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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Revised May, 2018

THE UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND GRADUATE SCHOOL OF OCEANOGRAPHY | CRC COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER

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Citation:

Coastal Resources Center (2018). Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Revised May, 2018) The USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP). Narragansett, RI: Coastal Resources Center, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island. GH2014_PGM193_CRC 164 pp.

Authority/Disclaimer:

Prepared for USAID/Ghana under Cooperative Agreement (AID-641-A-15-00001) awarded on October 22, 2014 to the University of Rhode Island and entitled; the USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP).

This document is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The views expressed and opinions contained in this report are those of the SFMP team and are not intended as statements of policy of either USAID or the cooperating organizations. As such, the contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the SFMP Project team and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Cover Photo: Enumerator's training for MSME survey (CREDIT: CRC photo)

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1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Brief Overview of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Following USAID ADS 203 guidance, this document serves as the project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan). The M&E Plan is a tool for planning, managing, evaluating, and documenting progress towards achieving the goals of the project. It will help us methodologically evaluate and communicate the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. It will be part of our overarching learning strategy that is based on adaptive management, sound science for management, stakeholder participation, and periodic self-evaluation. The M&E Plan includes two major components. First is the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and its associated indicator reporting which is tied to the project goal and intermediate results. Second is a knowledge management and learning strategy to communicate and share information, results, and lessons—and solicit input and feedback for adaptive management. This approach will optimize the project's performance and ensure accountability to USAID and the Ghanaian and American people.

The first section of the M&E Plan is the PMP, which presents the overarching results framework (Figure 1), indicators, targets, and plan for data quality assurance. It describes the process for developing rapid assessments and baselines, which will be the basis for subsequent routine monitoring, periodic assessments and subsequent learning and adaptive management The PMP lays out a calendar of performance management tasks, describes how data is collected and how the project will assess the limitations and quality of data. Thereafter follows the plan for knowledge management and learning.

1.2 Purpose of the Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

The M&E Plan is designed to help track progress on the Project in relation to its stated goal and Intermediate Results. As a living document, it will be used internally for routine monitoring, learning, and adaptive management and externally as a tool to engage stakeholders in analyzing and understanding data—and using it to inform management questions and decisions.

1.3 Background to the Project

The Coastal Resources Centre (CRC), University of Rhode Island (URI) was awarded a cooperative agreement (AID-641-A-15-00001) from USAID/Ghana on October 21, 2014 to implement the USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP). The estimated cost of the award over its five-year life is US$ 23,987,826 from USAID with match commitments from URI and partners of US$ 4,797,565.

URI leads a team of core implementing partners including two intimately involved in the previous URI-led USAID/Ghana ICFG Initiative: Friends of the Nation and Hen Mpoano, as well as a new partner SNV Ghana (Netherlands Development Organization). Supporting partners include the Central & Western Fish Mongers Improvement Association in Ghana/CEWEFIA, and Daasgift Quality Foundation who will focus on diversified livelihood development in targeted fishing communities in the Western and Central Regions respectively, and a national women's advocacy organization - Development Action Association (DAA) - in national advocacy. Daasgift Quality Foundation exited after FY17. These local women's organizations are also targeted clients for capacity building and organizational development. SSG Advisors and Spatial Solutions are technical supporting partners that bring added and specialized technical expertise and capabilities to leverage significant additional resources from government and private sector sources. Spatial Solutions also exited after year 3 of project implementation. Key Government project

beneficiaries and partners; are The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) and the Fisheries Commission (FC), the University of Cape Coast and the Department of Town and Country Planning in the Central and Western Regions.

The SFMP design builds on the gains and lessons learned by the USAID/Ghana ICFG initiative. For instance, SFMP scales-up ICFG's successful model for improving law enforcement effectiveness and extends the GIS capacities from the Western to the Central Region (CR) Coordinating Council and nine district assemblies (DA) in the CR. SFMP incorporates enhanced strategic communications and expanded systems for distribution of written products. It places greater emphasis on national policy initiatives and will invest significant financial resources in building the capacity of the FC, key beneficiary government agencies, fisheries stakeholder groups and civil society organizations. The project is designed to improve fisheries management and strengthen governance to have positive impacts on fisheries resources and the people that depend on marine ecosystem goods and services. The SFMP will also compliment and coordinate closely with the two other sister projects in the USAID Coastal Program Portfolio: The Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP) and the UCC Strengthening Project.

The problem in Ghana's Marine fisheries sector is complex, tragic, and too-common-severely overexploited fisheries put at risk tens of thousands of metric tons of local food fish supply and threaten the livelihoods of over 130,000 people and many more fisheries resource dependent households. Ghana's open access to fisheries resulted in extreme overcapitalization of fleets, exacerbated by poor governance, weak enforcement of rules and a fuel subsidy.

The SFMP supports the Government of Ghana's fisheries development policies and objectives and squarely aims to assist the country to end overfishing and rebuild targeted fish stocks as a central goal. Adoption of sustainable fishing practices and reduced exploitation to end overfishing is the only way Ghana can maintain the sustainability of its marine fisheries in order to increase its wild-caught local marine food fish supply and bring greater profitability to the fishery, with the potential to benefit two million people indirectly.

The SFMP's stated goal is to; "Rebuild targeted fish stocks through adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels." This goal can be achieved if the following intermediate results are achieved: (1) improved legal enabling conditions for implementing co-management, use rights, capacity and effort-reduction strategies; (2) improved information systems and science-informed decision-making, and (3) increased constituencies that provide the political will and public support necessary to make the hard choices and changed behaviour needed to rebuild Ghana's marine fisheries sector. These components feed into (4) applied management initiatives for several targeted fisheries ecosystems.

The SFMP will develop nested governance arrangements and management plans for fishery management units at three ecosystem scales, utilizing adaptive co-management approaches tailored to each unit. An immediate focus at the national level will be the small pelagic stocks, which are most important to food security and employment and are near collapse. National dialogues in the first year will spotlight this crisis and build consensus for quick, early actions such as a closed season, closed areas, moratorium on fishing licenses and/or increased mesh sizes of nets to turn around this fishery. With support of fishers and governments, improvements in fish biomass and yields could increase within the life-of-project.

The design and implementation of the process for developing comprehensive management plans for the small pelagics nationally, and demersal fisheries in the WR, will be done

through consultations with stakeholders in partnership with the FC and will be based on an adaptive and iterative process that includes the best available science. We will help develop the concept for regional jurisdictions and the potential application of use rights. The role of civil society will be crucial in this process.

The demersal ecosystem-based plan will consider, among other measures, a nested system of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to protect mangroves as important demersal fishery nursery grounds and a no-take reserve off Cape Three Points to protect demersal adult fish spawning stock biomass. Marine spatial planning will support USAID biodiversity conservation objectives as it considers fisheries interactions with threatened and protected species such as marine mammals and sea turtles. The SFMP will undertake stakeholder engagement processes in order to build consensus, involving the FC, fishermen, fishmongers and groups such as DAA, CEWEFIA, the Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council, (GNCFC), the Ghana Inshore Fishermen's Alliance (GIFA), and the National Fisheries Alliance, among others. Communications campaigns will engage resource users directly via mass media, web and mobile-device based platforms. The SFMP features local partners that have strong women leaders and the mission to empower women in advocacy, policy dialogue and management decision-making. This includes DAA, which seeks to expand to a national membership base and create a national training center for members.

The SFMP is designed to undertake aggressive expansion of ICFG successes in the WR in terms of strengthened law enforcement and voluntary compliance to reduce rampant illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. This includes immediate expansion into the CR and then all coastal regions. Strengthened and more capable fisheries enforcement and Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) units, and a more effective enforcement-prosecutorial chain will act as deterrents. Also, a carefully designed communications campaign will target behavior change that leads fishermen, fishmongers and the public to support and voluntarily engage in responsible and sustainable fishing practices.

In parallel to fisheries management initiatives that draw on existing powers and laws, the SFMP will work with MOFAD and WARFP on legal reforms that empower co-management groups with decision-making and provide mechanisms for implementing use rights regimes. National policy dialogues will formulate strategies to cap and reduce fleet capacity (number of vessels) and will debate ways to phase out the fuel subsidy or transform it from a perverse subsidy to one that incentivizes responsible practices or ameliorates the social impacts of fleet reduction plans.

Key government clients of this project, MOFAD, FC and the Regional Coordinating Councils in the CR and WR, will be provided with direct support to build their capacity. Additional direct support is provided to a number of local NGOs and women's associations that are active in fisheries management issues and serving either as core or supporting partners in the implementation of this project. SFMP is investing considerable project resources in capacity development at UCC as well.

The SFMP will improve the production and use of management-relevant science and technology. It will build public private partnerships to develop sustainable web and mobile-device technologies for improved data collection reporting and surveillance; improve the FC research and statistics unit's capacity to collect and analyze information on the status of fisheries, and to recommend management measures to rebuild and ultimately sustain benefits for the Ghanaian people. The SFMP aims to move Ghana from over-reliance on input controls and to start considering output controls.

The SFMP will build the capacity of the RCCs and District Authorities (DAs) in the Central and Western Regions to improve marine fisheries spatial planning and mainstream the development needs of climate- and economically-vulnerable fishing communities into their overall development plans, and to provide communities with diversified livelihoods, including ways to obtain greater profitability from fisheries value chains. Particular emphasis is placed on more efficient and profitable fish smokers that have potential for significant scale-up. This element places a strong focus on women and youth and utilizes local partners whose missions address the needs of these target groups.

In the larger coastal fishing communities of the Central Region (CR) where child labor and trafficking is prevalent, the SFMP targets at-risk households with a strong communications initiative and will make these communities the priority beneficiaries of livelihood interventions.

2. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

2.1 The SFMP Results Framework

The Results Framework is shown in Figure 1. It incorporates several changes from the RFA results framework, as noted in the theory of change section below. This includes a more positively reworded project purpose or goal of; *Rebuilding targeted fish stocks, through adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels*. Adoption of sustainable fishing practices and reduced exploitation levels that end overfishing is the only way Ghana can increase its wild-caught local marine food fish supply and bring greater profitability to the fishery, with the potential to benefit over 130,000 people directly and up to two million indirectly as well as recoup tens of thousands of metric tons of food fish supply annually lost due to poor governance.

The SFMP's integrated results framework include four project intermediate result areas to achieve the ambitious project goal:

IR 1: Improved legal enabling conditions for implementing co-management, use rights, capacity and effort reduction strategies;

IR 2: Improved information systems and science-informed decision-making, and

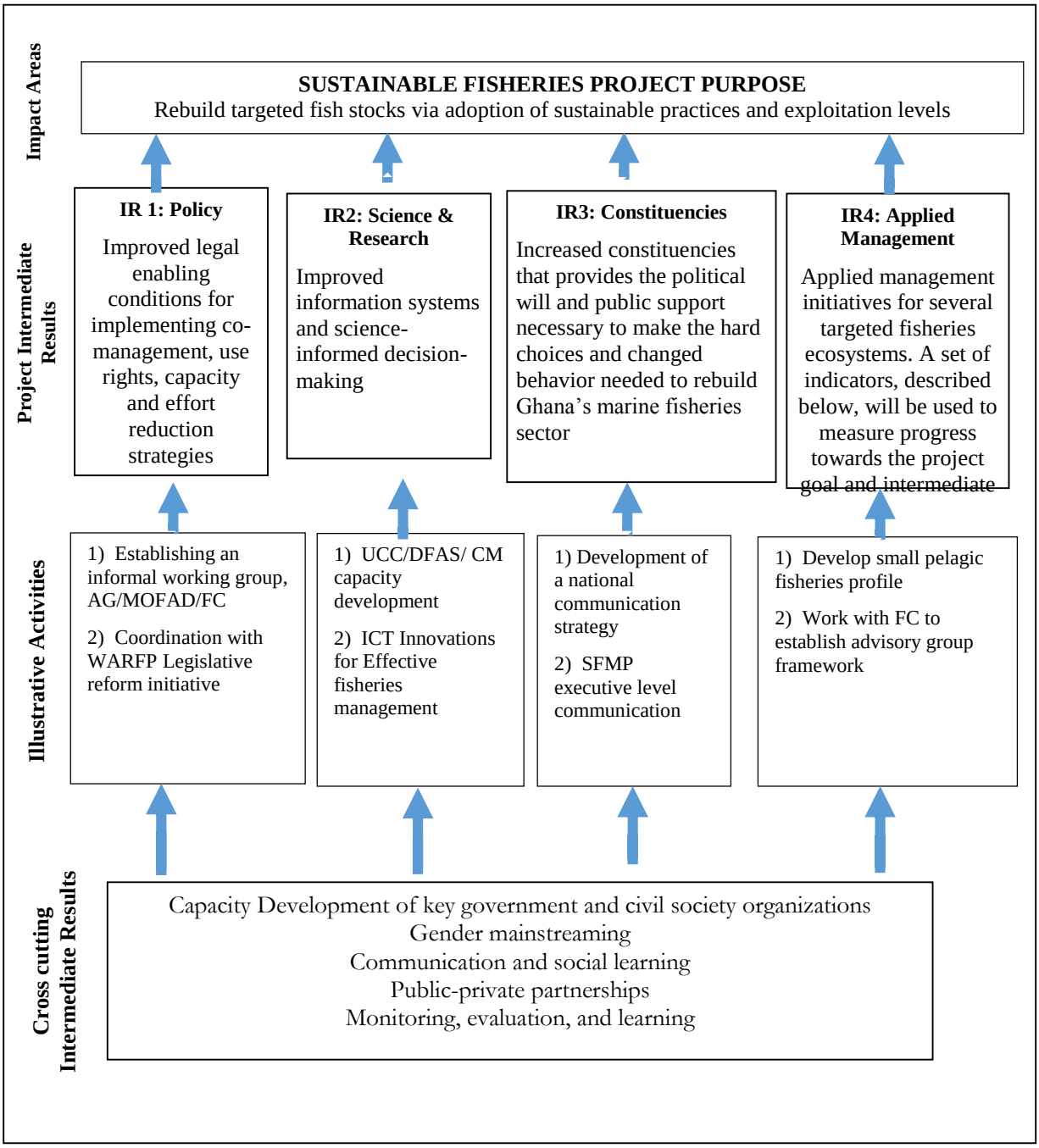
IR 3 Increased constituencies that provides the political will and public support necessary to make the hard choices and changed behavior needed to rebuild Ghana's marine fisheries sector. These components feed into

IR 4: Applied management initiatives for several targeted fisheries ecosystems. A set of indicators, described below, will be used to measure progress towards the project goal and intermediate results.

The project is based on the assumption that, given the open access nature of the current fishery, sustaining short terms gains from reduced fishing effort beyond the SFMP requires that a larger suite of interventions and outcomes be implemented. To this effect the applied management initiatives will include activities that aim to improve fisheries value chains, improve biodiversity conservation, and improve household resilience.

The results framework includes several important cross-cutting themes including capacity development of key government and civil society organizations, social learning, gender mainstreaming and Public-Private-Partnerships. The PMP has mainstreamed indicators that capture progress towards these cross-cutting themes.

Figure 1: Graphical Representation of SFMP Results Framework



2.1.1 Relationship of the Project Results Framework to USAID Ghana Development Objectives and FtF Results

The results framework and associated indicators conform and contribute to USAID/Ghana's larger Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) and its second Development Objective: **sustainable and broadly shared economic growth** and the Feed the Future (FtF) results framework. This is depicted in Figure 2 below. The Project will support all four integrated Intermediate results (IRs) under DO2, with a focus on IR 2.1 and 2.4.

2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains (FTF IR 1)
2.2: Improved enabling environment for private sector investment (FTF IR 1.3)

2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition (FTF IR 2)
2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness (FtF IR 1.1)

The Ghana FtF strategy recognizes that marine capture fisheries are the major economic activity along the coast and their importance reaches far beyond the coast. Because fish make up 22.4 percent of food expenditures of all households and is the most important source of animal protein in Ghana, the FtF strategy explicitly includes fisheries. The FtF program states that it will support "direct, targeted interventions where the poor fisheries dependent households are located and focus on what has greatest potential for improving their situation, as well as the environment. The program will increase the ability of coastal residents to better access and manage their most important productive asset–marine fisheries. Interventions will ensure that both men and women engaged in aquaculture and fisheries are able to control management of and decision-making over this asset."

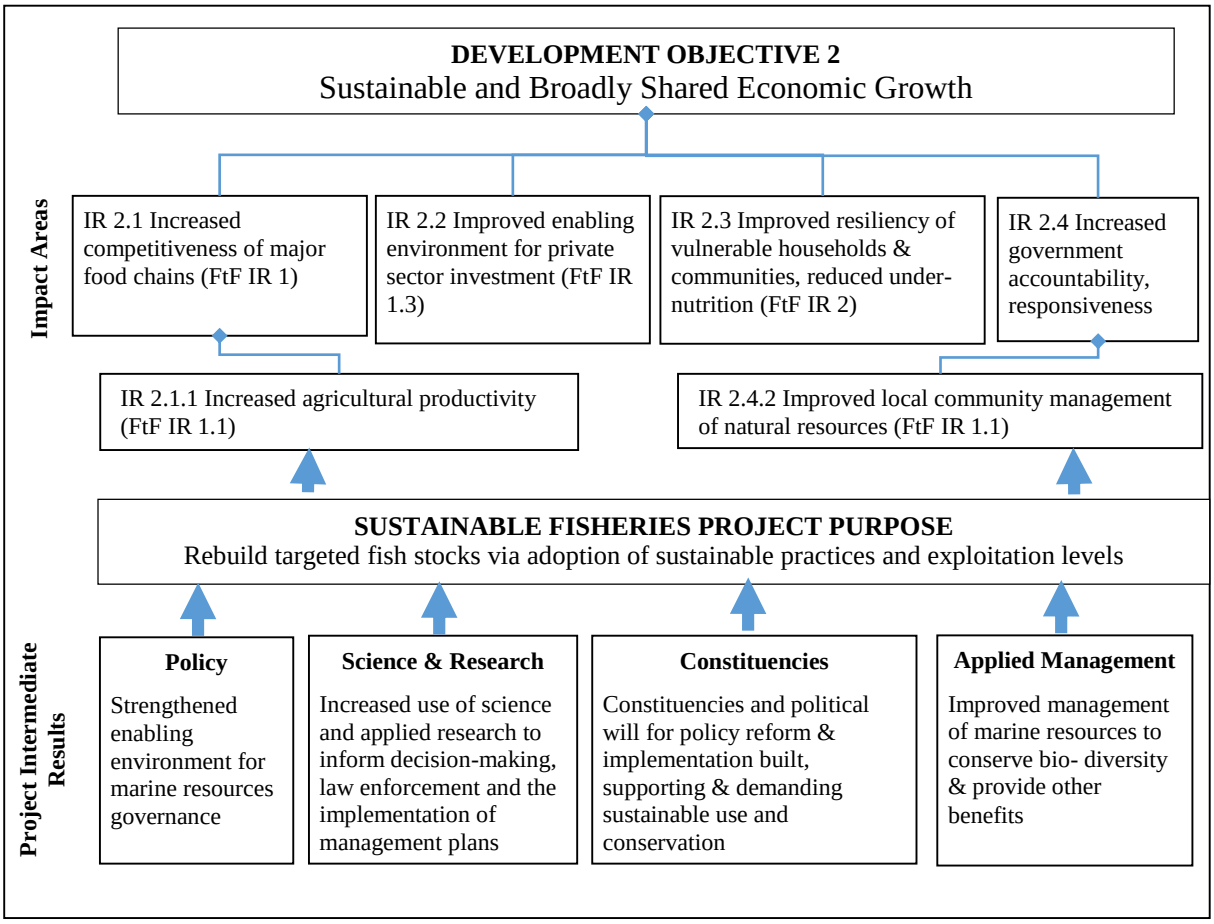
The SFMP project is designed to support the Feed the Future Strategy and the project's IRs are directly linked to the Ghana Feed the Future Strategy. Implementing activities to improve fisheries governance and value chains will support IR 2.1.1 on increased agricultural productivity (FtF IR 1.1) by reducing fish landing spoilage and in the long run increasing catches. Due to the explicit focus on fisheries, we assume that fisheries productivity is covered under these IRs even though the indicator is stated as "agricultural productivity". Fish in this case is assumed to be an agricultural commodity.

The project contributes to IR 2.4.2 (FtF IR 1.1) on improved local community management of natural resources through the work on developing a more conducive legal environment for co-management and use rights, through the development of technical working groups and advisory groups, and the extensive stakeholder consultation process for development of management plans for targeted fish stocks at three ecosystem scales.

The project also contributes to a lesser extent to IR 2.2 and 2.3. Under IR 2.2 (FtF IR1.3), the project aims to improve the enabling conditions for private sector investments through its work with SSG advisors by designing several strategic private sector partnerships.

Under IR 2.3 the project will improve resiliency of vulnerable households and communities via the work on prevention of child labor and trafficking in the Central Region and though activities that strengthen RCC and district abilities to develop coastal community resilience plans that are mainstreamed into district spatial plans and medium term development plans.

Figure 2: Graphical Representation of Relationships between SFMP and FtF Results



2.2 A Presentation of Strategic Objectives of the Project and their Narratives

2.2.1 Theory of Change (Development Hypothesis)

The project purpose is to "Rebuild targeted fish stocks through adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels." This project will forge a campaign that builds a constituency for change that captures the support of high-level decision makers and politicians as well as grass roots fishermen, fishmongers and processors.

To achieve sustainable fishing practices and exploitation levels, reduced fishing effort must occur in order to end of overfishing. This, over the longer term, will lead to improved fish stocks and higher and more sustainable fishing yields. This signals to stakeholders and beneficiaries a causal chain and time lag between ending overfishing and improved stocks, and ultimately, improved fish yields and profitability (household income).

IR 3 "constituencies and political will built," is critical to insure that the public is supportive of and will demand changes in the fisheries sector. This implies grass-roots movements among producer groups and the public that drive high level political support for change—achieved via strong stakeholder participation campaigns coordinated with the FC and WARFP. MOFAD and the FC must be willing to push for these changes and convince legislators and others that they are in the country's interest and have widespread public support. Such stakeholder-driven processes can be risky. But in the end, CRC's decades of experience with USAID projects and public processes demonstrates that the benefits greatly outweigh the risks.

We believe that for any short-term gains from reduced fishing effort to be sustained beyond the SFMP requires that a larger suite of interventions and outcomes be implemented (see Theory of Change, Figure 3 below), especially given the open access nature of the current fishery.

Comprehensive management plans for targeted stocks are needed that both control effort and manage harvest. Effort control requires a suite of measures such as restrictions on the number of fishing units by limiting the number of licenses issued and restrictions on the amount of time units can spend fishing. Additional technical measures such as closed seasons, protected areas, fishing gear selectivity, and minimum size must be considered, each with their implications on the biological and socio-economic aspects of the fishery. In the long run, these are designed to ensure exploitation levels are controlled to maximum and sustained yields. However, world experience shows effort controls are a costly and difficult path to sustainability. Determined to be most effective are catch limits —e.g., an annual total allowable catch based on annual stock assessment—coupled with use rights such as collective quotas, and transferable licenses.

Fisheries Management Approaches

- From open access to managed access
- From inputs controls to catch controls
- From a commons to use rights
- From top down control to co-management
- From static to adaptive management
- Managing at ecosystem scale

Consistent with the FASDP and WARFP, our project strategy is to focus both on effort control measures and managed access as first steps towards sustainability. Additional enabling conditions—legal reforms and scientific capacity that set the stage for an eventual move to catch control strategies—would be pursued if and when the GOG and stakeholders are willing and ready. These approaches will take longer than the life-of-project to fully implement and have full effect. However, our experience in obtaining use rights for women oyster harvesters and sole fishermen under the USAID/WA *BaNafaa* project in The Gambia demonstrates that when government grants devolved authority to producer groups, given the proper assets and opportunity, these groups can collectively manage fisheries more sustainably and achieve improved economic and social benefits. Ghana can move towards a similar pathway.

Experts worldwide are calling for an ecosystem-approach to fisheries management that recognizes the ecosystem as a whole and instigate changes in human behavior required to restore and sustain ecosystem quality. This would balance diverse societal objectives and require consideration of multi-species management plans. This would require consideration of trophic level interactions and ecological services of forage fish, and reducing fishing impact on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species and protection of essential fish habitat.

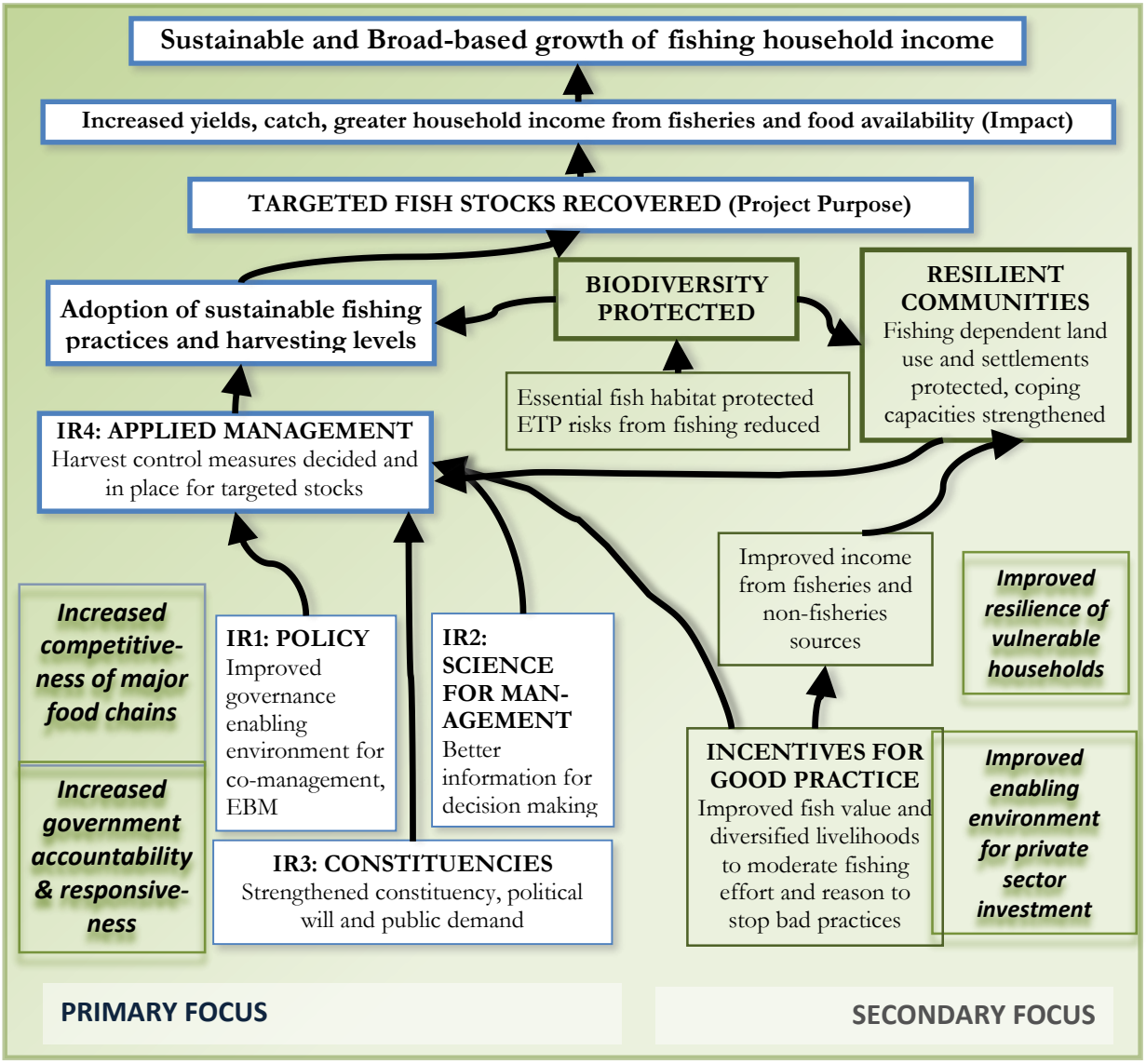


Figure 3: Theory of Change showing causal links, sequences of interventions, intermediate outcomes and impacts, including linkage to USAID FtF and DO2 intermediate results

Enabling conditions for effective fisheries management require a legal framework supportive of policy statements made by the GOG on collaborative management and use rights. However, as noted by Martin Tsamenyi, a consultant for ICFGP, the WARFP and MOFAD: *"The existing legal framework in Ghana is not capable of supporting a co-management framework without amendment..."* Interim measures under the existing legislative framework can include "advisory groups"—de-facto co-management groups with advisory functions only. Once a new legislative framework is in place, these groups can transform into true co-management groups with decision-making authority. The SFMP will promote formation of such groups to move forward early actions (e.g., a closed season)—***if*** stakeholders are willing. We expect that within a year or two a fishery such as sardinella could possibly see some early results in terms of recovery.

When fishing mortality is reduced via effective management measures (i.e. closed season, closed areas, direct catch and effort reduction...etc.), there will be a rapid improvement in biomass and subsequent fish yields, particularly for short-lived species. However, if the

fishery remains open access, increased high fishing mortality will occur and short-term gains will dissipate. Fishing effort and fishing capacity must be measured and taken into account in the context of long-term harvest control. Experience shows that simply limiting the number of vessels (fishing capacity) as proposed in Ghana's fisheries policies will prompt fishers to focus on increasing the size and power of vessels and length of gear, all increasing rate of exploitation unless additional harvest control measures are also put in place.

Also needed is improved information for decision-making to help both estimate the optimum fleet sizes for Ghana's fisheries and to set adequate harvest controls. To this end, the SFMP will focus on improving stock assessment capabilities within the FC and local universities, emphasizing inclusion of the traditional knowledge of fishermen. We will also promote innovative technologies (e.g., mobile phone technology) to improve data collection on landings and effort and to aid law enforcement in reducing Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing through Public-Private-Partnerships.

An integrated approach also requires a close look at shore-based components of the fisheries sector. All post-harvest fish handling, supply chain from sea to market, and the infrastructure support for the fishing industry and fishing households, occurs in a very narrow strip of the coastline. Without safe and secure places for men and women to live and work on the shore-based side of the industry, it is difficult to ask people to change behavior concerning unsustainable harvesting practices at sea. Reduction in fishing effort is likely to result in economic sacrifices in the short-term, so interventions are also needed to reduce impacts. These measures include creating safer, more secure and resilient fishing communities using spatial planning to identify the development needs of fishing communities and the exposure to natural hazards as well as threats to water-dependent fisheries uses. Community development programs are also needed to help fishers diversify their livelihoods, reduce dependence on fishing and reduce or eliminate the pressure to force their children into the illegal child labor trade. Other efforts include working to improve the fishery value chains and economically empower women mainly involved in processing and marketing. CRC's role in the USAID /Senegal COMFISH project shows that investing in organizational development and improved processing techniques, handling and infrastructure can lead to additional profits. Women fish processors in Cayar, Senegal, refuse to buy illegal, undersized fish, realizing that larger fish means larger incomes.

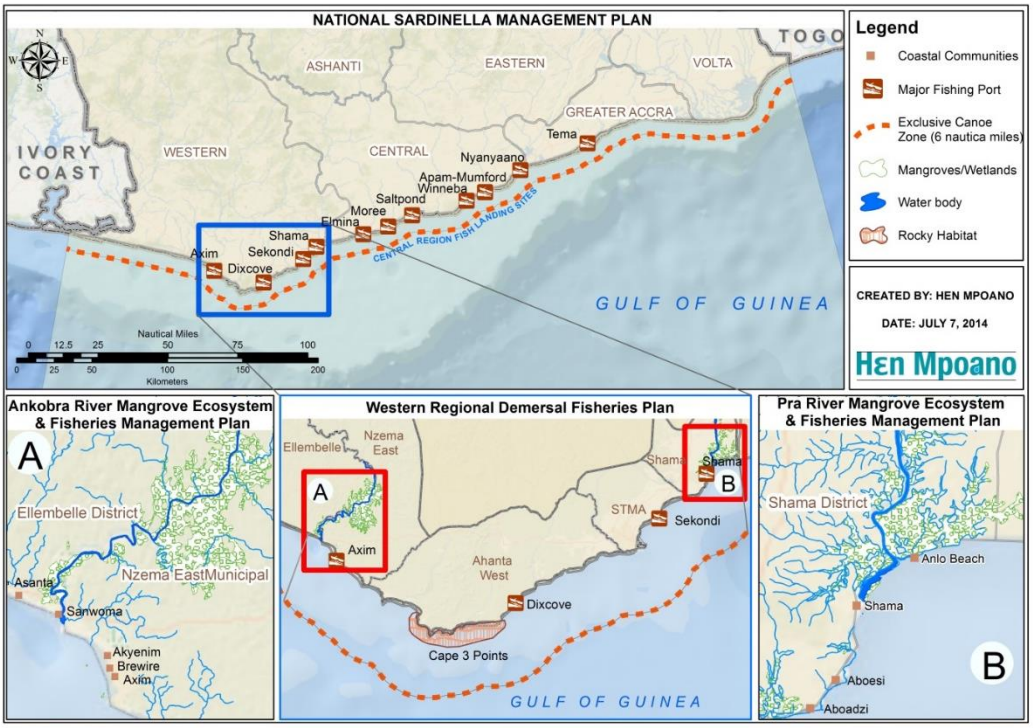
2.2.2 Ecosystem and Geographic Scale of the Project

The SFMP will develop a nested governance system that meshes several ecosystem scales that encompass the diverse types of fisheries systems found in Ghana (see Figure 4). The SFMP will focus first on a national effort to end overfishing and rebuild the small but food security-critical small pelagic fishery that generates broadly shared economic benefits to hundreds of thousands of people; and to recoup tens of thousands of metric tons of lost food supply. This complex of species, due to their essential role in the ecosystem and their wide-ranging migration, requires management at a national scale linked to regional Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) and Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWCGG) initiatives, and public participation that spans all four coastal regions.

Once management efforts are underway for the small pelagic fisheries and in the second half of the project, the SFMP will also address the need for sub-national regional management of demersal fish stocks in an ecologically defined region between two major mangrove estuary habitats in the WR: to the west at the outlet of the Ankobra River along the shared border of Ellembelle and Nzema East Districts, and as far east as the Pra River within Shama District. The SFMP also will pilot community-based approaches to fisheries within the Ankobra River and the Pra River estuaries and associated mangroves that serve as essential fish habitat for

demersals. Within these ecosystems are priority fish landing sites such as Axim and Anlo Beach/ Shama town that will be areas of concentration for stakeholder engagement and livelihoods and value chain improvements. Additional fish landing sites engaging more intensively in the SFMP for child labor, community resilience and diversified livelihood activities in the CR include Elmina, Moree, Apam and Winneba. In discussions with WARFP, this multi-tiered governance approach is consistent with and will be coordinated with WARFP's current community-based fisheries management units.

Figure 4: SFMP applied management activity areas



2.3 Knowledge Management and Learning Plan

2.3.1 Communication

The project will be designed from start to finish as a social learning project. Using a social networking approach, the project will help develop and enable a Ghanaian fisheries community of practice. It will facilitate learning and information exchange through face to face meetings and access to virtual information. The will create a wall of information that includes the past repertoire of the ICFG project and others as well as new information generated by the project and partners. The project's web-based knowledge management system will be used internally to code and track information, people, and contacts—working as a tool for PMP indicator reporting and to maximize transparency. It will also be a go-to site for information and knowledge sharing for the Ghanaian community of practice.

The project will utilize a variety of tools and approaches to ensure that key communications messages are disseminated in a 'user-friendly' manner that responds to the specific circumstances of targeted audiences and stakeholder groups at community, district, national and international levels. The SFMP will use and strengthen the robust networks and continuous contacts developed by the ICFG project. ICFG's partners, who are also core members of the SFMP team, created many new ties that accelerated information flow, engaged hundreds of new stakeholders and made unprecedented progress in building consensus on the need for improved governance at local, district, regional and national levels—providing a strong platform on which SFMP will build and expand.

The Project will maintain participatory and transparent knowledge management flow that is integrated throughout the implementation of the project. This means that under each IR there will be targeted communication interventions aimed at 1) working with relevant stakeholders to inform, assess and plan for upcoming activities on an iterative basis; 2) updating relevant stakeholders on activity progress including key challenges and successes; and 3) sharing activity outcomes and lessons learned with relevant stakeholders. Project knowledge management and communications will therefore be continuous and will be meant to inform Project stakeholders about project progress and outcomes, as well as to guide upcoming project activities and implementation. The SFMP will use a two-tiered knowledge management and communications approach:

The first tier of SFMP knowledge management is corporate and internal, and involves clarifying for implementing partners protocols for branding and documentation; the need for timely and regular progress reports and success stories in the form of work plans, annual reports, technical reports, and factsheets, weekly FtF bulletins and most significant change stories. The SFMP will maintain an interactive and comprehensive project-specific website, but also work to provide steady feeds of information to WARFP and the FC and ensure partners and regional fisheries stakeholder groups are posting accurate, up-to-the-minute information on events, findings and developments. SFMP will work closely with METSS on enhanced progress reporting and ensure properly branded and 508 compliant products.

The second tier of SFMP communications is a series of carefully coordinated national and regional Policy Campaigns on emerging technical and scientific information and policy dialogues that are timed to match ongoing decision processes. Messages will be sure to capture stakeholder concerns including those of women and children who are typically overlooked. The campaigns will include early actions and a National Small Pelagics Plan, Legislative Reform, a special communications plan focusing on reducing child labor and trafficking, and others listed in the technical application.

Specific communication tools and activities that will be used to support the policy campaigns and share knowledge and lessons generated by the SFMP include:

- Translating key policy and legislative briefs, scientific findings and other lessons learned from the project into vernacular language *(targeting community based audiences)*;
- Developing visual communications through pamphlets, story-boards, bill boards and posters *(targeting community based audiences)*;
- Delivering messages over local community radio stations *(targeting community based audiences)*;
- Collaborating with local cultural events to deliver communications through drama, role plays, local dances and speeches by local leaders *(targeting community based audiences)*;
- Holding best practice conferences and learning activities with a range of stakeholders (*targeting all national audiences);*
- Documenting and disseminating project case studies with identified lessons learned *(targeting all audiences)*;
- Publishing research briefs (targeting national and international audiences);
- Publishing project results and recommendations reports *(targeting national and international audiences).*

Under leadership by the HM Communications Expert, the SFMP will rapidly mine and analyse the extensive contact lists of its ICFG partners along with TrainNet data and other sources to create a social network map of stakeholders. SFMP partners will coordinate their contacts with an expanding number of individual and organizational participants, allow for "opting-in" to receive and send communications using a variety of media, and to identify individuals who are well-placed to bring in under-represented stakeholder groups and opinions. FoN will work with all stakeholder groups in all coastal regions.

The underlying approach to the Project's knowledge management strategy will be to develop and disseminate informational messages that are delivered through mechanisms and in formats that are appropriate and accessible for the target audience. This will mean that the manner used to deliver project communications will intentionally vary depending on the particular audience, with feedback loops integrated into communication interventions to ensure that the approach is being well received and understood. Particular emphasis will be placed on engaging a range of actors at the community level, including men and women who are fishers, fish processors, traders and traditional community authorities. The Project will collaborate closely with UCC/DFAS/CCM to implement effective outreach.

2.3.2 Learning for Adaptive Management

Ecosystem governance adaptation in the context of severe poverty, involves a series of complex issues that are difficult to define; have tangled up root causes; involve stakeholders with diverse values, interests and positions; vary from person to person and community to community; are constantly evolving; and, have no obvious answers. In this context of complexity, evaluation strategy is critical. Traditional formative to summative approaches are best conducted in situations where there is little external turbulence, where there is both control and predictability within the situation or context where the program resides, external forces are relatively stable. Clearly, this is not the case in Ghana. Thus we have chosen a learning strategy that build around the principals of "Developmental Evaluation", as defined by Michael Quinn Patton (2010) which "centers on situational sensitivity, responsiveness, and adaptation, and is an approach to learning especially appropriate for situations of high uncertainty where what may and does emerge is relatively unpredictable and uncontrollable. Developmental evaluation tracks and attempts to make sense of what emerge under conditions of complexity, documenting and interpreting the dynamics, interactions, and interdependencies that occur as innovations unfold."

A key internal learning opportunity will be the annual self-assessments, which will be part of the work planning meeting. During the self-assessments, we will evaluate the project logic, i.e. understanding if the project is achieving its goals and exploring to what extent project activities have led to desired results. The self-assessments will also connect the milestones, targets, and intermediate results to the overarching goal—i.e., paying attention to both near and long-term effects. Specific self-evaluation questions will be designed for each self-assessment event, however they will flow out of the following four broad questions:

What are the key achievements and outcomes of the project?

How effective is the project's approach in meeting the goals of the Ghana CDCS and the USG biodiversity earmark for Feed the Future, Biodiversity and Climate Change?

How effective is the project and its integrated design in achieving intended results?

What is the sustainability of the approaches implemented and potential for scaling up?

Project and indicator reports, including assessments and studies feeding into baselines and results reporting will also be used for learning and adaptive management—analyzing the

project's impact on reducing the overexploitation of marine resources. If the project has been unsuccessful in achieving its purpose and intermediate results, we will explore which Project assumptions proved inadequate. Further, we will work with partners and local stakeholders to identify how to adapt Project activities and targets to better achieve the IRs. These recommendations feed into the annual work planning process.

2.4 Performance and Context Indicator Summary

The project PMP will fold into the mission wide PMP, which includes Goal and Development Objective (DO) level indicators from the CDCS Results Framework. The project will contribute to USAID's biodiversity, feed the future, and climate change indicators. The indicator reporting will contribute to the effectiveness of performance monitoring by assuring that comparable data will be collected on a regular and timely basis. This is essential to the operation of a credible and useful performance-based management approach.

Below is a listing of the project goal and intermediate results followed by proposed indicators for each. Three indicators will be used to measure outcomes and outputs that cut across the four intermediate result areas. After each indicator, we indicate in parenthesis if the indicator is a USAID indicator (FtF=Feed the Future, EG=Economic Growth, CCA=Climate Change Adaptation, Ghana CDCS=USAID Ghana Custom Indicator) or a project custom indicator (Project indicator).[1] The indicators include higher level program impacts for household well-being (e.g. prevalence of poverty) and biodiversity conservation (e.g. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance) as well as intermediate level outcome and output indicators.

For each indicator, the table in Section 2.3 lists whether it is an outcome or output indicator, how the data will be disaggregated, and what the expected data source will be. Whenever possible, the indicators are disaggregated by fisheries/biodiversity conservation, climate change, and food security. The final list of project indicators will be set in consultation with USAID Ghana during project start up. As part of finalizing the PMP, we will prepare performance indicator reference sheets for each indicator, following the FtF indicator handbook and the economic growth indicator and definitions handbook.

[1] The USAID indicator numbers were downloaded from the US State Department's Standard Foreign Assistance Indicator Master List on June 20, 2014.

Table 1: Performance Indicator Summary

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	Goal: Rebuild targeted fish stocks via adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels				
1	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.8.1-1)	Area under improved management where there is biophysical monitoring data showing stability, improvement, or slowing in the rate of decline in one or more selected parameters over time. Parameter(s) selected will depend on the type of management actions taken and may include one of the following, or others: Changes in fish stocks, biodiversity, and abundance Land-use changes over time in areas where project interventions are implemented.	Impact	Terrestrial/ Marine	Biophysical assessments, landing data, maps
1.a	Fishing Mortality at MSY (F_{msy}) (Small Pelagics & Demersal) (Project Indicator)	This indicator measures maximum level of harvest rate allowed by the fishery in order to produce the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and which maintains the biological sustainability of the stock. **Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY):** is a fisheries management term to describe the highest average catch (by weight) that can be safely taken from a single species stock without reducing its abundance overtime while taking into account the stock's reproductive and growth rates under prevailing environmental conditions	Outcome	Not Applicable	Landing Records of the fisheries
1.b	Biomass to produce MSY (B_{msy}): (Small Pelagics only) (Project Indicator)	This indicator measures is a Management Reference Point referring to the level of biomass (by weight) necessary in the natural environment to produce MSY (se definition above) and maintains the long-term sustainability of the stock.	Outcome	Not Applicable	Catch per unit of effort (CPUE)
2	Number of indirect project beneficiaries (number), the percentage of which are female (percent) (Project Indictor)	This indicator measures the number of individuals (men and women) who benefit indirectly from project interventions. It includes individuals with increased household income as well as economic benefits from ecosystem services, etc. Economic benefits may be based on actual cash transactions or other economic value of natural resources. For example, areas where sustainable natural resources management, climate change adaptation, or fisheries plans and/or implementation actions have been adopted, number of individuals who are benefitting from those will also be counted	Outcome	Gender, livelihood vs. management plan beneficiaries	Project records, surveys

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	IR1: POLICY: Strengthened enabling environment for marine resources governance				
3	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA) (EG.3.1-12)	The indicator counts the number of agriculture and nutrition policies related to the institutional architecture for improved policy formulation, the enabling environment for private sector investment, agricultural trade, agriculture input provision, land and natural resource management, or food and nutrition that have completed one or several of the following 5 steps or processes: 1. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy); 2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This can also include proposed repeal of an existing policy; 3. Were newly drafted or revised; 4. Received official approval (legislation/decree) by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body) of a new, revised, or repealed policy; 5. Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes U.S. Government support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy). Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements. Note that the indicator has been revised to acknowledge that these processes are not always linear: newly drafted laws can be defeated by a legislative body and require redrafting or new analysis; or approved regulations can prove difficult to implement and need to be revised. Because of this nonlinear approach, double-counting is no longer a concern and is in fact appropriate: Operating Units should indicate if multiple processes/steps were completed in a given year, as this more accurately represents work under a given activity. The disaggregate "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" will count the total number of policies that completed any	1,2, and 3 = Output 4 and 5 = Outcome	Policy area: -Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation -Enabling environment for private sector investment -Agricultural trade policy -Agricultural input policy (e.g. seed, fertilizer) -Land and natural resources tenure, rights, and policy -Resilience and agricultural risk management policy -Nutrition (e.g., fortification, food safety) -Other Process/Step: -Analysis	Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of host government legal status of the various policies being addressed.

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
3 cont		process/step, regardless of the number of processes/steps each policy completed during the reporting year. Full and effective implementation must meet the following criteria: (1) The policy must be in force in all intended geographic locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place ("full"); (2) Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents/information/fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions ("effective"). For example, a new business registration procedure that has been rolled out to just four of six intended provinces would not meet these criteria (not full), nor would a new customs law that is on the books but is not being regularly enforced at the border (not effective). For regional Missions, approval (step 4) counts any regionally agreed policies that have been regionally approved (i.e., reached the minimum number of signatory countries to be passed) during the reporting year. Full and effective implementation (step 5) would count any regionally agreed policy for which all countries falling under the policy's jurisdiction have fully and effectively implemented the policy. To capture individual countries' progress toward full and effective implementation of regional policies, use FTFMS-only indicator EG.3.1-b.		-Stakeholder consultation/public debate -Drafting or revision -Approval (legislative or regulatory) -Full and effective implementation Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change	

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	IR2: SCIENCE & RESEARCH: Increased use of science and applied research to inform decision-making, law enforcement and the implementation of management plans				
4	Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plans	Institutions refer to host country organisations such as a Ministry, departments, government office, sub-national government unit, working groups, NGOs, fishing groups) and research organisation or others. Some examples of ways to enhance capacity could include participating in assessment or planning exercises, receiving relevant training ,or gaining new equipment or inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management, technical exchanges, certifications ,or training could improve the capacity of an institution to engage with fisheries management .Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyse, advise, or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision-making related to fisheries management	Outcome	l Organization type(Government agency, private sector entities)	Project records, training reports
	IR3: CONSTITUENCIES: Constituencies and political will for policy reform & implementation built, supporting & demanding sustainable use and conservation				
5	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (EG 4.8.1-28)	Technical assistance can be provided in the form of tailored training, mentoring, peer education, twinning, job aids, manuals or other support that transfers know how.	Output	None	Travel reports, project records
6	Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator).	Information products will include best practices, success stories, and program lessons learned. They can be published as peer reviewed or non-peer reviewed articles or through other forms of media (excluding the USAID APR), or at international conferences.	Output	Local media reports Radio shows, Conference papers, Research studies	Project reports

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	IR4: APPLIED MANAGEMENT: Improved management of marine resources to conserve bio- diversity & provide other benefits				
7	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.8.1-26)	"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. A subset of this indicator may also be reported as "Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance" if the latter indicator is used; double counting IS allowed. Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate	Outcome	Terrestrial, Marine	GIS Maps, policy documents

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
7 cont		clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.			
8	Number of DAs supported with USG Assistance (Ghana CDCS, IR 2.3 indicator)	This indicator measures the number of Das that are supported by the project. The project will not provide direct financial support to Das. The support will be in the form of capacity building and technical assistance related to fisheries and climate change. It may also include limited infrastructure support (e.g. improvements to fish landing sites).	Output	Region	Project records, management plans
9	Improvement in fisheries enforcement and prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing (increase/decrease in prosecutions and percent that lead to conviction) (Project Indicator)	The project will track improvements in fisheries enforcement and the prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing. This will be done by collecting police, district attorney, and FEU records that track the number of arrests and prosecutions. In theory an increase in the number of prosecutions is a sign of improved enforcement. However, it is possible that we will see a decrease in prosecutions in later years as law enforcement act as a deterrent and illegal fishing is reduced. As part of this indicator, the project will also track the percentage of prosecutions that lead to conviction—expecting an increase and thereafter stabilization of successful prosecutions.	Outcome	Prosecutions and convictions	Project, police, district attorney, and FEU records
10	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG Assistance (EG 4.5.1)	Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing an adaptation program, a climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses	Output		Vulnerability assessment reports
	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies	This indicator measures the total number of direct beneficiary farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (of food and nonfood crops,	Outcome		Implementing Partners,

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
11	or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) (EG.3.2-17)	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 U.S. Government 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 also 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 germplasm. -Cultural Practices: e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density and moulding; mulching. -Livestock Management: e.g. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices. - Wild Fishing Technique/Gear: e.g. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices. -Aquaculture Management: e.g. improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish disease control; pond culture; pond preparation; sampling & harvesting; carrying capacity & fingerling management. -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.		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	Sample survey of direct beneficiaries, activity or association records, farm records

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
11 cont		-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, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; erosion control. -Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes. -Water Management -non-irrigation-based: e.g. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; improved water quality testing practices; mulching. -Climate Mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives. Examples include low-or no-till practices, efficient nitrogen fertilizer use. -Climate Adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties, conservation agriculture. -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; nonmarket-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management. Note there is some overlap between the disaggregates listed here and those listed under EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved		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 FTFMS-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	

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
11 cont		technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance. This overlap is limited to technologies and practices that relate to activities focused on land. The list of disaggregates here is much broader because with this indicator we aim at tracking efforts focused on individuals (as opposed to land area) across the value chain in both land and nonland-based activities. If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple-benefits, the beneficiary applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Technology Type category. For example, mulching could be reported under Cultural practices (weed control), Soil-related fertility and conservation (organic content) and Water management (moisture control), depending on how (for what purpose(s)/benefit(s)) the activity is promoted it to the beneficiary farmers. If a beneficiary applied more than one improved technology during the reporting year, count the beneficiary under each technology type (i.e. double-count) and under each commodity to which s/he applied an improved technology. However, count the beneficiary only once in the applicable Sex disaggregate category If more than one beneficiary in a household is applying improved technologies, count each beneficiary in the household who does so. 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 farmers applying improved technologies. See EG.3.2-18 for an example of how to double-count hectares and farmers. If a beneficiary cultivates a plot of land more than once during the reporting year, count the beneficiary once under each type of technology		Commodities disaggregate.	

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
11 cont		that was applied during any of the production cycles, but not more than once even if a technology is applied in multiple production cycles during the reporting year. For example, because of new 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. Whether the farmer applies Feed the Future promoted improved seed to her/his plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, s/he would only be counted once in the Crop Genetics category under the Technology Type disaggregate. Note however that the area planted with improved seed should be counted each time it is cultivated under the indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies. Beneficiaries who are part of a group that apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other common plot, are not counted as having individually applied an improved technology. Instead, the group should be counted as one (1) beneficiary group and reported under indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations… and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices. The area of the communal plot should be counted under indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under 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 lead farmer should be counted as a beneficiary for this indicator. In addition, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare, if applicable, and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by extension agents or researchers (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance),			

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
11 cont		neither the area nor the extension agent or researcher should be counted under this indicator, EG.3-6, or EG.3.2-18. This indicator counts individuals who applied improved technologies, whereas indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations… and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices counts firms, associations, or other group entities that applied improved technologies or practices. However, in most cases, this indicator should not count as individuals members of an organization that applied a technology or practice. For example, if a producer association implements a new computer-based accounting system during the reporting year, the association would be counted under indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations…applying, but the members of the producer association would not be counted as having individually-applied an improved technology/practice under this indicator. However, there are some cases where both the group entity should be counted under indicator EG.3.2-20 and its members counted under this indicator. For example, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. In this scenario, the producer association can be counted under EG.3.2-20 and any association member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved technology/practice under this indicator. If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of beneficiaries for each Technology Type and Sex disaggregate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted averages across all implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level as well as across all Feed the Future countries for global reporting. Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide (https://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-agindicators-guide) for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator.			

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
12	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	Total number of micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-100) enterprises (parenthesis = number of employees) receiving services from Feed the Future-supported enterprise development providers. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent (FTE) workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months.). If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technical support in production techniques, quality control and marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, community forestry, fisheries, input suppliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance. Additional examples of enterprise-focused services include: Market Access: These services identify/establish new markets for small enterprise (SE) products; facilitate the creation of links between all the actors in a given market and enable buyers to expand their outreach to, and purchases from, SEs; enable SEs to develop new products and produce them to buyer specifications. Input supply: These services help SEs improve their access to raw materials and production inputs; facilitate the creation of links between SEs and suppliers and enable the suppliers to both expand their outreach to SEs and develop their capacity to offer better, less expensive inputs. Technology and Product Development: These services research and identify new technologies for SEs and look at the capacity of local resource people to produce, market, and service those technologies on a sustainable basis; develop new and improved SE products that respond to market demand. Training and Technical Assistance: These services develop the capacity of enterprises to better plan and manage their operations and improve their technical expertise; develop sustainable training and technical assistance products that SEs are willing to pay for and they foster links between service providers and enterprises. Finance: These services help SEs identify and access funds through formal and alternative channels that include supplier or buyer credits, factoring companies, equity financing, venture capital, credit unions, banks, and the like; assist buyers in establishing links with commercial banks (letters of credit, etc.) to help them	Output	Size: Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above MSME Type: Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, Other Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a.	training participant records, lists of microenterprises supported

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
		finance SE production directly. Infrastructure: These services establish sustainable infrastructure (refrigeration, storage, processing facilities, transport systems, loading equipment, communication centers, and improved roads and market places) that enables SEs to increase sales and income. Policy/Advocacy: These services carry out subsector analyses and research to identify policy constraints and opportunities for SEs; facilitate the organization of coalitions, trade organizations, or associations of business people, donors, government officials, academics, etc. to effect policies that promote the interests of SEs. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple services are received. In the case that an individual MSME participates in multiple trainings or technical assistance in one year, it should be counted as one MSME enterprise. This indicator should count MSMEs receiving trainings or development services within the reporting year, not an accumulation of all trainings that MSME received in the life of USG activity.			
13	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA) (EG.3.2-22)	Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production, output, or income, improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), and improve water or land management, etc. The indicator only includes capital investments. It does not include operating capital, for example, for inputs or inventory. 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 used for post-harvest transformation or processing of agricultural products or 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 nongovernmental organization (NGO) investment may be included if the CBO or NGO engage in for-profit agricultural activity.	Outcome	None	Implementing partners from private sector financial records, program data

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
13 cont		"Leveraged by Feed the Future implementation" indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the Feed the Future initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from the U.S. Government as part of a grant or other award. "New investment" refers to resources spent on a capital investment during the reporting year.			
14 14 cont	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)	This indicator counts the 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 U.S. Government 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. Count the number of organizations and not the number of members, even in the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, where individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.	Output	Type of organization: For-profit private enterprises; producers organizations; water users associations; women's groups; trade and business associations; community-based organizations (CBOs) New/Continuing: New (the entity is receiving U.S. Government assistance for the first time during the reporting year); Continuing (the entity received U.S. Government assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year)	Implementing partners records and reports

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
15	Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S) (FtF 4.5.2(27))	A producer organization in this context is any grouping of people involved in agriculture including input suppliers, transporters, farmers, fishers, ranchers, processors, etc. that is organized around adding value to agricultural production. A community based organization (CBO) in this context is simply an organization involved in supporting any type of agricultural activity (including post-harvest transformation) and is based in a community and made up principally of individuals from the local community. Producer associations are often CBOs, but are reported as a distinct disaggregate USG assistance can include any help provided to either type of organization to expand coverage, services provided, information, etc. Some examples are organizational capacity building, training, other technical assistance, provision of supplies and materials, encouragement and motivation for improvements, etc. The indicator includes any person within the agricultural value chain who is a member of one of these organizations and thus directly received USG assistance. This indicator counts the number of members within these types of organizations which receive assistance. It does not count the number of institutions, the amount of the assistance or the change in the value of agricultural commodities. Note that individuals counted under this indicator would also be part of households counted in the total number under indicator applicable	Output	**Type of organization:** Producer organization, Non-producer-organization CBO **Sex:** Male, Female	Activity records

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	Cross Cutting Indicators				
16	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (EG.3.2-5)	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 a 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.	Output	Partnership focus (refer to the primary focus of the partnership): Agricultural production; Agricultural post-harvest transformation; Nutrition; Multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership); Other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships)	Implementing partner records

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
16 cont		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.			
17	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, and climate change, disaggregated by gender (EG 4.8.1-27/ 4.8.2-6)	Training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation includes but is not limited to: improving capacity to be better able to govern, coordinate, analyse, advise, or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision making related to biodiversity conservation, NRM, and fisheries management This includes capacity to engage local communities to ensure that policies, plans, budgets and investments reflect local realities and ensure that local communities benefit from NRM and biodiversity conservation initiatives. The indicator will measure participation in a broad range of training activities, including classroom trainings, workshops, and study tours. It will include those participating in regional workshops as well as local trainings	Output	Sex-Male and female	Project training reports and participant lists
18	Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (4.8.1-29)	**USAID standard definition:** This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants: Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course.	Output	Sex-Male and female	Project training reports and participant lists

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
		Support from the USG: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator. Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training. 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. Programs in this element should be integrated with the Agriculture Area under Economic Growth and Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Area under the Peace and Security Objective, when applicable and appropriate.			
19	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-1	This indicator counts 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. 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 improved technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc. Finally, it includes training to extension	Output	**In FTFMS:** 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.	Implementing partner program training records

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
		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, Operating Units may choose to align their definition of 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. In FTFMS, partners should enter the number of individuals trained disaggregated first by Type of Individual then by Sex. For example, partners should enter for the total number of Male producers trained and the total number of Female Producers trained. FTFMS will automatically calculate the total number of Producers trained. Partners should then enter the total number of Males in Private Sector Firms trained and the total number of Females in Private Sector Firms trained. FTFMS will		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 indicator EG.3.2-3, 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.* Under each Type of individual; layered disaggregate Sex: Male, Female **In FACTSInfo** Type of Individual:	

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
		automatically calculate the total number of People in Private Sector Firms trained. And so on for the other Type of Individual disaggregate categories. FTFMS will then automatically calculate the total number of individuals who received short-term training by summing across the Type of Individual disaggregate.		-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) Sex: Male, Female (not layered)	
20	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) EG.3.2-2	This indicator measures the number of people who are currently enrolled in or have graduated during the reporting year from a degree-granting technical, vocational, associate, bachelor, master, or Ph.D. program. Degree candidates being supported through partial fellowship or exchange programs can be counted toward this indicator. A person who completed one degree-granting program in the fiscal year and is currently participating in another degree-granting program should be counted only once. Agricultural productivity includes cultured and natural production (farmers, fishers, ranchers). Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture, but do not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under HL.9-4 instead. This indicator measures individuals receiving training, for which the	Output	Sex: Male, Female Duration: -New = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training for the first time during the reporting year - Continuing = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training in the	Implementing Partners will review program documents to track individuals in long-term training programs.

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
		outcome (individuals applying new practices), should be reported under EG.3.2-17.		previous year and continued to receive it in the reporting year	
21	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-6	This indicator sums cash loans disbursed during the reporting year to direct beneficiary producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, and other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of U.S. Government assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). Count only cash loans; do not include in-kind loans. Count only loans made by financial institutions, and not by informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institution. However, the loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.	Output	Type of loan recipient: Producers; Local traders/assemblers; Wholesalers/processors; Others. Sex of recipient: Male; Female; Joint; n/a For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used. For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)	Implementing partners through bank/lending institution records or survey of targeted beneficiaries
22	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving	This indicator counts the total number of micro (1-10 employees), small (11-50 employees), and medium (51-100 employees) enterprises	Output	Size: Micro (1-10 employees), Small (11-50 employees),	Implementing partner activity records, MSME

No.	Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3	(MSMEs) that have received U.S. Government assistance that resulted in a loan during the reporting year. The loan can be from a formal or informal financial institution, including a micro-finance institution (MFI), commercial bank, or informal lender, or from an in-kind lender of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow), agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. U.S. Government assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the reporting year. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs that received U.S. Government assistance and accessed loans. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed		Medium (51-100 employees) Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)	financial records, etc.

2.5 Key Assumptions Underlying the Project Results Framework

This proposal makes critical assumptions about external factors beyond the control of the project which otherwise may affect SFMP's ability to make measurable improvements to reducing fishing effort and rebuild targeted fish stocks in Ghana's marine fisheries. These include:

- Climate change, increasing sea temperature or ocean acidification does not result in ecosystem changes that significantly impact local fish yields during the life of the project.
- Fisheries have not already collapsed and entered an ecosystem shift which precludes the rebound of small pelagic and demersal fisheries.
- The high fecundity and short life cycle of small pelagics and current biomass enable rebound within the life of project after new management measures applied, such as closed season.
- A national plan for small pelagics, covering over 50 percent of the CGLME stock, is sufficient to have a positive overall impact on stock recovery inside Ghana's waters.
- Other Gulf of Guinea nations do not increase fishing to replace any reduction by Ghana, and Ghana fishing effort is not displaced to other countries to fish the same stocks.
- WARFP resources are supportive of USAID/ Ghana's investments.
- The GOG provides political support to implement policy changes needed.
- The 2016 presidential and parliamentary elections are conducted peacefully and do not delay SFMP's policy engagements and decision making at the national level.

3. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS AND PROCESSES

This section of the SFMP M&E Plan describes the performance monitoring system and provides a succinct description of program's data acquisition/collection plan for the various levels of indicators (Impact, outcome and output),data capture, storage and analysis, Communication and reporting, Data Quality control and Assessments and Surveys (Project Baseline, Evaluation and Special studies)

3.1 Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

3.1.1 Data Acquisition/Collection Plan

Program indicators are presented to measure the effect of the Ghana SFMP activities regarding rebuilding targeted fish stocks, through a reduction in overexploitation levels.

Some of the indicators and targets measured through the Project are simple and straight forward (e.g. number of individuals trained, number of days of USG funded technical assistance provided, number of policies, and number of information products disseminated). For these indicators, we will use project deliverables and artefacts used as data sources and evidence that the targets have been met. Other indicators and targets are more complex, such as number of direct project beneficiaries and prevalence of poverty (i.e. percent of people living on less than US $1.25 per day). For these indicators we will use a mix of project artefacts (e.g. lists of individuals supported by the project and that are engaged in fisheries management, climate change adaptation, improving post-harvest handling and supply chains, and diversified livelihood activities) and field surveys (e.g. measuring changes in fish yields, household resilience, food security, income, and standard of living).

The indicators hectares under improved management and hectares showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance will be tracked by using GIS mapping, biophysical data collection (see section on baselines below), and monitoring, fisheries policy reforms, fisheries and mangrove management plans and other measures that are drafted, adopted, implemented, and enforced.

The indicators "number of CSOs and national level agencies strengthened" and "Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance" will be measured using project artefacts (e.g. training session plans and participant lists; vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans prepared by local institutions). Institutions will be counted as having improved capacity if they participate in assessments or planning exercises, receive relevant training, test/implement new technologies, or gain new equipment or inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management. Technical exchanges, certifications, or trainings will also be considered to improve institutions' capacity. Changes to the institutional or policy environment, for example, facilitating collaboration between scientists and policymakers, or workshops or planning processes across sectors or themes (e.g., fisheries, environment, forestry, and water) may also enhance capacity.

The project will track improvements in fisheries enforcement and the prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing. This will be done by collecting police, district attorney, and FEU records that track the number of arrests and prosecutions, expecting an increase in the number of prosecutions. However, it is possible that we will see a decrease in prosecutions in later years as law enforcement act as a deterrent and illegal fishing is reduced. As part of this indicator, the project will also track the percentage of prosecutions that lead to conviction—expecting an increase and thereafter stabilization of successful prosecutions.

The project does not have a direct nutrition-related goal or intermediate result. However, we expect that improved coordination and implementation of fisheries management in the long run will result in improved yields and increased food security. In addition, the project may connect to data collection on nutrition related FtF indicators undertaken by METSS.

The indicator "Value of new private sector investments in select value chains" will be tracked using letters of commitment from private sector investors and records obtained by project entrepreneurs. An increase in private sector investments will be an indication of sustainable financing of value chain improvements. Other sustainable financing results will be tracked and summarized in the quarterly reports submitted to USAID.

Method and Approaches of data collection

The data for many objectives and outcome indicators will be drawn from surveys/assessments conducted by SFMP in conjunction with Implementing partners and service providers whiles the lower-level indicators will be drawn from the project implementers records.

The following methods and tools are used to track and monitor performance:

Data collection is standardized by developing forms and checklists for the implementing partners and field staff to apply. This will include sharing the PMP and indicator reference sheets to ensure that the indicators are well understood.

Implementing partners each have a designated M&E officer that is trained in indicator definitions, data collection and reporting systems.

Spatial data and GIS will be used for reporting—collecting primary data sets and geo-referencing all locations (including activity locations and zones of influence) where implementation will occur. A Hen Mpoano GIS specialist will assist the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Specialist with GIS related tasks.

The project will also make use of USAID data bases and online resources, including TrainNet and the Development Experience Clearinghouse—submitting training data and project reports on time and as required.

A secure information management and activity project database will help track the development, implementation, and impact of activities and sub-grants

Data collected will be managed by the M&E specialist. A selected series of base map templates for some but not all indicators will be developed and created for quarterly and annual progress reports. An on-line interactive mapping site will be housed at the URI Environmental Data Center so that any interested party can go to the web link and create their own maps for any combination of data fields and map layers they wish and for various time periods a swell.

The full-time Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Specialist will report directly to the Chief of Party and is responsible for data collection for the project. The M&E specialist works closely with implementing partners and the project team in the field to collect indicator data in accordance with the data collection schedule. The M&E specialist is also responsible for internal data quality control.

3.1.2 Data Capture, Storage and Analysis

The M&E Unit of SFMP will use wide range of methods for capturing, analysing and storing performance data and information generated in the course of the implementation of the Ghana SFMP. The GSFMP will use research methods from the social sciences as well as participatory methods. Where necessary, the M&E will adapt an existing method or design an

entirely new method that will enable the GSFMP team to collect comprehensive data for reporting purposes.

Generally however, the GSFMP will use the following methods in data gathering:

Quantitative methods

Qualitative methods

Quantitative Data Capture Methods

Based on the project indicators, a set of data collection tools have been designed to measure quantitative data for reporting and decision making purposes. In instances where quantitative data is required on some indicators, the census method will be used. The following quantitative data collection strategies would thus be used:

Observing and recording/counting the number of participants at capacity-building sessions;

SFMP PMP designed excel template will be used to report on quarterly performance indicators to USAID

Obtaining secondary data from Fishery Commission, Ministry of Fishery and various District Assembly structures

All quantitative "dataset" will be submitted to Development Data Library (DDL)

Obtaining secondary data (amounts of funds leveraged/committed to partnerships) from other organizations that have entered into partnership with RI based on USAID GSFMP's Public Private Partnership arrangement.

Household surveys of impact indicators with measures on material style of wealth, number of income generating activities per household, income for various activities and other parameters on perceptions of change in environment economic wellbeing and level of compliance by fellow fishers of fisheries laws.

Biological parameters on the fishery including B/Bmsy and Fmsy via catch effort data and landing site sampling – fisheries dependent data methods as opposed to fisheries independent methods (e.g. trawl or acoustic surveys).

Qualitative Data Capture Methods

SFMP will employ the use of qualitative data capture methods to gather in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. The qualitative methods will assist the GFSMP to investigate the ***why*** and ***how*** behind certain decision that will be made by community people during the course of the implementation of the Project. The following methods would be used by the GSFMP:

Focus group discussions during community profile analysis to help gather in-depth information to assist the community design a pelagic plan.

Key informant interviews with fishermen and fish mongers on issues related to adoption of behaviors that will yield to increased use and sustainability of fish stocks.

Informal interviews using checklist to triangulate information obtained from field officers regarding outcomes of the project intervention.

Use of photo and GIS mapping documentation.

The M&E Unit will establish and maintain a Robust monitoring system, using Microsoft Excel or other database software to store and manage PMP parameters by the project from routine field monitoring exercise.

Analysed data will be disaggregated based on project component, regions, districts, age and gender. Results of the analysis will be illustrated visually with tables, charts, and diagrams, as often as possible. Field officers will also be required to do simple data synthesis and use the results in writing field reports. Data from surveys/assessments will be analysed using statistical software (SPSS/Epi Info).

Implementing Partners will be given basic data analysis training, including GIS, to enable them transform the field data into tables, charts, and other diagrams for reporting purposes.

3.1.3 Data Quality Control and Assessments

According to the ADS 201.3.5.8, the performance data in the PMEP needs to meet five data quality standards:

Validity*:* Data should clearly and adequately represent the intended result. It should also be clear whether the data reflect a bias.

Integrity: Data that are collected, analysed, and reported should have established mechanisms in place to reduce the possibility that they are intentionally manipulated for political or personal reasons.

Precision: Data should be sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels.

Reliability*:* Data should reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods from over time.

Timeliness*:* Data should be timely enough to influence management decision-making at the appropriate levels.

The project will work to assure that all indicator data is properly collected, analysed and stored. Summaries and analyses of PMP data will be made available on the project's website. The project will consider using a mobile data collection platform to conduct baseline surveys and other monitoring operations. If mobile data collection platforms are feasible, they would significantly enhance data quality and timeliness. The project will develop appropriate information security protocols to ensure that information stored in the database is secure as well as protocols for staff access to the information. The project will develop Data Quality Assessment Checklists which will be used to assess the Quality of Data implementing partners submit to the project.

The M&E Specialist and the M&E Assistant will conduct data verification through site visits and select one indicator (or more) on which the partner has reported and check the partner's understanding of the indicator, data collection methodology, reporting chain and supporting documentation. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specialist for this project is knowledgeable of how to work with database programs, spreadsheets or statistics program and GIS. He will also be responsible for training all implementing partners on how to enter data accurately and in a timely fashion and ensure proper evidence is also collected. The M&E specialist based in Accra will also undertake Data quality control and assurance checks via field visits and phone interviews with project beneficiaries with the support of the M&E Assistant.

3.1.4 Project Baseline, Evaluation and Special Studies

Establishment of Baselines

In order to assess changes in fish stock status and various socio-economic parameters—and understand how the changes are linked (or not) to project interventions, the project will conduct baselines and mid/end of project follow up assessments using a quasi-experimental design that looks at pre-post project and non-project control sites, or more specifically difference in differences time series designs that estimate the difference between the pre-post, within-subjects differences of treatment and control groups. The Project will use this methodological design where appropriate and practical and considering cost constraints to assess impacts related to livelihoods, food security, community and women's empowerment, and biophysical parameters, among others.

In the first year, the project worked with the Fisheries Commission and the science and technical working group to design and assemble baselines related to fish stock status, effort levels, fishing mortality and biomass. The baseline will be the start of a long-term monitoring system owned by the Fisheries Commission, that enables the tracking and reporting of trends and condition of fish stocks and marine resources. The stock assessment will use length based and data poor methods (e.g. catch maximum sustainable yield and catch per unit effort (CPUE) trends). We will use CPUE as an indirect measure of profitability of fishing enterprises. Our hypothesis is that when the CPUE goes up, the fishery is becoming more profitable and if it trends down, it is less profitable. A summary of the stock status baseline ids provided below.

Baseline of the Status of the Small Pelagic Fish Stock

The status of the small pelagic fish stocks in Ghana are considered severely overfished. Fishing mortality has gradually increased in the past 25 years reaching high and unsustainable levels in 2015. The Fishing mortality estimated in 2015 is estimated at F=0.8 (Fig. 6) and the biomass is at its lowest level in this time series, estimated to be at $1/10^{th}$ of the sustainable level at 30,000 metric tons (Fig. 7). The recent Fridjoft Nansen research acoustic survey conducted in April 2016 in the waters of Ghana estimated similar levels of biomass for small pelagic stocks, noting a possible collapse of the sardinella stocks[1].

The average size of sardinella landed in 1998 was recorded by the Fisheries Scientific and Survey Division at 16 cm. The recent records of the average size was at 9.5 cm in Tema in 2016, focusing mainly on juveniles of less than one year old. Both signs of heavy recruitment and growth overfishing are confirmed by these observations.

Total Landings have been in sharp decline since 2000 reaching the lowest level in 2015 at 19,608 metric tons (Fig. 5). This represents 14% of the highest recorded landings of 1996 (139,955 metric tons). The average zero catch (vessel spending more than 20 hours searching for fish and returning with no catch) has increased. Preliminary estimates shows more than 25% of vessels in Tema returned to harbor without catch.

For small pelagic fish stocks, we select two types of biological reference points pertaining to Fishing mortality and biomass. The two indicators F_{msy} (sustainable level of harvest) and Bmsy (sustainable biomass level which will be considered restored or rebuilt).

F_{msy} is the level of harvest to achieve sustainability on a long term based of growth and reproductive rates. The F_{msy} for the small pelagic stocks is estimated by the non-equilibrium production model to be at 0.3.

B_{msy} is the biomass of fish available to reproduce and provide recruitment which maintain sustainability as estimated by the non-equilibrium production model to be at 310,000 metric tons.

Is well documented that populations of short-lived species, such as small pelagic species, can grow or decline quickly in response to fishing pressure, and that this rapid decline in productivity often requires similarly rapid and drastic interventions by fisheries managers to reverse the trends. Notwithstanding environmental changes, the small pelagic stock continue to be driven to collapse, as may already be the case with the round and flat sardinella in Ghana. The STWG presented a proposal to the Fisheries Commission to end overfishing and begin the rebuilding process. The proposal suggested a closed fishing season for one month for all fleets and all fisheries during the spawning period to allow brood stock to reproduce and for the juveniles to replace the lost biomass. The proposal remains under review and considerations.

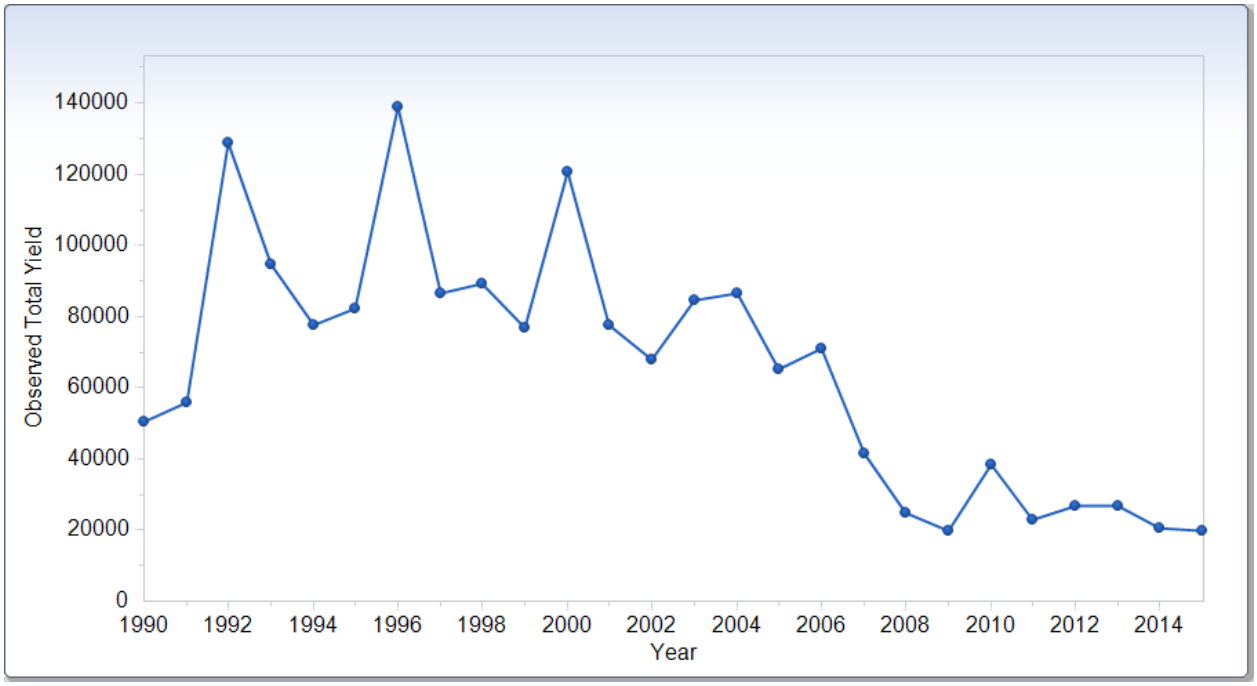


Figure 5: Total Landings of small pelagic stocks (Sardinella, Anchovies and Mackerel) in metric tons from 1990 to 2015 in Ghana.

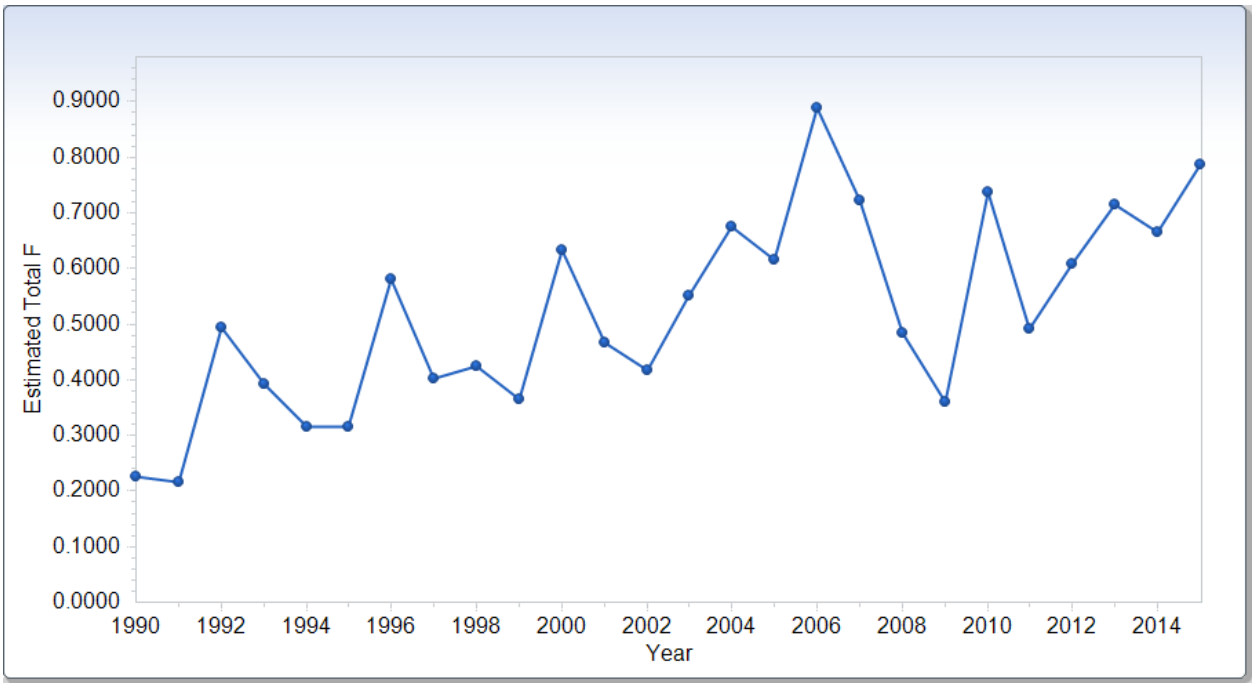


Figure 6: Trends of Fishing Mortality of small pelagic stocks (Sardinella, Anchovies and Mackerel) in from 1990 to 2015 in Ghana.

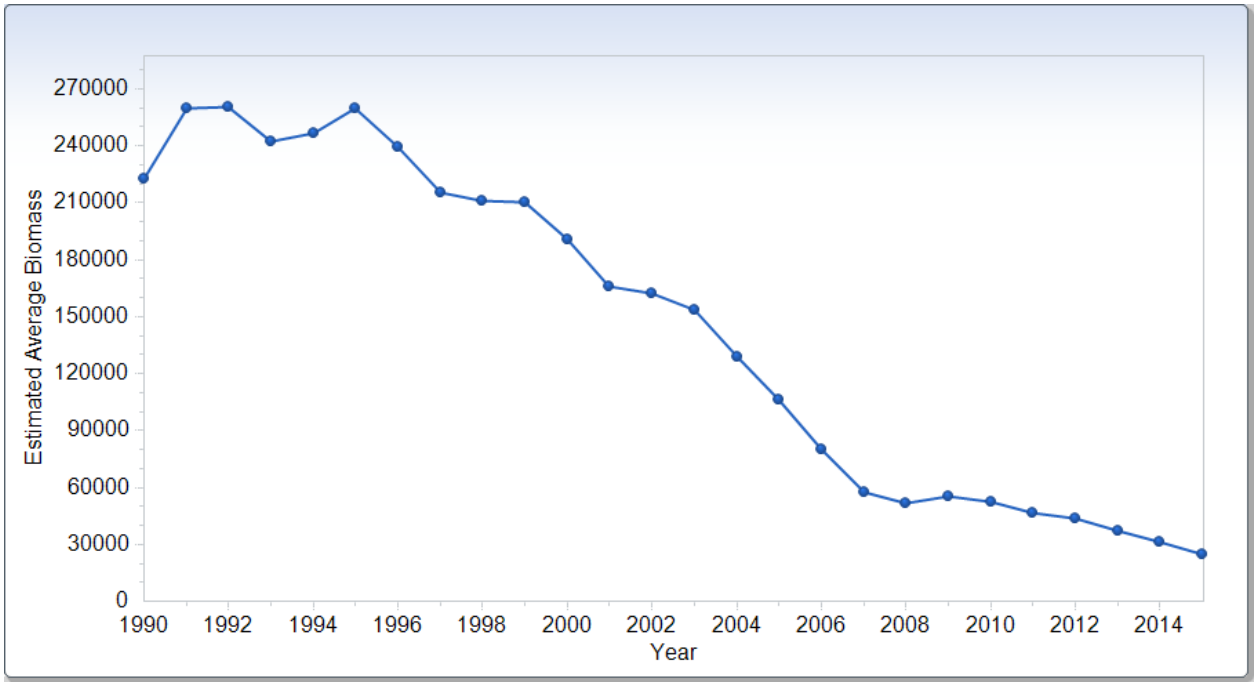


Figure 7: Biomass tends of small pelagic fish stocks (Sardinella, Anchovies and Mackerel) in metric tons from 1990 to 2015 in Ghana.

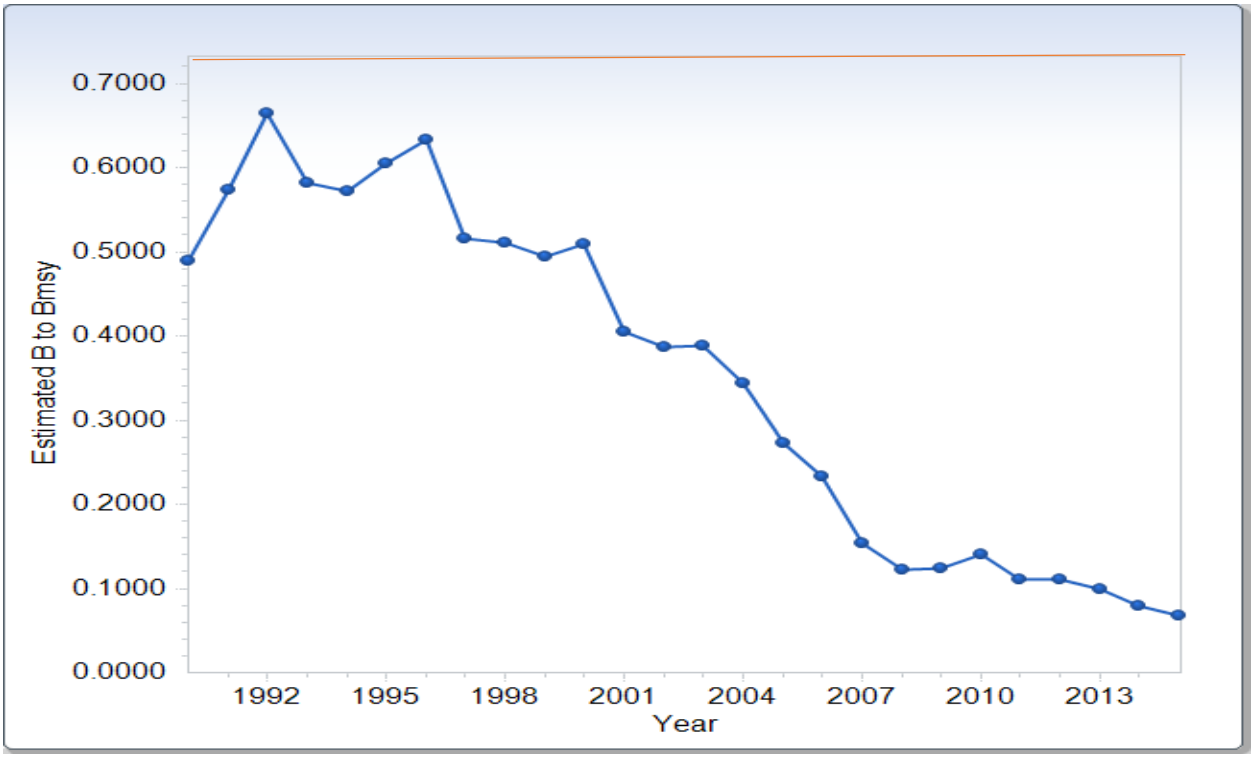


Figure 8: Ratio of Current biomass estimate over Biomass at the level of sustainability (B / Bmsy) for small pelagic stocks. The biomass will be considered rebuilt or restored is when B /Bmsy = 1.

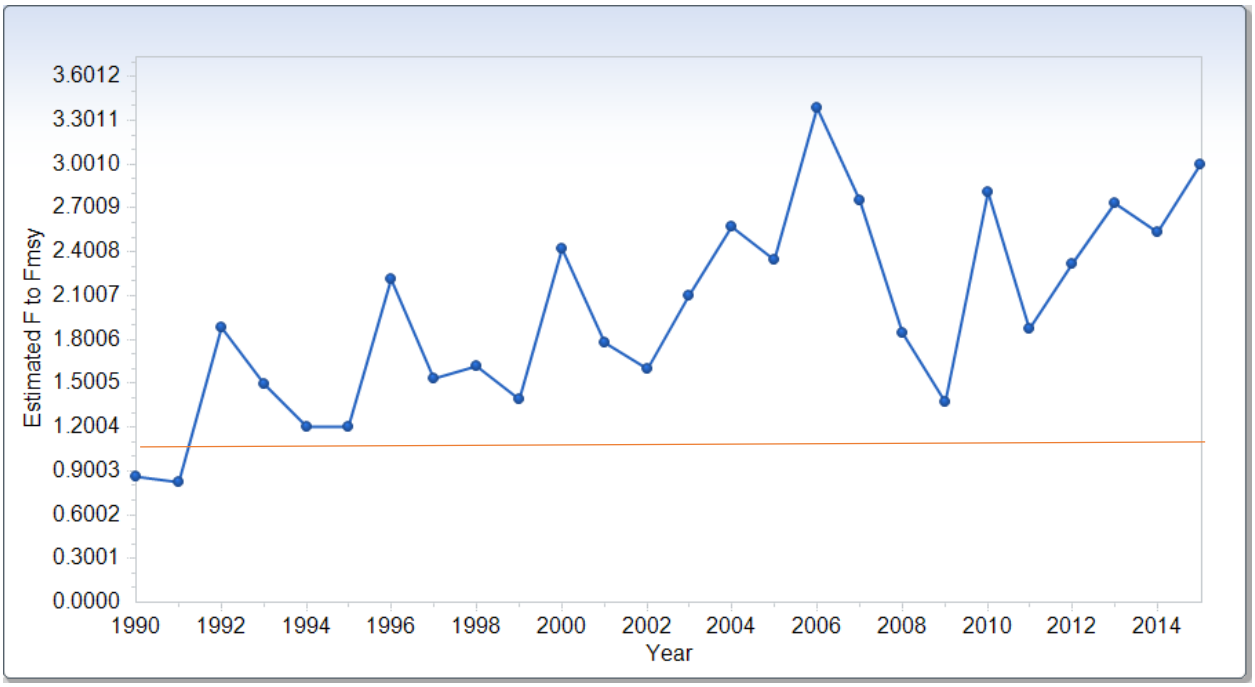


Figure 9: Ratio of Current Fishing Mortality estimate over Fishing Mortality at the level of sustainability (F / Fmsy) for small pelagic stocks. The Fishing Mortality will be considered reached the target which will begin rebuilding of the stock is when F/Fmsy =1

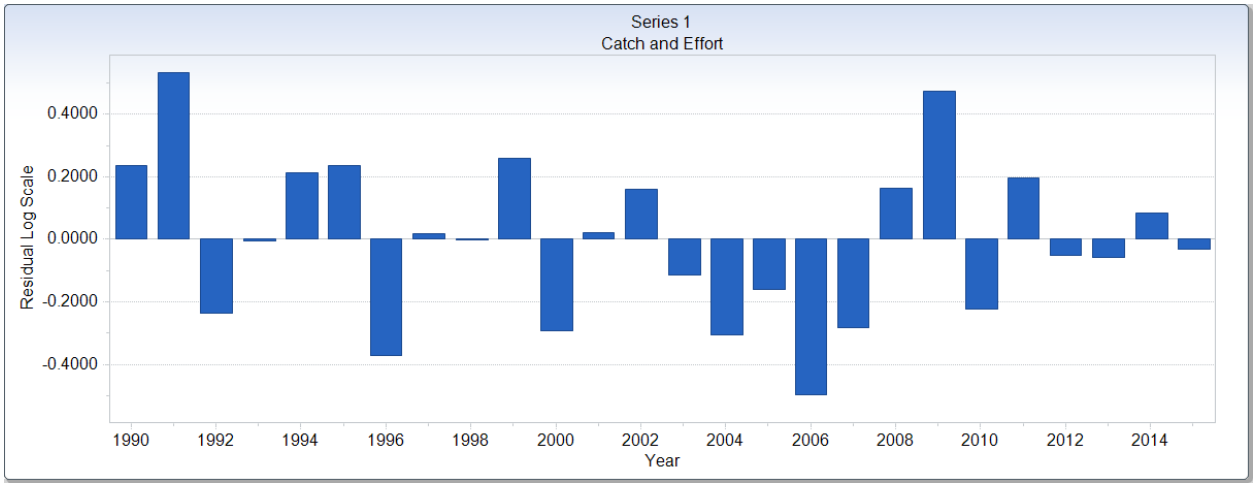


Figure 10: Production model residuals over the time series 1990 – 2015. The error is normal, high in 1991, 2006 and 2009 but no sign of consistent bias.

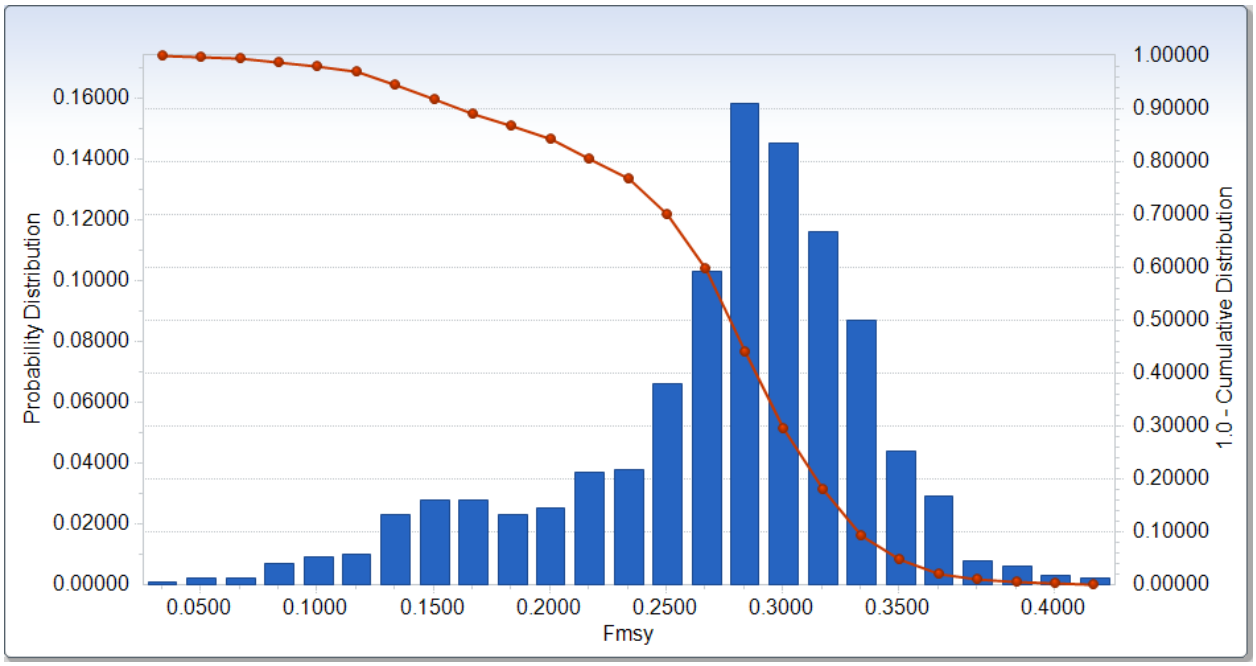


Figure 11: Bootstrap distribution of 1000 trials of estimates of Fishing Mortality at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (Fmsy = 0.30)

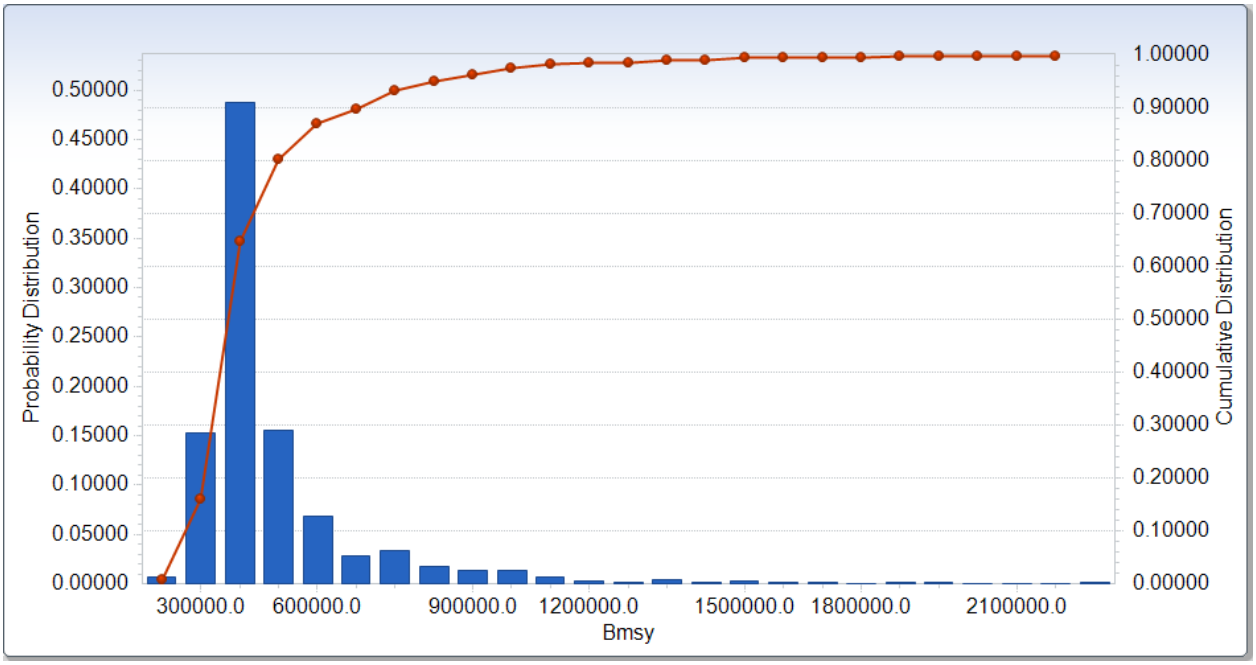


Figure 12: Bootstrap distribution of 1000 trials of estimates of Biomass at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (Bmsy = 310,000 metric tons = rebuilding target)

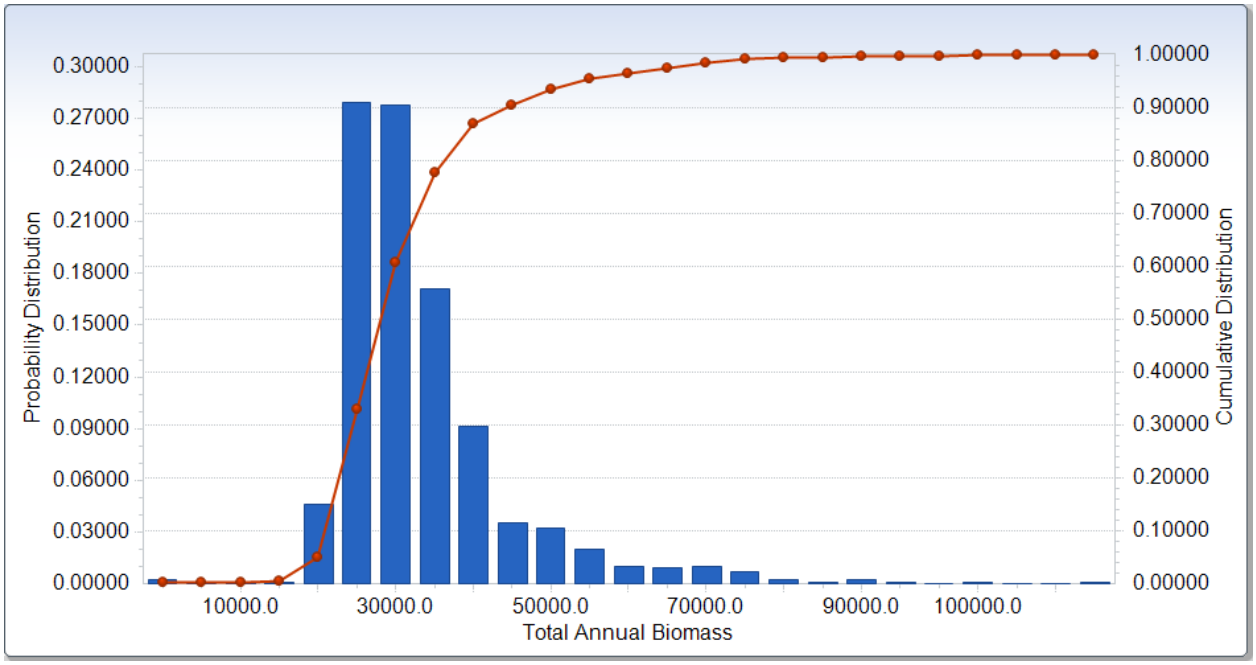


Figure 13: Bootstrap distribution of 1000 trials of estimates of 2015 estimate of Biomass (B2015 = 30,000 metric tons = 1/10th of the rebuilding target Bmsy)

Socio-Economic Baseline of Small-Pelagic Fishing households

The M&E unit with support from URI conducted socioeconomic baseline survey from June to November 2015. A summary of the baseline survey is as follows

The survey was conducted to provide a baseline of the current context and conditions coastal fishing households as well as their attitudes and perceptions in a number of areas the project is working to change. The baseline also captured a number of comparable indicators that are being collected in the USAID Feed the Future northern zone of influence (ZOI) and reported

in the Population Based Survey Report. These included indicators on the prevalence of hunger and dietary diversity and some other measures in relation to household structure, contents and ownership of durable goods, and a selected set of indicators included in the women's empowerment index. This was to allow for some level of comparison of conditions in coastal fishing households versus Northern farming households although that was not the focus.

With respect to fisheries, the baseline captured information on a number of long term trend indicators including perceptions of change in quality of life, status of the fisheries and other factors the project is attempting to influence. These included, awareness and compliance with fishing regulations and perceptions concerning illegal fishing, empowerment of women within the industry, and aspects of child labor and trafficking. As part of the projects monitoring and evaluation framework, these indicators will be tracked during the project's progression at mid-point and at the conclusion of the project to assess the impact of the SFMP.

The sampling frame consisted of 29 of the largest coastal fishing villages with a high proportion of small pelagic fishing gears in the four coastal regions of Ghana. This frame is consistent with the project focus on small pelagic fisheries and that nine of the ten targeted project villages, being large scale, are included in this frame. It should be noted however that this sample frame means the survey is not representative of all coastal fishing villages as small sized villages and those using primarily other gear to target other species groups such as large pelagics or demersals are excluded. From this frame 10 villages were randomly selected and included some targeted project villages in the Western and Central regions as well as non-project villages. This will allow for project versus non-project community comparisons during the mid and final assessments. Target sample size was distributed proportionately among the villages to be sampled. Actual households to be sampled were determined based on assigning a sampling point to a randomly generated geographic point within 200 meters from the shoreline and within the settlement area and finding the closet household to that point that was engaged in one or more types of fishery activities. A paperless tablet-based survey instrument was used to sample a total of 480 households and 716 individuals, 57% being female.

Key findings from the survey include the following:

Socio-economics and Livelihoods

- The Western region has the highest percentages of households with houses in poor or very bad shape (29%), no access to a toilet facility of any kind (60%), no household water supply 95%) and no electrical supply 19%), suggesting that this region may have higher poverty levels among fishing households than the other coastal regions.
- Literacy rates were very low at 23% of respondents and even lower for women at 15 percent. Related to this is that 59% of respondents never attended school with lower attendance rates for women. Of those who went to school 42% completed no more than primary level. These findings have implications for designing communications strategies that do not rely on written words in order to reach a majority of people in the fishing communities. Additionally, interventions designed to diversify of livelihoods that require higher educational attainment will not be viable options for most adults in fishing households, making such a strategy to relieve pressure on fish stocks and at a large scale difficult if not impossible.
- Twenty-one percent of fishing household's surveyed experienced moderate to severe hunger which is approximately half the rate reported for the Ghana FtF northern zone of influence. Hunger was inversely related to literacy of the respondent. Sixty-two

percent of respondents had low dietary diversity compared to 41% in the northern ZOI. While there is less hunger in the costal fishing households compared to norther farming households, dietary diversity is lower and argues for more emphasis on nutritional programs in coastal fishing villages.

- Approximately half of respondents reported ownership of motorized fishing vessels and it is highest in the Greater Accra and Western Regions. Ownership of fish smokers is very high (83%), and is highest in the Volta and Western regions. Almost no one interviewed owns fish ponds or fish cages (<1%), and less than 20 percent own agricultural land.
- Fishing was the most important livelihood reported by respondents and mentioned twice as often as fish processing. The mean number of livelihood activities per household was 2.68 whereas the number of fishery related livelihood activities was 2.16 and the mean for non-fishery activities was 0.52. This suggests very low livelihood diversity or resilience and high dependence on fishing, making these households highly vulnerable to any economic or ecological shocks that may occur in the fishery. The Western and Central regions had the lowest levels of livelihood diversification outside of fishing, making households in these regions even more vulnerable.
- Small pelagic fish was the most frequently reported fish stock exploited (94% of respondents) and was mentioned by 79% as the most economically important stock for the household (over 90% in Greater Accra and Volta regions) followed by large pelagics at 15% and demersals at 6%. Therefore, sustainable management of these stocks is critical to the economic stability and sustainability of fishing households along the coast.

Quality of life and Status of the Fisheries

Approximately 72 % of respondents said their quality of life was worse off compared to five years ago and only 20% percent said they were better off. This is not surprising as approximately three-quarters of respondents said that their fish catch and the abundance of fish in the sea is less, and that it is harder to catch fish now compared to five years ago. Illegal fishing and an increased number of fishing canoes are the two most frequently mentioned reasons for the declines in catch and quality of life. These results suggest that fishermen understand that the open access fishery and poor compliance with fisheries regulations is affecting them economically.

Illegal Fishing and Regulatory Compliance

- More than half the respondents stated that illegal light fishing (69%) and use of fine mesh nets (52%) have increased in the last five years whereas less than 10% said bomb and carbide fishing have increased. Inshore vessels and canoes were the most frequent responses as to who is conducting illegal activities and also as the most frequent violators. Trawlers in both instances were mentioned less frequently. This suggests that law enforcement efforts need to focus much more on the use of fine mesh nets and light fishing as the most pernicious illegal methods used at this time and on the illegal activities of the inshore and canoe vessels as the most pernicious violators.
- If the fisheries laws were obeyed 65% of respondents believe it would increase fish catch and only 13 percent say it will not change catch. This suggests a high degree of understanding and legitimacy that the laws are technically well designed to sustain and rebuild fish stocks. More than a quarter believe penalties are severe enough and slightly less than a quarter say they are not severe enough, but more than half said

they do not know. They also believe the likelihood of arrests and sanctions being applied is low and the likelihood of seeing enforcement officers patrolling is low, so these deterrence factors are unlikely to weigh heavily on preventing illegal fishing.

- Very few fishermen said they would report violators to the police (2%) but almost two-thirds would either tell them to stop doing it or report them to the chief fishermen. This suggests that moral suasion may be an important influencing factor on fishermen behavior. In addition, while chief fishermen have no legal authority, they are mentioned as the most respected official in the villages by 84% of respondents compared to less than 10% for the Fisheries Commission, local government and police combined. Most respondents said chief fishermen consult with them on fishing laws more frequently than the Fisheries Commission or local government. Chief fishermen (80%) and fishermen themselves (56%) were the most frequently mentioned people who should be involved in making fishery rules compared to only 38% who mentioned traditional leaders, Fisheries Commission, Parliament or local government combined. Use of chief fishermen and fishermen peers therefore seem to be a promising area to use for influencing higher compliance with fisheries laws and for involving more in rule-making to increase legitimacy and ultimately compliance.

Child Labor and Trafficking

- Approximately one-quarter of respondents believe it is acceptable to allow children under 15 or 18 years of age to sell or smoke fish at any time of the day and to go fishing, prohibited labor practices under Ghana law; with almost double the level of acceptance of these practices in the Western Region compared to the other regions. In the Volta Region it is approximately one-third the level compared to the other regions. Less than 3% believe it is acceptable to take payment from someone to take your child away with no significant differences between regions, indicating most do not accept the practice of child trafficking.
- The Western Region, followed by the Central Region, had the highest perceived prevalence of child labor and trafficking practices compared to Volta and Greater Accra regions. More than 39% said parents allow children under the age of 15 to go fishing all the time or frequently and slightly less than a third to allow them to smoke or sell fish at any time of the day. On child trafficking, disturbingly, 12 % or respondents in the Central Region said many parents engage in this practice and 42% said only a few, with an average for all regions of 7 percent. The Western Region, followed by the Central Region, had the lowest scores concerning knowledge of laws on child labor and trafficking with approximately one sixth not knowing that taking payment for a child to be taken away from the home was illegal.
- The project strategy has a focus on anti-child labor and trafficking campaigns in the Central Region as the premise was that this was where the problem was considered greatest. While that seems accurate with respect to child trafficking, it was surprising to note the high scores for the Western Region as well, especially with respect to allowing children to go fishing. This suggests that the anti-child labor and trafficking behavior change communications strategy should be expanded to the Western region.

Gender and Empowerment

- Concerning who makes decisions regarding household fishing activities, 100% of women said they make inputs into most decisions and only 55.6% of males said they had input into most or all decisions on fishing.

- Concerning boat and gear ownership, 47 % of men said they owned a boat or gear by themselves whereas only 4.9% of women said they own a boat/gear and women were more likely to claim ownership with a spouse (32%) or other household member (54%) compared to men. On ownership of fish smokers/processors, 68% of women said they own them and only 5% of men said they own them with men more likely to sate they are owned with a spouse or household member, almost completely the opposite findings regarding fishing boats and gear. However, these findings are interesting as even though men tend to have more direct ownership of fishing assets, and women of smoking/processing assets, women seem to have more say in how both of these types of assets are used.
- For those with assets other than fishing, men are more likely to report ownership of land and transportation assets by themselves and women more likely to report ownership of livestock.
- With respect to access to credit, 32 % of respondents said the owned a bank account with men reporting more frequent ownership (41%) than women (33%). Men were more likely to state that they owned the account themselves (70%) compared to women (40%), with similar percentages for who made the decisions regarding withdrawals. With respect to borrowing money, most loans were reported from relatives (16%) followed by formal lenders (10%) and then micro-finance institutions (6%). There were no gender differences with respect to who was borrowed from or with respect to who made decisions on how the loan funds were used.
- With respect to comfort of speaking in public about topics of community concern including illegal fishing and proposing fishing rules, approximately half of the women said they did not feel comfortable at all or with great difficulty, where more than half the men reported they were very or fairly comfortable speaking in pubic on issues.
- On membership in organizations, women were less likely to be members of micro-credit or business associations than men.
- With respect to decisions on various economic activities, men tended to state that decisions on use of fishing inputs or type of fishing conduced were made by the male in the household or husband whereas women were more likely by wider margins to state the female or wife made decisions on fish processing, smoking and marketing. These trends on decision making tend follow who is the main actor involved in the activity, men in fishing, women in processing and trading. On household expenditures, men are more likely to say decisions on wages and major household expenditures are made by the male in the household or husband whereas the women are more likely to state that the female or wife makes major decisions on minor household expenditures such as on food for daily consumption.
- These findings tend to suggest that women are less empowered and comfortable about speaking in public and do not have equal ownership on productive assets for fishing and land, or levels of bank account ownership, but they seem to have significant decision making involvement on fishing activities overall, on fish processing and marketing of food purchases in particular, as well as ownership of fish processing and marketing assets. Areas where improvements in women empowerment are in public involvement and speaking in issues affecting the community including fisheries management issues, ownership of bank accounts, ownership of land and fishing assets other than processing assets and more involvement in decision making concerning major household expenditures.

To support the indicator tracking improvements in fisheries enforcement and prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing (increase/decrease in prosecutions and percent that lead to

conviction), the project will establish baselines for the numbers of arrests and successful prosecutions related to people breaking the fisheries law. This information will be drawn from secondary data sources (collected by the Fisheries Enforcement Unit Eastern and Western Commands, and prosecutor's office in Tema and Takoradi where court cases are tried). We will utilize many of the same enforcement indicators used for monitoring the World Bank supported WARFP.

The project conducted an organizational capacity assessment (OCA) baseline for the Fisheries Commission and other targeted government, CSO, and community entities involved in fisheries. The USAID OCA tool was used for non-governmental organizations and a more narrative qualitative assessment approach used for the government units. The baseline assessed the presence and quality of strategic and business plans, financial systems, infrastructure, local committees, and other areas. The baseline informed the design of interventions to support the Fisheries Commission and other key stakeholders to implement their mandates related to monitoring marine resources and analyse data, countering IUU fishing, and undertake public education and constituency building. Follow up assessments in subsequent years will gauge improvements to the OCA score.

Measuring Gender Impact

Gender equity and women's empowerment is a cross cutting theme in the project and a goal of the PMEP is to understand how the project's activities impact women, men, and the dynamics between them. It includes collecting gender disaggregated data whenever appropriate on impact, outcome and output indicators. Gender disaggregated data for higher level impact indicators (e.g. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance) will be collected through bi-annual surveys as well as project records from trainings and technical assistance sessions. Gender disaggregated data on outcome and output indicators will be measured quarterly and targets will include the proportion of women the project intends to reach. The project's learning agenda will also have a gender focus. The final gender questions will be fine-tuned during project start up, but illustrative questions are:

- Have project supported capacity building and leadership opportunities for women led to increased participation of women in fisheries management and climate change adaptation?
- Have project interventions to improve fisheries value chains improved women's stature and income generating opportunities in the fisheries sector?
- Have the project through its climate change adaptation actions changed the risk reduction strategies pursued by men and women to cope with shocks?

3.1.5 Reporting

SFMP will deliver two main types of performance reports to USAID each fiscal year (FY).

Quarterly Progress Reports (3)

Annual Activity Report (also serves as the 4th quarterly report per CA)

Apart from the above mentioned performance focused reports, other reporting will be required of SFMP implementing partners in the form of monthly report. The SFMP will also provide to USAID bi-weekly FtF progress reports. The monthly reports and biweekly progress reports, among other sources of information will be used in developing the quarterly reports described below. A final report is also required at the end of the project which will summarize results achieved over the Life-of-Project.

Monthly Partner Reports: Implementing Partners will compile a monthly report that will summarize their experiences in the field for the month. The report will contain summaries of activities executed, meetings with project stakeholders, as well as other information relevant to the program. The report will also address any identified problems that require immediate attention by project management. Implementing Partners will submit their monthly reports both narrative and deliver all data capture forms to the M&E unit for collation and analysis. These reports will be used for extracting FtF biweekly progress updates but are mainly for internal project management use. These will however feed into the required quarterly reporting to USAID/Ghana.

Quarterly Progress Reports: These will be short reports summarizing: (1) progress to date per the agreed deliverables; (2) identification of specific problems and delays and recommendations for adjustments and corrective action; (3) outcomes of any high-level meetings and field visits; (4) planned activities for the next reporting period; (5) assessment of the validity and efficacy of progress against the Outcomes and Results; (6) progress on gender and environmental compliance; and (7) financial information. The first, second and third quarterly reports are due to the AOR by the last working day of December, March, June, respectively.

Leads for each IR or project component will synthesize monthly field reports, add their report for the month and submit a single quarterly report to the Chief of Party (COP) with a copy to the M&E unit. The M&E unit will then use the data from the monthly and quarterly. Apart from the field reports, component-head reports will capture information such as meetings held with stakeholders', field visits, supervisory roles, and other project activities undertaken for the reporting period. The SFMP Accra-based finance manager will work with the CRC Business Manager to prepare the quarterly financial information required as part of the report and submit to the COP. The COP will review and deliver a copy to Coastal Resources Centre Program Manager for review prior to submission to USAID as required.

Annual Activity Report: The fourth quarter progress report will be an Annual Activity Report with a descriptive analysis of activities conducted during that USG fiscal year, a quantitative and/or qualitative description of actual achievements versus planned activities for the year, in both narrative and in data performance table formats. The Annual Activity Report must report against all indicators established in the PMP, and the data performance table will include accomplishments for the fiscal year against that year's targets. The Annual Activity Report is due to the AOR by the last working day of October following the work plan year.

The annual report will be an elaborated version of the quarterly reports. It will contain results on all indicators for the entire year. This report presents, in addition to the data obtained using the M&E system, the analysis of the baseline and mid-year studies. The summary of these data sets will be presented in the indicator-tracking table**.**

The preparation of the annual report will be the task of the COP with M&E and other component heads assisting in collating relevant data for the indicators. The draft will be circulated for review among project stakeholders before it is finalized and submitted by the COP to Coastal Resources Center prior to submission to USAID and then circulated to key stakeholders.

SFMP will submit all quarterly and annual progress reports, workplans and other intellectual work (works that document the implementation, evaluation, and results of international development assistance activities developed or acquired under this award, which may include program and communications materials, evaluations and assessments, information products, research and technical reports, progress and performance reports required under this award

(excluding administrative financial information), and other reports, articles and papers prepared by under the award, whether published or not to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC). All such submissions will be as PDF documents made 508 compliant before uploading to DEC, partner websites or otherwise distributed electronically.

4. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

(See Appendix 1)

5. PERFORMANACE MANAGEMENT TASK AND RESPONSIBILITIES SCHEDULE

The table below shows the performance monitoring tasks, persons responsible and their respective schedule throughout the Life-of-Project.

Table 2: Schedule of Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities Schedule

Performance Monitoring Task Schedule	Responsible Person	FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018				FY 2019				Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Training of all implementing partners on M&E policies and procedures at the SFMP IP Retreat	M&E Specialist																					
Coordination with METSS on the overall M&E Plan and PMP plan, and especially on DO level indicator collection in coastal areas and training on use of the AidTracker Portal	COP/M&E Specialist																					
Design of baseline socio-economic household surveys to capture full range of impacts to be assessed in coordination with SNV, HM, FoN	COP / M&E Specialist																					
Implementation of Household Surveys in project and non-project coastal sites	COP / M&E Specialist																					

Performance Monitoring Task Schedule	Responsible Person	FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018				FY 2019				Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Combined annual self-assessment and work planning meeting with implementing partners, USAID, and selected other partners and donors	COP / M&E Specialist																					
Quarterly PMP reporting to USAID as part of quarterly and data input to the METSS and Feed the Future online reporting portals	M&E Specialist																					
Monthly reporting of performance data by implementing partners to M&E specialist	M&E Specialist																					
QA and QC visits to field sites and Implementing Partners	M&E Specialist																					
Review and Update PMP	COP & M&E Specialist																					
Build capacity of M&E officers in M&E System	M&E Specialist																					
Execute formative evaluation of partners VSLA, microfinance and MSME activities, and prepare report with findings and recommendations	M&E Specialist																					

Performance Monitoring Task Schedule	Responsible Person	FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018				FY 2019				Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Revise KM&E plan with revised targets submitted to USAID	M&E Specialist																					

5.1 Role and Responsibilities of the M&E Specialist

- Revise KM&E plan with revised targets submitted to USAID
- Improve coordination and document production processes and better and more timely tracking and faster technical review of documents submitted by partners and staff
- A well-executed formative evaluation of the partners VSLA, microfinance and MSME activities, and well prepared report with findings and recommendations
- Coordination with CRC capacity building specialist (Karen Kent) on the mid-term assessment of improved capacity of GoG agencies.
- Set up data collection and DQC processed for the project including local and international implementing partners
- Work with the GIS specialist to ensure geo-referencing of all PMP data and inclusion into a database and mapping of such data for reporting to USAID
- Coordination with the USAID/Ghana METSS Project on PMEP development
- Facilitate learning sessions as part of periodic partner meetings including evaluation of PMP data and implication for meeting performance targets and determining any adjustments that may be needed to improve project performance.
- Work with the entire project team and implementing partners to document project experience, lessons learned and impact of project interventions of status of fish stocks and quality of life of targeted beneficiaries in coastal fishing communities

5.2 Role of Partner's M&E Officers

- Report monthly, quarterly and annual progress on all project activities to the M&E Specialist
- Assist in conducting data collection
- Maintain and update Project's database (Excel spreadsheet)
- Assist in conducting data quality assessment
- Assist in report writing

6. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE

The following table will be used to track targets quarterly, annually and over Life-of-Project and compare progress relative to targets set. This will feed into the KM&L system for determining if targets need to be adjusted or whether activities or objectives need to be adjusted to achieve the initial targets set. This double loop learning approach is the basis for adaptive management

Table 3: Performance Indicator Tracking Table

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
Project Goal: Rebuild targeted fish stocks via adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels																		
Project Goal Indicators																		
1	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.8.1-1)	Baseline established	Baselines established (small pelagics)	N/A	N/A	20 hectares	**0**		10 Hectares	N/A	**0**	Tracked			610,900 Small pelagics			610930
1.a	Biomass to produce MSY (B_{msy}) (Project Indicator)	Baseline established	Baseline established	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					Stable or increasing			Stable or increasing			Stable /increasing (Assumes major management measures put in place)

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
1.b	Fishing Mortality at MSY (F_{msy}) (Project Indicator)	Baseline established	Baseline established	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	Stable or decreasing			Stable or decreasing			Stable/decreasing (Assumes major management measures put in place (e.g. 2nd fishing holiday etc.)
2	Number of indirect project beneficiaries (number), the percentage of which are female (percent) (Project Indicator)	0	Baselines established for processors and fishermen	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Counting 130,000 if the close season or second fishing holidays is adopted	N/A	N/A	N/A			tracked			Counting 130,000 if the close season or second fishing holidays is adopted
Intermediate Result (IR) 1: POLICY: Strengthened enabling environment for marine resources governance																		
3	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed,		fish act analysis	**N/A**	**N/A**	fish act drafting	fish act drafted	N/A	N/A	Step 3 Ankobra (CBMP)	N/A	Step 4- Ankobra (CBMP)			Fish Act implemented			Fish Act – Step 3

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
	consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA) (EG.3.1-12)		Small pelagics analysis	1 small pelagic analysis	**N/A**	public consult	0	N/A	Step 3-Densu(Oyster Plan)	Step 3-Densu (Oyster Plan)	N/A	Step 4-Densu (Oyster Plan)			small pelagic plan implemented			CLaT strategy – Step 4
			child labour analysis	**N/A**	**N/A**	small pelagic plan drafted	small pelagic plan drafted	N/A	CLaT strategy –Step 4	CLaT strategy – Step 4 ongoing	N/A	CLaT strategy – Step 4-			Demersal plan approved			Co-mgt. policy –Step 4
						public consult	0	N/A	Fish Act –Step 2	Fish Act – Step 2	N/A	Fish Act – Step 3			CB plans for Pra submitted			NMFMP-Step 4
						child labour draft of recommended action	child labour drafted	N/A	NMFMP-Step 5	NMFMP-Step 3	N/A	NMFMP-Step 4			CB plans for Ankobra submitted			Step 4 Pra (CBMP)
						Demersal plan analysis	Demersal plan analysis conducted	N/A	Co-mgt. policy – Step 4	Co-mgt. policy –Step 4 ongoing	N/A	Co-mgt. policy –Step 4						Step 4 Ankobra (CBMP)
								N/A	Step 3 Pra (CBMP)	Step 3 Pra (CBMP)		Step 4- Pra (CBMP)						Step 4-Densu (Oyster Plan)

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
										Gender Strategy - Step 4								
Intermediate Result (IR) 2: SCIENCE & RESEARCH: Increased use of science and applied research to inform decision-making, law enforcement and the implementation of management plans																		
See cross cutting indicators																		
Intermediate Result (IR) 3: CONSTITUENCIES: Constituencies and political will for policy reform & implementation built																		
6	Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator).	0	20	18	90%	18	21	117%	36	104	289%	63			20			157
Intermediate Result (IR) 4: APPLIED MANAGEMENT: Improved management of marine resources																		
7	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.8.1)	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	619,473	619495.7	100%	3205			5641			628,319

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
8	Number of DAs supported with USG Assistance (Ghana CDCS, IR 2.3 indicator)	0	4 (2 RCCs WR & CR) 2 Districts – Nzema East and Ellembelle	4	100%	Ongoing same DAs	Ongoing same 4 DAs	100%	4 Ongoing same DAs	5	125%	5 (4 Ongoing DAs + 1 New Shama DA)			4 Ongoing same DAs			5
9	Improvement in fisheries enforcement and prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing (increase/decrease in prosecutions and percent that lead to conviction) (Project Indicator)	0	Baseline established	N/A	N/A	Increasing	N/A	N/A	Increasing	N/A	N/A	Increasing			Increasing			Increasing
	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG Assistance (EG 4.5.1)	0	2 (Axim & Ankobra)	1	50%	3 (Pra, Axim & Ankobra)	2	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			0			3

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
11	Number farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (FtF 4.5.2)	0	0	N/A		100,000 (assumes national closed season for small pelagic)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000 WR Cape three points no take zone/ demersal plan			1000 (10 comm) Pra and Ankobra protected mangrove habitat			111,000 farmers and others
12	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (FtF 4.5.2)	0	560	751	134%	751	985	131%	896	1737	194%	950			500			3657
21	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$30,497	$56,579	186%	$37,723			$18,861.50			$87,082

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
22	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400	300	75%	100			50			550
Intermediate Result (IR) 5: Gender																		
See cross cutting indicators																		
Intermediate Result (IR) 6: Public Private Partnership																		
13	Value of new private sector investments in select value chains (FTF 4.5.2-38)	0	Tracked, no target	N/A	N/A	target estimated after STEP process has completed	N/A	N/A	Tracked, no target	$51,959.23	N/A	Tracked, no target			Tracked, no target			Track
16	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance (S) (FTF 4.5.2(12)_	0	0	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	N/A			0			2
Intermediate Result (IR) 7: Capacity Development																		

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
4	Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plans	0	(SNV-Baseline established for 7 groups: FON, HM, DAA, DQF, CEWEFIA, GNCFC, NAFTA) (CRC qualitative baselines for 9 UCC-CCM, UCC-DFAS, MSC , FEU, research, post-harvest, marine divisions of Fisheries Commission and 2 RCCs)	Ongoing	0	Ongoing,	Ongoing,	N/A	16 Ongoing ,NAFTA replaces FA	15 (10GoG & 5 CSO)	94%	19 (16 Ongoing, 3 new GITA, NAFAG & FC M&E unit)			16 Ongoing, no new groups			19
14	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based	0	2 (DAA,CEWEFIA)	2	100%	2 continuing, 1 new (NATIONAL CANOE FISHERY COUNCIL)	1	100%	4 (1 new-NAFTA)	6	150%	6 (4 old & 2 new (GITA & NAFAG)			Same 6 ongoing assistance			6 (4 old & 2 new (GITA& NAFAG)

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
	organizations(CBOs) receiving USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) (FTF 4.5.2(11)																	
15	Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S)(FTF 4.5.2(27))	0	164	164	0%	1144	1144	100%	1300	1693	130%	2530			450			5588
Cross Cutting Indicators																		
5	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (EG 4.8.1-28)	0	806	816	101%	956	1019	107%	704	593	84%	770			110			3346
17	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources	0	404	890	220%	826	1,047	127%	1492	1766	118%	3124			1100			6946

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
	management and/or biodiversity conservation, and climate change, disaggregated by gender (EG 4.8.1-27/ 4.8.2-6)																	
18	Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (FtF 4.8.1-29)	0	4040	9832	243%	16080	18846	117%	19,959	22997	115%	42328			11000			93,407
19	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-1		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,987	3096	156%	4074			2200			8,261
20	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 Continue	5	100%	5 Continue			1			5

No.	Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Revised LOP Target for FY 18
			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 2019			
			Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	
	degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) EG.3.2-2																	

APPENDIX 1: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

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

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** 4.8.1-1 **Indicator Type:** Impact
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Area under improved management where there is biophysical monitoring data showing stability, improvement, or slowing in the rate of decline in one or more selected parameters over time. Parameter(s) selected will depend on the type of management actions taken and may include one of the following, or others: Changes in fish stocks, biodiversity, and abundance Land-use changes over time in areas where project interventions are implemented.
Unit of Measure: Hectares
Disaggregated by: Terrestrial/Aquatic
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* The purpose of this indicator is to document the geographic area where we see an improvement in biophysical condition as a result of project supported activities in natural resources management. This is a good indicator to measure real changes in the environment. However, it is a costly indicator since it requires biophysical monitoring and does not always prove that the changes in environmental condition can be attributed to project activities.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Baseline and biophysical monitoring reports
Method of Data Acquisition: GIS mapping of hectares where biophysical conditions (e.g. coral cover and fish abundance) are measured through periodic surveys (baseline and follow up biophysical monitoring reports)
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline and end of project
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

1.1 Fishing Mortality at MSY (Fmsy)

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Fishing Mortality at MSY (F_{msy})
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** (IR 2.1 indicator from Ghana CDCS) **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures maximum level of harvest rate allowed by the fishery in order to produce the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and which maintains the biological sustainability of the stock. ***(This indicator used to determine if Indicator: hectares of biological significance have improved)*** **Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY):** is a fisheries management term to describe the highest average catch (by weight) that can be safely taken from a single species stock without reducing its abundance overtime while taking into account the stock's reproductive and growth rates under prevailing environmental conditions
Unit of Measure: Rate of harvest
Disaggregated by: Not Applicable
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Targets of stock sustainability: **F_{msy}** and **B_{msy}** Fishery managers use a set of monitoring parameters to evaluate the adequacy and achievement of management measures in reference to the sustainable standards. An annual stock assessment will provide measures of fishing mortality and current biomass by single or multiple species ($F_{current}$ and $B_{current}$). These two parameters will be analyzed annually against the targets (F_{msy} and B_{msy}). Each stock has its own sustainability target F_{msy} and B_{msy} based on species life history and population dynamics. However, monitoring the performance of management measures against the target is measured using a standardized frame of reference, based on a ratio of $F_{current}/F_{msy}$ and $B_{current}/B_{msy}$. The rebuilding target is achieved when $F_{current}/F_{msy} < 1$ and $B_{current}/B_{msy} > 1$. The target biological reference points (F_{msy} and B_{msy}) will be established in the first year of the project by the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG). The targets will be computed using a yield per recruit model with available primary data. Targets will be revised as data become available and/or measured by project's special studies in collaboration with the University of Cape Coast and the Fisheries Commission
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Landing Records of the fisheries
Method of Data Acquisition: surveys and interviews
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Every Year
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:** Every Year
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:** Every Year
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:** Every Year
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:** Every Year
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):* FY 2015
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

1.2 Biomass to Produce MSY (Bmsy)

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Biomass to produce MSY (B_{msy}):
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** (IR 2.1 indicator from Ghana CDCS) **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures is a Management Reference Point referring to the level of biomass (by weight) necessary in the natural environment to produce MSY and maintains the long-term sustainability of the stock. ***(This indicator used to determine if Indicator: hectares of biological significance have improved)*** **Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY):** is a fisheries management term to describe the highest average catch (by weight) that can be safely taken from a single species stock without reducing its abundance overtime while taking into account the stock's reproductive and growth rates under prevailing environmental conditions
Unit of Measure: Metric Tons
Disaggregated by: Not Applicable
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Targets of stock sustainability: **F_{msy}** and **B_{msy}** Fishery managers use a set of monitoring parameters to evaluate the adequacy and achievement of management measures in reference to the sustainable standards. An annual stock assessment will provide measures of fishing mortality and current biomass by single or multiple species ($F_{current}$ and $B_{current}$). These two parameters will be analyzed annually against the targets (F_{msy} and B_{msy}). Each stock has its own sustainability target F_{msy} and B_{msy} based on species life history and population dynamics. However, monitoring the performance of management measures against the target is measured using a standardized frame of reference, based on a ratio of $F_{current}/F_{msy}$ and $B_{current}/B_{msy}$. The rebuilding target is achieved when $F_{current}/F_{msy} < 1$ and $B_{current}/B_{msy} > 1$. The target biological reference points (F_{msy} and B_{msy}) will be established in the first year of the project by the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG). The targets will be computed using a yield per recruit model with available primary data. Targets will be revised as data become available and/or measured by project's special studies in collaboration with the University of Cape Coast and the Fisheries Commission
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Catch per unit of effort (CPUE)
Method of Data Acquisition: surveys and interviews
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Every Year
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:** Every Year
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:** Every Year
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:** Every Year
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:** Every Year
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):* FY 2015
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

2. Number of indirect project beneficiaries (number), the percentage of which are female (percent) disaggregated by rural, urban (Project indicator)

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of indirect project beneficiaries (number), the percentage of which are female (percent) disaggregated by rural, urban (Project indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** (Project indicator) **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of individuals (men and women) who benefit indirectly from project interventions. It includes individuals with increased household income as well as economic benefits from ecosystem services, etc. Economic benefits may be based on actual cash transactions or other economic value of natural resources. For example, areas where sustainable natural resources management, climate change adaptation, or fisheries plans and/or implementation actions have been adopted, number of individuals who are benefitting from those will also be counted.
Unit of Measure: Individuals
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Secondary data from government and other reports such as FRAME SURVEY estimating number of fishers and fish processors
Method of Data Acquisition: surveys and review of project records
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Every two years (years 1, 3, and 5 of project)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

3. Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.1-12

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 1: Improved Agriculture Productivity and Sub IR
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 1.3: Improved Agricultural Policy Environment.
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.1-12
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.1-12 **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): The indicator counts the number of agriculture and nutrition policies related to the institutional architecture for improved policy formulation, the enabling environment for private sector investment, agricultural trade, agriculture input provision, land and natural resource management, or food and nutrition that have completed one or several of the following 5 steps or processes: 1. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy); 2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This can also include proposed repeal of an existing policy; 3. Were newly drafted or revised; 4. Received official approval (legislation/decree) by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body) of a new, revised, or repealed policy; 5. Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes U.S. Government support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy). Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements. Note that the indicator has been revised to acknowledge that these processes are not always linear: newly drafted laws can be defeated by a legislative body and require redrafting or new analysis; or approved regulations can prove difficult to implement and need to be revised. Because of this nonlinear approach, double-counting is no longer a concern and is in fact appropriate: Operating Units should indicate if multiple processes/steps were completed in a given year, as this more accurately represents work under a given activity. The disaggregate "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" will count the total number of policies that completed any process/step, regardless of the number of processes/steps each policy completed during the reporting year. Full and effective implementation must meet the following criteria: (1) The policy must be in force in all intended geographic locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place ("full"); (2) Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents/information/fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions ("effective"). For example, a new business registration procedure that has been rolled out to just four of six intended provinces would not meet these criteria (not full), nor would a new customs law that is on the books but is not being regularly enforced at the border (not effective).

For regional Missions, approval (step 4) counts any regionally agreed policies that have been regionally approved (i.e., reached the minimum number of signatory countries to be passed) during the reporting year. Full and effective implementation (step 5) would count any regionally agreed policy for which all countries falling under the policy's jurisdiction have fully and effectively implemented the policy. To capture individual countries' progress toward full and effective implementation of regional policies, use FTFMS-only indicator EG.3.1-b.
Unit of Measure: Laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations
Disaggregated by: Policy area: Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation Enabling environment for private sector investment Agricultural trade policy Agricultural input policy (e.g. seed, fertilizer) Land and natural resources tenure, rights, and policy Resilience and agricultural risk management policy Nutrition (e.g., fortification, food safety) Other Process/Step: Analysis Stakeholder consultation/public debate Drafting or revision Approval (legislative or regulatory) Full and effective implementation Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* This indicator measures the number of policies (disaggregated by policy area) completing the various processes/steps required to create an enhanced enabling environment for agriculture and nutrition. This indicator is easily aggregated upward from all operating units. On the Feed the Future (FTF) Results Framework, this indicator contributes to Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Improved Agriculture Productivity and Sub IR 1.3: Improved Agricultural Policy Environment.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of host government legal status of the various policies being addressed.
Method of Data Acquisition: Monitoring by Governance & Capacity Development Specialist
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, report annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

4. Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plan

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plan
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** (IR 2.4 indicator from Ghana CDCS), **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s):Institutions refer to host country organisations such as a Ministry, departments, government office, sub-national government unit, working groups, NGOs, fishing groups) and research organisation or others. Some examples of ways to enhance capacity could include participating in assessment or planning exercises, receiving relevant training ,or gaining new equipment or inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management, technical exchanges, certifications ,or training could improve the capacity of an institution to engage with fisheries management .Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyse, advise, or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision-making related to fisheries management
Unit of Measure: Number of institution
Disaggregated by: Organisation type(Government, private sector)
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Records of training or technical assistance provided, baseline assessment, post intervention assessment
Method of Data Acquisition: Institutional assessment tool
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:** *Reliability***:** If initial and subsequent capacity assessments use different methods, reliability will be degraded. *Timeliness***:** Many institutional capacity assessments are time-consuming.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):* Tool should be reviewed by a Governance Specialist and relevant stakeholder groups prior to assessment to ensure relevance, appropriate level of detail, and minimize later changes that would limit comparability over time.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

5. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders EG 4.8.1-28
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG 4.8.1-28 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Technical assistance can be provided in the form of tailored training, mentoring, peer education, twinning, job aids, manuals or other support that transfers know how.
Unit of Measure: Days
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Project training and travel reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Track days of TA provided to counterparts and stakeholders
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, report quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

6. Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator).

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator).
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** N/A - Custom **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Information products will include best practices, success stories, and program lessons learned. They can be published as peer reviewed or non-peer reviewed articles or through other forms of media (excluding the USAID APR), or at international conferences.
Unit of Measure: Information products
Disaggregated by: Topic (fisheries management/biodiversity conservation/climate change adaptation)
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* The purpose of this indicator is to document the number of success stories and lessons learned that are published and made available to the public through written media The indicator is simple and straightforward to collect, but does not give information on if messages were used, adopted, and disseminated. It also does not show the quality of the messages or if they reach target audiences.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Articles, radio shows, newspaper articles, conference papers, etc.
Method of Data Acquisition: Collection and tracking of media reports published
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, reported quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:** Distinction between lessons learned/key findings and small subcomponents is relatively subjective.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):* Multiple stakeholders will evaluate counted lessons/findings and decide on a consensus count for this indicator.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*

Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

7. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** 4.8.1-26 **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): "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. A subset of this indicator may also be reported as "Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance" if the latter indicator is used; double counting IS allowed. Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.
Unit of Measure: Hectares of natural resources
Disaggregated by: Terrestrial/Aquatic
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Site-based conservation plans and policy documents; area calculated by mapping targeted areas in GIS

Method of Data Acquisition: Targets are linked directly to site-based management plans. As management plans are finalized, hectares under improved NRM will be reported.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:** Precision: "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 may be as important as a large improvement across a small area.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):* Reports will include a narrative explaining quality of improved management.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

8. Number of DAs supported with USG Assistance (Ghana CDCS, IR 2.3 indicator)

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of DAs supported with USG Assistance (Ghana CDCS, IR 2.3 indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** (Ghana CDCS, IR 2.3 indicator) **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): this indicator measures the number of Das that are supported by the project. The project will not provide direct financial support to Das. The support will be in the form of capacity building and technical assistance related to fisheries and climate change. It may also include limited infrastructure support (e.g. improvements to fish landing sites).
Unit of Measure: Number (Das)
Disaggregated by: Region
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Project records, district related plans, trainings, etc.
Method of Data Acquisition: Documenting and tracking of districts supported
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, reported quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

9. Improvement in fisheries enforcement and prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing (increase/decrease in prosecutions and percent that lead to conviction) (Project Indicator)

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Improvement in fisheries enforcement and prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing (increase/decrease in prosecutions and % that lead to conviction) (Project Indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** Custom **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): The project will track improvements in fisheries enforcement and the prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing. This will be done by collecting police, district attorney, and FEU records that track the number of arrests and prosecutions. In theory an increase in the number of prosecutions is a sign of improved enforcement. However, it is possible that we will see a decrease in prosecutions in later years as law enforcement act as a deterrent and illegal fishing is reduced. As part of this indicator, the project will also track the percentage of prosecutions that lead to conviction—expecting an increase and thereafter stabilization of successful prosecutions.
Unit of Measure: number (prosecutions and convictions)
Disaggregated by: prosecutions and convictions
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Project, police, district attorney, and FEU records
Method of Data Acquisition: Tracking official records
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, reported quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

10. Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** 4.5.1-21 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing an adaptation program, a climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses.
Unit of Measure: Number (Climate change vulnerability assessments)
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Assessment reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Documenting and tracking of climate vulnerability assessment reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, reported quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**

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

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014
USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity.
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-17
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.2-17 **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the total number of direct beneficiary farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (of food and nonfood 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 U.S. Government 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 also 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 germplasm. -Cultural Practices: e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density and moulding; mulching. -Livestock Management: e.g. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices. -Wild Fishing Technique/Gear: e.g. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices. -Aquaculture Management: e.g. improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish disease control; pond culture; pond preparation; sampling & harvesting; carrying capacity & fingerling management. -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, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved

fertilizer use practices; erosion control.

-Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.

-Water Management -non-irrigation-based: e.g. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; improved water quality testing practices; mulching.

-Climate Mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives. Examples include low-or no-till practices, efficient nitrogen fertilizer use.

-Climate Adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties, conservation agriculture.

-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; nonmarket-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management.

Note there is some overlap between the disaggregates listed here and those listed under EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance. This overlap is limited to technologies and practices that relate to activities focused on land. The list of disaggregates here is much broader because with this indicator we aim at tracking efforts focused on individuals (as opposed to land area) across the value chain in both land and nonland-based activities.

If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple-benefits, the beneficiary applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Technology Type category. For example, mulching could be reported under Cultural practices (weed control), Soil-related fertility and conservation (organic content) and Water management (moisture control), depending on how (for what purpose(s)/benefit(s)) the activity is promoted it to the beneficiary farmers.

If a beneficiary applied more than one improved technology during the reporting year, count the beneficiary under each technology type (i.e. double-count) and under each commodity to which s/he applied an improved technology. However, count the beneficiary only once in the applicable Sex disaggregate category

If more than one beneficiary in a household is applying improved technologies, count each beneficiary in the household who does so.

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 farmers applying improved technologies. See EG.3.2-18 for an example of how to double-count hectares and farmers.

If a beneficiary cultivates a plot of land more than once during the reporting year, count the beneficiary once under each type of technology that was applied during any of the production cycles, but not more than once even if a technology is applied in multiple production cycles during the reporting year. For example, because of new 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. Whether the farmer applies Feed the Future promoted improved seed to her/his plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, s/he would only be counted once in the Crop

Genetics category under the Technology Type disaggregate. Note however that the area planted with improved seed should be counted each time it is cultivated under the indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies.

Beneficiaries who are part of a group that apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other common plot, are not counted as having individually applied an improved technology. Instead, the group should be counted as one (1) beneficiary group and reported under indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations… and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices. The area of the communal plot should be counted under indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under 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 lead farmer should be counted as a beneficiary for this indicator. In addition, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under indicator EG.3-6 Gross margin per hectare, if applicable, and indicator EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares of land under improved technologies. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by extension agents or researchers (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance), neither the area nor the extension agent or researcher should be counted under this indicator, EG.3-6, or EG.3.2-18.

This indicator counts individuals who applied improved technologies, whereas indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations… and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices counts firms, associations, or other group entities that applied improved technologies or practices. However, in most cases, this indicator should not count as individuals members of an organization that applied a technology or practice. For example, if a producer association implements a new computer-based accounting system during the reporting year, the association would be counted under indicator EG.3.2-20 Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations…applying, but the members of the producer association would not be counted as having individually-applied an improved technology/practice under this indicator. However, there are some cases where both the group entity should be counted under indicator EG.3.2-20 and its members counted under this indicator. For example, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. In this scenario, the producer association can be counted under EG.3.2-20 and any association member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved technology/practice under this indicator.

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of beneficiaries for each Technology Type and Sex disaggregate must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted averages across all implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level as well as across all Feed the Future countries for global reporting.

Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide (https://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-agindicators-guide) for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator.

Unit of Measure: Number (people)

Disaggregated by:

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 FTFMS-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
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural value chain will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator falls under Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing Partners, Sample survey of direct beneficiaries, activity or association records, farm records
Method of Data Acquisition: Records of individuals engaged in new technologies, project reports and assessments
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:** Over-reporting of adoption of tools/technologies by respondents
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):* Periodic field verification/spot checks
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

12. Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** FtF 4.5.2-37 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Total number of micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-100) enterprises (parenthesis = number of employees) receiving services from Feed the Future-supported enterprise development providers. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent (FTE) workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months.). If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technical support in production techniques, quality control and marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. . Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, community forestry, fisheries, input suppliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance. Additional examples of enterprise-focused services include: Market Access: These services identify/establish new markets for small enterprise (SE) products; facilitate the creation of links between all the actors in a given market and enable buyers to expand their outreach to, and purchases from, SEs; enable SEs to develop new products and produce them to buyer specifications. Input supply: These services help SEs improve their access to raw materials and production inputs; facilitate the creation of links between SEs and suppliers and enable the suppliers to both expand their outreach to SEs and develop their capacity to offer better, less expensive inputs. Technology and Product Development: These services research and identify new technologies for SEs and look at the capacity of local resource people to produce, market, and service those technologies on a sustainable basis; develop new and improved SE products that respond to market demand. Training and Technical Assistance: These services develop the capacity of enterprises to better plan and manage their operations and improve their technical expertise; develop sustainable training and technical assistance products that SEs are willing to pay for and they foster links between service providers and enterprises. Finance: These services help SEs identify and access funds through formal and alternative channels that include supplier or buyer credits, factoring companies, equity financing, venture capital, credit unions, banks, and the like; assist buyers in establishing links with commercial banks (letters of credit, etc.) to help them finance SE production directly. Infrastructure: These services establish sustainable infrastructure (refrigeration, storage, processing facilities, transport systems, loading equipment, communication centers, and improved roads and market places) that enables SEs to increase sales and income. Policy/Advocacy: These services carry out subsector analyses and research to identify policy constraints and opportunities for SEs; facilitate the organization of coalitions, trade organizations, or associations of business people, donors, government officials, academics, etc. to effect policies that promote the interests of SEs.

Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple services are received. In the case that an individual MSME participates in multiple trainings or technical assistance in one year, it should be counted as one MSME enterprise. This indicator should count MSMEs receiving trainings or development services within the reporting year, not an accumulation of all trainings that MSME received in the life of USG activity.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Size: Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above MSME Type: Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, Other Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a.
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* This indicator measures directly the access to business development services which contributes to expanding markets and trade.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: training participant records, lists of microenterprises supported
Method of Data Acquisition: Review of training participant records
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

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

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity
Name of Performance Indicator: Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA) EG.3.2-22
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.2-22 **Indicator Type:** Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production, output, or income, improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), and improve water or land management, etc. The indicator only includes capital investments. It does not include operating capital, for example, for inputs or inventory. 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 used for post-harvest transformation or processing of agricultural products or 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 nongovernmental organization (NGO) investment may be included if the CBO or NGO engage in for-profit agricultural activity. "Leveraged by Feed the Future implementation" indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the Feed the Future initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from the U.S. Government as part of a grant or other award. "New investment" refers to resources spent on a capital investment during the reporting year.
Unit of Measure: US Dollars
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* 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 Feed the Future (FTF) goal to "Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger." This indicator captures results under FTF results framework, Intermediate Result 3: Increased sector investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing partners from private sector financial records, program data
Method of Data Acquisition: Collect activity-level data on new investment (within reporting year) leveraged within scope of USG activity
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*

Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**

14 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) EG.3.2-4

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity
Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity
Name of Performance Indicator: 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) EG.3.2-4
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.2-4 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator counts the 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 U.S. Government 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. Count the number of organizations and not the number of members, even in the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, where individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Type of organization: For-profit private enterprises; producers organizations; water users associations; women's groups; trade and business associations; community-based organizations (CBOs) New/Continuing: New (the entity is receiving U.S. Government assistance for the first time during the reporting year); Continuing (the entity received U.S. Government assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year)
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Tracks private sector and civil society increased capacity that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator contributes to Intermediate Results (IR) 1 Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing partners records and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Activity records of training and various USG assistance for these specific types of organisation/association
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, report quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional):
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional):
Mission/Team Review (optional):
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

15. Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S)

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** FtF 4.5.2-27 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): producer organization in this context is any grouping of people involved in agriculture including input suppliers, transporters, farmers, fishers, ranchers, processors, etc. that is organized around adding value to agricultural production. A community based organization (CBO) in this context is simply an organization involved in supporting any type of agricultural activity (including post-harvest transformation) and is based in a community and made up principally of individuals from the local community. Producer associations are often CBOs, but are reported as a distinct disaggregate USG assistance can include any help provided to either type of organization to expand coverage, services provided, information, etc. Some examples are organizational capacity building, training, other technical assistance, provision of supplies and materials, encouragement and motivation for improvements, etc. The indicator includes any person within the agricultural value chain who is a member of one of these organizations and thus directly received USG assistance. This indicator counts the number of members within these types of organizations which receive assistance. It does not count the number of institutions, the amount of the assistance or the change in the value of agricultural commodities.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Type of organization: Producer organization, Non-producer-organization CBO **Sex:** Male, Female
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Helping the members of these institutions directly strengthens those organizations, which in turn will assist in improving the overall value of production in the agricultural value chain, improving productivity and contributing to a reduction in poverty, as most of the poor are in rural areas either as farmers, farm workers or workers in rural enterprises .
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Activity records
Method of Data Acquisition: Activity level; those affected by USG activity scope
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*

Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

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

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 3: Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1: Increased agricultural productivity
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-5
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** Ghana CDCS IR 2.2; and USAID EG.3.2-5 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): 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 a 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
Disaggregated by: Partnership focus (refer to the primary focus of the partnership): Agricultural production; Agricultural post-harvest transformation; Nutrition; Multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership); Other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships)
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Feed the Future (FTF) pursues PPPs to leverage additional resources toward our public good goals. 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 FTF results framework IR 3 which then contributes to the key objective of agriculture sector growth.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing partner records
Method of Data Acquisition: Observation and records of partnerships created
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):* Periodic field verification/spot checks
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

17. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. And climate change

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** 4.8.1-27 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation includes but is not limited to: improving capacity to be better able to govern, coordinate, analyse, advise, or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision making related to biodiversity conservation, NRM, and fisheries management This includes capacity to engage local communities to ensure that policies, plans, budgets and investments reflect local realities and ensure that local communities benefit from NRM and biodiversity conservation initiatives. The indicator will measure participation in a broad range of training activities, including classroom trainings, workshops, and study tours. It will include those participating in regional workshops as well as local trainings
Unit of Measure: Number (Individuals)
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Project training reports and participant lists
Method of Data Acquisition: Track training reports and participant lists
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, report quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*

18. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (4.8.1-29)

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Increased government accountability, responsiveness
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (4.8.1-29)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** 4.8.1-29 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants: Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course. Support from the USG: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator. Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training. 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. Programs in this element should be integrated with the Agriculture Area under Economic Growth and Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Area under the Peace and Security Objective, when applicable and appropriate.
Unit of Measure: Number of person hours
Disaggregated by: Sex(Female/Male)
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Training indicators account for the expenditure of USG funds to build country capacity
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Project training reports and participant lists
Method of Data Acquisition: Track training reports and participant lists
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, report quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**

Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:** Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant *completed* an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

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

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity.
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-1
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.2-1 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator counts 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. 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 improved 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, Operating Units may choose to align their definition of 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. In FTFMS, partners should enter the number of individuals trained disaggregated first by Type of Individual then by Sex. For example, partners should enter for the total number of Male producers trained and the total number of Female Producers trained. FTFMS will automatically calculate the total number of Producers trained. Partners should then enter the total number of Males in Private Sector Firms trained and the total number of Females in Private Sector Firms trained. FTFMS will automatically calculate the total number of People in Private Sector Firms trained. And so on for the other Type of Individual disaggregate categories. FTFMS will then

automatically calculate the total number of individuals who received short-term training by summing across the Type of Individual disaggregate.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: **In FTFMS:** 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 indicator EG.3.2-3, 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.* Under each Type of individual; layered disaggregate Sex: Male, Female **In FACTSInfo** 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) Sex: Male, Female (not layered)
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Measures enhanced human capacity for improving agriculture productivity, food security, policy formulation and implementation, which is key to transformational development. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator measures Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing partner program training records
Method of Data Acquisition: Review of project records
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*

Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

20. Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) EG.3.2-2

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) EG.3.2-2
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.2-2 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of people who are currently enrolled in or have graduated during the reporting year from a degree-granting technical, vocational, associate, bachelor, master, or Ph.D. program. Degree candidates being supported through partial fellowship or exchange programs can be counted toward this indicator. A person who completed one degree-granting program in the fiscal year and is currently participating in another degree-granting program should be counted only once. Agricultural productivity includes cultured and natural production (farmers, fishers, ranchers). Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture, but do not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under HL.9-4 instead. This indicator measures individuals receiving training, for which the outcome (individuals applying new practices), should be reported under EG.3.2-17.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Sex: Male, Female Duration: New = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training for the first time during the reporting year Continuing = the individual received U.S. Government-supported long-term training in the previous year and continued to receive it in the reporting year
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Measures enhanced human capacity for policy formulation and implementation which is key to transformational development. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator falls under Intermediate Result (IR) 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity and Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing Partners will review program documents to track individuals in long-term training programs.
Method of Data Acquisition:
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

21. Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-6

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services
Name of Performance Indicator: Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-6
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.2-6 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator sums cash loans disbursed during the reporting year to direct beneficiary producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, and other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of U.S. Government assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). Count only cash loans; do not include in-kind loans. Count only loans made by financial institutions, and not by informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institution. However, the loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.
Unit of Measure: US Dollars
Disaggregated by: Type of loan recipient: Producers; Local traders/assemblers; Wholesalers/processors; Others. Sex of recipient: Male; Female; Joint; n/a For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used. For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* Making more financial loans shows that there is improved access to business development and financial services. This in turn will help to expand markets and trade (and also contributes to Intermediate Result [IR] 1 Expanding Agricultural Productivity) and to achieve the key objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn, this contributes to both goals of reducing poverty and hunger. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator contributes to Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Expanding Markets and Trade and Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing partners through bank/lending institution records or survey of targeted beneficiaries
Method of Data Acquisition: Review of project records
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

22 Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal: Ghana's Transition Towards Established Middle Income Status Accelerated
Development Objective: DO 2 – Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services.
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: **Foreign Assistance Framework:** EG.3.2-3 **Indicator Type:** Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator counts the total number of micro (1-10 employees), small (11-50 employees), and medium (51-100 employees) enterprises (MSMEs) that have received U.S. Government assistance that resulted in a loan during the reporting year. The loan can be from a formal or informal financial institution, including a micro-finance institution (MFI), commercial bank, or informal lender, or from an in-kind lender of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow), agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. U.S. Government assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the reporting year. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs that received U.S. Government assistance and accessed loans. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Size: Micro (1-10 employees), Small (11-50 employees), Medium (51-100 employees) Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)
Rationale or Management Utility *(optional):* The lack of access to financial capital is frequently cited as a major impediment to the development of MSMEs, thus helping MSMEs access loans is likely to increase investment and the value of output (production in the case of farmers, value added for agricultural processing). This will directly contribute to the expansion of markets, increased agricultural productivity, and the reduction of poverty. In the Feed the Future (FTF) results framework, this indicator measures progress relating to Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Expanding Markets and Trade and Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Implementing partner activity records, MSME financial records, etc.
Method of Data Acquisition: Review of project records
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID *(optional):*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):*
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional)**:**
Known Data Limitations and Significance *(optional)***:**
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)***:**
Presentation of Data *(optional)***:**
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)***:**
Mission/Team Review *(optional)***:**
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional):*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):*
Other Notes *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes *(optional)***:**
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 17/01/2017

APPENDIX 2: INDICATOR REPORTING FORMS FOR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Indicator reporting forms are provided below for those indicators that implementing partners are required to report on as part of their sub-agreements. Forms are not included for all indicators as forms are not appropriate for all indicators and partners do not report on every indictor. Indicator 2 and 7 is SFMP specific for reporting and therefore do not require forms.

*Indicator 1: **Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance***

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 1.

Name of partner	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources	SHOWING: Stability, Improvement or slowing in the rate of decline in the following parameters (Changes in fish stock, biodiversity and abundance)	Name if area covered

Note: Attached all documentary evidence (copies of reports, polices) related to the above indicator

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____ Signature_____

Indicator 3: Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.1-12

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	
Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analysed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.1-12	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 3.

Title of law, policy, strategy, plan or regulation	**Type: Laws/ Policies/ strategies/ Plans/ Regulations**	**Policy Area**	**Identify Stage –(officially proposed or adopted)**					**Institution responsible for implementing**	**How does measure contribute to biodiversity or climate change adaptation**	**Date completed**
			Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**	**Stage 5**			

Note: Attached all documentary evidence (copies of reports, polices) related to the above indicator

Policy area: Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation; Enabling environment for private sector investment; Agricultural trade policy; Agricultural input policy (e.g. seed, fertilizer); Land and natural resources tenure, rights, and policy; Resilience and agricultural risk management policy; and Other

Identify stages: Stage 1: Underwent analysis; **Stage 2:** Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders; **Stage 3**: newly drafted or revised; **Stage 4:** Received official approval by the relevant authority; **Stage 5:** fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority.

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____ Signature_____

*Indicator 4: **Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plan***

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plan	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 4.

Name of institution with improved capacity	GoG	Private Institution

Note: Attached all documentary evidence (copies of reports, polices) related to the above indicator

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____ Signature_____

*Indicator 5: **Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders EG 4.8.1-28***

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders EG 4.8.1-28	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 5.

Name of person providing technical support	**Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders**	**Area of technical assistance**	**Date provided technical assistance**	
			From	**To**

Note: Attached all documentary evidence (copies of reports, polices) related to the above indicator

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____ Signature_____

Indicator 6: Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research Studies (Project indicator).

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date of submitting reports	
Number of information products disseminated	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 6.

Name/Title of information product disseminated	**Type of Product**				**Region**	**District**	**Date**
	Radio show	**Newspaper article**	**Conference paper**	**Other, specify**			

Note: Attach documentary evidence when submitting the form. (e.g. copy of the product disseminated)

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor_____Signature_____

Indicator 7. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 7.

Name of partner	Number of hectares under improvement as a result of USG assistance	Type of natural resources under improved natural resource management	Name if area covered

Note: Attached all documentary evidence (copies of reports, maps) related to the above indicator. Refer to indicator reference sheet for more explanation.

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____ Signature_____

Indicator 8: Number of DAs supported with USG Assistance (Ghana CDCS, IR 2.3 indicator)

Name of Reporting Organization	
Name of person reporting	
Signature of person	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of DAs supported	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 8.

Name of DAs	Type of support	Documentary evidence needed
		List of training conducted Material support provided and receipts as received by DA Training report with attendance list attached

Note: Attach reports for each of the supported activity

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____Signature_____

Indicator 9: Improvement in fisheries enforcement and prosecutorial chain to counter IUU fishing (increase/decrease in prosecutions and percent that lead to conviction) (Project Indicator)

Name of Reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator Reporting	
Date submitting report	
Number of arrests	
Number of prosecutions	
Number of Convictions	
Percentage of prosecutions that lead to conviction	

Detailed Data Sheet for Indicator 9.

Name of activity (Arrest, Prosecution, Conviction)	**Number (people involved/ arrested)**	**Type of violation (Fine mesh net, dynamite, carbide, light fishing, trans-shipment at sea, etc.)**	**Please indicate which unit made the arrest (MCS, Navy, FEU, Police)**	**Date**

Attach the appropriate documentary evidence (**Arrest, Prosecution, and Conviction**) that was the source of data when submitting this form (e.g. MCS Unit/FC, FEU, Attorney General's Dept., Police Blotter, etc.)

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____Signature_____

Indicator 10: Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Date of submitting report	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 10

List/Name of assessment	Target Area	Date assessment was conducted

Note: attach assessment reports for each listed above

Report Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature_____

*Indicator 11: **Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-17***

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting report	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-17	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 11.

Name of farmer and others	Sex		Type of support	Type of technology or management practices adopted	Region	District	Community	Phone No/email
	M	F						

Note: Type of support can be training, grants, loan, and specific type of tech or practice adopted (new smokers, ice boxes, dry shed, improved packaging of products, close season, additional fishing holiday etc.)

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____Signature_____

Indicator 12: Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 12.

Name of MSME /farmers	Type/Size of MSME (No of employees)			Area	Sex of owner				Type of support services	Region	District	Community
	1-10 micro	11-50 small	51-100 Medium		Male	Female	Joint	Total				

Note: All training/capacity building supported activities should be accompanied by their respective report and signed participants list. Area covers Agricultural producers, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture etc

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____Signature_____

*Indicator 13: **Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA) EG.3.2-22***

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (RAA) EG.3.2-22	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 13.

Name of private partner	Funding purpose	Value (Ghc)

Note: Attach all documentary evidence related to the above indicator

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____Signature_____

Indicator 14: 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) EG.3.2-4

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
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) EG.3.2-4	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 14

Type of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs)	**Duration (New or Continuing)**	**Type of assistance**	**Region**	**District**	**Community**

Note: All training/capacity building supported activities should be accompanied by their respective report and signed participants list.

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____Signature_____

Indicator 15: Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S)

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of members of producer organisations and community based organisations receiving USG assistance(FTF 4.5.2(27)	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 15

Type of organization: Producer, processors, non-producer-organization, CBO	**Sex of Members**		**Type of support**	**Region**	**District**	**Community**
	M	**F**				

Note: All supported activities should be accompanied by signed participants list if appropriate

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____**Signature**_____

*Indicator 16: **Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-5***

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting report	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-5	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 16

Name of public private partnership	**Partnership focus (Agricultural production, Agricultural post-harvest transformation, Nutrition, Multi-focus and others)**	**Partners involved**	**Date partnership was established**

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____**Signature**_____

Indicator 17: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of people receiving USG supported training	

Detailed data sheet for indicator 17.

Title of Course /Training	**Type training received (classroom training, workshop, study tour)**	**Number Participants**			**Region**	**District**	**Start and End Date**
		M	**F**	**Total**			

Note: All training/capacity building supported activities should be accompanied by signed participants list, agenda and training report if appropriate

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____**Signature**_____

Indicator 18: Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (4.8.1-29)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of Total person hours of training in natural resources management	
Number of men person hours of training in natural resources management	
Number of female person hours of training in natural resources management	

Detailed data sheet for indicator 18.

Title of Course /Training	**Type training received (classroom training, workshop, study tour)**	**Number Participants**			**Avg. no. of Hours per day**	**No of days**	**Region**	**District**	**Start and End Date**
		M	**F**	**Total**					

Note: All training/capacity building supported activities should be accompanied by signed participants list, agenda and training report if appropriate

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____**Signature**_____

Indicator 19: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-1

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	

Detailed data sheet for indicator 19.

Title of Course /Training	**Type training received (classroom training, workshop, study tour)**	**Category of individuals (Producers, GoG, Private Sector, CSOs)**	**Number Participants**			**No of days**	**Region**	**District**	**Start and End Date**
			M	**F**	**Total**				

Note: All training/capacity building supported activities should be accompanied by signed participants list, agenda and training report if appropriate

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____**Signature**_____

Indicator 20: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) EG.3.2-2

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training	

Detailed data sheet for indicator 20.

Title of Course /Training	**Type training received (classroom training, workshop, study tour)**	**Duration of training (New=** first timers during the reporting year **Continuing** = previous year and during the year)	**Number Participants**			**Avg. no. of Hours per day**	**No of days**	**Region**	**District**	**Start and End Date**
			M	**F**	**Total**					

Note: All training/capacity building supported activities should be accompanied by signed participants list, agenda and training report if appropriate

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____**Signature**_____

Indicator 21: EG.3.2-6 Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Total value of agricultural and rural loans in US dollars	

Detailed data sheet for indicator 21.

Region	**District**	**Type of loan recipient:** (Producers; Local traders/assemblers; Wholesalers/processors; Others)	**Number of recipient**				**Amount received (USD**
			M	**F**	**JOINT**	**Total**	

NOTE: For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used. For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use N/A (not available)

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:_____**Signature**_____

Indicator 22: ***Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3***

Name of reporting organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3	

Detailed data sheet for Indicator 22.

Name of MSME /farmers	Type/Size of MSME (No of employees)			Sex of owner				Type of support	Region	District	Community
	1-10 micro	11-50 small	51-100 Medium	Male	Female	Joint	Total				

Note: Signed list of all MSME credit beneficiaries should be attached.

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____Signature_____

PMP CHANGE TRACKER TABLE

Table 4: PMP Change Tracker Table

Item	Source Document/ Date and/or Version	Description as Listed Previously	Status (Revise, Add, Drop)	Revision and Date	Comments
Indicator 1	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.8.1-1)	Add	Added 10 hectares in year three FY 17.	Based on FY17 work plan. There were changes in some activities that affects the indicator target. Added 10 hectares for woodlot development in FY17 and 20 hectares in mangrove reforestation not fully completed in FY16 (we reported 0 % of target met) will be counted in 2017 once all replanting is completed. LoP target revised to 610,930 hectares an addition over LoP of 30 hcts.
Indicator 2	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of direct project beneficiaries (number), the percentage of which are female (percent) disaggregated by rural, urban (Project indicator)	Revise	Revised from direct beneficiaries to capture indirect beneficiaries	Based on the fact that SFMP activities related to this indicator can be captured through canon frame survey.
Indicator 3	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the Processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case:(FTF 4.5.1(24))	Revise	Target was revised from 3 policies to 7 policies.	Indicator target for FY18 was revised from fish Act approved, small pelagic plans approved and demersal submitted to Step 4 - Ankobra (CBMP), Step 4- Densu(Oyster Plan), CLaT strategy –Step 4, Fish Act –Step 3, NMFMP-Step 4, Co-mgt.

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					policy –Step 4, Step 4 Pra (CBMP).
Indicator 4	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement manage access fisheries management plans	Revise	Indicator target was revised from ongoing 16 to 19.	Indicator target was revised upwards to include 2 producer organizations (NAFAG and GITA) and 1 GoG (Monitoring and Evaluation unit of MOFAD) which all received capacity building support. Baseline OCA was conducted for NAFAG and GITA in FY17.
Indicator 5	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (EG 4.8.1-28)	Revise	Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 708 to 770	Based on changes in COP position, it affected international TA and the indicator target and was revised upwards.
Indicator 6	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator).	Revise	Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 20 to 63	Based on FY18 work plan. There were changes in some activities hence it affects the indicator target and was revised upwards.
Indicator 7	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.8.1)	Revise	Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 118700 hectors to 3205 hectors	Indicator target was revised downward because, the demersal plan was dropped.
Indicator 10	Approved M&E plan	Number of Das supported with USG Assistance (Ghana CDCS IR 2.3 indicator)	Revise	Revised from 4 to 5	Indicator target revised upward to add Shama district base on trainings assistance extended to

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	dated March, 2017				the district in FY17 and plan to continue in FY18
Indicator 10	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.5.1)	Drop	Indicator drop by USAID	No more a standard indicator by USAID but SFMP still reports on it as retained in our work plan.
Indicator 11	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of farmers and others applying who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG Assistance	Revise	Revised USAID definition and indicator code numbers – July 2016	Based on USAID feed the future indicator handbook definition sheet July 2016.
Indicator 12	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	Revise	Revised USAID definition and indicator code numbers – July 2016 Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 1000 to 950	Based on FY18 work plan. There were changes in some activities hence it affects the indicator target downward.
Indicator 13	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Value of new private sector investments in select value chains	Revise	Revised USAID definition and indicator code numbers – July 2016	Based on USAID feed the future indicator handbook definition sheet July 2016.

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Indicator 14	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations(CBOs) receiving USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) (FTF 4.5.2(*11)*	Revise	Indicator target for FY 18 was revise from 4 to 6.	Based on FY17 performance and achievement, 2 additional producers' organizations (NAFAG and GITA) were added.
Indicator 15	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S)	Revise	Target for FY18 revised from TBD to 2530	Target was set based on the FY18 work plan. The LOP target was also set based on the previous and FY18 work plan and estimates for FY19.
Indicator 16	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of public –private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the future assistance (FTF 4.5.2(12))	Revise	Revised USAID definition and indicator code numbers – July 2016	Based on USAID feed the future indicator handbook definition sheet July 2016.
Indicator 17	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, and climate change, disaggregated by gender (EG 4.8.1-27/ 4.8.2-6)	Revise	Indicator target for FY 17 was revise from 1,600 to 3124	Based on FY18 work plan. This target was revised upward due to changes in project activities for FY18. The project in FY18 will extend trainings in NRM, and leadership, gender among others to both fishermen and processors at the district and communities' levels, whiles trainings will still be conducted at the regional and national levels.

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Indicator 18	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (FtF 4.8.1-29)	Revise	Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 16,000 to 42,328 person hours	Based on FY18 work plan. There were changes in some activities hence it affects the indicator target. Increase in Target due mainly to increase in number of participants as stated in indicator 17 above.
Indicator 19	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-1	Add	Target revised from 2200 to 4,074.	Indicator target was revised upward because, the project will extend trainings to fisherman and processors at the districts and community levels.
Indicator 20	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) EG.3.2-2	Add	No target for FY15 and FY 16 because the indicator was introduced in FY 17	New indicator added from the revised Feed the Future indicators handbook sheet updated in July 2016.
Indicator 21	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-6	Add	Target FY 18 was revised from $42,682 to $37723	Indicator target was revised because, the partners (DQF) the financial institution providing the credit facilities subcontract ended in FY17.

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Indicator 22	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3	Add	Revised from No target for FY 18 to 100	Indicator target was revised because, the partners (DQF) the financial institution providing the credit facilities subcontract ended in FY17.