. Registered AVANSE beneficiaries are verifiable, as possible as, by unique IDs such as CIN's or NIF and they are geo-referenced. Beneficiary data are collected using a combination of paper forms and electronic data-collection. Some electronic data can be transmitted wirelessly from the field. Beneficiary data are collected in the field by IR field technicians via face to face interviews, assisted as needed by field surveyors from the M&E data collection and entry team. Data on these registration forms are verified initially in the field by the IR supervisors. Field registration data are transmitted to the M&E database manager and a permanent identification code is assigned to each individual and household beneficiary. The GIS team verifies GIS referenced data then transfers the cleaned and coded beneficiary geo-spatial data to the M&E database manager

When the data arrives at the M&E unit, it goes through the following steps:

Data Quality Analysis (DQA)

The DQA team is responsible for ensuring that the data sheets (collection tools) received from the value chain technical staff are controlled, reviewed, analyzed and submitted to the data entry unit to enter in the database.

Data downloaded to the database: In the "REPORT" section of the database are stored the data related to a number of different indicators. Data can be downloaded as needed. For instance: area applying new or improved technologies (derived from data provided by the supervisors and technical specialists), training data from the attendance lists provided by the responsible value chain, with topics and locations, and inputs received by recipient based on distribution lists dated from the current trimester.

Cleaning and processing of data: The lists being added to the database are

- Crosschecked for variables: e.g. for each variable, any abbreviations used in data collection reports need to be used consistently by all data collectors.
- Locality: the value chain is checked against the commune/section, for example the plantain value chain

is not found in Bahon, Pilate or Port Margot, and certain communes (Saint-Raphael, Dondon, etc.) are not part of the project area.

- Removal of duplicates: names which appear more than once in the beneficiary lists are removed, to give an accurate beneficiary count. If the CIN/NIF is the same or if the commune, section, locality are the same, then similar names are regarded as duplicates.
- Creation of a *Pivot Table*: A worksheet is created in Excel which presents the data by indicator, allowing disaggregation by sex, by commune, by date, etc. Cleaning, calculations, analysis and reporting are done in Excel.
- Some errors occur related to the quality of data collected in the field hinder the data processing. Other errors occur during data entry; incorrect date, error CIN/NIF, Commune, etc.

Additionally, AVANSE is using a photo-documentation system to support the M&E team. This is done via the AVANSE field staff and CBO's and captures changes over time, such as with the NRM program.

Database management. Data collection includes cumulative data sets based on the voucher program, other IR distribution data for seed, planting materials and other inputs, FFS and other short term training records, records of seasonal distribution of benefits over time and differentiates new and continuing beneficiaries. An inter-relational platform for database management links individual and household beneficiaries to specific benefits, including participation in FFS and other field training along with distribution of agricultural inputs.

DATA FLOW

The extension agents working in the field collect data, using standardized forms, recording basic data on each beneficiary, including contact details, location and plot area data. They also report on their field activities, FFS trainings, etc. at the end of each month. This information is collated and an initial data check is done by the field supervisors. The data is aggregated and sent to the relevant technical specialists, who create a summary table and a report for the respective value chain. In turn, these data reports are submitted to the M&E team for verification, entry into the database, and analysis. Other sources of data arriving at the M&E system are ongoing surveys, spot checks, field visits etc. conducted by the M&E field teams, as well as the detailed distribution data coming from the procurement team. Following verification, all the data is validated, entered into the database, and used for reporting, to USAID, as well as FTMS, DEV-Results and TraiNet. Archiving and data quality assessment is continuous.

The M&E system for data collection and reporting supports all the data and information requirements of USAID whether for reporting, program management, and other programmatic information needs. The M&E system is designed so that the outputs from the various monitoring and indicator reporting forms are aggregated and feed into an internal monthly Indicator Progress Report as one part of the quarterly reporting to USAID. This indicator progress report provides the aggregated data for the quarterly and annual reports and the indicator performance progress tracker and supports preparation of the annual project work plan.

Data storage. AVANSE uses DEV-Result for M&E data entry into the USAID system, (for all of the indicators meaning standard and project level), and FtFMS for the specific FtF indicators (including FTMS Indicator disaggregation), and TraiNet (for training). Internal storage of electronic data and reports is consolidated on the AVANSE server. Hard copies of forms and reports are filed in a locked cabinet at the Cap-Haïtien office. See data flow diagram - Figure I overleaf. Note that DQA validation includes the internal M&E compilation and analysis process, prior to reporting

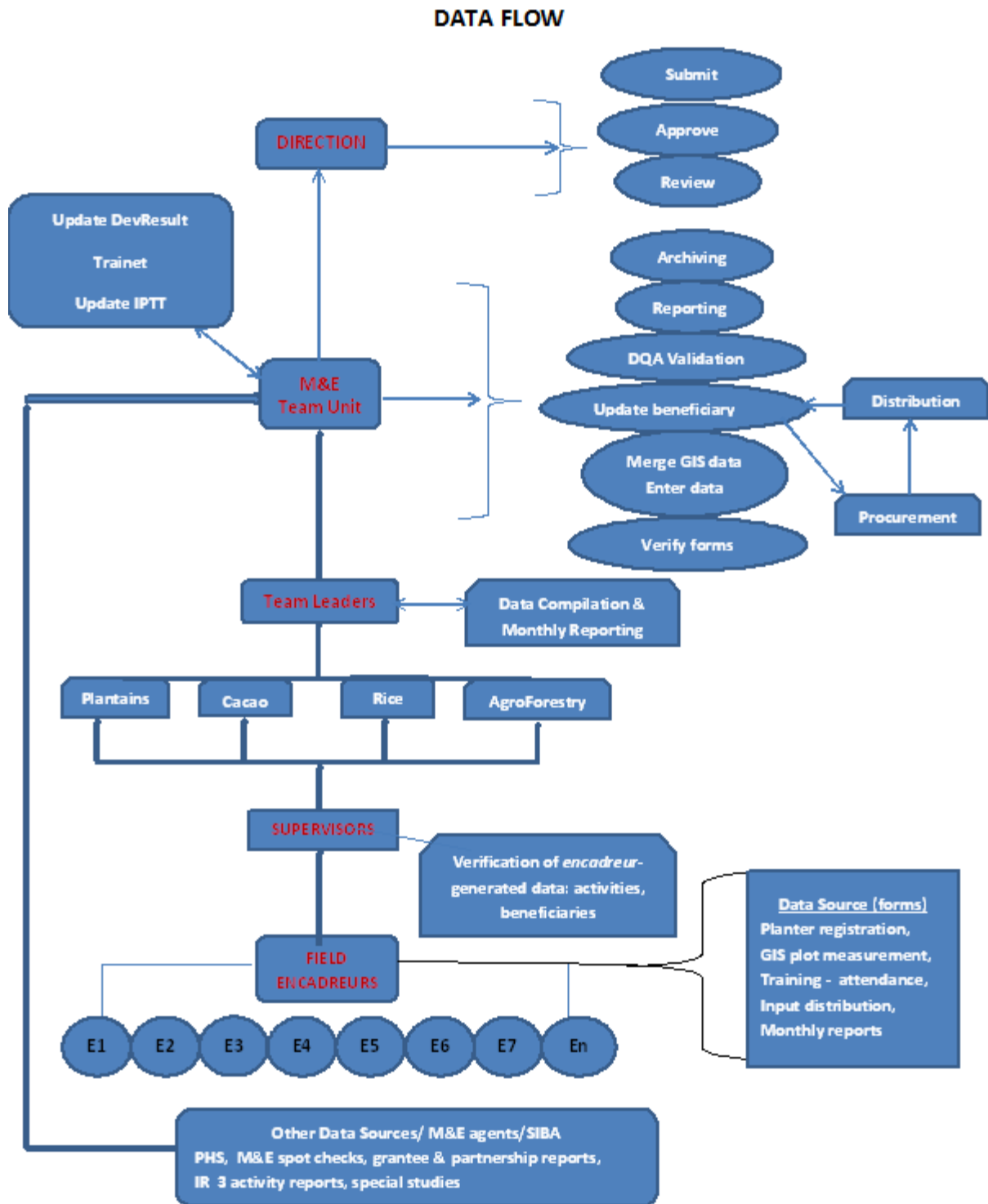


Figure 1: AVANSE Data flows

Indicators and data sources

Using a series of standardized forms, (see Table I) data on farmer registration, plot size, training, input distribution, and application of technologies are collected and entered into the beneficiary data base, a central

data management system which serves as the basis for generating performance data reports for seven of AVANSE's indicators including project benefits to households as well as individuals. See Table 2 for specific data sources for each indicator. The beneficiary data base includes both prospective and actual beneficiaries, distinguishes *newly enrolled* from *continuing* farmers, and identifies who has received and who applied benefits (training, input distribution, technologies).

TABLE 1. LIST OF M&E DATA COLLECTION FORMS, USERS AND PURPOSE

Code	Name	Primary User	Purpose
001	Data sheet	Field extension agents (rice, plantain, cacao, agroforestry)	Farmer registration & monitoring form: informs monthly reports, source for updating beneficiary database (BDB), includes GPS plot measurement.
002	Attendance sheet	Field extension agents (rice, plantain, cacao, agroforestry)	Record of training sessions for FFS & IR 2 agroforestry-conservation, data source for monthly reports & updating beneficiary data base
003	Distribution lists for inputs and agricultural tools and materials.	M&E agents together with field extension agents and procurement	Input distribution lists: source for monthly reports and updating beneficiary data base, linked to procurement purchase orders
004	Summary of trainings held	Supervisors and value chain leaders, based on data supplied by extension agents	Monthly reporting on trainings
005	Summary of visits to farmers parcels.	Supervisors, based on data collected by field extension agents via data sheet (004)	Monthly reporting on farmer visits, farmer application of technology and cultural practices by plot size.
006	Monthly report	Supervisors and value chain leaders, based on data supplied by extension agents.	Summary of value chain activities. Source for quarterly reporting, IPTT table
007	Spot checks	DQA unit	DQA validation of monthly and quarterly reporting
008	Survey forms. Ongoing/PHS	M&E field agents (interviewers)	Individual surveys, PHS report, data for reports and IPTT table

Table 2: AVANSE INDICATORS with DATA SOURCE

ONGOING DATA COLLECTION AND MONTHLY FIELD REPORTS

(1.3) 4.5.2-5 Number of farmers and others who have applied approved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)

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

Replaced with EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance

1.3.1 (Custom) Number of farmers who have access to improved agricultural inputs due to USG assistance

(1.4.1) (F, FtF 4.5.1-28): Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)

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

Replaced with EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance

(1.4.2). (Custom): Number of kilometers of Irrigation systems repaired due to USG assistance.

1.4.1.1 (Custom) Number of water management associations strengthened and functioning well.

(2.1) 4.8.1-26: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.

(2.1.2) Number of trees planted with USG assistance.

(2.3.1). Survival rates of USG assisted tree planting.

(2.4.1) Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.

(2.4.2) (F 4.8.1-6) Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.

(3.1) 4.5.2-38 Value of new private sector investments in the agricultural sector and food chain leveraged by FtF implementation.

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

Replaced with EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level], which is an expanded version of this old indicator to now include both new long-term capital investments and operating capital, as well as private sector co-investment - both cash and in-kind. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

Table 2: AVANSE INDICATORS with DATA SOURCE

(3.2) Value of agribusiness sales due to USG assistance.

(3.2.1) Number of processing facilities established or improved due to USG assistance.

(3.4.1) Number of farmers accessing market information due to USG assistance.

(3.5.1) 4.5.2-12 Number of public private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance.

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

Dropped by FtF, but still an F indicator. This is already reported separately through USAID/Lab's more detailed reporting on PPPs. (FFF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.249).

(3.5.2) 4.5-2 Number of jobs attributed to FtF implementation.

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

4.1 (FtF 4.5.2-11) Number of food security private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance (RiA) (WOG).

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

BENEFICIARY DATA BASE

(1.1.2) 4.5.2-13 Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S)

EG3-1: Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA) (new code number).

Replaced with EG.3-2 **Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs** [IM-level] to count number of individuals instead of households to get a better understanding of the breadth of our food security work. If programs reach more than one individual in the household, then all those individuals should be counted. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

(1.2.1) (FtF 4.5.2-7) Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG).

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

Dropped by FtF for a focus on more significant professional- level or degree-granting training. See indicators EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition- related food security training [IM-level] and HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]. . (FtF Indicator Handbook,

Table 2: AVANSE INDICATORS with DATA SOURCE

(1.3.1) Custom. Number of farmers who have access to improved agricultural inputs due to USG assistance

(1.4) (4.5.2-2 FtF). Number of hectares under improved or new management practices as a result of USG assistance (summary by activity type)

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

Replaced with EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], which now includes both intensive (e.g. managed crop fields) and extensive (e.g. rangelands) forms of agriculture. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

(1.5) (Custom). Number of technologies or management practices made available to farmers as a result of USG assistance.

(2.4.3) Custom. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation

POST HARVEST & OTHER SURVEYS

A: (0.1) 4.5.2-36. Value of exports of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance.

EG.3.2-23 Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance (RAA) (new code number).

Replaced with EG.3.1-c Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level: [National-level], which looks at exports at a national-level (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

B: (0.2) Custom. Volume of cacao exports as a result of USG assistance)

C: (0.4) Custom. Average increase in agricultural income for beneficiary households due to USG assistance

1.6 (Custom) Number of beneficiary households with increased agricultural income due to USG assistance

(1.1) 4.5 – 16,17,18 Gross margin per hectare, animal, or cage of selected product

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

Replaced with yield indicators **EG.3-10,-11,-12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM- level]**, although several data points gathered previously under Gross Margin, including Commodity Type, Total Production, Units of Production and Number of Participants, would be used to report on yield in the new indicator. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.248).

(1.1.1) Custom. Yield per hectare for USG assisted target crops

Table 2: AVANSE INDICATORS with DATA SOURCE

(1.2) 4.5.2-23 Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to FtF implementation (RiA) EG.3.2-19: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA) (new code number).

Replaced with EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance [IM- level], which now captures total sales in the reporting year, instead of just new/incremental sales. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250)

Ongoing surveys combined with post-harvest surveys (form 008) supply the supporting data for the performance against four indicators in the current fiscal year. **These indicators are gross margin per hectare, number of farmers applying improved technologies, number of hectares under improved technologies and value of smallholder incremental sales.** Surveys are carried out continually and post-harvest surveys annually, for the Post-Harvest Survey a representative sample is taken from all direct farmer beneficiaries of the project during that fiscal year. Data not captured in the fiscal year will be reported next fiscal year. Data for other indicators in Table 2 come from monthly/quarterly summary reports from the IR teams using a variety of data sources described further in Table 4 which summarizes indicators and data collection strategies. In FY 2019 there will be a number of special surveys.

TRAINING

All staff are tested and trained in M&E basics and data-quality standards, as well as the project's results framework and the indicators that relate to their work. Staff are given appropriate forms for data collection and are mentored to ensure understanding and correct usage. Training is specific to the individual and the tasks that they are involved in and will be on-going through-out the life of the project. Mentoring and specific data-quality training by STTA and LTTA is also envisaged. All staff are given the targets for the current fiscal year during the annual work planning sessions.

DATA REPORTING

The M&E system has to provide, accurate, timely data in response to the project's reporting schedule which includes, regular inputs for reports due on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis, as well as one off requests from USAID and management. Overall Implementing mechanism level indicator progress is reported annually. For the quarterly report to USAID, the M&E system, where applicable, provides an Indicator Progress Report that includes any updated data on each FtF and F Indicator, with disaggregation in keeping with the FtF Manual of indicators. These data feed information to DEV-Result and the FtFMS monitoring system.

TABLE 3: INTERNAL REPORTING SCHEDULE OF AVANSE

Activities	Reporting period - Due dates	Responsible
Data collection in the field	1 st – 25th each month	Field agents
Monthly Field reports	25-28th end of each month	Field agents
Consolidated report	28-30th end of each month	Supervisor
Monthly report on each value chain	1 -5th beginning of the following month	Technical Specialist
Data validation / internal DQA	5-10th during each month	DQA unit
Data entry (database)	10-30th during each month	Data entry unit
M&E monthly report (compilation and Filing)	1-15th each month	M&E Unit
	15-20th each month	DQA unit
AVANSE quarterly report	1 st -10 th of January, April, July, October	M&E Unit
Submission to USAID	15 th of January, April, July, October.	COP

DATA QUALITY

Data quality is the keystone to an effective M&E system. It refers to the extent to which data conforms to the five dimensions of quality - validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, and integrity, as outlined in the Data Quality Assurance Tool for Program-Level Indicators, USAID, 2007. (See Figure 2 below). The USAID Haiti Mission conducts periodic Data Quality Assessments; the project also crosschecks the data it collects and follow PMP Toolkit criteria for ensuring data quality. M&E team members conduct field evaluation visits to verify training and farmer implementation of new technologies and practices, including site visits to a geo-referenced sample of farmer-beneficiaries and a broad range of field sites. The M&E team conduct field cross-checks each quarter and review overall data quality annually.

AVANSE M&E POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Prospective versus real beneficiaries. New beneficiaries are registered and continuing beneficiaries are re-registered at the start of each agricultural season for incorporation in activities such as FFS training (IR 1), demonstration block training (IR 2) and for the distribution of inputs (Procurement). Individuals are geo-referenced prior to receiving distributions. The database differentiates between potential beneficiaries and actual beneficiaries, i.e, individuals who have actually received AVANSE benefits including training sessions and input distribution. See Annex B for specific details of beneficiary registration.

Data collection. Data collection takes place on a regular ongoing, a scheduled regular occasional and

an as needed basis. Procedures vary depending on the type of data needed, the program component and the type of survey. Data for certain high level indicators are collected at the appropriate time each year based on and following the major agricultural cycles. For other indicators, data are collected in keeping with the pattern of activity, for example, plot monitoring over time, training sequences and distribution of inputs. Special studies include the following:

- 1) Ongoing survey of a sample of farmer beneficiaries: this tracks detailed farm data for a subset of AVANSE beneficiaries. It is conducted by the field agents, in collaboration with the M&E specialists and field teams.
- 2) Post-Harvest Survey (PHS): This survey takes place as appropriate following the end of the harvest for each crop, dependent on the season and the crop.
- 3) Export Survey (ES): This survey deals with cacao exports and collects information on export volume and price per ton and is summarized each year.
- 4) Agri-business Survey (AS): Agri-businesses with project benefits are surveyed annually.
- 5) Irrigation parcel survey: This is an ongoing diagnostic study related to specific irrigation initiatives of the project. It was completed for three locations in the second quarter of FY 2016.
- 6) Spot checks of a sample of previous beneficiaries to measure project impact, includes survival counts, yield measurements etc.
- 7) Beneficiaries have their parcels measured using GIS.

Table 4: USAID Definitions of Data Quality and the Data System

Dimension of data quality	Operational definition	Data System
Validity	Accurate data are considered correct: the data measure what they are intended to measure. Accurate data minimize error (e.g., recording or interviewer bias, transcription error, sampling error) to a point of being negligible.	M&E project staff will clearly define the needed data and train and supervise field staff on proper data collection. To assure data accuracy over time, the M&E team will review indicator data and conduct quarterly field cross-checks of a sample of beneficiaries and farm sites. The M&E system will be assessed regularly through Data Quality Assessments (DQA) tests on each key reported FtF/F indicator.
Reliability	The data generated by a program’s information system are based on protocols and procedures that do not change according to who is using them and when or how often they are used. The data are reliable because they are measured and collected consistently.	Forms and protocols for data collection will be refined as needed to assure data consistency. Senior M&E staff will develop data collection procedures and train project staff and consultants involved in the process (e.g. independent enumerators). Throughout the lifetime of the project, periodic refresher sessions on data collection procedures and ongoing mentoring for data collection and monitoring will be provided.
Timeliness	Data are timely when they are up-to-date (current) and when the information is available on time. Timeliness is affected by 1) the rate at which the program’s information system is updated 2) the rate of change of actual program activities and 3) when the information is actually used or required.	Routine program monitoring data will be collected as the project activities occur and according to the schedule. Specific procedures for timely data collection will be developed. The M&E team will coordinate data collection, data entry into the AVANSE Data Entry and Reporting System (which includes the beneficiary database), and data verification.
Precision	Precision means that the data have sufficient detail. An information system lacks precision if it is not designed to record variables that may be required later for disaggregation.	Disaggregation categories for each indicator have been established during the preparation of this Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and reflect the project’s goals and objectives.
Integrity	Integrity is when data are generated by a program’s information system are protected from deliberate bias or manipulation for political or personal reasons.	Data integrity will be assured through (a) spot checks of data and manual verification of entered data by staff other than data entry personnel, (b) the M&E Specialist’s oversight and (c) secure storage of project data.

DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT

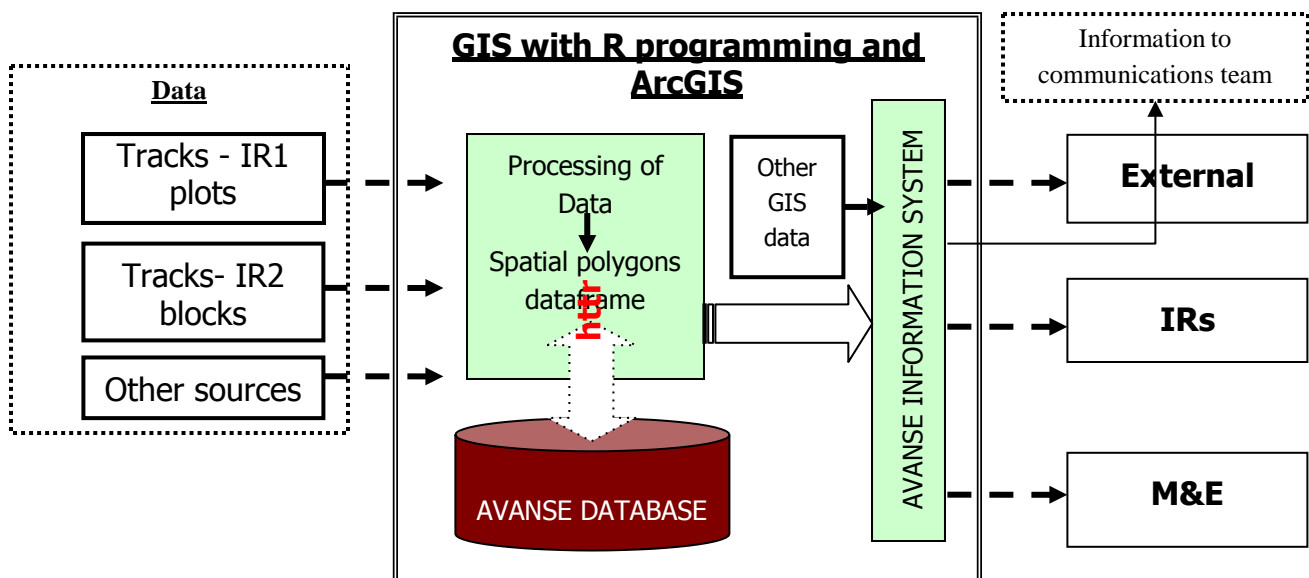
Data quality monitoring is built into all of the M&E procedures, with cleaning at various stages from collection and storage. Following the aptitude assessment of all the staff, a dedicated DQA team will be responsible for regular systematic reviews of data quality. Throughout the project, occasional assessment surveys will be conducted to test data quality, by comparing the field realities, with the database records.

THE AVANSE GEO-REFERENCING PROCESS

The GIS team is responsible for collecting and processing all data which can be geo-referenced for entry into the AVANSE database. This data is collected directly from the field using GPS equipment, and processed separately from the other data. The data used by the GIS team for mapping/presentations etc. is linked directly with the Database itself, through http connectivity. The interconnectivity means that any change or updating of data within the database will have an incidence on the other. For example, if beneficiary name is changed in the database, this change should be reflected in the AVANSE geographic information system.

The data specific to GIS include: Digital base maps, GPS data, Digital Elevation Models (DEM) and satellite data. AVANSE's GIS information flow follows the pattern in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: GIS data flows



The GIS specialist manages the entire process. He works with a GIS assistant to do the following:

1. Clean and check the GPS data arriving from the field
2. Train and work with the field data collectors to ensure they are constantly collecting clean data. The GIS assistants manage the interaction between the GIS team and the field data teams.

There is no data entry interface for GIS. The data is fed directly into the R programming and GIS software for manual digitizing. What remains important is to have unique id for spatial data that correspond to the unique id's for beneficiaries in AVANSE's database.

Most of the errors and discrepancies in ids occur due to misspelling, or missing records. A GIS assistant works to catch and clean those errors from both the spatial and the beneficiary database:

1. Monitoring mismatched ids from spatial and attribute data and fixing discrepancies
2. Digitizing overlapped, duplicated spatial features

3. Working with field surveyors to understand the reoccurring discrepancy errors so that the GIS specialist can develop automatic fix processes.

The assistants also work with the field data collectors to trouble-shoot device performance, and improve data collection, manipulation, and computation problems related to the processing and analysis of AVANSE geospatial data.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

The project conducts environmental impact assessments prior to all activities undertaken by the project. Ongoing environmental monitoring accompanies all project activities in keeping with its Project Environmental Analysis, and the incorporated Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans. As needed, additional scoping studies and environmental assessment of project impact are undertaken. These efforts are coordinated by the Senior Environmental Compliance Officer.

PERIODIC EVALUATION OF ONGOING PERFORMANCE

In addition to routine monitoring of project outputs and outcomes and overseeing special surveys, the M&E team regularly conducts process evaluation activities designed to assess the quality of project implementation. The quality of the program delivery is assessed through an annual review process that collects data from various sources, including implementing partners and beneficiaries.

Internally, an annual process assessment of project activities at the end of each FY will include two parts. First, a review of accomplishments during the past year that will consider challenges and solutions documented by project managers and implementing partners, lessons learned, and any necessary modifications to project activities. The second part will include meetings and follow up interviews with staff, implementing partners and representatives of organizations and beneficiaries. Participants' opinions will be shared with component managers in aggregated form, to protect their confidentiality. Findings from the annual process assessments will be discussed by project management and incorporated to improve program quality and effectiveness. Findings will also be included in the reporting to USAID.

IMPACT EVALUATION

FtF-N will not conduct an impact evaluation, but will cooperate closely with a third-party evaluator if contracted by USAID to conduct an impact evaluation of the project. FtF-N leadership and the M&E Team will make all relevant project data available to the impact evaluation team, and cooperate fully with any impact evaluation team.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN UPDATES

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a living document that is updated regularly.

CHANGES RELATIVE TO PRIOR VERSIONS OF THE MEP AND IPTT

The following sections highlight changes to specific indicators relative to previous MEP and IPTT versions.

List of indicators removed from previous versions of this MEP

The indicators below were eliminated from the AVANSE MEP either as a result of changes outlined in the 2016 and previous editions of Feed the Future Indicator Handbook or following the partial termination of the project in 2015, or during DQA's.

The following indicators are presented in the order that they appeared in the IPTT.

0.1 (FtF 4.5-11) Market discount of targeted agricultural commodities (S) **Dropped by FtF**

EG.3.2-1: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) Dropped by FtF, but still an F indicator

1.5.1: (F, FtF 4.5.1-22) Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (S) **Descoping in 2015**

2.1.1 (Custom) Sub-Watershed Management Bodies formed due to USG assistance **Descoping in 2015**

3.1.1 (F 4.4.3-13, FtF 4.5.1-17) Kilometers of roads improved or constructed (RiA) (WOG) **Descoping in 2015**

(2.3) 4.8.1: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved physical conditions as a result of USG assistance. Removed following 2016 DQA

3.1.2 (F 4.4-8) Number of beneficiaries receiving improved transport services due to USG assistance **Descoping in 2015**

3.2.1 (Custom) Number of storage facilities installed due to USG assistance **Descoping in 2015**

3.2.3 (FtF 4.5-10) Total increase in installed storage capacity (m³) (S) **Descoping in 2015**

3.3 (FtF 4.5.2-43) Number of firms (excluding farms) or Civil Society Organizations engaged in Agricultural and Food security-related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (at or above cost) because of USG assistance (RiA) **Descoping in 2015**

3.3.1 (FtF 4.5.2-29) Value of agricultural and rural loans (RIA) (WOG) **Descoping in 2015**

(4.2.1) (F, FtF 4.5.2-42) Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) **Removed following 2016 DQA**

In addition to the above, the following FtF indicator has been replaced by indicator EG 3-1:

(1.1.2) FtF 4.5.2-13)- Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S);

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

The table that follows below reflect the changes to the numeric codes of the FtF indicators used by the project, in accordance with the 2018 Feed the Future Indicator Handbook.

Table 5: New indicators, modified indicator descriptions and numeric codes.

Old	New	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
4.5.2-13	EG.3-1*	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)
4.5-16,17,18	EG.3-6,7,8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA)
4.5-2	EG.3-9	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA)
4.5.1-28	EG.3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)
4.5.2-7	EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG)
4.5.2-11	EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women s groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security- related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG)
4.5.2-12	EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA)
4.5.2-5	EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)
4.5.2-2	EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)
4.5.2-23	EG.3.2-19	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA)
4.5.2-38	EG.3.2-22	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA)
4.5.2-36	EG.3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance (RAA)

2018 Changes

EG.3.2-23	EG.3.1.a	#1 - Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level
EG 3-6.7.8	EG.3-10,-11,-12	# 4 -Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA)
EG 3.2.19	EG.3-10,-11,-12	#5 -EG 3-10, 3-11 and 3-12: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA) Total sales in the reporting year, not just new/incremental sales.
EG.3.-17	EG 3.2-24	#6 Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance
EG.3.2-18	EG 3.2-25:	#7 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance.
EG3-1	EG 3-2:	#11 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs
(F 4.8.2-26/FtF4.5.2-34)	EG.3.2-28	#19 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance

Old	New	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
EG 2.2-22	EG.3.1-14:	#22 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition
EG 3.2-4	EG.3.2-24:	#27 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance.
EG.3.2-1	EG. 3.2-1 F	#12 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG)
EG.3.2-5	EG 3.2-5 F	#27 Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance
EG 3-9	EG 3-9 F	#28 Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA)

*Indicator replaces two dropped indicators: 1) (FtF 4.5.2-13) - Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S); and (FtF 4.5.2(14)) - Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S)

INSTRUMENTS FOR M&E DATA COLLECTION

The baseline survey characterized households and communities in targeted pilot areas for the following types of indicators: household agricultural income measures; margins for the five focus crops; yields; initial biophysical status measures of targeted sub-watersheds; agribusiness sales from private sector partners; and inventory of prospective organizational and agribusiness partners. The project has also collected beneficiary farmer recall data on crop production and marketed product outcomes as a baseline to assess farm site interventions in the target zones.

The project approach to primary data collection for indicators related to household-, community-, and firm-level results to date has relied heavily on a baseline survey of project beneficiaries, followed up by Post Harvest Surveys (PHS). While the challenges of an annual recall survey were recognized, it was not possible to change the method mid-stream.

- **Baseline data:** For M&E purposes, in 2013/2014 the project conducted site-specific baseline studies of newly enrolled project beneficiaries in target zones of program concentration. While the USAID Haiti Baseline Survey (May 2013) provided a broad based description of the northern corridor's 14 communes with a 2012 population of 796,308; the data was not sufficiently specific, localized or disaggregated enough to apply directly to AVANSE for monitoring and evaluating its project activities, so the M&E strategy focused on a sample population of direct project beneficiaries.
- **Follow-up surveys:** The project has also completed post-harvest surveys to track beneficiary-level results, inform program adjustments and monitor achievement of project targets. The idea was that seasonal surveys would coincide with the end of a particular harvest to ensure data reliability through near term farmer recall. The reality was that surveys did not occur as originally planned and crops such as banana and cacao, harvested over a long period are very difficult to track reliably in this way. A post-harvest survey was conducted every year using tablets to improve data collection.

Table 4 at the end of this section summarizes the AVANSE approach to M&E data collection by indicator, IR and sub-IR. Each M&E indicator in the table includes a column entitled Data Collection Approach. This column refers to the protocols and methods to be used, which are briefly described below. The final section of the M&E Plan is devoted to Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS). These provide summary performance data including indicators, data sources, units of measure, data disaggregation and annual targets. Following the Technical Directive on M&E of October 27th, 2015, AVANSE's M&E Policies and Procedures are under continuing review and refinement, and any subsequent revisions requested by USAID will be fully documented in new versions of this MEP.

BENEFICIARY DATABASE

The M&E plan relies heavily on participant counts for all IR categories of assistance to beneficiaries including attendance lists for group activities, such as training, and farmer enrollment in Farmer Field Schools; however, there are also bona fide beneficiaries not enrolled in Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Farmer Field Schools are a tool for non-formal training of farmers enrolled in IR I activities devoted primarily to the target crops. Farmers who participate in these training sessions also had access to agricultural inputs in keeping with the

agricultural calendar for target crops. In contrast to Farmer Field Schools for target crops, IR 2 farmers in critical highland areas are organized by demonstration blocks composed of contiguous parcels of land, including training as well and labor exchange among neighboring farmers for conservation works, tree planting and living establishment of hedgerows.

The process of farmer registration is cumulative over time. Project reports distinguish prospective from actual beneficiaries, as some initially enrolled farmers may choose not to participate with project activities and training. The Beneficiary Database also distinguishes new from continuing individuals by activity and annual cohorts. It codes multiple forms of assistance to individuals and related households.

Beneficiary data is collected using a standard form and the Beneficiary Database is designed to track different types of assistance received by project beneficiaries and to identify participation in different project programs. This permits the project to avoid double counting of beneficiaries receiving assistance with more than one crop as well as to permit queries on the aid received from the project.

M&E staff has designed a format for attendance sheets to track beneficiaries. IR field staff ensure that attendance sheets are properly filled out; and M&E staff member's cross-check attendance sheets and conduct Verification Site Visits (VSV) in the field to verify participation and data validity.

The database as designed can't directly provide reports. The data is extracted to an Excel spreadsheet for cleaning and calculations are made to obtain the results for a particular indicator.

BASELINE SURVEY

Small farmers in Haiti are poly-culturalists. They make decisions based on the annual cycle but with differing expectations and inputs for the two primary planting seasons, usually one major planting season and one secondary season. Risk management is also a critical factor for decision-making in this system, and risk levels vary with the season even for non-rain fed crops such as rice. Therefore, the most useful information on farmer investment and harvest is based on data collected for both spring and fall seasons rather just one season. Even better is data collected continually over the two seasons, versus post-harvest.

Accordingly, AVANSE organized its baseline survey as follows:

1. *Baseline for target crops.* The Baseline Survey (BS) used a post-harvest survey on each value chain to elicit data on cost, yield and sales for a full twelve-month cycle of spring and fall-winter harvests. The survey sample was drawn from farmers newly enrolled in Farmer Field Schools, but not yet benefitting from project outputs. For purposes of comparison over time, survey questions pertaining to agricultural cost, yield and sales need to be replicated for subsequent harvests.
2. The baseline survey included plot-specific farmer recall data for the previous 12 months. Going forward this is being combined with monitoring by field agents, geo-referencing of plot sizes and random sample yield and income surveys. This facilitates annual reporting on yields for the targeted crops, and should improve the capture of annual costs and benefits. (see indicators 0.4, 1.1, 1.2, 1.6, 1.1.1).

SAMPLING BASE

The AVANSE baseline survey was based on a random sample of project beneficiaries. This sample was drawn from a population of 6,391 registered project beneficiaries segregated by target crop and critical conservation

sites in zones of concentration. Two problems arose during the initial administration of the survey that required in-course corrections. The first of these was that it was determined that the initial registration did not rigorously permit the classification of beneficiaries by households. While IR2 did confirm the household status of its beneficiaries, IR1 beneficiary registration did not provide the same degree of clarity to permit a firm resolution. Following this development, it was decided to use the ratio of 1.13:1 from the national census average results for converting individuals to households.

The second problem that arose was that it was also determined that not all of the registered IR1 beneficiaries had actually received assistance from the project or participated in FFS training sessions. This situation arose as the registering of beneficiaries in IR1 FFSs was done prior to the production seasons based on the planned project implementation. In several cases, the scale of actual FFS activities was less than planned due to the drought conditions in late 2013 and into the spring of 2014 that reduced the feasibility of some interventions. Another contributing factor was the problems the project encountered in procuring inputs for planned distributions. In administering the second household survey mentioned above, all beneficiaries on the initial registration lists who were not found to be confirmed as being training participants or recipients of project material assistance were eliminated. Thus a final household figure of **(4,516)** used as the final extrapolation to correct for both of these problems.

All beneficiaries are recorded initially as potential beneficiaries in the database; following the receipt of project benefits, training, etc, they become actual beneficiaries and part of the potential sample base.

The chosen sample size and selection procedures as selected to ensure a 95% confidence interval and a representative sample of beneficiary households. The universe for baseline sampling also sets the stage for a variety of sub-samples surveys, on application of technologies, yield surveys, continuous monitoring and seasonal post-harvest follow-up to monitor participation, benefits and changes over time.

POST-HARVEST SURVEYS

If only one survey is to be done, accuracy of farmer recall is best in the near term following harvest, but this is subject to numerous errors, especially for long cycle, continuously harvested crops like cacao and plantain. A representative sample is drawn from the list of all smallholder producers that have been direct beneficiaries of the project during the fiscal year. This sample is used to calculate gross margin and value of incremental sales data, by value chain, on the production and sales from all plots cultivated by the beneficiary, not just the plots assisted by the project. Production is total quantity harvested, whether sold, home consumed or used for other purposes, area is planted area, input costs are just cash costs, and sales are the sum of all the beneficiaries' sales. The same population is used to collect data on application of technology and number of hectares under improved technologies. AVANSEs crop harvest seasons are:

- Cacao: March-June (main harvest), September-November (smaller harvest). The trees come into bearing after 2-3 years and produce for extended periods, up to 60-70 years. The impact of pruning begins in the following year with the next harvest.
- Rice: January-May, August-November, but these seasons overlap, with planting, growth and harvest often occurring concurrently in the same zone. Water availability drives much of this variability, without water the farmer cannot plant out seedlings, and the rains are erratic and unpredictable.
- Plantains: ongoing harvest over the whole twelve-month period, once the plantation is established. The peak harvest season varies with time of planting and also the availability of water. The harvests continue for at least

3-4 years and often longer, extending up to 8-10 years if well managed and disease and drought do not excessively damage the plants.

Like plantain, the impact of AVANSE's interventions in cacao extends over several years, so the PHS sample frame for cacao and plantain will include beneficiaries from not just the current year, but also previous years.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF INDICATORS AND DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY TO MEASURE RESULTS BY IR

RESULTS INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY
Instruments	
AR Activity Report	OS Ongoing Survey
AS Agribusiness Survey	BS Baseline Survey
BDB Beneficiary Data Base	ES Export Survey
	PHS Post-Harvest Survey VSV Verification Site Visit
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOMES IN HAITI'S NORTHERN CORRIDOR	
<p>A: 0.1 (FtF 4.5. 2-36) Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG Assistance (S)</p> <p>EG.3.1. -Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [New number: (previously EG 3.2-23)]</p>	<p>Collaboration with the major exporters to estimate export volumes and prices: Export Survey (ES), International market survey of average prices during the period under review. Post-harvest surveys of USG assisted cacao producers/exporters and ongoing surveys of cacao producers selling through the marketing groups, association sales records (OS) EG.3.1-a collects trade ONLY within a region, but beyond U.S. Government contributions</p>
<p>B: 0.2 (Custom) Volume of cacao exports as a result of USG assistance</p>	<p>See above: Export Surveys (ES), post-harvest surveys of northern cacao producers/exporters and ongoing surveys of cacao exporters</p>
<p>C: 0.4 (Custom) Average increase in agricultural income for project beneficiaries due to USG activities.</p>	<p>Survey of a random sample of project supported households (PHS), and ongoing surveys collecting economic data throughout the crop cycle.</p>
Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture productivity increased	
<p>D: 1.1 (F, FtF 4.5-16, 17, 18) Gross Margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product (RiA)</p> <p>EG.3-6,7,8: Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA) [Replaced by EG 3-10, 3-11 and 3-12]</p>	<p>Random sampling of project assisted farmers in target zones for ongoing survey of producers by Economist and Value chain teams. Baseline data (BS), then subsequent post-harvest data (PHS) for comparison against baseline.</p>
<p>E: 1.2 (FtF 4.5.2-23) Value of incremental sales (at farm-level) attributed to FtF implementation (RiA)</p> <p>EG.3.2-19: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA) [Replaced by EG 3-10, 3-11 and 3-12]</p>	<p>Post Harvest survey (PHS) and random producer surveys.</p>

RESULTS INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY
Instruments	
AR Activity Report AS Agribusiness Survey BDB Beneficiary Data Base	BS Baseline Survey ES Export Survey OS Ongoing Survey PHS Post-Harvest Survey VSV Verification Site Visit
F:1.3 (F, FtF 4.5.2-5) Number of farmers or others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) EG.3.2-17: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) [Replaced by EG 3.2-24]	VSV cross-check: site visits by M&E staff to geo-referenced sample of farmers taken from the beneficiary data base. Activity reports (AR) Follow up verification surveys
G: 1.4 (F, FtF 4.5.2-2) Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) EG.3.2-18: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) [Replaced by EG 3.2-25]	Participant forms and activity documents noting technology and parcels. VSV cross-check: site visits by M&E staff to geo-referenced farmers with improved farm production sites. Extrapolation of a sample of measured plots to the total population.
H: 1.5 (Custom) Number of technologies or management practices made available to farmers as a result of USG assistance.	IR activity reports and attendance forms. VSV site visits.
I: 1.6 (Custom) Number of beneficiary households with increased agricultural income due to USG assistance	Ongoing and Post-Harvest Surveys (PHS) of a sample of beneficiary households from all three IR's
<i>Sub-IR 1.1: Availability of Improved Production Technologies and Systems Increased</i>	
J: 1.1.1 (Custom) Yield per hectare for USG assisted target crops	Baseline data (BS); annual (PHS) for major harvest cycles, and correlated with ongoing data collection.
K: 1.1.2 (F, FtF 4.5.2-13) Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions. EG3-1: Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA) [Replaced by EG 3.2] Number of individuals participating in USG food security program	Record of inputs distributed, Record of input beneficiaries (SIBA, IR2). Ongoing surveys, follow up on previous beneficiaries. Monthly reports from extension agents.

RESULTS INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY
Instruments	
AR Activity Report AS Agribusiness Survey BDB Beneficiary Data Base	BS Baseline Survey ES Export Survey OS Ongoing Survey PHS Post-Harvest Survey VSV Verification Site Visit
Sub-IR 1.2: Strengthened Extension of Agricultural Technologies	
L: EG.3.2-1: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) [Dropped by FtF]	
Sub-IR 1.3: Access to Inputs Increased	
M: 1.3.1 (Custom) Number of farmers who have access to improved agricultural inputs due to USG assistance	Record of input beneficiaries (SIBA). Ongoing surveys, follow up on previous beneficiaries.
Sub-IR 1.4: Irrigation Systems Constructed/Rehabilitated and Management Capacity Increased	
N: 1.4.1 (F, FtF 4.5.1-28) Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) EG.3.1-2: Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	Data source: Infrastructure team assessment and GIS mapping of all targeted irrigation sites.
O: 1.4.2 (Custom) Number of kilometers of irrigation systems repaired due to USG assistance	Contractor progress reports and verification visits.
1.4.1.1 (Custom) Number of water management associations strengthened and functioning well.	Contractor progress reports, field reports and verification visits.

RESULTS INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY
Instruments	
AR Activity Report	
AS Agribusiness Survey	BS Baseline Survey
BDB Beneficiary Data Base	ES Export Survey
	OS Ongoing Survey
	PHS Post-Harvest Survey
	VSV Verification Site Visit
Intermediate Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened	
V: 3.1 (FtF 4.5.2-38) Value of new private sector investments in the agricultural sector or food chain leveraged by FtF implementation (RiA)	
EG.3.2-22: Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA) (new code number) [Replaced by EG 3.1-14] Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support	Agribusiness Census and Survey (AS) for target crops. Interviews.
W:3.2 (custom) Value of agribusiness sales due to USG assistance	Agribusiness Census and Survey (AS) by target crop annual reporting.
<i>Sub-IR 3.2: Improved Access to Storage and Processing Facilities</i>	
X: 3.2.2 1 (custom) Number of processing facilities established or improved due to USG assistance	Project activity reports (AR) and VSV
<i>Sub-IR 3.4: Improved Market Information Systems</i>	
Y: 3.4.1 (Custom) Number of farmers accessing market information due to USG assistance	Project records, mobile phone listing.
<i>Sub-IR 3.5: Relationships in Targeted Value Chains Strengthened</i>	
Z: 3.5.1 (FtF 4.5.2-12) Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (S)	
EG.3.2-5: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA) [Dropped by FtF, but still an F indicator]	Project record, PPP documents. M&E cross-checks (VSV).
AA: EG.3-9: Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA) (new code number) [Dropped by FtF, but still F indicator]	

<p>BB: 4.1 (FtF 4.5.2-11) Number of food security private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)</p> <p>EG.3.2-4: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG)</p>	<p>IR 4 inventory of organizations, activity reports noting partners assisted. Activity records of training and other AVANSE assistance for beneficiary organizations. M&E cross-checks (VSV).</p>
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RESULTS INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY
Instruments	
AR Activity Report	OS Ongoing Survey
AS Agribusiness Survey	BS Baseline Survey
BDB Beneficiary Data Base	ES Export Survey
	PHS Post-Harvest Survey VSV Verification Site Visit
Intermediate Result 2: Watershed Stability above Selected Plains Improved	
<p>P: 2.1 (F 4.8.1-26) Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance</p>	<p>Geo-referencing and measurement of all plots. GIS maps of area coverage for CBO activities. Evidence of plan enforcement per activity reports. VSV cross-check: annual site visits by M&E staff including field interviews with local officials.</p>
<p>Q: 2.1.2 (Custom) Numbers of trees planted with USG assistance</p>	<p>Project records (i) base count of newly planted project trees on a representative sample of geo-referenced farm sites, (iii) same site follow-up counts to calculate tree survival after 6 months.</p>
Sub-IR 2.3: Critical Slopes Stabilized through Farmer Led Investments	
<p>R: 2.3.1 (Custom) Survival rates of USG assisted tree planting</p>	<p>Project records (i) nursery production, (ii) base count of newly planted project trees on a representative sample of geo-referenced farm sites, (iii) same site follow-up counts to calculate tree survival after 1 year.</p>
<p>S: 2.4.1 (F 4.8.2-26) Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. Replaced with <i>EG.3.2-28 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance [IM-level], which looks at land areas under management practices or technologies which decreases climate risk (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.251).</i></p>	<p>Project quarterly reports, records on training curriculum in NRM and risk reduction</p>
<p>T:2.4.2 (F 4.8.1-6) Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance</p>	<p>Project records and activity reports. M&E verification site visits (VSV).</p>

U: 2.4.3 (Custom) Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

Training attendance forms, FFS and other project activity reports,

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS (PIRS)

For the following PIRS entries, M&E has allocated results for just the next twelve months. Indicator targets and annual reporting are aligned to the Fiscal Year for each project year, October 1-September 30. For the first six months of the project, (Base year 1) April-September 2013, indicator targets were zero, so no data was entered for that project period (Base year 1). Indicator targets for the first full Fiscal Year (2014) were reported for (Base year 2) Fiscal Year 2014, ending September 30, 2015. Most of the year to year targets in these sheets are stated as annual values, except for those which are cumulative. Following the revised scope of work of September 30th, 2016 new annual targets were calculated and added. The October 2018 contract modification further revised some of the targets. For this revision, those indicator targets have been changed as applicable. Nine indicators that have been changed and three indicators that have been dropped by FtF, but are still F indicators so have been included in this list. No new PIRS have been added.

NOTE: The present document is the fifth revision of the M&E Plan originally approved by the Mission for the fully scoped project.

This document includes the PIRS for all the current indicators. New PIRS have not been inserted for the new indicators as the project is in its final year and we propose continuing the use of the existing indicators. The current LOP and FY 20-19 targets for each indicator are presented below. The first three months in FY 2020 (at the end of the project) are not considered in setting targets. Note, in some cases the revised indicator targets for LOP are absolute (given in the latest SOW), in other cases they are based on previous results. That is the achievements up to the end of FY 2018 determine the actual balances remaining to be achieved.

At the time of this fifth revision, October, 2018, the final results for FY 2018 were available, and so the targets have been changed to reflect the balances remaining as of the first quarter of FY 2019.

1 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet A: AVANSE INDICATOR # 0.1:EG 3.1-a (VALUE OF TARGETED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED WITH USG ASSISTANCE)

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security Increased

AVANSE Objective: Increased Agricultural Incomes in Haiti's northern Corridor

AVANSE Intermediate Results: IR1, IR3: Agricultural Productivity Increased, Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5.Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2. Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 0.1:EG 3.1-a (FORMERLY EG.3.2-23 and FtF 4.5.2-36) VALUE OF TARGETED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED WITH USG ASSISTANCE (RAA)

Is this an annual USAID Report indicator? No _____ Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

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

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

In summary, indicator EG.3.1-a collects trade ONLY within a region, but beyond U.S. Government contributions, while EG.3.2-23 collects all trade within and outside of a region, but ONLY that which is with U.S. Government assistance. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.248)

Unit of Measure: US dollar

Calculation: Volume (in metric ton)* average export price (FOB in USD) = Value of exports.

Producers will be asked to state their volumes of sales to exporters and other buyers during the reporting year.

Exporters will indicate prices obtained within and outside the region.

Hence, value of exports for both cacao and banana will be determined as follows:

Value of exports = (Volume of exports within the region*average price within the region) + (volume of exports outside the region*average price outside the region).

The value of cocoa sold at the world market price by exporter (the volume sold multiplied by world market price). Exports are mainly, but not entirely, handled by Novella, PISA and FECCANO.

Disaggregated by:

In FtFMS Commodities: Cacao and banana

Activity (ies): Technology diffusion, extension, market information and market linkages. PPP's

Rationale: Increased agricultural trade is one of the end results of efficient markets. This indicator helps measure growth in export value in USG supported areas.

Type: Outcome; **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Beneficiaries of cacao and banana production and marketing activities will be surveyed through ongoing data collection from a sample of farmers, marketing groups and exporters sales/purchase records, combined with a survey of selected beneficiary cacao producers, together with an exporters' survey and a web search for market price data. Beneficiary producers will provide information on their sale volumes, whereas information on destination and prices will be obtained from exporters and other secondary sources. Will measure through survey of Exporters and triangulate with data collected by the extension agents under the coordination of the M& E team and the AVANSE project economist.

Data Source: Producer and exporter interviews; sales records; published secondary sources

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Collected semi-annually. Indicator reported annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E and value chain budgets

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers, hard copies in office in Cap-Haitian – DEV-RESULT

DATA QUALITY ISSUES**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Exporters' very unwilling to share sales information;
Problem of accuracy of data collected from farmer recall; difficulty to isolate effects of other projects.**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Ongoing data collection throughout the season, build collaborative relationship with marketing groups and exporters; gather cacao data as soon after each harvest as possible; ask farmers about assistance received from other projects if any.**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR A: - VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		\$942,360 (Ben: 2,777)	Initial total value of cacao exports. Value calculated using volume exported by 2,777 AVANSE FY2014 beneficiary households and FOB export prices. (\$339)
FY 2014	\$1,658,275 (Ben: 4,000)	\$1,626,261	Target (\$414) per beneficiary
FY 2015	\$3,612,084 (Ben: 8,000)	\$1,340,018 (Ben. 3,966)	4,034 less beneficiaries selling cacao than planned for activities was on new plantings.
FY 2016	\$2,325,722 (Ben: 5,500)	\$ 4,202,028	FY 2016 target was based on total # beneficiaries selling = 5,500, old and new, averaging 145 kg each, = 797 MT at \$2,920 = \$2.3 M. Target (\$423)
FY 2017	\$3,335,938 (Ben: 6,250)	\$2,852,646	Target was Total # beneficiaries = 6,250, average 175 kg each, = 1,094 MT at \$3,050/MT = \$3.3M. Assuming PISA and Novella partnerships continue and one other PPP.
FY 2018	\$3,150,000 (Ben: 7,500)	\$ 5,221,124	Target was Total # beneficiaries = 7,500, average 175 kg each, = 1,312 MT at \$2,100/MT = \$3.15 M.
FY 2019	\$6,156,000 (ben. 9,500)		Target is Total # beneficiaries = 9,500, average 270 kg each, = 2.565 MT at \$2,400/MT = \$6.156 M.
LOP Total	\$17,091,169	\$15,242,077	LOP incremental total.= actuals or target

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 4th, 2017

#2 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet B: AVANSE INDICATOR # 0.2 (CUSTOM): VOLUME OF CACAO AND BANANA EXPORTS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security Increased

AVANSE Objective: Increased Agricultural Incomes in Haiti's northern Corridor

Intermediate Results: IR1, IR3: Agricultural productivity increased, Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 0.2 (CUSTOM): VOLUME OF CACAO AND BANANA EXPORTS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: This indicator will measure the volume of regional and non-regional exports of cacao and banana in metric tons attributable to USG (AVANSE) assistance. Volume figures will come from beneficiary producers. Volume of exports will be the volume of sale by beneficiary producers minus losses in the chain from producers to exporters. Disaggregation into regional and non-regional will be based on an estimate of the percentage of cacao exported to each region by exporters, i.e. 96% regional, 4% outside region. Banana exports will be all to outside the region.

Unit of Measure: Metric ton

Calculation: Volume of cacao/banana exports = volume sold by beneficiary producers minus losses;

Disaggregated by:

Destination: regional (the Americas); outside the region (outside the Americas)

Activity(ies): technology diffusion, extension, market information and market linkages, PPP's

Rationale: Helps to measure growth in cacao & banana production in USG assisted area

Type: Outcome **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Ongoing surveys of a sample of beneficiaries. Post-harvest surveys of beneficiary cacao and banana producers; marketing group data, exporter data for disaggregation

Data Sources: producer and exporter interviews

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Ongoing, post-season semi-annually. Reported annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: cost will be included in other data collection activities

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitian and DEV-RESULTS

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Problem of accuracy of data collected from farmer using just PHS recall for cacao; difficulty to isolate effects of other projects, under-reporting of yields.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Ongoing data collection during season, gather data soon after cacao harvest; ask farmers about assistance received from other projects

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessment: Review of data by project team, cross referencing

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Market analysis of cacao and banana exports. Data collected will be cleaned by the data management team. The cleaned data will then be reviewed by the technical team and exploratory data mining will be conducted to detect and correct errors. The project management team will meet periodically to review the data and validate the reports issued. Analysis of cacao sales of beneficiary marketing group producers and banana export records.

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual post-harvest report

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/Feed the Future North COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: Feed the Future North COP

Notes on baseline data targets: Use of 2013 registered producer sale volumes and export price data from exporters. Baseline: Cacao data 2013, 2,777 producers averaging 154 kg = 427 ton @ \$2,207/ton = \$942,360

Other notes: Cacao farmers generally sell their product with high level of humidity and impurities; exporters and specialists estimate the losses post farm-gate sales at an average of 14%. Losses are also calculated using ongoing survey and PHS results to arrive at the total volume of actual sales exported. The baseline and targets have been set based on the anticipated number of farmer beneficiaries assisted by AVANSE activities aimed to improve production, marketing and post-harvest practices that year. During AVANSE implementation, we will collect data on beneficiary sales and compare these average sales volumes with results from the PHS and other sources. All beneficiaries will be cross-checked to prevent instances of double counting of sales.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR B - VALUES: CACAO			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		427 MT (Ben: 2,777)	Initial total volume of cacao exports of 2,777 AVANSE FY2014 beneficiary households from baseline survey
FY 2014	751 MT (Ben: 4,000)	572 MT	Regional/Outside is based on 96:4% split.
FY 2015	1,653 MT (Ben: 8,000)	436 MT (Ben:3,966)	Calculated from PHS, 2015 sample yields of 372.87/ha from 332 farmers and an average farm gate price of \$246 extrapolated to 3.966 total beneficiaries.
FY 2016	797 MT (Ben: 5,500)	1,359 MT	
FY 2017	1,094 MT (Ben: 6,250)	1,360 MT	Assumed 750 new farmers at 175 kg each farmer (350kg/ha)
FY 2018	1,500 MT (Ben: 7,500)	1,942 MT	Assumed 1,250 new farmers at 200kg each farmer (400 kg/ha)
FY 2019	2,565 MT (Ben, 9,500)		Assumes 2,000 new farmers at 270 kg each farmer (420 kg/ha)
Total/Final	8,234 MT	5,669	LOP total annual targets or actuals.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR B - VALUES: BANANA			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0 MT	
(FY 2018)	TBD MT	0 MT	No exports
(FY 2019)	90 MT		Assumes 50 ha producing for 3 months
Total/Final	90 MT		LOP total 2019 target.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018

#3 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet C: AVANSE INDICATOR# 0.4 (CUSTOM): AVERAGE INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME FOR BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

AVANSE Objective: Increased Agricultural Incomes in Haiti's northern Corridor

Intermediate Results: IR1, IR3: Agricultural productivity increased, Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR# 0.4 (CUSTOM): AVERAGE INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME FOR BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: Household agricultural (annual) income is the total amount of money earned from crop production (livestock is not included) by direct beneficiaries of the project during a year. Data on agricultural income will be collected for a sample of all plots operated by beneficiary farmers within the northern corridor and for all crops produced. This indicator will be measured as percent change in agricultural income.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Calculation:

Increase in agricultural income (percent) = $\{[(\text{current average agricultural income} - \text{average agricultural income baseline}) / \text{average agricultural income baseline}] \times 100\}$.

Household agricultural income = (total crop revenue during a year – total input costs);

Average agricultural income = Total household agricultural income/number of households

Disaggregated by:

Duration: New, continuing;

Gendered household type:

Activities: extension work, training, technology introductions

Rationale: Increasing household agricultural income contributes to household livelihood, increasing national and regional income, and contributes to the goal of reducing poverty.

Type: Outcome; **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Survey of a sample of farmer beneficiaries;

Data Source: Producers' interviews, ongoing and post-harvest surveys, economic studies

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Specific surveys (Economic Analysis)

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in the M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitian and DEV-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Income data from small farmers is based primarily on recall; few written records. Income is irregular from a variety of crops. Farmers' reluctance to provide accurate financial data.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Triangulate data sources including quantitative and qualitative inquiry. Ongoing data collection from a sub-sample. Gain farmers' trust.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD.

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessments: M&E cross-checks, review of primary data.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected during survey is collated into a database, reviewed for errors and cleaned. The data is analyzed for total farm incomes per sample beneficiary and extrapolated to the population. The project management team review the data and validate the results of the household agricultural income analysis

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Baseline data from fiscal year 2013

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: Initial baseline values were: Total crop revenue: \$5,966,554; Total input cost: \$3,964,067; Number of households: 4,516. This was for a variety of crops, including maize and beans,

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR C – VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0%	Average household ag income in baseline: \$443
FY 2014	30%	19%	
FY 2015	60%	-10%	
FY 2016	45%	146%	The 45% total is based on the 2015 revised scope of work = \$642 average household income.
FY 2017	60%	167%	The 60% total is based on the 2016 revised scope of work.= \$709 average household income
FY 2018	65%	104%	\$905 average household income. .A 64% change in \$ price of rice, 38% plantain, 128% cacao over baseline
FY 2019	65%		The 65% increase is based on the 2016 scope of work = \$731 average household income for 28,000 hh.
Total/Final	65%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 4th, 2018

#4 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet D: AVANSE INDICATOR #1.1 EG.3-6,7,8 FARMER'S GROSS MARGIN PER HECTARE, PER ANIMAL OR PER CAGE OBTAINED WITH USG ASSISTANCE (RAA)

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture productivity increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #1.1 EG.3-6,7,8 (FORMERLY F, FtF 4.5-16, 17, 18 FARMER'S GROSS MARGIN PER HECTARE, PER ANIMAL OR PER CAGE OBTAINED WITH USG ASSISTANCE (RAA) Replaced with yield indicators EG.3-10,-11,-12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM- level], although several data points gathered previously under Gross Margin, including Commodity Type, Total Production, Units of Production and Number of Participants, would be used to report on yield in the new indicator.(FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.248)

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

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

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

Gross margin per ha, per animal, per cage = $[(TP \times VS/QS) - IC] / UP$.

Unit of Measure: dollars/hectare (Haitian gourdes will be converted to USD when reporting results).

Calculation: Gross margin is calculated from 5 data points:

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

Gross margin per ha = $[(\text{Total production} \times \text{Total value of sales} / \text{Volume of sales}) - \text{Input costs}] / \text{Total hectares planted}$.

Disaggregated by:

Targeted commodity – i.e. type of crops;

Sex of beneficiary farmer: Male, Female,

Joint, Association Applied (In FtFMS).

Gross margin should be reported separately for horticultural products; the general "Horticulture" category should not be used. If a large number of horticultural crops are being produced and tracking gross margin for each is too difficult, gross margins may be reported for the five (5) most commonly produced horticultural products.

Activities: extension work, training, technology introduction, and infrastructure improvements such as Irrigation, along with market linkages.

Rationale: Improving the gross margin for farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, will increase income, and thus directly contribute to the IR of improving production and the goal indicator of reducing poverty.

Type: Outcome **Direction of Change:** Higher is better

Data collection method: Surveys of a random sample of assisted farmers.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Source and Verification: Interviews with direct beneficiaries of the project

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Semi-annual post-harvest survey and ongoing

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers, hard copies in AVANSE office in Cap-Haïtien; Dev- Results

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): production and financial data from small farmers are based primarily on recall; few written records. Farmers' reluctance to provide financial data.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Triangulate data sources including quantitative and qualitative inquiry. Gain farmers' trust. Ongoing data collection from sub-sample, & PHS.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: Review of results and documentation

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis of the gross margin per hectare by commodity and by gender of farmers

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Baseline (BS), ongoing and post-harvest surveys of target crops by M&E from random samples from all assisted farmers. Baseline data for past 12 months, then subsequent regular post-harvest replication for comparison against baseline. Farmer-recall data for input costs, price, land area, volume of harvest, volume of sales, sale prices, correlated with sample continuous records, cross checked and triangulated with special studies.

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR D - VALUES: GROSS MARGIN FOR RICE

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		\$217.96/ha	Number of beneficiaries: 351
FY 2014	873.46 \$/ha (Ben:1,000)	\$825	
FY 2015	873,46\$/ha (Ben:3,000)	\$629 (Ben:1,593)	
FY 2016	543 \$/ha	\$1,020	Male= \$1033, Female= \$747, Joint= \$1095 and association applied= \$493
FY 2017	651 \$/ha	\$668	Male = \$625, Female = \$759 Joint = \$686
FY 2018	868 \$/ha	\$990	Male = \$1,442, Female = \$1,013 Joint = \$945
FY 2019	\$651/ha		\$651 based on a 300% increase (2018 SOW)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR D - VALUES: GROSS MARGIN FOR PLANTAINS

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		\$5,035.26/ha	Number of beneficiaries: in baseline 421
FY 2014	6,545.84 \$/ha (Ben:1,000)	N/A	
FY 2015	9,214.52\$/ha (Ben:6,000)	N/A	A sample of 33 extrapolated to 418 beneficiaries had a GM of \$782. Pending new survey
FY 2016	7,500 \$/ha	\$2,792	Male= \$3,070.53, Female= \$2550.53 and Joint= \$2,547.87
FY 2017	7,500 \$/ha	\$3,166	\$3,250 = Male, Female = \$3,274 and Joint = \$3,071
FY 2018	10,070 \$/ha	\$3,794	Male = \$4,297, Female = \$3,381 = Female and Joint = \$3,7534
FY 2019	10,070 \$/ha		\$10,070 based on 100% increase (2018).

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR D - VALUES: GROSS MARGIN FOR CACAO

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		\$205.46/ha	Number of beneficiaries in baseline: 2,277.
FY 2014	\$247.95/ha (Ben:4,000)	\$352	
FY 2015	\$375.00/ha (Ben:8,000)	\$323	332 beneficiaries, extrapolated to 3,966
FY 2016	\$285/ha	\$337	Male= \$347.77, Female=\$340.27, Joint= \$306 and association applied= \$194.91
FY 2017	\$380/ha	\$435	Male = \$398 Female = \$445, Joint = \$459
FY 2018	\$410/ha	\$536	Male = \$500 Female = \$599, Joint = \$534
FY 2019	\$301/ha		\$301 based on 147% increase. (2018).

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 4th, 2018

#5 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet E: AVANSE INDICATOR #1.2 EG.3.2-26 VALUE OF ANNUAL SALES OF FARMS AND FIRMS RECEIVING USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture productivity increased

Program Area: 4.5Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #1.2 EG.3.2-19 (FORMERLY FtF 4.5.2-23) VALUE OF SMALLHOLDER INCREMENTAL SALES GENERATED WITH USG ASSISTANCE (RAA) Replaced with **EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance [IM- level]**, which now captures total sales in the reporting year, instead of just new/incremental sales, (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.248)

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No _____ Yes X for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: This indicator will collect both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from small-holders direct beneficiaries of targeted commodities for its calculation. This includes all sales by the small-holder direct beneficiaries of the targeted commodity(ies), not just farm-gate sales. Only count sales in the reporting year attributable to the Feed the Future investment, i.e. where Feed the Future assisted the individual farmer directly.

Examples of Feed the Future assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds, other inputs and providing extension services, marketing assistance or other activities that benefited small-holders.

The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of targeted agricultural products sold by small-holder direct beneficiaries relative to the baseline and is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal, or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the baseline.

The number of direct beneficiaries of Feed the Future activities often increases over time as the activity rolls-out. Unless an activity has identified all prospective direct beneficiaries at the time the baseline is established, the baseline sales value will only include sales made by beneficiaries identified when the baseline is established during the first year of implementation. The baseline sales value will not include the "baseline" sales made prior to their involvement in the Feed the Future activity by beneficiaries added in subsequent years. Thus the baseline sales value will underestimate total baseline sales of all beneficiaries, and consequently overestimate incremental sales for reporting years when the beneficiary base has increased. To address this issue, Feed the Future requires reporting the number of direct beneficiaries along with baseline and reporting year sales so that baseline sales and reporting year sales data can be better interpreted, and actual incremental sales better estimated.

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

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect incremental sales data, sample **survey estimates must be extrapolated** to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FtFMS to accurately reflect total sales by the activity's direct beneficiaries.

Unit of Measure: US dollar

Calculation: *Value of incremental sales* = Value of sales during reporting year – value of sales in the baseline year.

Information to calculate value of incremental sale will be based on farmer recall. The calculation will take into account the value of sales indicated by the producers, the volume of sales and the number of beneficiaries. Since the number of beneficiaries may differ between baseline year and the reporting year, value of incremental sales will be calculated as follows:

Adjusted baseline value of sales: (average sales per beneficiary at baseline*number of additional beneficiaries during reporting year)+total value of baseline sales.

Value of incremental sales = Total value of sale during the reporting year – adjusted value of baseline sales.

Value of sales will be considered only for target crops.

Disaggregated by: target crop

Activity(ies): training, mentoring, market linkages

Rationale: Value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those smallholders. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by subsistence and semi-subsistence smallholders. Improving markets will contribute to the Key Objective of increased agricultural productivity and production, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus contribute to achieving the goal. Lower level indicators help set the stage for markets and trade to expand.

Type: Outcome **Direction of Change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: The value of incremental sales will be collected directly from farmers through survey of a sample of beneficiary farmers. Baseline, Ongoing and Post-Harvest Surveys will serve as the basis for reporting on this indicator. Data collected will be entered into the project database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. The project management team will meet periodically to review the data and validate the reports.

Data Source: From baseline, ongoing and annual survey reports.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Semi-annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in other indicators

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitien, Dev- Results

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Limitations of farmer recall data. Privacy of income.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Collect data following each harvest of target crops. Ongoing data collection. Samples to cross check. Yield estimates.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: Cross-check; data review

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analyzed in tandem with data for indicator 1.1 .Value of sale for the previous and current years; quantities of commodities (Qi) sold for years t (baseline) and t+1; number of beneficiaries for baseline year and reporting year, number of periods or sales cycles (n) per year; number of commodities (n).

Presentation of Data: Tables, Narrative

Review of Data: Semi-annual

Notes on baseline/target data: The baseline value was determined by conducting a survey of a sample of enrolled project beneficiaries in target zones.

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: Sample survey estimates must be extrapolated to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FtFMS to accurately reflect total sales by the activity's direct beneficiaries. AVANSE will use the specific table of calculations in excel that USAID has provided as a template for the calculations used for this indicator.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR E - VALUES for all target crops			
Year	Target (\$)	Actual	Notes
Baseline		\$2,540,102	Baseline figures represent the total value of farmer household sales from registered first year IR1 participants in the reference baseline year (2013). It is the baseline figure used to measure the incremental changes in sales from assisted households that are given in the subsequent yearly targets. The
FY 2014	\$4,123,858.09 (Ben:8,000)	\$96,401	
FY 2015	\$29,925,547.07 (Ben:31,000)	\$(1,936,986)	Project downsized. Pending new survey data.
FY 2016	\$7,371,623	\$(321,013)	Targets for FY 2017, 2018 were changed to reflect achievements to date and the revised scopes of work.
FY 2017	\$6,500,000	\$(47,179)	
FY 2018	\$7,261,634	\$7,442,184	New LOP target based on Oct 2016 revised SOW increases: rice 200%, plantain 200% and cacao 150%
FY 2019	\$10,156,972		LOP target based on Oct 2018 SOW values: rice 200%, plantain 200% and cacao 150%
Total/Final	\$10,157,428		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR E - VALUES for RICE			
Year	Target (\$)	Actual	No
Baseline		\$267,736.6	Number of beneficiaries: 351.
FY 2014	1,190,894 (Ben:1000)	\$98,410	Targets for FY 2017, 2018 were changed to reflect activities in the revised scope of work
FY 2015	3,572,682.(Ben:3000)	(\$317,615)	FTMS calculation \$799,088
FY 2016	\$1,684,535 (Ben:3,000)	\$1,993,587	
FY 2017	\$2,000,000	\$2,883,486	
FY 2018	\$3,757,513	\$3,809,810	
FY 2019	\$3,757,513		LOP target based on Oct 2018 SOW value: rice 200% over baseline
Total/Final	\$3,757,513		

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR E - VALUES for PLANTAIN

Year	Target (\$)	Actual	N
Baseline		\$1,337,456.2	Number of beneficiaries: 421.
FY 2014	\$1,505,868 (Ben:1000)	\$87,925	
FY 2015	\$18,400,556. (Ben:6,000)	N/A	(\$1,135,856) Pending new survey.
FY 2016	\$3,978,762 (Ben 6,500)	(\$2,343,988)	
FY 2017	\$1,900,000	\$(4,320,354)	
FY 2018	\$1,000,335	\$1,046,754	
FY 2019	\$3,500,000		LOP target based on Oct 2018 SOW value: plantain 200% over baseline
Total/Final	\$3,500,000		

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR E - VALUES for CACAO

Year	Target (\$)	Actual	Notes
Baseline		\$491,180	Number of beneficiaries: 2,277.
FY 2014	\$66,182 (Ben:4,000)	\$292,921	
FY 2015	\$259,052 (Ben:8,000)	N/A	Pending new survey
FY 2016	\$1,708,326 (Ben.8,000)	\$29,387	
FY 2017	\$2,600,000	\$1,389,690	
FY 2018	\$2,503,786	\$2,585,620	
FY 2019	\$2,899,915		LOP target based on Oct 2018 SOW value: cacao 150% over baseline.
Total/Final	\$2,899.915		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 16th, 2018

#6 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #F: AVANSE INDICATOR #1.3 EG.3.2-24 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE AGRICULTURE SYSTEM WHO HAVE APPLIED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES WITH USG ASSISTANCE [IM-LEVEL],

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

AVANSE Objective: Increased Agricultural Incomes in Haiti's northern Corridor

Intermediate Result 1, Agricultural productivity increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #1.3 EG.3.2-17 (FORMERLY F, FtF 4.5.2-5) - NUMBER OF FARMERS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE APPLIED IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITH USG ASSISTANCE (RAA) (WOG) Replaced with EG.3.2-24 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE AGRICULTURE SYSTEM WHO HAVE APPLIED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES WITH USG ASSISTANCE [IM-LEVEL], which now includes more actors in the agri-food system (including private sector firms). (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250)

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: This indicator measures the total number of **direct** beneficiary farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (of food and non-food crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products), as well as individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, etc. that applied improved technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of USG assistance during the reporting year. This includes innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, and input supply delivery. Technologies and practices to be counted here are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and Mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should be counted. Examples for listed technology type disaggregates include: - **Crop Genetics:** e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germ plasm. - **Cultural Practices:** e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, moulding; mulching. - **Pest Management:** e.g. Integrated Pest Management, improved insecticides and pesticides, improved and environmentally sustainable use of insecticides and pesticides. - **Disease Management:** e.g. improved fungicides, appropriate application of fungicides. - **Soil-related Fertility and Conservation:** e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; erosion control. - **Irrigation:** e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation, irrigation schemes. - **Water Management - non-irrigation-based:** water harvesting, sustainable water use practices, improved water quality testing practices. - **Climate Mitigation or Adaptation:** e.g. conservation agriculture; carbon sequestration through low- or no-till practices; increased use of climate information for planning, risk reduction, and increasing resilience; increased energy efficiency; natural resource management practices that increase resilience to climate change. - **Marketing and Distribution:** e.g. contract farming technologies and practices, improved input purchase technologies and practices, improved commodity sale technologies and practices, improved market information system technologies and practices. - **Post-harvest - Handling & Storage:** e.g. improved packing house technologies and practices, improved transportation, decay and insect control, temperature and humidity control, improved quality control technologies and practices, sorting and grading. - **Value-Added Processing:** e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging, food and chemical safety technologies and practices, improved preservation technologies and practices. - **Other:** e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation, non-market-related information technology, improved record keeping, improved budgeting and financial management.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Duration: New, continuing; Gendered household type: *Value chain actor type:*

- Producers (e.g. farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products)
- Others (e.g. individual processors (but not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, extension agents).

Technology type (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild fishing technique/gear, Aquaculture management, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest-handling & storage, Value-added processing, Other

Sex: Male, Female
FMS-only disaggregate: Commodity Activities promoting sustainable intensification and similar crop diversification strategies where double-counting beneficiaries is complicated and not meaningful are not required to disaggregate beneficiaries by commodity, and should use the “disaggregates not available” category under the Commodities disaggregate.

Activities: extension work, training, technology introduced, vouchers for inputs, subsidies

Rationale: Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity, the intermediate result which this indicator falls under.

Type: Outcome; **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Survey of a sample of farmer beneficiaries;

Data Source: Monthly reports, Post Harvest Survey and sample of producers and other individual beneficiaries in value chain through the spot check

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Specific surveys (Economic Analysis)

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: See #1.1- shared cost. Included in the M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes /HO TAMIS servers, hard copies Cap-Haitian, DEV Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): What people say may be different from what they do. Farmers may not apply fully a technology.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Field site visits, cross-checks, availability of a listing of new technologies

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD.

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessments: M&E cross-checks, review of primary data, site visits by M&E staff to geo- referenced sample of farmers and other individual beneficiaries in value chain.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected during survey is collated into a database, reviewed for errors and cleaned. The project management team review the data and validate the results. The AVANSE database relates individual beneficiaries to project activities. Data will be entered as they come in to avoid backlog. Upon completion of data entry, exploratory data mining will be carried out by the head of the data management unit to identify and rectify potential errors and outlier problems. The data collected will be checked periodically and spot checks done to validate the reports and the data collected.

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Baseline is 0

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Quarterly and Annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: Livestock and Aquaculture are not included in AVANSE's work plan.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR F – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	19,200	7,013	Drought, procurement at odds with agricultural calendar, delay manual
FY 2015	26,200	13,703	Targets for FY 2016, FY 2017 and FY 2018 have been changed to reflect activities under the revised scope of work
FY 2016	5,120	9,098	Note these are individuals, Multiply by 0.87 for hh.
FY 2017	2,600	6,844	New individuals during the reporting year
FY 2018	1,837	1,955	New individuals during the reporting year
FY 2019	3,450		
Total/Final	37,931	31,607	Based on new SOW target of 33,000 hh

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018

#7 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #G: AVANSE INDICATOR #1.4 EG.3.2-25 NUMBER OF HECTARES UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES WITH USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #1.4 EG.3.2-18 (FORMERLY FtF 4.5.2-2) - NUMBER OF HECTARES OF LAND UNDER IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITH USG ASSISTANCE (RAA) (WOG) Replaced with EG.3.2-25 NUMBER OF HECTARES UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES WITH USG ASSISTANCE [IM-level], which now includes both intensive (e.g. managed crop fields) and extensive (e.g. rangelands) agriculture. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250)

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land cultivated using USG-promoted improved technology (ies) or management practice(s) during the current reporting year. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related, land-based technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted. Examples of relevant technologies include:

- Crop genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germplasm.
- Cultural Practices : e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, molding; mulching.
- Pest management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management; appropriate application of insecticides and pesticides
- Disease management: e.g. improved fungicides , appropriate application of fungicide s
- Soil related fertility and conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management, soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); fertilizers, erosion control
 - Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface , sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes
- Water management: non-irrigation-based e.g. water harvesting
- Climate mitigation or adaptation: e.g. conservation agriculture, carbon sequestration through low or no-till practices
- Other: e.g. improve d mechanical and physical land pre pa ration

If a beneficiary cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting year, the area should be counted each time it is cultivated with one or more improved technologies during the reporting year. For example, because of access to irrigation as a result of a Feed the Future activity, a farmer can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to her/his regular crop during the rainy season. If the farmer applies Feed the Future promoted technologies to her/his plot during both the rainy season and the dry season, the area of the plot would be counted twice under this indicator. However, the farmer would only be counted once under *4.5.2(5) number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies*. If a group of beneficiaries cultivate a plot of land as a group, e.g. an association has a common plot on which multiple association members cultivate together, and on which improved technologies are applied, the area of the communal plot should be counted under this indicator and recorded under the sex disaggregate “association-applied”, and the group of association members should be counted once under *4.5.2(42) Number of private enterprises, producers organizations... and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies*. If a lead farmer cultivates a plot used for training, e.g. a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under this indicator, and the farmer counted under *4.5.2(5) number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies*. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by extensionists or researchers, e.g. a demonstration plot in a research institute, neither the area nor the extensionist/researcher should be counted under the respective indicators. Technology Type

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

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

Technology type (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Other

Sex: Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied

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

FtFMS-only disaggregate: Commodity

Activities promoting sustainable intensification and similar crop diversification strategies where calculating area under specific commodities is complicated and not meaningful are not required to disaggregate beneficiaries by commodity, and should use the "disaggregates not available" category under the Commodities disaggregate.

Activity(ies): Irrigation, application of FFS training by target crop, living hedgerows and tree planting

Rationale: Tracks successful application of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agricultural productivity, agricultural water productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate impacts.

Type: Outcome **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Participant forms and activity documents noting technologies and parcels including geo-referencing of all new sites. M&E site confirmation visits to geo-referenced sample of improved farm sites. Data from activity documents related to the area under new technology for project beneficiaries. All technologies related to target crops, hillside farming, etc. in all area covered will be considered to avoid underestimation. The FtF Guide states “**Data can be collected through agricultural extension agents, association records, lead farmers, or external consultants. Many IPs report using routine monitoring records collected on a monthly, or more typically, on a quarterly basis. There is no single requirement for how data should be collected. IPs may use annual beneficiary -based census or surveys, routine monitoring records, or a combination of both.** We will use a combination of techniques to capture this indicator correctly.

Data Source: Beneficiaries, FFS and other activity reports, including distribution data and follow up surveys.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: FFS and IR2 attendance forms, seasonal crop campaigns

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE database on cloud and Cap-Haïtien server, DEV-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): What people say is not same as what people do

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Site visits, direct observation, GIS area estimates

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E site visits to sample of geo-referenced plots.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be entered on a regular basis to avoid backlog. Upon completion of data entry, exploratory data mining will be carried out by the head of the data management unit to identify and rectify potential errors. The project management team will review the data periodically and validate the reports issued from the data collected. Analysis by gender, technology type, location

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Baseline data: 0

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: quarterly

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR G – VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	6,600	2,850	Severe drought, delay in seed procurement, delayed approval of grants' manual.
FY 2015	15,285	3,928	
FY 2016	8,535 ha	4,790	
FY 2017	7,327 ha	4,339	
FY 2018	1,583 ha	7,004	
FY 2019	1,500 ha		
Total/Final	22,500 ha	22,166	Based on September 21 th , 2018 SOW LOP 22.500 ha. Includes 3,000 ha for rice, 11,500 ha cacao, 4,000 ha for plantain/banana, 3,000 ha for NRM, and 1,000 ha for irrigation

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 16th, 2018

8 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #H: AVANSE INDICATOR #1.5 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MADE AVAILABLE TO FARMERS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #1.5 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MADE AVAILABLE TO FARMERS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (RIA) (WOG)

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

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

Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture), and may relate to any of the products at any point on the supply chain. Relevant technologies include:

- Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including packaging, sustainable water management practices; sustainable land management practices; sustainable fishing practices;
- Biological: New germ plasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; biofortified crops such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines;
- Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies;

Management and cultural practices: Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning risk management strategies, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM, ISFM, and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices. Significant improvements to existing technologies should also be counted; an improvement would be significant if, among other reasons, it served a new purpose or allowed a new class of users to employ it, e.g., a new blend of fertilizer for a particular soil, tools modified to suit a particular management practice, improved fishing gear.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: n/a

Activity(ies): FFS training sessions by target crop, IR2 promoted conservation practices

Rationale: This indicator tracks technology investments and progress toward dissemination.

Type: Output

Direction of change: Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project records and participant attendance

Data Source: Beneficiaries, FFS and other activity reports

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: FFS and IR attendance forms, seasonal crop campaigns

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE Cap-Haïtien servers, cloud, DEV-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Timing of agricultural campaigns and FFS

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Post campaign inventory, ongoing surveys

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E site visits to geo-referenced sample of plots.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Inventory of technologies and management practices

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Baseline data: 0

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other note: Improved or new technologies introduced to date by crop are: Beans/Corn: high quality and short cycle Beans variety (Icta ligero), high quality and short cycle Corn variety (Chicken Corn), pest management through safe application of approved pesticides; Rice: SRI, improved variety seeds; Bananas/Plantains: IPM to control sigatoka disease, PIF (production intensive par fragmentation); Cacao: improved plantation architecture with maintenance; Agroforestry systems: Contiguous demonstration blocks, biomechanical structures, hedgerows, introduction of planned agroforestry cropping patterns.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR H - VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	8	12	Target surpassed since crop models extended include several distinct technologies or practices.
FY 2015	10	11	
FY 2016	4	4	
FY 2017	2	4	
FY 2018	1	1	Ridging in Plantain
FY 2019	2		
Total/Final	30	32	

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

9 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #: AVANSE INDICATOR 1.6 (CUSTOM): NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOME DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR 1.6 (CUSTOM): NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOME DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: It is the number of beneficiary households who have increased their agricultural income as a result of AVANSE support to improve agricultural production and productivity. Agricultural income for this purpose is income from all crops, focus crops and others included. Income from livestock is not included. Households are in the Northern corridor.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: level of income change: income doubled, income increased Duration:

New, Continuing

- Rural households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under —Continuing. Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under —New. No household should be counted under both —Continuing and —New.

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

Activities: All project activities

Rationale: Increasing household agricultural income contributes to household livelihood, increasing national and regional income, contributes to the goal of reducing poverty.

Type: Output; **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Specific surveys of beneficiary households

Data Source: Farmer interviews.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: EXCEL Notes /HO TAMIS servers, hard copies stored in Cap-Haitien office, Dev-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial M&E Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There may be coding errors when more than one individual participates from a single household, as households are widely dispersed without addresses

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Identify households parcels by GPS points

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessment: Verify data entry, field cross-checks, site visits

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**Data Analysis:** Analysis by gendered household type, new/continuing and site (target zone, locality, section communal, commune)**Presentation of Data:** Table, narrative**Review of Data:** Ongoing**Notes on baseline/target data:** Baseline is zero until there are actively enrolled beneficiaries.**Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID:** annually reported**Individual responsible at USAID:** USAID/COR**Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:** COP**Other notes:** Survey replication of baseline data

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR I – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	15,350 (of which 13,200)	2,387 (821 doubled)	
FY 2015	17,600 (of which 15,100)	1,641 (691 doubled)	
FY 2016	10,648 (of which 2,662)	4,738 (1,902 doubled)	
FY 2017	9,000 (of which 3,000)	17,323 (10,173 doubled)	Targets for FY 2017 and FY 2018 have been changed to reflect the activities under the 2016 revised scope of work.
FY 2018	8,234 (of which 3,500 doubled)	12,954 (6,856 doubled)	
FY 2019	4,500		
Total/Final	30,500	39,043	New LOP target in September 21 st 2018 SOW

HIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 16th, 2018

#10 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #J: AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.1.1 (CUSTOM): YIELD PER HECTARE FOR TARGET CROPS

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

AVANSE Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity Increased

Sub-Result 1.1: Availability of Improved Production Technology and systems Increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR 1.1.1 (CUSTOM): YIELD PER HECTARE FOR TARGET CROPS

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No _____ Yes for reporting year 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: Crop yield is a measure of the output per unit of area of land under cultivation during the year.

Unit of Measure: kg/ha

Calculation: Yield = number of kilograms harvested/total area (hectares) harvested

Disaggregated by: target crops

Activity(ies): develop FFS training materials for target crops, extension and training, farmer application of technical models, direct support to provide improved technologies and adoption of new models including access to inputs and infrastructure where relevant.

Rationale: This indicator helps measure if the technical packages promoted by the project produce any changes in production by unit surface area.

Type: Outcome

Direction of change: Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Ongoing routine monitoring of samples of assisted farmers for target crops

Data Source: Survey reports

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: After each cropping season

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Cost will be considered in the M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitian, Dev-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: Field visits, cross-check and data review by project team

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered into the AVANSE database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. The project management team will meet periodically to review the data and validate the reports issued from them. Analysis by target crop yields by hectare.

Presentation of Data: Narrative, Graphs, Tables

Review of Data: post-harvest, ongoing and annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Baseline values determined by household surveys in 2013

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET J**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR J - VALUES For RICE**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		1,561 kg/ha	
FY 2014	2591 kg/ha	2,593 kg/ha	
FY 2015	3,184 kg/ha	2,880 kg/ha	Target for FY 2016 was changed to reflect the 2015 scope of work.
FY 2016	2,435 kg/ha	4,257 kg/ha	
FY 2017	4,729 kg/ha	6,850 kg/ha	Targets for FY 2017 and FY 2018 have been changed to the SOW for the project remaining period. (> 156% increase in
FY 2018	5,200 kg/ha	6,290 kg/ha	Drought
FY 2019	5,200 kg/ha		Target unchanged for FY 2019

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR J - VALUES FOR PLANTAINS

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		6,040 kg/ha	
FY 2014	9,060 Kg/ha	N.A.	
FY 2015	12,000 kg/ha	4,315 kg/ha	Another survey planned.
FY 2016	8,000 kg/ha	9,175 kg/ha	
FY 2017	11,338 kg/ha	10,600 kg/ha	Targets for FY 2017 and FY 2018 have been changed to the SOW for the project remaining period. (> 109% increase in yield)
FY 2018	13,500 kg/ha	16.760 kg/ha	Drought and disease
FY 2019	13,500 kg/ha		Target for FY 2019 same as FY 2018

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR J - VALUES FOR CACAO

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		319 kg/ha	
FY 2014	351kg/ha	396 kg/ha	
FY 2015	383 kg/ha	373 kg/ha	Target for FY 2016 was changed to reflect the 2015 SOW.
FY 2016	400 kg/ha	322 kg/ha	
FY 2017	425 kg/ha	529 kg/ha	Targets for FY 2017 and FY 2018 have been changed to reflect the SOW for the project remaining period (> 80% yield increase)
FY 2018	525 kg/ha	478 kg/ha	Drought
FY 2019	525 kg/ha		Target for FY 2019 same as FY 2018

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th 2018

11 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #K: AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.1.2: EG.3-2 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN USG FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS [IM- LEVEL]

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

AVANSE Intermediate Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Sub-Result 1.1: Availability of Improved Production Technology and systems increased

Program Area: 4.5. Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.1.2: (F 4.5.2-13) NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING DIRECTLY FROM USG INTERVENTIONS Replaced with EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM- level] to count number of individuals instead of households to get a better understanding of the breadth of our food security work. If programs reach more than one individual in the household, then all those individuals should be counted. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.250).

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: A household is a beneficiary if it contains at least one individual who is a beneficiary. An individual is a beneficiary if s/he is engaged with a project activity or s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project. Individuals merely contacted or involved in an activity through brief attendance (non-recurring participation) does not count as a beneficiary.

Beneficiaries include the households of people who receive the goods and services of an implementing partner or participate in training, in which “training” is defined as individuals to whom knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills.

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

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

Duration: New, Continuing

- Rural households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under —Continuing. Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under —New. No household should be counted under both —Continuing and —New.

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

Activities: All project activities

Rationale: Tracks access and equitable access to services in targeted area

Type: Output

Direction of change: Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project activity records, training participant lists, M&E cross-checks in the field. Data will be collected on households who benefit from the project. Affiliation of each beneficiary to his/her household will be determined to the extent possible. Data will be collected upon realization of the activities. A data collection tool will be used to register the information. Field technicians will be trained to register appropriate information. Household numbers based on beneficiaries * 0.89 (factor from census data)

Data Source: Project records, monitoring reports

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: ongoing, monthly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitien, DEV Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial M&E Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There may be coding errors when more than one individual participates from a single household, as households are widely dispersed without addresses

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Identify households by GPS points. Extrapolate from beneficiaries. Cross check.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessment: verify data entry, field cross-checks, site visits

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be entered as they become available. Data entry will be closely supervised by the M&E team. Upon completion of data entry, exploratory data mining will be carried out by the head of the data management unit to identify and rectify potential errors. The project management team will review the data periodically and validate the reports issued from them. Analysis will be done by gendered household type, new/continuing

Presentation of Data: Table, Figures

Review of Data: Ongoing

Notes on baseline/target data: Baseline is zero until there are actively enrolled beneficiaries.

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: annually reported

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: This is tracked in the AVANSE beneficiary database which records potential and then actual beneficiaries, with geospatial data on plot size and location. Project staff regularly collect data on project trainings, input distributions and input purchases through the voucher program. The database identifies individual beneficiaries with a unique identifier.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR K - VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	Total: 19,200 New: 19,200 Continuing: 0	4,658	For IR 1, severe drought a constraint to seasonal planting campaigns. Problems of timely procurement of inputs. For IR2, delay in approval of grants' manual constrained outreach for conservation works. The 1st FY2015 quarterly report will include disaggregation by household type once beneficiary data base is updated, linking individual beneficiaries to verifiable households. Future registration of IR 3 and IR 4 trainees will include household affiliation in keeping with DQA advice.
FY 2015	Total: 27,600 New: 27,600 Continuing: 4,520	13,790	Target for FY 2016 was changed to reflect the 2015 revised scope of work.
FY 2016	Total: 9,500	14,779	Targets for FY 2017 and FY 2018 have been changed to reflect the 2016 scope of work.
FY 2017	Total New: 2,390	9,560	Target Households
FY 2018	Total New: 1,231	12,179	Target Households (3,329 individuals)
FY 2019	Total New: 5,417		Target 5,417 Individuals * 0.87 = 4,713 HH
Total/Final	Total New: 30,500	54,966	Based on Sept. 21 st , 2018 SOW figure of 30,500 hh.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

#12 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #L: AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.2.1 EG.3.2-1 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE RECEIVED SHORT-TERM AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY OR FOOD SECURITY TRAINING (RAA) (WOG)

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Sub-Result 1.2: Strengthened Extension of Agricultural Technologies and Nutrition Information

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.2.1 EG.3.2-1 (FORMERLY F, FtF 4.5.2-7) - NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE RECEIVED SHORT-TERM AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY OR FOOD SECURITY TRAINING (RAA) (WOG) Dropped by FtF for a focus on more significant professional- level or degree-granting training. See indicators EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition- related food security training [IM-level] and HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.249)

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

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

There is no predefined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the Training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action. However, short-term training with the TrainNet training definition of

2 consecutive class days or more in duration, or 16 hours or more scheduled intermittently.

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

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

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

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

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Type of individual:

- Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.)
- People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers)
- People in private sector firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers)
- People in civil society (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations)

Note: While producers are included under MSMEs under indicators 4.5.2-30 and 4.5.2-37, only count them under the Producers and not the Private Sector Firms disaggregate to avoid double-counting. While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the Private Sector Firms and not the Civil Society disaggregate to avoid double-counting.

Sex: Male, Female

Activity(ies): all training and capacity building activities including FFS and IR2 work sites

Rationale: Measures that enhance human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation which is key to transformational development.

Type: Output **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Retrieve data from training attendance forms; Information will be collected on training participants in order to track them in the beneficiary database. Training materials will also be kept. M&E cross check.

Data Source: Project records: training attendance sheets, FFS reports, IR2 plot sites

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:5,000

Location of Data Storage: Excel notes/HO TAMIS servers, hard copies Cap-Haïtien, DEV Result, Trainet

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Records are less readily available for mentoring contacts

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Create reporting format that includes mentoring

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E verification of training for a sampling of registered beneficiaries

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be entered as they become available. Data entry will be closely supervised by the M&E team. Upon completion of data entry, exploratory data mining will be carried out by the head of the data management unit to identify and rectify potential errors. The project management team will review the data periodically and validate the reports issued from them. Analysis by gender; location; type of training; type of individual and age

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Quarterly

Notes on baseline/target data:

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually, with quarterly summaries

Individual responsible at AVANSE: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR L – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	16,325	6,151	Severe drought and problems of timely procurement of inputs diminished planter incentive to participate in FFS training. For IR2, delay in approval of grants' manual constrained outreach for conservation works. IR 3 shortfall attributed to initial selection criteria deemed too strict. For IR 4, enrollment in training less than numbers invited; under review to determine why.
FY 2015	25,200	7,615	19,024 reported as trained to date discounted by 28% to 13,766 for the cumulative new LOP target of 26,000
FY 2016	3,821	14,833	Target for FY 2016, was changed to reflect activities under the 2015 scope of work.
FY 2017	3,500	6,350	Targets for FY 2017 and FY 2018 have been changed to reflect activities under the 2016 scope of work.
FY 2018	3,211	3,831	
FY 2019	2,500		
Total/Final	33,000	38,780	Based on 21 st Sept. 2018 revised SOW of 33,,000 individuals

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 12th, 2018

#13 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #M: AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.3.1 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL INPUTS DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Results:IR1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Sub-Result 1.3: Access to Inputs Increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.3.1 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL INPUTS DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year (s 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: This indicator measures the total number of farmers who have access to improved agricultural inputs (improved seeds, fertilizer, pesticides) as a result of AVANSE support to improve agricultural production and productivity.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Sex: Male, Female

Activities: All project activities linked to vouchers for agricultural inputs

Rationale: Access to improved inputs is critical to increase agricultural production and productivity. Agricultural income contributes to household livelihood, increasing national and regional income, contributes to the goal of reducing poverty.

Type: Output; **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Activity records; record of input beneficiaries (SIBA)

Data Source: Project records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: EXCEL Notes /HO TAMIS servers, hard copies stored in Cap-Haitien office

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial M&E Data Quality: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Farmers can receive various type of inputs in the same reporting period

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Merging all data regarding a same farmer during a reporting period

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessment: field cross-checks, site visits

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered into the project database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. The project management team will meet periodically to review the data and validate the reports issued from them. Analysis by gender and target zone

Presentation of Data: Table, Maps

Review of Data: Ongoing

Notes on baseline/target data:

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: quarterly

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR M – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	19,200	5,446	
FY 2015	26,400	15,775	Target for FY 2016 was changed to reflect activities under the 2015 partial termination for the project remaining period.
FY 2016	4,000	10,356	
FY 2017	1,500	2,420	Targets for FY 2017 and FY 201 have been changed to reflect the shift away from distributions under the 2016 scope of work
FY 2018	1,000	2,965	
FY 2019	0		
Total/Final	35,000	36,962	Unique individuals in database

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 12th, 2018

**# 14 Performance Indicator Sheet # N: AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.4.1 EG.3.1-2
HECTARES UNDER NEW OR IMPROVED/REHABILITATED IRRIGATION AND
DRAINAGE SERVICES AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE**

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Sub-Result 1.4: Irrigation Systems Constructed/Rehabilitated and Management Capacity Increased

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.4.1 EG.3.1-2 (FORMERLY F, FtF 4.5.1-28) - HECTARES UNDER NEW OR IMPROVED/REHABILITATED IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE SERVICES AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (RAA) (WOG)

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures the number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation or drainage services that are either constructed or rehabilitated with USG funding during the reporting year. **Irrigation and drainage services** refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users. Rehabilitation involves irrigation and drainage infrastructure that already existed, where the USG investment led to improved or restored and/or efficiency. Only count those hectares brought under new or improved/reconstructed irrigation during the reporting year. Include all hectares within the service area of the new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation/drainage system regardless of whether or not they are under production during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: hectare

Calculation: count

Disaggregated by: none

Activity(ies): Irrigation infrastructure investments (including small-scale drip irrigation), rehabilitation, extension, drainage of new and existing irrigation sites, water user organizational strengthening

Rationale: Expansion of area under irrigation is an important means of increasing agricultural productivity, reducing risk and incentivizing investments by value chain actors in improved technologies and management practices, and expanding seasonal availability of food.

Type: Outcome **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Direct measurement using GPS; activity records. Information will be retrieved on the nature of intervention undertaken, the location of work, the area that benefits from the intervention, etc. Field agents and M&E staff will be trained to collect data from direct beneficiaries of the intervention zones. Data collection will be carried out on a regular basis upon realization of the intervention.

Data Source: Project records and reports; GIS mapping of all target sites.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE server. Hard copies Cap-Haïtien, Dev-result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): none

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: none

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E site verification

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered in project database. Data entry will be closely monitored to ensure it is done appropriately and in a timely manner. Data will thoroughly reviewed and cleaned by the data management head to correct errors and inconsistencies. Analysis will be conducted by target zones and crops, new or rehabilitated systems. The project management team will review the data periodically and validate the reports issued from them.

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Engineering site surveys **Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID:** annually **Individual**

responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR N – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	1,400	0	USAID approval required before proceeding. Technical studies will take place 1 st quarter, and construction 2 nd quarter FY2015.
FY 2015	3,000	0	Awaiting PEA approval
FY 2016	1,414	N/A	Just starting
FY 2017	1,586	153.41	Awaiting MO36 approvals
FY 2018	3,847	0	Program descope. No approvals
FY 2019	1,000 ha		571 ha (Dubre and Chalopin) 429 ha pump irrigation
Final	1,000 ha		Based on September 21 st , 2018 SOW

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

#15 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #O: AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.4.2 (CUSTOM): NUMBER OF KILOMETERS OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS REPAIRED DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased

Sub-Result 1.4: Irrigation Systems Constructed/Rehabilitated and Management Capacity Increased

Program Area: 4.5Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 1.4.2 (CUSTOM): NUMBER OF KILOMETERS OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS REPAIRED DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures the number of kilometers of canals of existing or new irrigation or drainage services that are either constructed or rehabilitated with USG funding during the reporting year. **Irrigation and drainage services** refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users. Rehabilitation involves irrigation and drainage infrastructure that already existed, where the USG investment led to improved or restored operating capacity and/or efficiency. Only count those systems brought under new or improved/reconstructed irrigation during the reporting year. Include all linear kilometers within the service area of the new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation/drainage system regardless of whether or not they are under production during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: kilometer

Calculation: count

Disaggregated by: none

Activity(ies): Infrastructure investments, rehabilitation, extension, drainage of new and existing irrigation sites.

Rationale: Expansion of water distribution and drainage of irrigation systems is an important means of increasing agricultural productivity, reducing risk and incentivizing investments by value chain actors in improved technologies and management practices, and expanding seasonal availability of food.

Type: Outcome **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Direct measurement during rehabilitation; activity records of contractor

Data Source: Project records and reports; GIS mapping of target sites.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE servers. Hard copies Cap-Haïtien and DEV-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): none

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E site verification

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered into the project database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. The project management team will meet periodically to review the data and validate the reports issued from them. Analysis will be conducted by target zones and crops, new or rehabilitated systems

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Engineering site surveys

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: quarterly

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 0 – VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
(FY 2014)	28	0	USAID approval required before proceeding. Technical studies will take place 1st quarter, and construction 2nd quarter FY2015.
(FY 2015)	48	0	PEA not approved
(FY 2016)	17.4	0	Just starting
(FY 2017)	20	0.7	Based on Dubre and Grison Garde being approved. Awaiting MO36 approvals
(FY 2018)	35	0	No approvals
(FY 2019)	4.47		Based on Chalopin and Dubre approvals
Final	4.47km	0.7	

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

#16 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #P: AVANSE INDICATOR # 2.1 EG.10.2-2 NUMBER OF HECTARES OF BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS UNDER IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 2: Watershed Stability above Selected Plains Improved

Program Area: 4.5Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 2.1 EG.10.2-2 (FORMERLY F 4.8.1-26) - NUMBER OF HECTARES OF BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS UNDER IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

“Improved natural resource management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. An area is considered under “improved management” when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g., illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated). Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.

Unit of Measure: hectare

Calculation: count

Disaggregated by: n/a

Activities): Watershed management, natural resource management plans, training, conservation works, tree planting.

Rationale: A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources.

Type: Outcome **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: GIS mapping of all new areas covered by NRM plans and conservation works, field interviews and observations. A standardized data collection tool will be used to collect the data.

Data Source: Activity reports, GIS area maps, field site observation and interviews, qualitative description.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE server. Hard copies Cap-Haïtien, Dev-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision is low: “improved management” is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improved. Equal weight is given to unequal improvements along a continuum: e.g., creating, adopting and implementing management plans may each be an improvement over a baseline. Likewise, a small management improvement across a large area can be as important as a large improvement across a small area.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Linking GIS data with on-site observations. Qualitative description, photographs before and after. M&E site verification visits and field interviews.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E site verification visits and field interviews.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Upon completion of the data collection, the data management team will enter them into the project database. The operation will be closely monitored by the data management head. A data cleaning will be carried out to correct errors and inconsistencies. Analysis will be done by Watershed/zone of concentration, NRM practices, land use, types of conservation works. The project management team will review the data periodically and validate the reports issued from them.

Presentation of Data: Narrative, maps.

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Site description, GIS maps

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: quarterly

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: NRM plans may include structures on the use of fire to clear land, free range grazing and tree cutting in keeping with the Code Rural.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR P – VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (April-Sept 2013)		0	
(FY 2014)	5,000	863.25	FY 2014 figure of 863 based on farmer declared parcel size within 24 blocks of contiguous plots, not verified by GIS.
(FY 2015)	8,864	178 ha	
(FY 2016)	1,250	667 ha	
FY 2017	1,750	367.42 ha	
FY 2018	583	660.51 ha	Last year of activities
Total/Final	3,000	2,736 ha	Based on new SOW of 1,500 additional ha. Q1 FY 2019 results pending

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

#17 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #Q: AVANSE INDICATOR #2.1.2 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF TREES PLANTED

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 1&2: Agricultural Productivity Increased and Watershed Stability above Selected

Sub-Result 2.3: Critical Slopes Stabilized through Farmer Led Investments

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #2.1.2 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF TREES PLANTED

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018_

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Quantity total of trees planted during a period through the project activities. Trees t count should be fruit trees or/and forest trees.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: none

Activity(ies): Nursery production, farm site planting of cacao, fruit, coffee, wood and agro-forestry species.

Rationale: Revenue generation, erosion control on upland slopes, perennials in lieu of erosive annuals on high risk slopes; mitigation of flood risk downstream, protection of productive infrastructures in plains

Type: Output **Direction of change:** higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: value chain activities report

Data Source: activity reports of planting site counts/re-counts

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: After each planting season

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE server,

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Nursery production levels and the number of trees distributed to farmers are not a reliable basis for counting in the field.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Train field personnel to carry out base counts and record all the trees planted during a specific period.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: Data quality should be cross-checked in the field for a sample of tree count sites.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: species, trees, other perennials

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Field site base count within one week after out-planting by farmers

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR Q – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
(FY 2014)			
(FY 2015)			
(FY 2016)	100,000	67,345	
(FY 2017)	3,000	655,986	
(FY 2018)	65,000	1,225,862	The target was based just on NRM planting. The total includes cacao trees.
FY 2019	250,000		Target is based on just gap filling in existing cacao.
Total/Final	700,000	1,481,799	Based on the September 21 st 2018 SOW
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018			

#18 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet # R: AVANSE INDICATOR # 2.3.1 (CUSTOM) SURVIVAL RATES OF USG ASSISTED TREE PLANTING

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 2: Watershed Stability above Selected Plains Improved

Sub-Result 2.3: Critical Slopes Stabilized through Farmer Led Investments

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 2.3.1 (CUSTOM) SURVIVAL RATES OF USG ASSISTED TREE PLANTING

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Survival rate of project assisted planting of trees is the total number of trees that survive after 12 months out of the total of trees planted.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Calculation: $\text{Survival rate} = (\text{quantity of living trees after 12 months} / \text{quantity of trees planted}) * 100$.

Disaggregated by: none

Activity(ies): Nursery production, farm site planting of cacao, fruit, coffee, wood and agro-forestry species; field technician participation in planting activities and data collection will give them knowledge of tree plantings.

Rationale: Revenue generation, erosion control on upland slopes, perennials in lieu of erosive annuals on high risk slopes; mitigation of flood risk downstream, protection of productive infrastructures in plains

Type: Output **Direction of change:** higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Sample surveys with counting of trees after the first 6 months following planting and recounted after 12 months after planting on sample of sites to determine the final survival rate. In order to make sure of the quantity of trees planted, field technicians will be assigned to different areas and will have appropriate tools to collect the data. Samples will be drawn from pool of trees planted in different areas.

Data Source: activity reports of planting site counts/re-counts

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Twice over a period of 12 months

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE server, Dev-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Nursery production levels and the number of trees distributed to farmers are not a reliable basis for calculating survival rates in the field.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Train field personnel to carry out base counts and follow-up survival counts on a random sample of farm sites with collection of data that accounts not only for survival rates of trees planted but also differentials between planted and distributed trees.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: Data quality should be cross-checked in the field for a sample of tree count sites.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Number of trees by species

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Field site base count within one week after out-planting by farmers

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: Protocols need to be established for sampling and survival counts. As reference, data are available on farm site survival rates of other USAID assisted tree planting efforts by small farmers in Haiti.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR R – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
(FY 2014)	50%	45%	Preliminary three month survival rates 45% (27,249 trees survived of 60,117 planted); awaiting 12 month count.
(FY 2015)	60%	N/A	
(FY 2016)	45%	58%	
(FY 2017)	60%	63%	Based on average of two surveys
(FY 2018)	65%	38%	The cacao survival survey was delayed until the drought ended. This is NRM 2018
Total/Final	65%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

19 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #S: AVANSE INDICATOR 2.4.1 (EG.3.2-28 NUMBER OF HECTARES UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES THAT PROMOTE IMPROVED CLIMATE RISK REDUCTION AND/OR NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT WITH USG

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 2: Watershed Stability above Selected Plains Improved

Sub-Result 2.4: Crisis Management Capacity Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR 2.4.1 (F 4.8.2-26/FtF4.5.2-34) NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS WITH INCREASED CAPACITY TO ADAPT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE Replaced with EG.3.2-28 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance [IM-level], which looks at land areas under management practices or technologies which decreases climate risk (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.251).

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

Definition: Adaptive capacity is the ability to adjust to climate change, to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. USG support to increase adaptive capacity should aim beyond only the near term, to also have benefits in the middle and longer term. An increase in adaptive capacity can be shown with the use of surveys or assessments of capacities. Having the “ability to adjust” to climate change impacts will measure an objective of the project to deal with climate stresses (in the context of other stresses). Stakeholders with improved adaptive capacity may be:

- Implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, for example:
- Implementing water-saving strategies to deal with increasing water stress
- Making index-based micro-insurance available to assist farmers in dealing with increasing weather variability
- Adjusting farming practices like soil management, crop choice, or seeds, to better cope with climate stress
- Implementing education campaigns to promote the use of risk reducing practices, like use of storm shelters and bed nets that help people cope with climate stress

Using climate information in decision making, for example:

- Utilizing short term weather forecasts to inform decision-making, for example, by farmer cooperatives, disaster or water managers
- Utilizing climate projections or scenarios to inform planning over medium to longer term timescales, for example, for infrastructure or land use planning
- Conducting climate vulnerability assessment to inform infrastructure design or planning as “due diligence”

This indicator relates most closely to two of the three main categories under the adaptation pillar: support for improved information and analysis, and implementation of climate change strategies. The narrative accompanying this indicator should describe adaptive capacity in the project context and indicate the stakeholders involved.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change;

Using climate information in decision making

Activity(ies): Adaptive capacity in the AVANSE context includes training devoted to crisis and natural resource management, and farmer applications of erosion control measures upstream and flood control measures downstream. Stakeholders include farmers, water user associations and other community based organizations, and bodies of local government: Training in crisis management, emergency preparedness; NRM training for members of Sub-Watershed Management Bodies; farmer training in agroforestry, tree planting, and erosion risk reduction.

Rationale: This indicator is a measure of stakeholders' abilities to understand, plan, and act as climate stresses evolve. The ability to deal with climate change will depend on awareness, information, tools, technical knowledge, organization, and financial resources, which are partly captured by this indicator.

Type: Outcome. **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Information will be collected on farmers who receive assistance to adapt to impact of climate change. This operation will be undertaken at the time of the activities. A data collection form will be used to collect information on the beneficiary identity, the type of assistance received, etc. M&E team will periodically cross check the data through field visits. The number of beneficiaries will be counted based on information retrieved from the data collection form.

Data Source: Attendance sheets, FFS and other project reports

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Location of Data Storage: Excel notes Cap-Haitien/HO TAMIS servers, hard copies Cap-Haitian, Dev-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Survey respondents and prospective trainees are not generally familiar with the language of climate change.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Devise modules for training and survey in culturally appropriate terms and vernacular.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E field site and trainee verification

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered into the project database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. Analysis will be done by target zone, training themes, type of stakeholder. The project management team will review the data periodically and validate the reports issued from them.

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Quarterly

Notes on baseline/target data: 0.

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Individual responsible at AVANSE: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
(FY 2014)	5,000	1,690	Shortfall due to drought and procurement problems. Anticipate distribution of short cy to 10,000 farmers in spring season 2015 to 2014 shortfall. IR2 activities will support LO
(FY 2015)	17,690	2,823	Targets for FY 2016 and FY 2017 have been changed to reflect activities under the October 2015 revised scope.
(FY 2016)	1,650	4,017	
(FY 2017)	9,750	1,258	
(FY 2018)	10,500	1,350	
Total/Final	10,500	11,138	Does not include Q1 FY 2019 NRM

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

20 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #T: AVANSE INDICATOR # 2.4.2 EG10.2-3 NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH IMPROVED ECONOMIC BENEFITS DERIVED FROM SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND/ OR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 2: Watershed Stability above Selected Plains Improved

Sub-Result 2.4: Crisis Management Capacity Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 2.4.2 EG10.2-3 (FORMERLY F 4.8.1-6) - NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH IMPROVED ECONOMIC BENEFITS DERIVED FROM SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND/ OR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

Definition: Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying number of households with increased economic benefits by the number of people per household. Increased economic benefits are increases in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, and economic benefits from ecosystem services. Number is specific to each year, not cumulative.

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Sex: Male, Female

Activity(ies): Planting trees and other revenue generating perennials on farm sites.
Construction/rehabilitation of contoured conservation structures on slopes.

Rationale: This indicator links sustainable natural resources management to economic growth and social development objectives. When people receive tangible economic benefits from natural resource management or conservation, they are more likely to value and support these activities into the future, well after the project ends, creating a sustainable impact.

Type: Outcome.

Direction of change: Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project counts of IR2 farmers and treated sites including tree planting and conservation structures. Rapid qualitative inquiry, interviews with sampling of farmers comparing pre-project versus changes in land use due to project assistance, site observations. A standard form will be used to collect data on NRM beneficiaries. Field technicians and M&E agents will be trained using the data collection form in order to track the indicator. Data will be collected on annual basis.

Data Source: Attendance sheets, work groups, tree planters; sampling of farmers for rapid qualitative inquiry

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE server, hard copies Cap-Haïtien, Dev-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Difficulty of quantifying economic benefits of conservation structures.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Direct M&E site observation on sampling of treated sites; evidence of qualitative change in crops and land use, shifting to higher value crops.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E site visits to sampling of treated plots

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered into the project database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. Analysis will be done by target zone, activity (tree planting, conservation works, target crops). The project management

team will review the data periodically and validate the reports issued from them.

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Quarterly

Notes on baseline/target data: 0.

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Individual responsible at AVANSE: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: Create protocol for rapid qualitative inquiry of sample sites/farmers

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR T – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
(FY 2014)	4,500	3,250	Project NRM investments were slowed by procurement issues. The engagement of outside technical partners and a grant program to NRM CBOs will expand outreach in the next year.
(FY 2015)	9,750	2,510	
(FY 2016)	1,000	2,775	Annual report
(FY 2017)	9,250	19,805	Not included in total
(FY 2018)	10,000	3,329	
FY 2019	5,000		
Total/Final	5,000	10,243	Target based on Sept. 21 th , 2018 revised SOW

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

21 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #U: AVANSE INDICATOR 2.4.3 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE RECEIVED USG SUPPORTED TRAINING IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND/OR BIODIVERSITY

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 2: Watershed Stability above Selected Plains Improved

Sub-Result 2.4: Crisis Management Capacity Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #2.4.3 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE RECEIVED USG SUPPORTED TRAINING IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND/OR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills. This includes farmers and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, market links, etc. It includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in new technologies, business management, and markets, and training for extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others engaged in the food, feed, and natural resource and water management. In-country and off-shore training are included. Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessment as it relates to agriculture. Training may include food security, water resources and watershed management, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience.

Natural resources and biodiversity is defined as conserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. Activities include combating illegal and corrupt exploitation of natural resources and the control of invasive species.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Sex: Male, Female

Activity(ies): Farmer training in sustainable farm practices ,NRM training for members of Sub-Watershed Management Bodies.

Rationale: Watershed stability, protect downstream investments, protect resource base for sustainable production especially soil and water resources, mitigate risk.

Type: Output **Direction of change:** higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Records of participation. M&E cross checks.

Data Source: Attendance sheets, FFS reports, project reports.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE server, hard copies Cap-Haïtien, DEV –Result, Trainet

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): none

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: none

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E verification of training for a sampling of registered beneficiaries

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by target zone, type of beneficiary, type of training

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Quarterly

Notes on baseline/target data: 0.

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Quarterly, Annually

Individual responsible at AVANSE: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: Findings for this indicator to be distinguished from findings for indicator 1.2.1 (agricultural/food security training)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR U – VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
(FY 2014)	3,000	2,751	Training in agroforestry, watershed committees, grafting in FY2014. Expanding to neighboring farmers in FY2015.
(FY 2015)	3,000	502	Targets for FY 2016 and FY 2017 have been changed to reflect activities under the partial termination for the project remaining period.
(FY 2016)	2,000	2,504	People trained mostly under grants activities
(FY 2017)	1,100	554	
(FY 2018)	400	178	
Total/Final	5,000	6,489	Target based on Sept 21st, 2018 SOW

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 16th, 2018

22 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #V: AVANSE INDICATOR EG.3.2-2 VALUE OF NEW PRIVATE SECTOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR OR FOOD CHAIN LEVERAGED BY FtF IMPLEMENTATION (RAA)

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 24 EG 3.1-14 FORMERLY EG.3.2-22, 3.1 (F, FtF 4.5.2-38) VALUE OF NEW PRIVATE SECTOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR OR FOOD CHAIN LEVERAGED BY FtF IMPLEMENTATION (RAA) Replaced with EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level], which is an expanded version of this old indicator to now include both new long-term capital investments and operating capital, as well as private sector co-investment - both cash and in-kind. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.251)).

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No _____ Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, etc. The “food chain” includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. “Private sector” includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. “Leveraged by FtF implementation” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the FtF initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: US dollars

Calculation: count

Disaggregated by: none

Activity(ies): Value chain diagnostics, business skills capacity building, improve market storage infrastructure, improve private sector/small farmer linkages

Rationale: Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the FtF goal to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger”.

Type: Outcome

Direction of change: Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Agribusinesses receiving project assistance will be surveyed regularly to collect data on their new investments. A tool will developed to collect information on the types and levels of investments.

Data Source: Representative of for-profit firm or for-profit CBO activity; agribusiness records.

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE Cap-Haïtien) servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitian, DEV-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Non-project factors may encourage/discourage investment.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Identify non-project variables and put survey findings into the broader economic context.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E verification of sampling of agribusiness respondents.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered into the project database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. Analysis will be done value chain, target zone, broader context of the economy. The project management team will meet periodically to review the data and validate the reports issued from them.

Presentation of Data: listing of agribusinesses, Table, narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Conduct initial census of agribusinesses in target zones for target crops.

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes: Design simple census and survey protocols and methodology.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR V – VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	\$500,000	0	Agreements with PPP partners signed in 3rd/4th quarters FY 2014; sets stage for implementation & new investments FY2015.
FY 2015	\$1,500,000	\$44,000	
FY 2016	\$1,000,000	\$0	Investments not captured to date
FY 2017	\$1,000,000	\$0	Assumes PISA and UPBH investment
FY 2018	\$2,500,000	\$504,232	CLE \$66,932K, Agrotech \$42,300, Novella \$26K and UPBH \$250K + PISA \$119K
FY 2019	\$2,700,000		
Total/Final	\$2,700,000		Based on Sept 21 st 2018 revised SOW. Assumes successful grant funded PPPs

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2018

#23 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #W: AVANSE INDICATOR #3.2 (CUSTOM) VALUE OF AGRIBUSINESS SALES DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #3.2 (CUSTOM) VALUE OF AGRIBUSINESS SALES DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: The value of sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of agricultural products sold by agribusiness supported by the project in a year. Agribusinesses are enterprises or associations that sell raw or processed agricultural products.

Unit of Measure: US dollar

Calculation: Figures based on actual enterprise records—simple sum of sales during the reporting period.

Disaggregated by: type of agribusiness: processors, service providers

Activity(ies): training, mentoring, market linkages, grants and technical assistance

Rationale: The objective of the support to agribusiness is to improve their marketing performance for a better contribution to economic growth in the agriculture sector. Value and volume of sales are indicators of how well businesses perform.

Type: Outcome

Direction of change: Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: enterprises will provide sales figures directly to the project.

Data Source: Entrepreneurs, agribusiness records and communications to project staff

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in the M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE server, DEV Results

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data access conditional on agribusiness willingness to share information.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Contact business owners in advance to share information and promote collaboration with the project. Discuss issues and concerns related to quantities, selling prices, amount of sale. Include written commitments from owners to provide data in MOUs and grant agreements with the project.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E verification of sampling of agribusiness respondents

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: AVANSE will seek to obtain from business owners data on sales, volumes, and prices on an annual basis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: Initial agribusiness survey preceding project investments

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR W – VALUES			
Year	Target (USD)	Actual	Notes
Baseline		Small & Medium: \$260,000 Novella: \$5,200,000 Total: \$5,460,000	Total sales for small & medium enterprises in 2013 is calculated based on per enterprise average figure (\$20,000) from the ago-enterprise survey times the number of estimated assisted enterprises receiving significant amounts of support through market linkages, grants, and/or PPP type agreements in first full year of project assistance. Novella figure is for total cacao sales in 2013.
FY 2014	0	Small & Medium: \$24,828	Initial FY 2014 grants, & PPP agreements will generate increased sales in FY2015. However AVANSE market linkage support to the agro-processor CALI resulted in increased sales revenue in FY2014, so CALI's sales that year are reported here.
FY 2015	Small & Medium: \$314,600 Novella: \$6,606,600 Total: \$6,921,200	\$44,000	Small & Medium Target: 13 enterprises, with increased sales of 21% relative to baseline (10% per year, FY 2014 and 2015) Novella Target—also increased by 21% relative to base line
(FY 2016)	Total: \$2,457,693	\$352,482	Cacao sales through Novella and PISA
(FY 2017)	Total: \$1,250,000	\$605,395	Assumed cacao, plantain and rice sales. Approx. \$900K of target was cacao
(FY 2018)	Total \$2,800,000	\$5,602,284	Includes Feccano local cacao sales \$57,773, rice \$127,928 cacao exports FECCANO, PISA and NOVELLA \$5,221,124 and UPBH sales.
(FY 2019)	\$3,800,000		
Total/Final	\$3,800,000		Based on Oct 30 th 2016 SOW.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 6th, 2017

#24 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #X: AVANSE INDICATOR 3.2.2 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF PROCESSING FACILITIES ESTABLISHED OR IMPROVED DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Sub-Result 3.2: Improved Access to Storage and Processing Facilities

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #3.2.2 (CUSTOM) NUMBER OF PROCESSING FACILITIES ESTABLISHED OR IMPROVED DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: A processing facility is a unit comprised of equipment, drying/cleaning area and storage capacity where actors in the target value chain can process their product before sale in the market.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: None

Activities: Grants and Technical Assistance to enterprises

Rationale: Local processing creates value added within the community and can increase income and contribute to poverty reduction

Type: Output **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data will be collected directly by AVANSE from records; M&E cross check

Data Source: Project, subcontractor or grantee reports

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: EXCEL Notes /HO TAMIS servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitian and DEV-RESULT

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial M&E Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: none

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessment: M&E field cross-checks

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: site (target zone)

Presentation of Data: Raw number, Maps

Review of Data: Ongoing

Notes on baseline/target data:

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: quarterly

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR X – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
(FY 2014)	5	2	Two PPPs with cacao processing signed; grants for rice and corn processing targeted for 1st quarter of FY2015. FY2014 and FY2015 targets to be reached by end of FY2015.
(FY 2015)	26	0	
(FY 2016)	3	0	Assumed 2 rice, 1 cacao
FY 2017)	3	0	Assumed 2 rice, 1 cacao
(FY 2018)	4	1	PISA facility operating. Assumed CLES, NOVELLA and banana packhouse
(FY 2019)	3		
Total/Final	4	1	Assumes PPPs are approved

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018

**#25 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #Y: AVANSE INDICATOR
#3.4.1(CUSTOM) NUMBER OF FARMERS ACCESSING MARKET INFORMATION
DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE**

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Sub-Result 3.4: Improved Market Information Systems

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

**AVANSE INDICATOR #3.4.1(CUSTOM) NUMBER OF FARMERS ACCESSING MARKET
INFORMATION DUE TO USG ASSISTANCE**

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2019

DESCRIPTION

Definition: Number of farmers who received market information (prices, trends, market conditions) from the project activities.

Unit of Measure: Individual farmers

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: gender

Activity(ies): Diffusion of market information by mobile phone network

Rationale: Improve information base for farmer decision making

Type: Output **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project records.

Data Source: Mobile phone distribution list

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE Cap-Haitian servers, hard copies Cap-Haïtien, DEV Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): not all user/beneficiaries have mobile phones

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Qualitative inquiry regarding un-listed users of phone based information

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E phone contact with a representative sample of listed mobile phone numbers to verify access to information. Digicel records.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: commodity, zone

Presentation of Data: Tables, Narrative

Review of Data: Semi-annually

Notes on baseline/target data: Calculate percent of registered beneficiaries with mobile phones

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: quarterly, annually

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR Y – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	4,000	0	Market Information Systems presently under development via 2 cacao PPPs. MIS activities to be implemented FY2015.
FY 2015	12,000	0	
FY 2016	12,000	0	Grant with MARNDR for MIS system signed and activity will start soon
FY 2017	10,000	0	Equipment not installed at MARNDR
FY 2018	26,000	0	Digicel MANDR MOU not signed
FY 2019	30,000		Target increased
Total/Final	30,000		Based on Sept. 21 st 2018 SOW

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018

26 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #Z: AVANSE INDICATOR #3.5.1 EG.3.2-5: NUMBER OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Sub-Result 3.5: Relationships in Targeted Value Chains Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #3.5.1 EG.3.2-5 (FORMERLY FtF, F 4.5.2-12): NUMBER OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (S) Dropped by FtF, but still an F indicator. This is reported separately through USAID/Lab's more detailed reporting on PPPs

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No _____ Yes ___X___ for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

The essential characteristics of a PPP are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Partnership focus (refer to the primary focus of the partnership):

- Agricultural production
- Agricultural post-harvest transformation
- Nutrition
- other
- Multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)

Activity(ies): foster private sector-small farmer linkages, develop partnerships with private sector businesses willing to invest in project zone

Rationale: The assumption of this indicator is that if more partnerships are formed it is likely that there will be more investment in agriculture or nutrition-related activities. This will help achieve IR3 which then contributes to the Key Objective of agriculture sector growth. The improvement in growth will increase the incomes of all, but because the focus of activity work is on the vulnerable (women, children and the poor) there will be a reduction in poverty.

Type: Output

Direction of change: Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Observation and records of partnerships created.

Data Source: Project records, PPP documents on TAMIS

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: none

Location of Data Storage: AVANSE Cap-Haitien servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap- Haitian and DEV-RESULT

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): none

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: none

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E cross-checks

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: type of AVANSE assistance to organizations

Presentation of Data: Table,

Review of Data: Annual

Notes on baseline/target data: baseline is zero

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: quarterly

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR X – VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	2	2	2 Collaboration agreements signed
FY 2015	2	0	
FY 2016	3	1	Collaboration agreement with UPBH
FY 2017	2	0	Agreement with Ti Malice failed, and CLE is still pending.
FY 2018	4	1	DIGICEL agreement still pending
FY 2019	4		
Total/Final	4	4	Incremental LOP total of actuals.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018

27 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #AA: AVANSE INDICATOR #3.5.2 EG.3-9 (FORMERLY FtF, F 4.5-2) - NUMBER OF FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) JOBS CREATED WITH USG ASSISTANCE

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened

Sub-Result 3.2: Improved Access to Storage and Processing

Sub-Result 3.5: Relationships in Targeted Value Chains Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR #3.5.2 EG.3-9 (FORMERLY FtF, F 4.5-2) - NUMBER OF FULL TIME

EQUIVALENT (FTE) JOBS CREATED WITH USG ASSISTANCE Dropped by FtF, but still tracked. (FtF Indicator Handbook, March 2018, p.248).

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year 2018

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

Unit of Measure: Number, full time employment equivalent (FTE)

Calculation: count

Disaggregated by: Location:

urban, rural; Duration: New, continuing

- New= this is the first time the person holds a job created by FtF

- Continuing = person continues to hold FtF created job from previous FY

Sex of jobholder (*if one FTE is split by a male and a female, then it would be 0.5 FTE for females and 0.5 FTE for males*)

Activity(ies): Labor intensive work, Soil and water conservation activities, correction of ravines, rehabilitation/building of infrastructures

Rationale: This is a direct measure of improved livelihoods, as it measures creation of employment and related income. However, FtF is concerned about creation of sustainable employment, not temporary employment (of short duration such as a period of less than one month).

Type: Outcome **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data collected from project activity reports and payroll, Payroll sheets of Implementing partners.

Data Source: Project records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: Excel Notes (Cap-Haïtien)/HO TAMIS servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitian and DEV-RESULT

DATA QUALITY ISSUES**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** none**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** n/a**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD**Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment:** M&E cross-checks, data review by project team**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Link project activities to job creation.**Presentation of Data:** Table, narrative**Review of Data:** Annually**Notes on baseline/target data:** Ask employment questions in first Agribusiness Survey.**Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID:** Quarterly**Individual responsible at USAID:** USAID/COR**Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:** COP**Other notes:** Design module for eliciting employment data from agribusinesses; include employment as category in IR team reporting template.**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR AA – VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
FY 2014		0	IR 2 & Infrastructure awaiting USAID grant and infrastructure approvals. Technical studies targeted for 1st quarter 2015, implementation 2nd quarter, pending approvals. Ravine infrastructures, road & irrigation system construction & rehabilitation to generate jobs in FY2015.
FY 2015		0	
FY 2016	75	74	At the December 6th DQA, the method of attributing FTE jobs was questioned. This number is not validated or included in the total. Moving forward we will change our collection method,
FY 2017	50	41	Employment from all private enterprises assisted according to the definition of jobs. Includes UPBH
FY 2018	109	78	69 men, 9 women Agrotech, Novella, PISA, Feccano, CLES, UPBH
FY 2019	200		
Total/Final	200	119	Based on September 21 st 2018 SOW. Incremental LOP total of 2017/18/19 targets + actuals.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018

**#28 Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #BB: AVANSE INDICATOR # 4.1
EG.3.2-4 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE AGRICULTURE SYSTEM WHO HAVE
APPLIED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES WITH
USG ASSISTANCE.**

Development Objective: Pillar B: Food and Economic Security increased

Intermediate Result 4: Capacity of Local Organizations Strengthened

Program Area: 4.5 Agriculture

Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Productivity

AVANSE INDICATOR # 4.1 EG.3.2-4 (FORMERLY FtF, F 4.5.2-11) - NUMBER OF FOR-PROFIT PRIVATE ENTERPRISES, PRODUCERS ORGANIZATIONS, WATER USERS ASSOCIATIONS, WOMEN'S GROUPS, TRADE AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS, AND COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOS) RECEIVING USG FOOD SECURITY-RELATED ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (RAA) (WOG) Replaced by EG.3.2-24: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE AGRICULTURE SYSTEM WHO HAVE APPLIED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES WITH USG ASSISTANCE.

Is this an annual Report USAID reporting indicator? No Yes for reporting year(s) 2018

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Type of organization (see indicator title for principal types)

Duration: New, Continuing

New—the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year

Continuing—the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year

Activity(ies): Capacity building, grants, producer groups benefiting from any project activities

Rationale: Tracks civil society capacity building that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity.

Type: Output **Direction of change:** Higher is better

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Inventory of organizations. Activities with direct beneficiary organizations. A form will be developed to collect information on the organizations receiving project assistance.

Data Source: Project activity records of AVANSE assistance to beneficiary organizations

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: included in M&E budget

Location of Data Storage: Excel notes (Cap-Haitian)/HO TAMIS servers, hard copies stored in AVANSE office in Cap-Haitian and DEV-Result

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2014, 2nd DQA in Oct. 2015, third in Dec 2016

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): none

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Procedures for future Data Quality Assessment: M&E cross-checks

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data collected will be entered into the project database under close supervision of the data management head. The data will then be reviewed for errors and cleaned. The project management team will meet periodically to review the data and validate the reports issued from them. Analysis will be done type of assistance, type of organization, type of organizations.

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Annually

Notes on baseline/target data: baseline is zero

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Quarterly

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR BB – VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline		0	
FY 2014	960	780	FY 2014 required screening of CBOs to target appropriate candidates for capacity building (IR4). FY2015 training target includes CBOs with higher potential. For IR 3 firms, a medium enterprise IP hired 3rd quarter. In FY2015 micro-enterprises will be trained and formalized; grants disbursed.
FY 2015	780	368	
FY 2016	18	32	Targets for FY 2016 and FY 2017 have been changed to reflect activities under the 2015 revised scope. Grants with the CBO in NRM activities and private enterprises through IR3 activities
FY 2017	25	35	Targets for FY 2016 onward were lowered/changed to reflect no IR4 activities for the project remaining period.
FY 2018	18	23	
FY2019	25		Assumed 25 individual managers will benefit.
Total/Final	1,250	1,238	Incremental LOP total targets + actuals.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 7th, 2018

ANNEX A: SUMMARY PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE: INDICATORS AND ANNUAL TARGETS

ANNEX 1: FTF NORTH/AVANSE - IPTT SUMMARY PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE FY 2018: INDICATORS AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Indicator #	Indicator Title	Units	Breakdown	Results Q1 FY18 (Oct - Dec)	Results Q2 FY18 (Jan - Mar 2018)	Results Q3 FY18 (April - June 2018)	FY18 actual (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	FY2018 Target	% (FY18 results/FY18 targets)	(FY14 + FY15 + FY16 + FY17 +FY2018 Totals)	% (up to FY18 results/LOP targets)	New LOP Target	Remarks (Overview of the data reported for the specific period)
USAID FY2011 - FY2015 Goal 0.0 Stable and Economically viable Haiti													
USAID/Haiti Feed the Future Objective: Increased Food Security													
FtF North objective: Increased Agricultural Income													
(0.1) EG.3.2-23: (4.5.2-36 FtF)	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance (RAA)	USD	Commodity (cacao)										2018 Target was based on a particular average yield/farmer and a 2017 price - 1,312 MT @ \$2,100
			Total value of exports in USD	0	0	0	\$ 5,221,124	\$2,756,250	189%	\$15,242,077	89%	\$17,091,169	But both average yields (+48%) and price (+27%) went up in 2018
(0.2) custom	Volume of cacao exports as a result of USG assistance	Metric Ton	Total	00	0	0	1,942	1,500	129%	5,669	69%	8,234	Actuals in 2018 were 1,942 MT at \$2,668/MT
(0.4) custom	Average increase in agricultural income for beneficiary households due to USG assistance	%	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	104%	65%				65%	Annual report
			Total New/Continuing										Average household ag income in baseline: was \$443
			New										The early years failed to increase the average income because of the
			Continuing										inclusion of farmers whose crops failed due to drought in the average income
			Gendered household Type										So a low target of 65% was set. In 2018, we excluded crop failures.
			Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)										
IRI: Agricultural Productivity increased													
			Rice	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 990	\$ 868	114%			\$651	Annual report. FY2018 results based on 2018 PHS. The LOP targets are from the contract
			Plantain				\$ 3,795	\$ 10,070	38%			\$10,070	

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(1.1) EG.3-6,7,8: (4.5 - 16,17,18 FtF)	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, per cage obtained with USG assistance* (RAA)	\$USD /ha	Cacao				\$ 536	\$ 410	131%			\$301	PHS. The LOP targets are from the contract. 300% rice, 100% plantain and 147% cacao over baseline. The gross margin of plantain is considerably lower than the annual target, this is due to the long drought period of over six months without significant rain in the Northern Corridor. GM were very variable ranging from \$2,700 to \$3,900 depending on region and whether farmers were irrigating. Some farmers who used pumps obtained very good yields.	
			Male-rice				\$ 1,422							
			Female-rice				\$ 1,013							
			Joint-rice				\$ 946							
			Male-plantain				\$ 4,297							
			Female-plantain				\$ 3,381							
			Joint-plantain				\$ 3,754							
			Male-cacao				\$ 501							
			Female-cacao				\$ 599							
			Joint-cacao				\$ 535							
(1.2) EG.3.2-19: (4.5.2-23 FtF)	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA)	Value (USD)	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 7,442,184	\$7,261,634	102%			\$10,157,428	2018 PHS. The value of the incremental sales this fiscal year is satisfactory. The LOP targets are based on the 2018 SOW, increases over the baseline value of 200% for rice and	
			Rice				\$ 3,809,810	\$3,757,513	101%			\$3,757,513		
			Plantain				\$ 1,046,754	\$1,000,335	105%			\$3,500,000		
			Cacao				\$ 2,585,620	\$2,503,786	103%			\$2,899,915		
Custom (1.3 a)	Number of rural households who apply improved technologies or management practices		Total	2,366	1,581	2,119	7,767	2,200	353%	35,014	106%	33,000	Data from value chains and NRM. (Farmers*0.87). LOP target from 2018 SOW. Individual farmers have adopted different technologies, hence the LOP result.	
			Rice	8	102	226	522	400	119%	5,089		5,500		
			Plantain	120	222	329	1350	1,100	75%	5,589		6,000		
			Cacao	1665	1092	1462	6167	500	1109%	19,324		16,488		
			NRM	573	165	102	924	200	461%	5,012		5,012		
EG.3.2-17 (4.5.2.5 FtF)	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (WOG)		Total	2,720	1817	2,435	8,927	1,837	486%	45,585	120%	37,931	Data from all the value chains and NRM	
			Total Gender	2,720	1817	2,435	8,927				45,585			
			Male	2,003	1376	1,866	6,732				33,399			
			Female	717	441	569	2,195				12,186			
			VC actor type											
			Producers/	2,720	1817	2,435								
			Others		0									
			Tech. Type											
			SRI		12	32								
SRA	4	15	31											

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EG.3.2-17 (4.5.2.5 FtF)	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (WOG) (RAA)		Minimize fertilizer use, DAP	7	15	62							Data from all the value chain and NRM activities. The achievements to date total includes maize and beans. The LOP target is based on the 2018 SOW. AVANSE has successfully introduced over 30 different technologies to Haitian farmers, and individuals have adopted more than one technology hence the large number of individual farmers adopting.
			Soil related-fertility and conservation										
			Water management reduced use	9	33	84							
EG.3.2-17 (4.5.2.5 FtF)	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (WOG)		Roller Marker	4	21	31							
			Cone weeder		0	16							
			Certified Rice Variety (Seed)	1	13	4							
			New Plantain Techniques	7	9	3							
			IPM on Plantain (Sigatoka)	2	2	00							
			New Cacao Techniques	1,034	1253	145							
			Biomechanical Structures	659	56	114							
			Hedges		3	0							
			Agroforestry cropping	1	3	2							
			Demonstration Blocks	212	17	1							
	Number of hectares under improved technologies or	ha	Total	2120.74	986.52	1,983.98	7,004	1,583	322%	22,166	111%	21,500	Data from all the value chain and NRM activities. LOP target based on September 21th, 2018 SOW LOP
			Improved certified Rice Variety (Seed)	4.16	16.2	4.29				2,213			22,500 ha includes 2,000 ha for rice 11,500

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	management practices with USG assistance (WOG)		New Cacao Plantation Techniques	355.09	422.72	37.78				3,574			22,500 ha. Includes 3,000 ha for rice, 11,500 ha cacao, 4,000 ha for plantain/banana,3,000 ha for NRM, and 1,000 ha for irrigation which is captured under indicator EG 3.1-2	
			New Plantain Techniques	16.68	14.92	1.97				1,012				
			Pest management	10.70	0	0					3			
			Disease management		0	0						5		
			IPM on Plantain (Sigatoka)		1.58	0						1,426		
			Soil-related fertility and conservation									3,928		
			Biomechanical Structures	431.97	33.80	59.97						1,858		
			Hedgerows	0.00	1.74	0						758		
			Introduction of Agroforestry cropping	0.70	3.99	1.41						1,144		
			Contiguous Demonstration Blocks	169.90	9.7	0.52						1,036		
			Irrigation	0.00	0	0						297		
			Water management	13.13	26.9	64.21						2,169		
			Climate mitigation or adaptation	27.99	211.46	130.41						2,842		
			Other									00		
			Total w/one or more improved technology	2,120	987	1,983.98						16,958		

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(1.4) EG.3.2-18: (4.5.2-2 FtF)	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (WOG) (RAA)		Total Gender	2120.74	986.52	1,983.98	7,003.51			22,166			Data collected from all the value chain and NRM activities broken down by gender. The LOP of project target comes from the SOW.
			Male	1642.35	812.30	1,542.94	5,536.58			15,616			
			Female	478.39	174.22	441.04	1,466.93			3,581			
			Joint	0.00	00	00				394			
			Association-applied	0.00	00	00							
(1.4a) Custom 4.5.2-2	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (Summary by activity type)	Ha	Total	2,120.74	987	1,983.98	7,003.99	1,583	442%	22,165	103%	21,500	Data collected from all the value chain and NRM activities. This does not include the 1000 ha under improved irrigation which is captured in (1.4.1) EG.3.1-2 : (4.5.1-28). The LOP of project target comes from the SOW.
			Rice	13.12	94.68	170.32	399.25	237.45	168%	2,959	99%	3,000	
			Plantain/Banana	215.85	352.15	535.37	1,420.37	395.75	359%	3,880	97%	4,000	
			Cacao	1,459.74	422.91	1,216.39	4,523.34	712.35	635%	12,435	108%	11,500	
			NRM	432.03	116.78	61.9	660.54	237.45	278%	2,891	96%	3,000	
(1.5) Custom	Number of technologies or management practices made available to farmers as a result of USG assistance	#	None	1	0	0	1	1	100%	32	107%	30	No completely new technologies applied in the last quarter. Plantain ridging to manage water made available in Q1.
(1.6) Custom	Number of beneficiary households with increased agricultural income	#	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,954	8,234	157%	39,043	150%	26,000	Based on 2018 PHS results. Over time as the project expanded its influence and improved its data survey techniques, more and more beneficiaries are available to increase their incomes. We have failed to estimate this growth in the beneficiary pool and the impact over time of the project in our target setting. LOP target is from SOW.
			Income doubled				6,858			20,445			
			Income increased				6,096			19,477			
			New										
			Continuing										
			FNM										
			MNF										
M&F													
			Rice	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,290	5,200	121%		35%	5,200	

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(1.1.1) Custom	Yield per hectare for USG assisted target crops	Kg/ha	Plantain				16,760	13,500	124%		26%	13,500	2018 PHS. Rice or plantain in 2018 (irrigated) did well, plots that lacked irrigation) are not in the av.. The cacao was unirrigated and suffered in the drought.	
			Cacao				478	525	91%		49%	525		
(1.1.2) EG.3-1: (4.5.2-13 F)	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)	#	Total	2,596	3,584	3,103	12,179	1,231	989%	54,966	180%	30,500	All beneficiaries of any kind of assistance, avoiding overlapping, through NRM and all the three value chains. Estimated from # of farmers using a ratio of 0.87/1 (HHs/farmers)	
			New	2,596	3,584	3,103	12,179							
			Continuing		0									
			Location											
			Rural	2,596	3,584	3,103	2,896			42,787				
Urban/Peri-Urb.				0			0							
(1.2.1) EG.3.2-1: (4.5.2-7 F)	Number of individuals who have received USG- supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG)	#	Total	179	776	1,097	3,831	3,211	119%	38,780	118%	33,000	Unique individuals trained across all the value chains and NRM. The early years of the project did not pay as much attention to new versus continuing and so the 2014 and 2015 numbers were perhaps inflated and have been cleaned subsequently, hence the reduced total. The target for FY 2018 was based on a training plan that expanded significantly during the year as pest and disease experts and water management experts gave field trainings.	
			Gender Total	179	776	1,097	3,831			44,035				
			Male	138	584	865	3,004			31,706				
			Female	41	192	232	827			12,329				
			Type of individual											
			Producers	179	776	1,097	3,769			38,521				
			Government	0	7	0	7			42				
			Private sector	0	0	0	0			126				
Civil society (NGO, CBO, CSO, academic)	55	0	0	55			1,901							
(1.3.1.) custom	Number of farmers who have access to improved agricultural inputs due to USG assistance	#	Gender total	160	2,232	529	2,965	1,000	292%	36,962	106%	35,000	FY 2018 target assumed a shift away from distributions. However, the cacao nurseries produced large numbers of seedlings and the NRM distributions continued into 2018	
			Male	116	1,564	386	2,066			25,509				
			Female	44	668	143	855			11,409				

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(1.4.1) EG.3.1-2 : (4.5.1-28 FtF)	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance (WOG) (RAA)	Ha	None	0	0	0	97	3,847	3%	250	25%	1,000	No irrigation activities approved in FY 2018. FY 2018 target was based on a larger program of rehabilitation. New LOP target is 1,000 ha. Based on 571 ha (Dubre and Chalopin) and 429 ha pump irrigation
(1.4.2.) Custom	Number of kilometers of irrigation systems repaired due to USG assistance	Kms	None	0	0	0	0	4.47	0%	0.7	2%	4	No irrigation activities approved to date. 4.47 km target is based on proposed work at Chalopin and Dubre, 0.7 km repaired/cleaned at Grison Garde.
(1.4.1.1) Custom	Number of water management associations strengthened and functioning well	#	None	0	0	0	0	5	0%	0	0%	2	Activities to strengthen capacity of WUAs are underway. FY 2018 target was based on getting approvals for five irrigation schemes.
(2.1) 4.8.1-26	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Ha		432	117	62	661	583	113%	2,736	91%	3,000	The FY 2018 result shows the hectares covered through NRM activities. The annual target was exceeded in an attempt to reach the LOP target.

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(2.3.1) Custom	Survival rates of USG assisted tree planting	%	None	n/a	50%	n/a	38%	65%					Two evaluations were conducted in 2018 for the trees planted by NRM activities, the final result was 38%. This result is below target because of the long drought in 2018. The cacao survival survey conducted in 2018 was postponed to ensure that the final count represented actual survival as plants continued to die in 3rd and 4th quarter 2018. The cacao and final NRM survival surveys are under way
(2.1.2) Custom	Number of trees planted with USG assistance	#	None	432,358	608,989	167,633	1,225,862	65,000	1886%	1,481,799	152%	975,000	The FY 2018 result is trees planted by the Cacao value chain and the NRM activities. The FY 2018 target was based on just the NRM activities.
(2.4.1) 4.8.2-26 F	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	#	Total	668	307	207	1,350	10,000	14%	11,138	106%	10,500	Data reported from Rice value chain and NRM activities. The 2018 fiscal year result is less than target because the target was the cumulative result, not the annual This target has been revised.
			Implementing risk- reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change	668	307	207	1350						
			Using climate information in decision making	00	00	00	0						
	Number of people with increased economic		Total	0	0	0	1,708	1,500	114%	10,243	102%	10,000	The FY 2018 total represents new individuals receiving benefits from improved
			Male				1,164						

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(2.4.2) 4.8.1-6 F	increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	#	Female			0	544						natural resource management. The 1,708 individuals received planting materials from AVANSE and training on establishing them. Although the FY 2018 target was exceeded the LOP target as the NRM program ends was acheived.
(2.4.3) Custom	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and /or biodiversity conservation	#	Total	55	43	0	178	400	45%	6,479	130%	5,000	The FY 2018 actual represents new individuals trained in natural resource management. Because the program was phasing out and becawsue we had already achieved our contract target, new trainees were not a priority in 2018.
			Male	37	32		122			4,119			
			Female	18	11		56			1,816			
(3.1) EG.3.2-22: (4.5.2-38 FtF)	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA)	\$USD	None	\$144,682	0	\$263,100	\$504,232	\$2,500,000	20%	\$504,232	19%	\$2,700,000	Significant investment only started in 2018. The 2018 total captures Investments made by CLES, AGROTECH. NOVELLA, UPBH and PISA to date.
			Total	\$12,307	\$1,578	\$181,224	\$ 5,602,284	\$2,800,000	200%	\$6,827,731	180%	\$3,800,000	Exporters were not willing to share export sales with AVANSE, this changed in 2018, hence the large increase over prior years,
			Small & Medium	\$11,825		\$14,904	\$ 26,729						
			Novella &PISA	\$00		\$166,320	\$ 4,580,254						

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EG.3.2-5: (4.5.2-12 F)	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	#	Agricultural post-harvest transformation										PPP signed with CLES and Haytrac in 2018 for rice milling and tractor services	
			Nutrition											
			Other areas											
			Multi-focus											
EG.3-9: (4.5-2 F)	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance (RAA)	#	Total	0	0	20	78	109	72%	119	60%	200	This 2018 result measures new full time jobs created through the grants to Agrotech (7/0), NOVELLA (20/1)PISA (13/3), FECCANO (9/4), CLES (5/1) and UPBH (15/0) (Delays to implementation of UPBH due to the detach of the land owner reduced the UPBH total considerably)	
			Urban			0								
			Rural			20								
			New			17								
			Continuing			3								
			Male			17			69					
			Female			3			9					
	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food	#	Total	10	3	0	23	18	128%	1,238	99%	1,250	Expansion of the private sector engagement in 2018 increased the number of new entities AVANSE was working with. This indicator has been changed in 2018 to individuals benefiting. Replaced by EG.3.2-24: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE AGRICULTURE SYSTEM WHO HAVE APPLIED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES WITH USG ASSISTANCE.	
			Total New/Continuing	10	3	0								
			New	0	1	0								
			Continuing	10	2	0								
			Type or organizations											
			Private enterprises	4	3	0								
			Producers organizations	0	0	0								
			Water user associations	1	0	0								
			Women's groups	0	0	0								

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(4.1) EG.3.2-4: (4.5.2-11 FtF)	receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (WOG) (RAA)	#	Trade and business associations	0	0	0							
			Community based organizations	5	0	0							

ANNEX B: AVANSE BENEFICIARY PROCEDURES

Procedure [#]: [Identification process for AVANSE's beneficiaries]

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

- 1.1 These procedures implements the policies related to identifying Avanse's beneficiaries and sharing this information with other departments prior to the launching of agricultural campaigns;
- 1.2 The purpose of these procedures is to ensure that the identification of producers follows well defined steps that respond to all technical and compliance requirements from relevant components within Avanse;
- 1.3 This procedure places the M&E department at the center of the review and validation process of the data on beneficiaries generated by the value chain components; this ensures that the M&E department is involved at the beginning of each campaign and that it can play a quality control and monitoring role of Avanse's data and activities;

2. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

- The identification of AVANSE's beneficiaries is at the core of the project and can impact all other activities if not performed well. This policy will allow the clarification of the roles and responsibilities of each department involved in that process;
- The main deliverables associated with that procedure are producers lists; they are of two types: (i) the list of **candidate beneficiaries** generated prior to a campaign and (ii) the list of **real beneficiaries** generated during and/or at the end of the campaign (i.e. distribution lists used during direct distribution of inputs to producers and beneficiary lists of the voucher program generated by TRANSVERSAL's IT platform);
- These lists are used by several Departments in AVANSE to engage financial expenses to prepare agricultural campaigns (ex: Procurement, Sub-Contract, the Value Chain Units, SIBA, etc.): the M&E Department uses candidate beneficiary lists to develop distribution lists that are in turn used by the Value Chain Leads during direct distributions of inputs to farmers; M&E uses both the candidate and real beneficiary lists to maintain a dynamic database on producers; the SIBA Manager uses the candidate producer lists to print and distribute vouchers in collaboration with its Sub-Contractor, TRANSVERSAL;
- It is important that the M&E Department get lists on real beneficiaries at the end of each campaign from the Value Chain Leads and the SIBA Manager in order to update its database with real beneficiaries;

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Technical coordination

Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP)

- Coordinate with all relevant Components to ensure successful launching of agricultural campaigns;
- Organize Planning Meetings with all relevant departments to ensure that all requirements and deadlines are known and met;

- Develop Work Plans in preparation of each campaign;

Communication Department:

Communication Manager:

- Assist Value Chain Leads in identifying and mobilizing producers organizations and groups in AVANSE's intervention zones;
- Launch communication campaigns in collaboration with the Value Chain Leads and Field Agents to mobilize producers and inform them on the technical package promoted by AVANSE;

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Department

M&E Manager

- Control the quality of data on producers generated by Field Agents;
- Review and validate the lists of candidate producers generated by the Value Chain Leads and Field Agent;
- Inform other relevant departments when the candidate lists are ready and make them available to the Managers;
- Maintain a dynamic database of producers by reporting both candidate and real beneficiaries and reconciling data at the end of each campaign;

M&E Officer

- Register AVANSE's real beneficiaries in the MARNDR's National Registry for Producers;

GIS Specialist

- Assign smartphones to Field Agents for the geo-referencing of producers' fields in preparation of each campaign;;
- Manage the materials used for the identification of producers and maintain a reasonable stock of smartphones available for each Value Chain Component in advance of each campaign to prevent any shortage;

Value Chain Units

Value Chain Lead

- Plan each agricultural campaign and organize with Field Agents the identification of candidate beneficiaries prior to each campaign;
- Conduct field visits to mobilize farmers and supervise the identification process by Field Agents;
- Ensure that the Field Agents respect the due diligence process and the eligibility criteria defined by AVANSE in this procedure;
- Verify and ensure the quality of the data provided by field agents regularly;
- Ensure that Farmer Field School are constituted in a timely manner and that farmers are well mobilized prior to launching each campaign;
- Develop with a Sub Contract Officer protocol agreements between AVANSE and candidate producers and get them signed by both parties;

Field Agents

- Identify candidate beneficiaries that meet AVANSE’s eligibility criteria;
- Geo-reference farmers’ fields with smartphones;
- Make copies of farmers’ identification card (NIF or CIN) by taking a picture or making scanned copies;
- Transfer the lists of candidate beneficiaries to the Value Chain Lead for approval;

Agricultural Marketing Specialist

Manager

- Generate real beneficiary lists and transfer them to the M&E department;
- Inform the MARNDR each time AVANSE beneficiaries for a campaign are uploaded to the National Registry for Producers;

Sub-Contract

Sub-Contract Officer

- Develop in collaboration with the Value Chain Leads partnership agreements to be signed by AVANSE and producers participating in FFS;
- Archive all original agreements and share copies with the M&E Department and the Value Chain Components;

3.1 List of acronyms:

4. M&E : Monitoring and Evaluation
5. PO: Producer Organizations
6. DCOP : Deputy Chief of Party
7. FFS: Farmer Field Schools
8. MARNDR : Ministère de l’Agriculture et des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural

RECORDKEEPING:

The following records must be maintained in the course of executing this procedure.

Supportive documents	Original	Copy
Lists of candidate producers	M&E	Value Chain Components
Lists of real beneficiaries	M&E	Value Chain Components
Partnership Agreements	Sub-Contract	M&E Value Chain Components
Lists of beneficiaries from the voucher program	SIBA	M&E
Lists of input distribution	M&E	Value Chain Components