



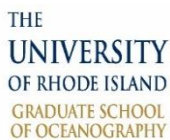
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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN



Revised July and Updated November, 2020



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ACRONYMS

CCM	Centre for Coastal Management
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Fishmongers Association
CIC	Canoe Identification Card
CLaT	Child Labor and Trafficking
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CRC	Coastal Resources Center
DAA	Development Action Association
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
F2F	Fisher to Fisher
FC	Fisheries Commission
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen’s Council
FoN	Friends of the Nation
GoG	Government of Ghana
HM	Hen Mpoano
IR	Intermediate Result
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NAFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders Association
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
STWG	Science and Technical Working Group
UCC	University of Cape Coast
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

I.1 Brief Overview of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Following the USAID Automated Directives System (ADS) 201.3.5 guidance, this document serves as the SFMP'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 the implementing team to methodologically evaluate and communicate the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

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, Ghanaian and American people.

The M&E Plan including the PMP, represents 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 form 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. The document also details the plan for knowledge management and learning.

I.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 analysing and understanding data, inform management questions and decisions.

I.3 Background to the Project

The implementation of the SFMP was originally scheduled for five-years (October 2014 - October 2019) and was extended through a No Cost Extension (November 1, 2019 – September 31, 2020) to consolidate activities aimed at achieving the project goal of rebuilding marine fisheries stocks through adoption of responsible fishing practices.

The Coastal Resources Centre (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island's (URI) Graduate School of Oceanography is the lead implementer of the SFMP, working with a consortium of other international and local partners.

SFMP has been focusing efforts on the small pelagic fisheries along the entire coastline as well as fisheries and essential mangrove fish habitats in three coastal estuaries - The Densu, Pra and Ankobra systems. Additionally, SFMP has been supporting improvements in the value chain of smoked fish, important to tens of thousands of women fish processors to ensure the production and trade in quality fish.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ghana in March 2020, it was considered that this unanticipated development could have dire consequences on the artisanal

fisheries sector which is central to the economy and the livelihoods of 300,000 men and women in over 300 coastal communities, given the communal nature of landing fish and the related post-harvest activities. It will be challenging to keep fisher folk safe and healthy to sustain seafood supply and distribution taking into consideration the mode of spread of the virus.

Moreover, the absence of effective and pragmatic approaches to deliver social and/or economic safety net packages to vulnerable fishing households to mitigate the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic complicate the challenges. If these risks and challenges are not managed, the COVID-19 could quickly spread through fishing communities with devastating impacts including loss of lives and erode the gains of fisheries stakeholders towards sustainable management of the resource supported by SFMP.

The re-imposition of any future partial area lockdowns or a full lockdown of the country and/or fishing communities could also endanger fisheries value chains, which provide livelihoods for close to ten percent of the population and a vital source of affordable, high-quality protein for Ghanaians.

USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP) was granted a cost extension in May 2020 (and with a new end date of April 30, 2021) to add-on a response to the COVID-19 pandemic in coastal fishing communities. The objective of the COVID-19 component is to prevent the spread and mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19 among vulnerable households in fishing communities in Ghana.

2. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The project 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 fish for food 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.
- IR 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.
- 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 assumes that given the open access nature of the current fishery, sustaining short terms gains from reduced fishing effort beyond the SFMP requires implementation of a larger suite of interventions and outcomes. 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.

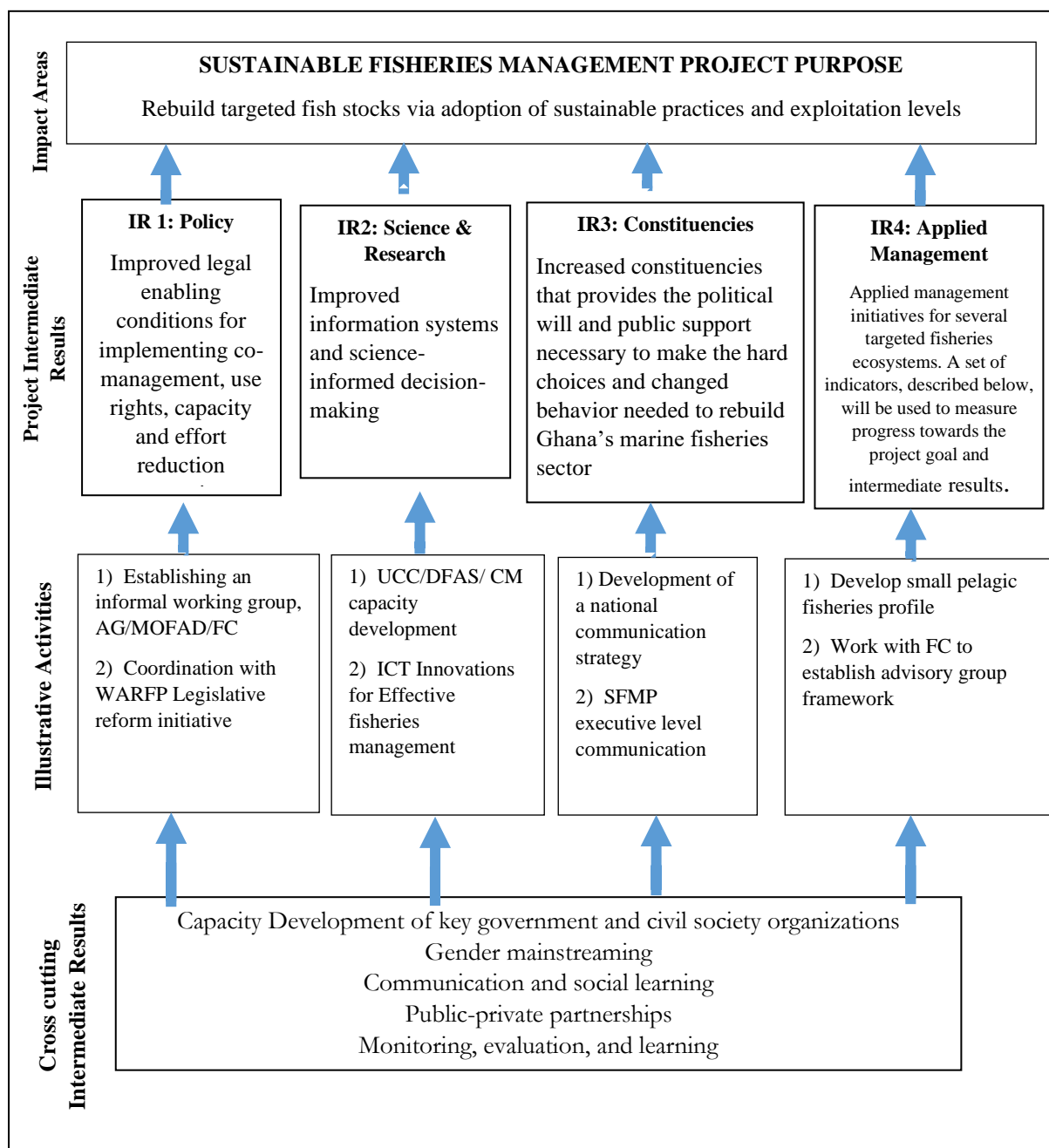


Figure 1 Graphical Representation of SFMP Results Framework

2.2. The COVID-19 Component Results Framework

The COVID-19 response component result's framework, as shown in Figure 2, includes the response objective of lessening the spread and mitigating the economic effects of COVID-19 among vulnerable households in fishing communities in Ghana, and in the process contribute towards sustainable management of the fisheries resources of Ghana. The framework includes four intermediate result areas to achieve the ambitious project goal:

COVID 1: Fisher folk at 300 landing sites, processing and/or fish markets sites better adhere to official COVID-19 disease prevention protocols.

COVID 2: Two thousand extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households avoid extreme poverty.

COVID 3: GoG has evidence on approaches for effective livelihood assistance to fishing communities affected by COVID-19.

COVID 4: Cross Cutting Areas: Private Sector Engagement and Partnerships; Gender and Youth; Building for Sustainability.

In pursuit of these strategic outcomes, the COVID 19 response activities will work with the 27 metropolitan, municipal, and district assemblies (MMDAs) along the entire coast of Ghana, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD), the Fisheries Commission (FC), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Information (MOI), as well as fisher folk associations that have membership and respected leaders in almost all 186 fishing villages found along the coast.

2.3. 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 3 below. The SFMP supports all four integrated Intermediate results (IRs) under DO2, with a focus on IR 2.1 and 2.4. The SFMP's COVID response component also contributes to IR 2.2 and 2.3.

- 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 represent major economic activities along the coast and their importance extends 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.”

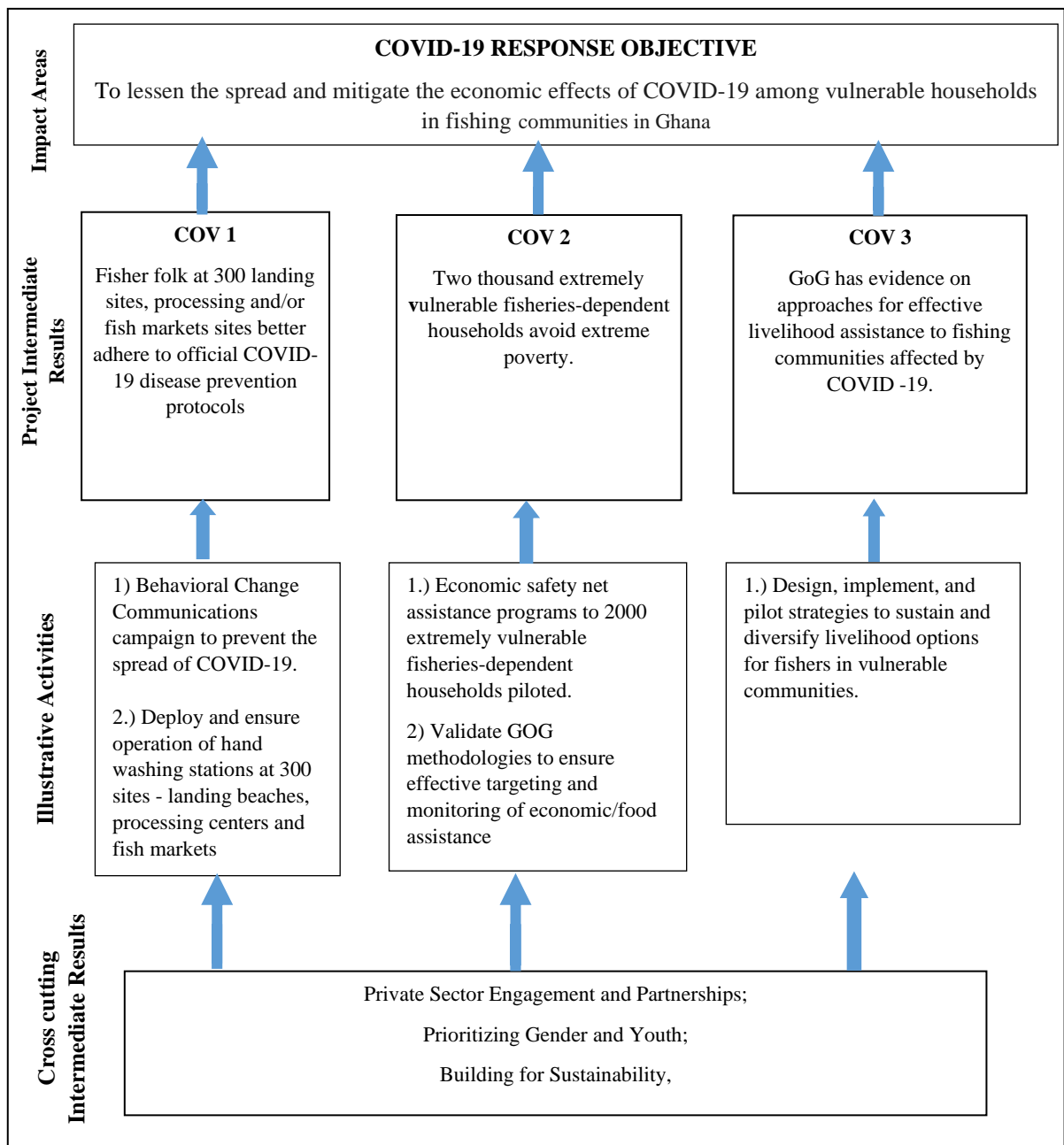


Figure 2 Graphical Representation of COVID 19 Results Framework

The SFMP and its COVID response interventions are designed to support the Feed the Future Strategy and their 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, it is assumed 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 SFMP 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 SFMP 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. Also, under IR 2.2 (FtF IR 1.3), the COVID response component under SFMP will engage the private sector in developing broader communications to reinforce COVID-19 safety messaging. This will include renewing relationships with telecom companies for targeted SMS or voice messaging and working with local radio and/or television stations in fishing communities.

Under IR 2.3 the SFMP is designed to improve resiliency of vulnerable households and communities via the work on prevention of child labour and trafficking in the Central Region and through 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.

The COVID-19 response component will also implement activities to enable two thousand extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households avoid extreme poverty. This supports IR 2.3 on improving resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reducing under-nutrition.

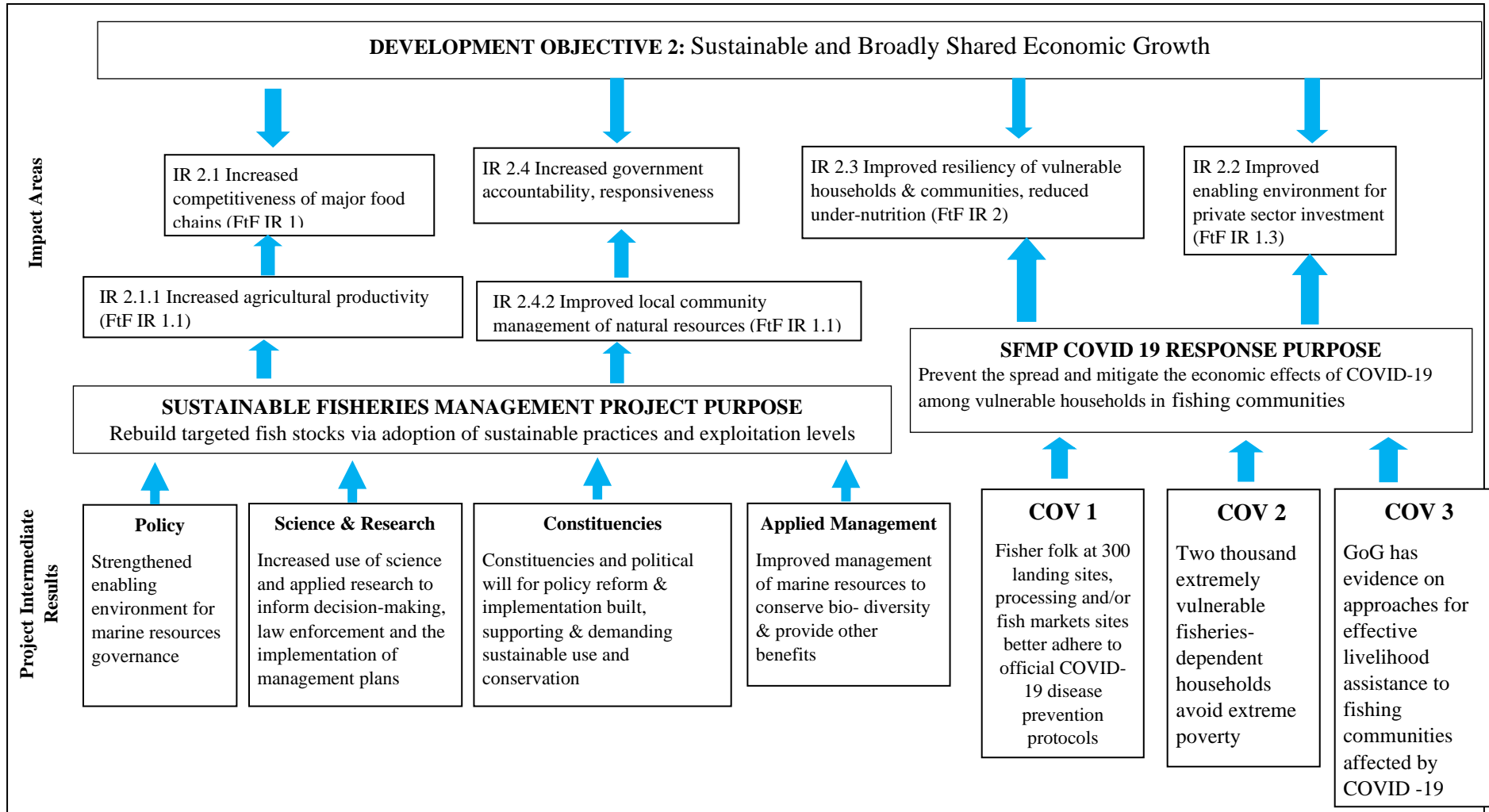


Figure 3 Graphical Representation of Relationships between Original SFMP, SFMP COVID-19 Response and FtF Results

2.4. Strategic Objectives of the Project and their Narratives

2.4.1 Theory of Change (Development Hypothesis)

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

To achieve sustainable fishing practices and exploitation levels, reduced fishing effort must occur in order to end 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 for policy reform and implementation built,” is critical to ensure 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 demonstrate that the benefits greatly outweigh the risks.

We believe that 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 both needed to 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.

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.

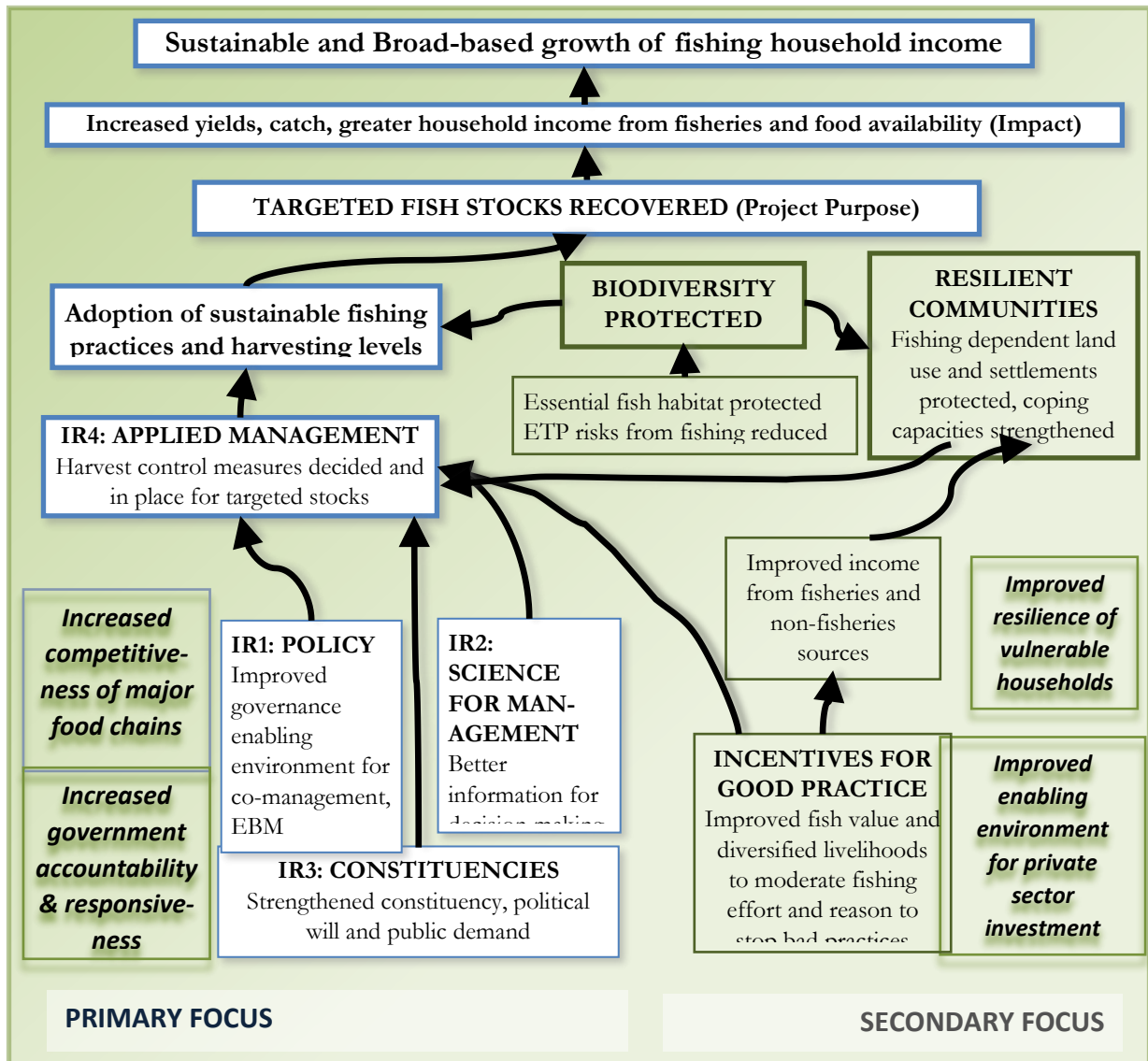


Figure 4 Theory of Change showing causal links, sequences of interventions, intermediate outcomes and impacts, including linkage to USAID FtF and DO2 intermediate results

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 considered 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 use. 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.

2.4.2. Theory of Change (Development Hypothesis)-SFMP COVID-19 RESPONSE

The purpose of this component is to “Prevent the spread and mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19 among vulnerable households in fishing communities and in the process contribute to building institutional structures and processes towards sustainable management of the fisheries resources of Ghana.”

This component will forge a behavioural change communications campaign to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that this campaign will capture the support of high-level decision makers and politicians as well as grass root fishermen, fishmongers and fish processors. Under this component, SFMP will also design an economic safety net

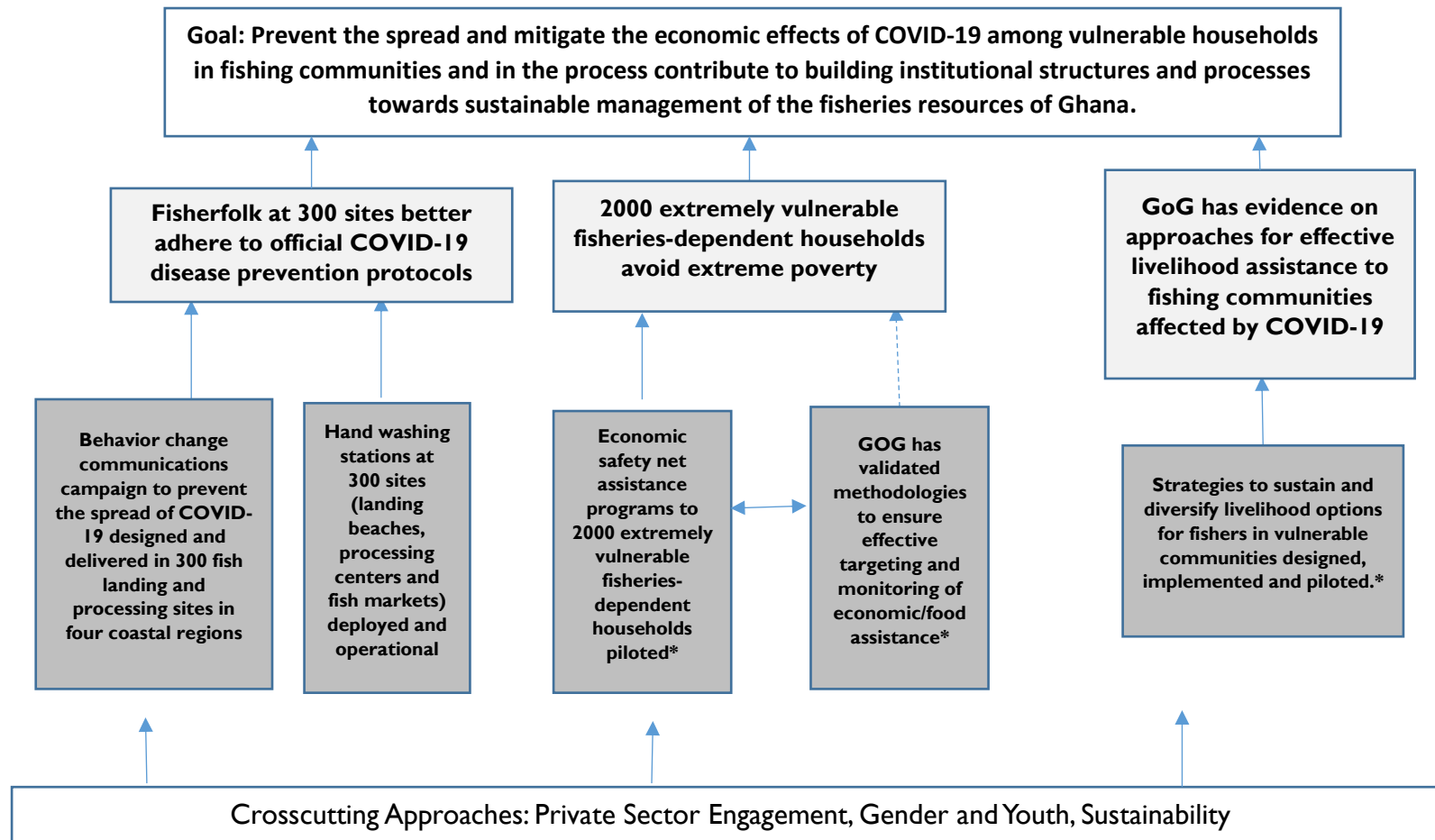
assistance program for 2000 extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households to enable them to avoid extreme poverty.

IF a behavior change communications campaign is designed and delivered in 300 fish landing and processing sites in four coastal regions, and hand washing stations at 300 sites (landing beaches, processing centers, and fish markets) are deployed and operational, **THEN** fisher folk in 300 sites will better adhere to official disease prevention protocols.

IF the GOG has validated methodologies to ensure effective targeting and monitoring of economic/food assistance programs, **AND IF** safety net assistance programs to 2000 extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households are piloted, **THEN** 2000 extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households will avoid extreme poverty; and

IF strategies to sustain and diversify livelihood options for fishers in vulnerable communities are designed, implemented, and piloted, **THEN** the GOG will have evidence on approaches for effective livelihoods assistance to fishing communities affected by COVID-19; and

IF private sector engagement is pursued with gender, youth and sustainability considerations, **THEN** the spread of COVID-19 will be prevented and the economic effects will be mitigated among vulnerable households in fishing communities in Ghana, and in the process contribute to building institutional structures and processes towards sustainable management of the fisheries resources of Ghana.



*In partnership with the GOG and fisheries associations. Also building socioeconomic information of fishing communities disaggregated by locale.

Figure 5 Graphical representation of theory of change for the COVID-19 response

2.4.3. Ecosystem and Geographic Scale of the Project

The SFMP interventions occur at several ecosystem scales that encompass the diverse types of fisheries systems found in coastal Ghana. This includes management of fisheries of national importance (small pelagics) which are carried out along the country’s four coastal regions and 27 coastal districts (see Figure 6), and small scale community- based management in a number of small estuaries along the coast.

There is a total of 27 coastal Metropolitan, Municipal and District assemblies (MMDAs) in the four regions along the coastline of Ghana (Table 1 and Figure 6). The SFMP COVID-19 response component will be operational in all landing beaches within 186 fishing communities of the 27 coastal MMDAs. Behaviour change activities will be implemented in 300 landing, processing and fish market sites within the 27 coastal MMDAs. The 2000 beneficiary households for economic assistance will also be selected from among the 27 coastal MMDAs. The COVID-19 livelihood activities will be implemented in a smaller number of communities in the Central and Greater Accra Regions.

Table 1 SFMP-COVID 19 response activity areas

Region	No. of districts MMDAs	No. of landing beaches	No. of fishing communities
Volta	3	47	28
Greater-Accra	9	59	44
Central	9	97	42
Western	6	89	72
Total	27	292	186

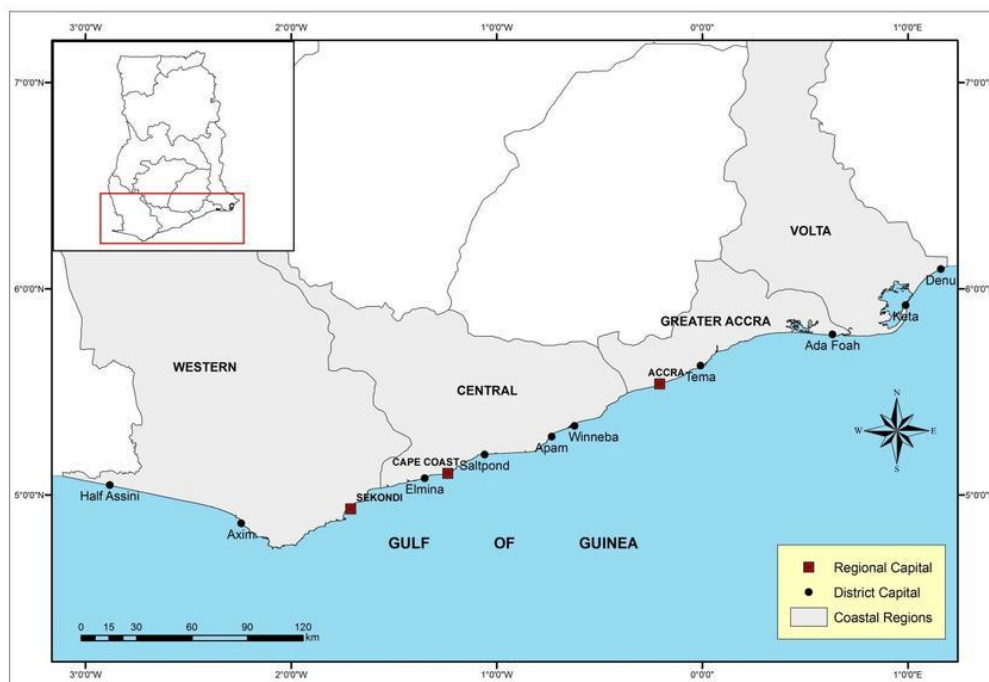


Figure 6 SFMP applied management activity areas

2.5. Knowledge Management and Learning Plan

2.5.1 Communication

The SFMP is designed from start to finish as a social learning project. Using a social networking approach, the project helps develop and enable a Ghanaian fisheries community of practice. It facilitates learning and information exchange through face to face meetings and access to virtual information. This has created 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 is used internally to code and track information, people, and contacts—working as a tool for PMP indicator reporting and to maximize transparency. It is also a go-to site for information and knowledge sharing for the Ghanaian community of practice.

The SFMP utilizes 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 Project has maintained participatory and transparent knowledge management flow that is integrated throughout the implementation of the project. This means that under each IR there is 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 uses 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 significantly, 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 works 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, including COVID-19 safe practices. Messages are sure to capture stakeholder concerns including those of women and children who are typically overlooked. The campaigns 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 are 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, storyboards, billboards 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*).

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.

The underlying approach to the Project’s knowledge management strategy is 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 audience, with feedback loops integrated into communication interventions to ensure that the approach is being well received and understood. 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 SFMP collaborates closely with UCC/DFAS/CCM to implement effective outreach.

2.5.2 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 is 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 “centres 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.

2.6. 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 goals and intermediate results followed by proposed indicators for each, specific to this reporting year. The list includes both SFMP remaining indicators and indicators related to SFMP’s COVID response intervention. These indicators will be used to measure outcomes and outputs that cut across the four intermediate result areas of the original SFMP and three intermediate result areas of the SFMP COVID Response component. After each indicator, we indicate in parenthesis if the indicator is a USAID indicator (FtF=Feed the Future, EG=Economic Growth, PS=Peace and Security, GNDR=Gender, 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.

¹ The USAID indicator numbers used in the projects original MEL Plan were downloaded from the US State Department’s Standard Foreign Assistance Indicator Master List on June 20, 2014. The same list was referenced for this MEL plan on August 7, 2020. Standard Indicators are also updated in accordance with the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook (Originally published: March 2018, Revised version published: September 2019). <https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf>. Spreadsheets shared by the SFMP AOR titled “quick_reference_list_of_indicators_for_transition_to_2018-19_set_20191011” and “June 2020_C-TIP Indicator Reference Sheet Final” were also used as guidance.

For each indicator, the table 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. As part of finalizing this revised PMP, performance indicator reference sheets were prepared for each new indicator, following the FtF indicator handbook and the economic growth indicator and definitions handbook as well as for custom indicators.

As of 2018 several FtF Standard Indicators were dropped or revised, but the new FtF Indicator Handbook 2018 allowed continued reporting on the old indicator until the award (Implementing Mechanism (IM)) has ended as follows “Already-awarded and operating IMs that end after September 30, 2019: Report results and set targets on any continued reporting on any old indicator on which the IM wishes to continue reporting. *Old indicators will still be available in FTFMS, but would be considered custom, if used.*”

Table 2 Performance and Context Indicator Summary

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
Goal: Rebuild targeted fish stocks via adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels				
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1)	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. This indicator in the old Indicator Reference Sheet is labelled – EG 4.8.1-1.	Impact	Terrestrial/ Marine	Biophysical assessments, landing data, maps
IR1: POLICY: Strengthened enabling environment for marine resources governance				
Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation Project indicator 1	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/decreed) 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	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. Will continue to be tracked by SFMP in FY20 and to LOP in April FY21.

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	<p>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.</p> <p>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). This indicator in the old Indicator Reference Sheet is labelled –(EG.3.1-12)</p>		<p>-Stakeholder consultation/public debate -Drafting or revision -Approval (legislative or regulatory) -Full and effective implementation</p> <p>Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change</p>	
IR2: SCIENCE & RESEARCH: Increased use of science and applied research to inform decision-making, law enforcement and the implementation of management plans				
IR3: CONSTITUENCIES: Constituencies and political will for policy reform & implementation built				
Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference	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

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
papers, and research studies (Project indicator 2).				
IR4: APPLIED MANAGEMENT: Improved management of marine resources to conserve bio- diversity & provide other benefits				
Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (EG.4.2-7)	This indicator tracks individual participation in group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs. Group-based savings programs are formal or informal community programs that serve as a mechanism for people in poor communities with otherwise limited access to financial services to pool their savings. The specific composition and function of the savings groups group vary and can include rotating loan disbursement. The definition is inclusive of all of the different types of group-based savings programs. This indicator captures the uptake of financial services by the participants of USG-funded activities. The does not say anything about the intensity of participation. Furthermore, while summing the number of individuals participating in savings and credit programs is acceptable as a measure of financial inclusion, saving and credit are functionally different and the numbers participating in each type of program should not be compared against each other. Savings groups have added benefits, like fostering social capital, that also contribute to resilience and a household's ability to manage risk and protect their well-being.	Output	Sex: Male, Female Age: 15-29, 30+ Product type: Savings, Credit Duration: New, Continuing	Activity Records
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (Project indicator 3)	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,	Output	Size: Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above MSME Type: Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, Other Sex of owner/producer:	training participant records, lists of microenterprises supported

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This indicator in the old Indicator Reference Sheet is labelled - FtF 4.5.2.</p>		Male, Female, Joint, n/a.	
Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance (Project indicator 4)	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	Output	Type of organization: Producer organization, Non-producer-organization CBO Sex: Male, Female	Activity records

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This indicator in the old Indicator Reference Sheet is labelled - FTF 4.5.2(27).</p>			
<p>Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (Project indicator 5)</p>	<p>This indicator counts the total number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), that have received USG assistance that resulted in a loan and accessed during the reporting year. The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs that received USG assistance and accessed loans. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed. Enterprises include: agricultural producers (including individual farmers).The agricultural-related credit can be from a formal or informal financial institution, including a microfinance institution (MFI), commercial banks or informal lenders, or from an in-kind lender or equipment (e.g. tractor, plough), agricultural input suppliers (e.g., fertilizer, seeds), or transport, with repayments in the form of cash or in kind. USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee support, or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan.</p> <p>This indicator in the old Indicator Reference Sheet is labelled - EG.3.2-3 and RAA</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>lists of microenterprises supported and receiving loans</p>
<p>Value of agriculture-related financing</p>	<p>Results were reported under this new Standard Indicator in FTFMS starting in FY19. FY20 will be reported under this indicator number. For LOP reporting,</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Type of Financing: Debt - Cash</p>	<p>Reports. Financial</p>

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
<p>accessed as a result of USG assistance. (EG.3.2-27)</p>	<p>results from the old dropped indicator “Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG “ will be combined and 107% of the LOP has already been achieved as of Q2 FY20.</p> <p>This indicator sums the total U.S. dollar value of debt (both cash and in-kind loans) and non-debt financing, such as equity financing, disbursed during the reporting year as a result of USG-assistance to producers (individual farmers, fishers, cooperatives, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, other MSMEs, and larger enterprises that are in a targeted agricultural value chain and are participating in a USG-funded activity. USG assistance may consist of technical assistance, insurance coverage, guarantee provision, or other capacity-building and market-strengthening activities to producers, organizations and enterprises. The indicator counts the value of non-debt financing and both cash and non-cash lending disbursed to the participant, not financing merely committed (e.g., loans in process, but not yet available to the participant). Debt: Count cash loans and the value of in-kind lending. For cash 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. The value of loans accessed through informal groups is not included because this indicator is attempting to capture the systems-level changes that occur through increased access to formal financial services. Non-Debt: Count any financing received other than cash loans and in-kind lending. Examples include equity, convertible debt, or other equity-like investments, which can be made by local or international investors; and leasing, which may be extended by local banks or specialized leasing companies.</p>		<p>- In-kind Non-Debt</p> <p>For categories above: Size of recipient Sex of producer/proprietor Age</p>	<p>institution records.</p>
<p>Number of food security private enterprises (for-profit), producer organizations, water user associations,</p>	<p>This indicator counts the number of private enterprises, producers’ associations, cooperatives, producers’ organizations, fishing associations, water user 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</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Type of organization: For-profit private enterprises; producer organizations; water users associations;</p>	<p>Implementing partners records and reports</p>

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (Project indicator 6)	<p>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.</p> <p>This indicator in the old Indicator Reference Sheet is labelled - FTF 4.5.2(11, RAA, WOG).</p>		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)	
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (EG.3.2)	First reported by SFMP in FTFMS in FY19, with the Cost Extension for COVID-19 response activities this indicator will report results for IR4 and Cov 2a and Cov 3b. See Cov 2a for details.	Output	See Cov 2a	Progress reports. List of beneficiaries
Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centred and trauma-informed services (PS.5.1-24)	This C-TIP Countering Trafficking in Persons indicator will measure the total number of individuals trained on the provision of protection services to victims of human trafficking. Individuals trained could include government officials, civil society, educators, religious or community leaders, etc.	Output	Sex	Progress reports from implementing partners.
Number of people trained in prevention (PS.5.3-15)	This new C-TIP Countering Trafficking in Persons indicator will measure how many people are trained in the prevention of human trafficking.	Output	Sex	Progress reports from implementing partners.

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-24)	<p>As per FtF Guidance this indicator replaces EG.3.2-17 under which it was reported in FTFMS in FY19.</p> <p>This indicator measures the total number of agriculture system actors participating in the USG-funded activity who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies promoted by the USG anywhere within the food and agriculture system during the reporting year. These individuals can include: Farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers of food and non-food crops, livestock and livestock products, fish and other fisheries/aquaculture products, agro-forestry products, and natural resource-based products, including non-timber forest products such as fruits, seeds, and resins; Individuals in the private sector, such as entrepreneurs, input suppliers, traders, processors, manufacturers, distributors, service providers, and wholesalers and retailers; Individuals in government, such as policy makers; Individuals in civil society, such as researchers or academics and non-governmental organization staff.</p>	Outcome	<p>First level: Value chain actor type: Smallholder producers, Non-smallholder producers, People in government People in civil society, Others. Sex: Male, Female Age: 15-29, 30+</p>	<p>Sample survey of activity participants, census of private sector/government participants, activity records, farm records, reports from activity partners, association records.</p>
Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-25)	<p>This indicator measures the area in hectares where USG-promoted improved management practices or technologies were applied during the reporting year to areas managed or cultivated by producers participating in a USG-funded activity. Management practices counted are agriculture-related, land- or water-based management practices and technologies in sectors such as cultivation of food or fibre, aquaculture, fisheries, and livestock management, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner to increase producer's productivity and/or resilience.</p>	Outcome	<p>Type of Hectare: Crop land, Cultivated pasture, Rangeland, Conservation/protected area, Freshwater or marine ecosystems; Aquaculture, Other</p> <p>Second level: Sex: Male, Female, <i>Association-applied</i> Age: 15-29, 30+, <i>Association-applied</i></p>	<p>Sample survey of activity participants, activity or association records, reports from activity partners, farm records</p>
Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved	<p>This indicator was replaced with EG 3.2-25 in FY19, but re-introduced in FY20. It measures the area in hectares of biologically significant areas under improved management. Biologically significant areas (a) have been identified as</p>	Outcome	<p>Ecosystem category: Terrestrial forest, Terrestrial non-</p>	<p>Sample survey of activity participants, activity or association</p>

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. (EG.10.2-2)	important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Improved natural resource management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting community participation in NRM. An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: management planning and actions are informed by local site assessments, stakeholder participation and other best management practices occur; human and institutional capacity is developed; management plan actions are implemented; monitoring and evaluation is established or improved; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).		forest, Coastal-Marine. Conservation Compliance Law: Wildlife trafficking, Illegal logging and associated trade, IUU fishing.	records, reports from activity partners, farm records
COVID 1 Strategic Area (Fisherfolk at 300 sites adhere to COVID-19 prevention protocols)				
Number of sites (landing beaches, processing centers or fish markets) obtaining adequate hygiene equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols. (Project indicator 7a)	This indicator measures the number of sites provided with adequate hygienic equipment and supplies that are adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols (handwashing). Equipment and supplies may include a handwashing station with bucket, a bucket stand, soap and tissues. "Adequate" for handwashing supplies and equipment is included in the phone poll and safe practice index question 1 (No buckets, 2 – score >1 on adequate supplies Q2) and can be disaggregated. "Adhering" means an average for phone surveys conducted in that quarterly period above the midpoint on a COVID-Safe Practice Index for the quarterly reporting period "Adequate" for handwashing supplies and equipment is included in the phone poll and safe practice index question 1 (No buckets, 2 – score >1 on adequate supplies Q2) and can be disaggregated.	Outcome	Type of site: Landing site, Processing site, Fish market Several of the above	List of sites getting equipment/ supply by type of site Phone survey records from site advocates on adherence and UCC baseline survey
Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social	This indicator will measure the number of sites showing improvement in social distancing (people staying six feet apart from each other), and other good practices such as wearing of nose masks.	Outcome	Type of site Landing site Processing site Fish market	Phone surveys from site advocates on level of practices,

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
distancing and other good practices (Project indicator 7b)	“Improvement” means an increase in the average COVID-safe practice Index for a site over its baseline.		Several of the above	limited use of drones for validation & monitoring of some sites.
Number of functional Social Media Groups (Project indicator 7c)	<p>This indicator measures the number of functional social media groups (WhatsApp groups established by SFMP for the BCC program) to share, discuss and disseminate information related to COVID-19 in the fishing communities in local languages. Social media groups will compose of representatives of various fisheries associations classified into “national”, “district” and “community” level groups on the basis of their influence in the local community.</p> <p>A functional group means that at least twenty-four (24) communication materials are sent to the group by SFMP/FC every quarter (2 per week) and are accessed by more than 20% of members of the group. Communication materials may include documents, audio, video and text messages from SFMP/FC.</p>	Output	Type of Group: National, District Community And disaggregated by male and female and mixed groups	Name of Group, List of group members disaggregated by sex, Whatsapp platform output/monitoring reports.
COVID 2 Strategic Area (Cash Transfers for 2000 Fisheries-Dependent Households)				
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (EG.3.2)	<p>First reported by SFMP in FTFMS in FY19, with the Cost Extension for COVID-19 response activities, this indicator will report results for IR4 and Cov 2a and Cov 3b.</p> <p>This indicator is designed to capture the breadth of USG food security work. This indicator counts participants of Feed the Future-funded programs, including those the project reaches directly, those reached as part of a deliberate service strategy, and those participating in the markets the project strengthens. Implementing Partners (IPs) track or estimate the number of individual participants across different interventions within their own project and report numbers of participants reached, not number of contacts with the project or project supported actors. For SFMP this indicator counts:</p> <p>Fish processor beneficiaries of post-harvest activities (IR4)</p> <p>Fishing household head beneficiaries of economic assistance/cash transfer under the COVID 19 component (Cov 2a)</p> <p>Fishing community beneficiaries of livelihood program support under the COVID-19 component (Cov 3b).</p>	Output	Sex: Male Female	Bank transfer data, list of beneficiaries

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
US\$ disbursed per household/person (Project indicator 8a)	<p>This indicator measures the average value (in dollars) of cash disbursed per household per month and over 4 months to extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households identified as beneficiaries to mitigate the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on such households.</p> <p>This will be calculated as follows:</p> <p>Average value of cash disbursed per household (to an individual in a household) per month = Total cash disbursed for the month/total number of households where cash was disbursed to.</p> <p>Cumulative total amount of \$US dispersed and total number of households disbursed per month will also be reported.</p>	Input/output	Household type: -Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM) -Other	Bank transfer data, list of beneficiaries and their household size receiving cash transfers.
Percent of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and women of reproductive age showing steady or increasing dietary diversity. (Project indicator 8b)	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of households benefitting from the cash transfer activity that experienced steady or reduced food insecurity as measured by Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS) and diet will use the Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women Score (MDD-W).</p> <p>The inability to access food results in a series of experiences and conditions that are common across cultures and socio-economic contexts. These experiences range from being concerned about the possibility of obtaining enough food, to the need to compromise on the quality or the diversity of food consumed, to being forced to reduce the intake of food by reducing portion sizes or skipping meals, to the extreme condition of feeling hungry and not having the means (money or other resources) to access food.</p>	Outcome	For HFIAS - Household type: -Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM) -Other For MDD-W – only women of reproductive age	HFIAS, MDD-W from phone poll surveys
Number of methodologies for targeting and monitoring of economic assistance validated (Project indicator 8c)	<p>The SFMP COVID-19 response economic assistance cash transfer activity will pilot methodologies for identifying and monitoring vulnerable fishing households as beneficiaries of this intervention. While the Government of Ghana has methodologies for the targeting and monitoring of economic assistance programs in general, there are no tested approaches specifically targeting vulnerable households in the fisheries sector, a critical food production sector for the country negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of methodologies validated. Validated means</p>	Output	None	Reports Validated methodology Standard Operating Procedures

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	that the Technical Coordinating Committee composed of multiple government and fisher association organizations set up for this activity validates the final Documentation of the methodology.			
COVID 3 Strategic Area (Sustainable and Diversified Livelihoods)				
Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (GNDR-2)	<p>This performance indicator is a cross cutting U.S. government foreign assistance indicator, developed to measure performance related to increasing access to productive economic resources by women. Productive economic resources include assets -land, housing, businesses, livestock or financial assets such as savings; credit; wage or self-employment; and income.</p> <p>Programs include: micro, small, and medium enterprise programs; workforce development programs that have job placement activities; programs that build assets such as land redistribution or titling; housing titling; agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; or programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts. This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or stand-alone employment training.</p> <p>The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number: Numerator = Number of female program participants. Denominator = Total number of male and female participants in the program. The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates.</p>	Output	None	VSLA participants. Grant proposals, bank transfer records, list of grants disbursed
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (EG.3.2)	First reported by SFMP in FTFMS in FY19, with the Cost Extension for COVID-19 response activities this indicator will report results for IR4 and Cov 2a and Cov 3b. See details under Cov 2a.	Output	See Cov 2a	List of grant recipients
Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness (Project indicator 9)	<p>This indicator measures the number of livelihood approaches tested and the effectiveness of each approach.</p> <p>An approach includes fisheries livelihood supplementation, diversification, or alternative livelihoods outside of fishing.</p>	Output	None	Report

Indicator	Definition/Narrative	Outcome/ Output Designation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source
	Effectiveness is determined by qualitative means by project staff.			

2.7. 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 pelagic and current biomass enable rebound within the life of project after new management measures applied, such as closed season.

A national plan for small pelagic, covering over 50 percent of the CGLME stock, is enough 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.

Incidences of Illegal, Unreported and Regulated (IUU) finishing, especially "saiko" do not escalate to wipe out biomass rebound attributable to project interventions.

The following assumptions relate to the SFMP COVID-19 response component and are external factors beyond the control of the project which otherwise may affect SFMP's ability to register measurable improvements to lessen the spread and mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19 in fishing communities. These include:

- The new coronavirus responsible for COVID-19 does not undergo rapid mutations such that the disease preventing protocols such as; social distancing, hand washing, use of face covers are no longer effective as preventative measures.
- There is no drastic change in Government of Ghana policy and communications which is counterproductive to the disease preventing activities envisaged under the SFMP COVID-19 response interventions.

3. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS AND PROCESSES

This section of the 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 (Remaining SFMP Indicators)

Program indicators are presented to measure the effect of SFMP’s activities with regard to 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 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.

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.

3.1.2. Data Acquisition/Collection Plan (SFMP COVID Response Indicators)

Program indicators are presented to measure the effect of the Ghana COVID 19 activities on fishing communities and vulnerable households.

The effectiveness of the behavior change communications component of the COVID-19 response will be assessed by using phone polling of a random number of individuals in the SFMP contact database – that is of individuals who have attended SFMP meetings or are SFMP directly targeted beneficiaries. While not truly a random sample of fisherfolks along the coast, this sample frame will be a surrogate of fisherfolks as this methodology avoids more costly and sampling and COVID risky direct face to face interviews in person. The database includes the names and phone numbers of thousands of fisherfolk, male and female, and from all four regions of the coast.

The indicator for “Fisher folk at 300 sites adheres to COVID-19 prevention protocols” will be monitored by site advocates on the ground, recording data on usage of handwashing stations and other COVID-safe practices. For PMP reporting, data will be collected via interactive voice response (IVR) automated phone polling to a set of six standardized questions from which a COVID safe practice index will be calculated. Logbooks of site advocates will collect the same standard set of information collected by phone, and which will be used for spot audits and to verify validity of phone polling.

To monitor the indicator for “2000 extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households avoid extreme poverty,” the MEL team will make use of a mix of project artifacts. This will include the beneficiary lists for this activity (including household size and households that are Female No adult Male (FNM)), bank records documenting cash transfers to individual beneficiaries, and phone survey data of a random sample of cash beneficiaries (e.g., food security, women’s dietary diversity indicators, and how respondents used the funds provided.).

It is essential to know if selected beneficiaries have received their safety net package, if they have been able to secure their basic needs and if not, what needs to change, as well as other impacts of the cash received. The SFMP M&E team will monitor the receipt, use, and impact of assistance provided, including measures to track the risk of leakage or elite capture. A phone based polling tool, [Engagespark](#), will enable SFMP to collect data on a sample of beneficiaries using IVR (Interactive Voice Recording) for monitoring, evaluation and follow up of interventions. There will be some spot checking via personal phone calls for verification and validation of automated phone surveys.

The indicator for “GoG has evidence of approaches for effective livelihood assistance” will be monitored using outputs from activities implemented (e.g. training session plans and participant lists; vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans prepared by local institutions and evaluation of their effectiveness (qualitatively) as far as can be determined within the period of implementation).

3.1.3. 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 while 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. Each Implementing Partners has 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 UCC GIS specialist will assist the Monitoring and Evaluation unit with GIS related tasks.

The project will also make use of USAID data bases and online resources, including TEAMS (formerly Train Net) 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 officers and CRC/URI MIS team. A selected series of base map templates for some but not all indicators may be developed for quarterly and annual progress reports. An on-line interactive mapping site will be housed at the URI Environmental Data Centre so that any interested party can go to the web link and generate their own maps for any combination of data fields and map layers they wish and for various time periods as well. This interactive map is primarily for communication of results and geographical visualization. See [SFMP Activity Tracker](#). A similar web portal will be created for the COVID activities and results.

The full-time Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning officer and Assistant will report directly to the Deputy Chief of Party and are responsible for data collection for the project. Phone poll survey data will be managed by the CRC/MIS team and results of each survey will be distributed to the local M&E team by the CRC MIS Officer. The M&E officer and Assistant work 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 unit is also responsible for internal data quality control.

3.1.4. 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 during the project. The project 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 Ghana SFMP team to collect comprehensive data for reporting purposes. Generally, however, the SFMP will use the following methods in data gathering; Quantitative methods and 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 training and 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 where necessary.

Obtaining secondary data from other organizations that have entered partnership with RI based on USAID SFMP's Public Private Partnership arrangement.

Household surveys will be conducted on 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 with fisheries laws by fishers and adherence to COVID-19 prevention protocols.

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

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 SFMP to investigate the *why* and *how* behind certain decision that will be made by community people during the Project. The following methods would be used by the SFMP: However, during this COVID period, field visits and travel will be kept to a minimum and only for spot checking purposes of data collected by phone polls and other means.

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 and reduced spread of COVID-19.

Informal interviews via phone polling 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, landing sites 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 to enable them to transform the field data into tables, charts, and other diagrams for reporting purposes.

3.1.5. 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. The M&E officer and Assistant Officer 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 MEL unit is knowledgeable of how to work with database programs, spreadsheets or statistics program and GIS. The unit is also 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 team based in Accra will also undertake Data quality control and assurance checks via field visits and phone interviews with project beneficiaries.

3.1.6. Baseline, Evaluation and Special Studies

Establishment of Baselines

In order to assess changes in behavior and improvements in economic well-being of project beneficiaries, and understand how the changes are linked (or not) to project interventions, projects conduct baselines and end of project follow up assessments as part of the M&E process, using a quasi-experimental design that looks at pre-post project and non-project control sites. The baseline normally provides information on indicators that should be prioritized and serve as benchmark for measuring success or failure of a project.

Baseline of the Status of the Small Pelagic Fish Stock

Baseline and annual trends on the status of the small pelagic stocks is measured using secondary data supplied by the Fisheries Commission. For small pelagic fish stocks, two types of biological reference points pertaining to Fishing mortality and biomass were selected. The two indicators F_{msy} (sustainable level of harvest) and B_{msy} (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.

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 and a second survey was conducted in 2019 and a comparison of a number of indicators over time is underway and will be produced in a technical report. The indicators track trends related to project goals and results areas.

The survey provides a baseline and changes over time of the current context and conditions of coastal fishing households as well as their attitudes and perceptions in a number of areas the project is working to change. Areas the survey captures include the following:

- Socio-economics and Livelihoods.
- Quality of life and Status of the Fisheries.
- Illegal Fishing and Regulatory Compliance.
- Child Labor and Trafficking.
- Gender and Empowerment.

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 sex disaggregated data whenever appropriate on impact, outcome and output indicators. Sex disaggregated data for higher level outcome indicators (e.g. Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance). Sex 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.

3.1.7. COVID-19 Response Component Baselines

Rapid appraisal/baseline for adherence to COVID-19 prevention protocols

The selected site advocates will be involved in a rapid appraisal exercise to ascertain prevailing conditions relative to a number of COVID-safe behaviors and extent to which they

are being practiced at each landing, market or processing site where SFMP has provided handwashing stations. The assessment will also include reliability of supply of consumables (water, soap and tissue papers) associated with the already existing hand washing stations. This will be conducted via phone polling using the Engage Spark platform

Compiling a socio-economic baseline of fishing communities and vulnerable fisheries-dependent households

SFMP in collaboration with UCC and MOFAD/FC will conduct a rapid baseline assessment of fishing communities and vulnerable fisheries-dependent households. Here, Fisheries Commission frame survey data at the landing beach level will be integrated into the COVID database and web-based response tracker.

Other relevant secondary data available on these landing beaches, including any relevant LEAP data from their proxy means tests or lists of number of vulnerable households, taking care that no personal identifying data is mapped, only summary information at a village, site, district or regional level, will be added to the database. Data collected by UCC/CCM at the landing site level as part of its recently completed USAID Capacity Development Project will also be added along with other sources of secondary information as appropriate from fisher folk associations and FC/MOFAD.

3.1.8. Reporting

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

1. Quarterly Progress Reports (3)
2. 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 a 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 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, work plans 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.

Implementing partners and SFMP staff will submit data on PMP indicators to the M&E officer. If reviewed data is found to require additional work, the SFMP M&E team will collate comments and send back to the IPs M&E team for clarifications and corrections. However, if reviewed content is found appropriate, data will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief of Party, after which it will be forwarded to the Chief of Party and then the Program Manager. Upon approval by the Program Manager, data will be entered into the monitoring chart by the M&E Officer (TEAMS quarterly and FtFMS annually). Hardcopies of final report/data will be filed. The process of data collating and reporting is as shown in Figure 8 below.

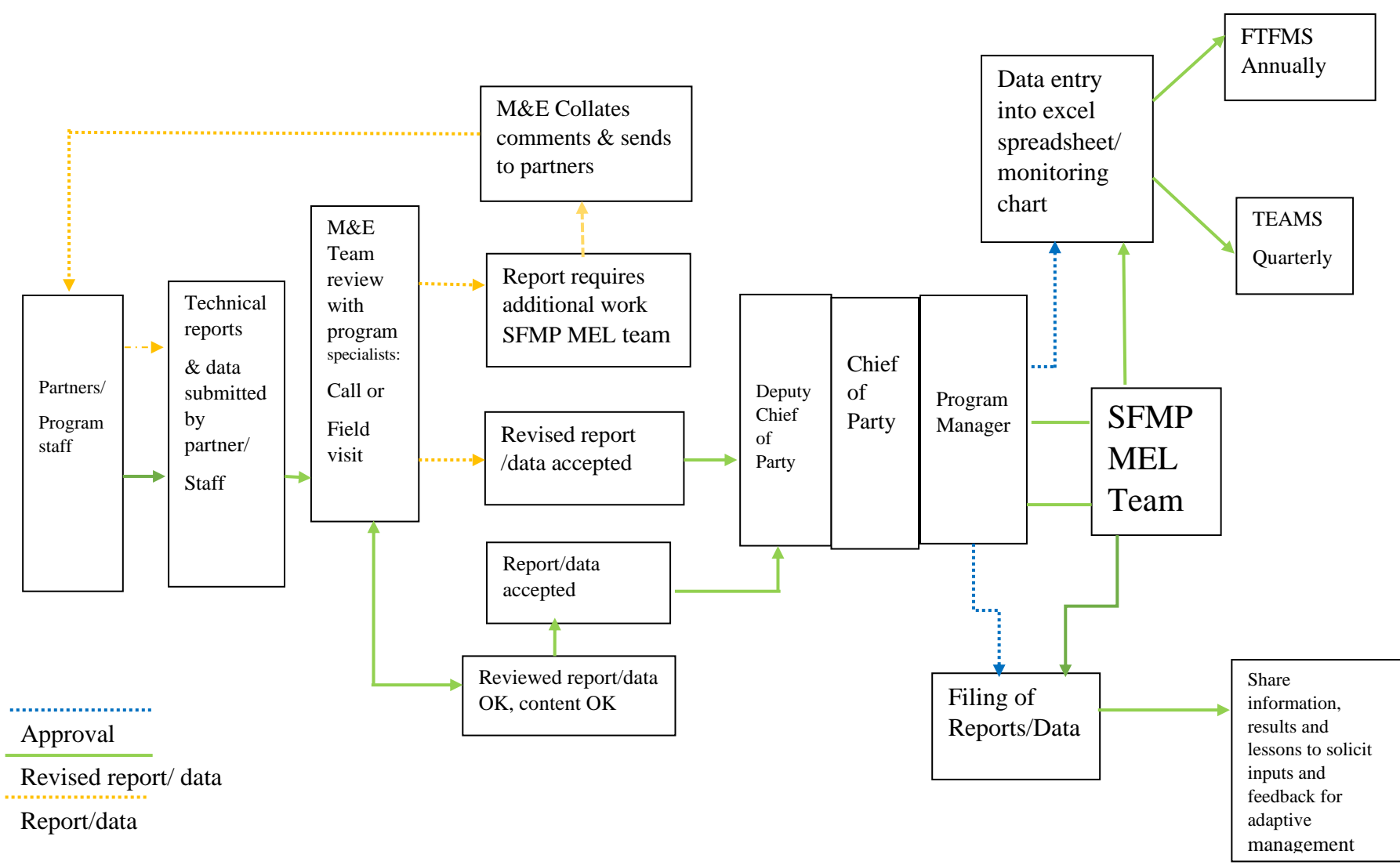


Figure 7 Report/Data Verification & Validation Process

4. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

(See Appendix 1)

5. PERFORMANCE 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 3 Schedule of Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities

Performance Monitoring Task Schedule	Responsible Person	FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018				FY 2019				FY 2020				FY2021			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Training of all implementing partners on M&E policies and procedures. A COVID M&E training in FY20	M&E Officers																												
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 Officers																												
Design of baseline socio-economic household surveys to capture full range of impacts to be assessed in coordination with HM, FoN, DAA, CEWEFIA, UCC	COP / M&E Officers																												

Performance Monitoring Task Schedule	Responsible Person	FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018				FY 2019				FY 2020				FY2021			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Implementation of Household Surveys in project and non-project coastal sites	COP / M&E Officers																												
Combined annual self-assessment and work planning meeting with implementing partners, USAID, and selected other partners and donors	COP / M&E Officer																												
Quarterly PMP reporting to USAID as part of quarterly and data input to the METSS and Feed the Future online reporting portals	M&E Officers																												
Monthly reporting of performance data by implementing partners to M&E officers	M&E officers																												
QA and QC visits to field sites and Implementing Partners	M&E Officers																												
Review and Update PMP	COP & M&E Officers																												
Execute formative evaluation of partners	M&E Officer																												

Performance Monitoring Task Schedule	Responsible Person	FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018				FY 2019				FY 2020				FY2021			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
VSLA, microfinance and MSME activities, and prepare report with findings and recommendations																													
Revise KM&E plan with revised targets submitted to USAID	M&E Officers																												

5.1 Role and Responsibilities of the SFMP M&E Officer and Assistant

- Revise MEL plan with revised targets submitted to USAID.
- Coordination of the document production processes, tracking and technical review of documents submitted by partners and staff.
- 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 as requested.
- Coordination with the USAID/Ghana METSS Project on MELP development, revisions and DQAs.
- 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 SFMP M&E Unit.
- 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 4 SFMP Year 6 Result Framework and Revised LOP, FY 20 and FY 21 Targets

Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE		YEAR 2		YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			YEAR 6			Year 7	LOP Tracking				
		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 19			FY 20			FY 21	Revised LOP Target by April 2021	Cumulative Actual Results	% Actual Results vs. revised LOP		
		Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results as Q3	% Actual vs. Target				Target	
Project Goal: Rebuild targeted fish stocks via adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels																							
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1)	Baseline established	Baselines established (small pelagics)	N/A	N/A	20 hectares	0	10 hectares	11	100%	Tracked	N/A	N/A	610,900 Small pelagics	610,900 ha	100%	Tracked	N/A	N/A	N/A	610,930	610,911 ha	100%	
IR 1: POLICY: Strengthened enabling policy and legislative environment for improved marine resources governance																							
Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation (Project indicator 1)		fish act analysis- step 1	step 1	N/A	Step 2	Step 2	Step 2	Step 2	N/A	Step 3	Step 1	N/A	Step 3	Step 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dropped in FY 20 N/A	N/A	N/A	
		CLaT strategy – step 1	step 1	N/A	step 2	step 3	step 4	step 4	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	CLaT strategy – Step 4	CLaT strategy – Step 4	N/A	
		Demersal fisheries mgt plan step 1	Step 1	N/A	Step 2	Step 1	Step 3	Step 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dropped in FY 18 N/A	N/A	N/A
		Co-Management Policy-Step 1	Step 1	N/A	Step 2	Step 2	Step 3	Step 3	N/A	Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Step 4	In progress	N/A	Step 4	Co-Management Policy – Step 4	Co-Management Policy – Step 3	N/A	

Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2		YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			YEAR 6			Year 7	LOP Tracking		
		FY 2015			FY 2016		FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 19			FY 20			FY 21	Revised LOP Target by April 2021	Cumulative Actual Results	% Actual Results vs. revised LOP
		Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results as Q3	% Actual vs. Target	Target			
		NMFMP-N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	N/A	NMFMP-Step 4	NMFMP-Step 4	N/A
		Pra (CBMP) N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Step 3	Step 3	N/A	Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Pra (CBMP) - Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Pra (CBMP) - Step 4	In progress	N/A	Pra (CBMP) - Step 4	Pra (CBMP) - Step 4	Pra (CBMP) Step 3	N/A
		Ankobra (CBMP) N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Step 3	Step 3	N/A	Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Ankobra (CBMP) - Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Ankobra (CBMP) - Step 4	In progress	N/A	Ankobra (CBMP) - Step 4	Ankobra (CBMP) - Step 4	Ankobra (CBMP) Step 3	N/A
		Densu (Oyster Plan) N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Step 3	Step 3	N/A	Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Densu (Oyster Plan) Step 4	Step 3	N/A	Densu (Oyster Plan) Step 4	In progress	N/A	Densu (Oyster Plan) Step 4	Densu (Oyster Plan) Step 4	Densu (Oyster Plan) Step 3-	N/A
		Gender Strategy -N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	Step 4	Step 4	N/A	N/A	Gender Strategy -Step 4	Gender Strategy -Step 4	N/A
IR 2: SCIENCE AND RESEARCH: Increased use of science and applied research to inform decision-making																						
IR 3: CONSTITUENCIES: Constituencies and political will for policy reform and implementation built																						
Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator 2).	0	20	18	90%	18	21	36	104	289%	63	66	105%	6	18	300%	2	2	100%	0	157 WP/143 AR	229	146%
IR 4: APPLIED MANAGEMENT: Improved management of marine resources to conserve bio- diversity & provide other benefits																						
Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (EG.4.2-7)	0															1174	1174	100%	0	1174	1174	100%
Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (GNDR-2)	0															94%	94%	100%	40%	93%	94%	100%

Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2		YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			YEAR 6			Year 7	LOP Tracking		
		FY 2015			FY 2016		FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 19			FY 20			FY 21	Revised LOP Target by April 2021	Cumulative Actual Results	% Actual Results vs. revised LOP
		Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results as Q3	% Actual vs. Target	Target			
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (Project indicator 3)	0	560	751	134%	751	985	896	1737	194%	950	980	103%	700	658	67%	951	951	100%	0	3857	6062	157%
Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (Project indicator 4)	0	164	164	0%	1144	1144	1300	1693	130%	2530	3172	125%	8200	717	9%	10,951	951	8.7%	10,000	13338	7841	59%
Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (Project indicator 5)	N/A		N/A			N/A	400	300	75%	100	9	9%	100	135	135%	0	48	N/A	0	600	492	82%
Value of agriculture-related finance accessed as a result of USG assistance. (EG.3.2-27) Note: FY17 and FY18 results shown here were under old EG.3.2-6	0			N/A	process has completed	N/A	\$30,497	\$56,579	186%	\$37,723	\$1,299	3%	\$18,809	\$25,962	138%	\$10,000	\$9036	90%	0	\$87029	92,876	106%
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 (Project indicator 6)	0	2 (DAA, CEWEFIA)	2	100%	2 continuing, 1 new (GNCF C)	1	4 (1 new-NAFPFTA)	6	150%	6 (4 old & 2 new (GITA&NAFAG))	6	100%	6 ongoing assistance	6	100%	3 ongoing	3	100%	0	6	6	100%

Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2		YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			YEAR 6			Year 7	LOP Tracking				
		FY 2015			FY 2016		FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 19			FY 20			FY 21	Revised LOP Target by April 2021	Cumulative Actual Results	% Actual Results vs. revised LOP		
		Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results as Q3	% Actual vs. Target	Target					
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (EG.3.2) (Note: also, to be reported under Cov 2a and 3b in FY21)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2554	3676	144%	550	0	0%	0	6251 (Includes IR4 Cov 2a and 3b)	3676	59%		
Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centered or trauma-informed services (PS.5.1-24)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	670	600	89.5%	0	670	600	89.5%		
Number of people trained in prevention (PS.5.3-15)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	290	60	20.6%	0	290	60	20.6%		
Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-24) (Note: FY19 and prior reported as E.G. 3.2-17)	0	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000	0	0%	100,000	905	1%	111,000	107,751	97%	10,200	200	2%	10,000	111,000	108,856	98%		
Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-25)	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	619,473	619,496	100%	3205	3215	100%	0	0	N/A	611,000	1792	0	611,000	628,319 (FY 19 WP)/ 622,678 (FY 19 AR)	622,714 marine & estuarine hectares	99%		
Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2)	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	619,473	619,496	100%	3205	3215	100%	0	3	N/A	611,000	1792	0	611,000	628,319 (FY 19 WP)/ 622,678 (FY 19 AR)	622,714 marine & estuarine hectares	99%		
COVID 1: Strategic Area (Fisher folk at 300 landing sites adhere to COVID-19 prevention protocols)																								
Number of sites (landing beaches, processing centers or fish markets) obtaining hygiene equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols (Project indicator 7a)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	140	0	0	100	240	0

Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2		YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			YEAR 6			Year 7	LOP Tracking		
		FY 2015			FY 2016		FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 19			FY 20			FY 21	Revised LOP Target by April 2021	Cumulative Actual Results	% Actual Results vs. revised LOP
		Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results as Q3	% Actual vs. Target	Target			
Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices (Project indicator 7b)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	300	300	0	
Number of functional Social Media Groups (Project indicator 7c)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12 groups/450 persons	0	0	12 groups/450 persons	24 groups/901 persons	0	
COVID 2: Strategic Area (Cash transfers for 2000 fisheries-dependent households)																						
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs] (EG.3.2)																N/A	N/A	N/A	2000	2000	0	
US\$ disbursed per household/person (Project indicator 8a)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Avg. \$51 / hh/month. Avg \$208 / hh over 4 months. Total of \$416,000 to 2000 hh over 4 months	Avg. \$51 per hh per month. Avg \$208 per hh over 4 months. Total of \$416,000 to 2000 households over 4 months	0	
% of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and steady or increasing diet.(Project indicator 8b)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	90%	N/A	
Number of methodologies for targeting and monitoring of economic assistance validated (Project indicator 8c)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	
COVID 3 Strategic Area (Sustainable and Diversified Livelihoods)																						

Indicator	Baseline	YEAR ONE			YEAR 2		YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			YEAR 6			Year 7	LOP Tracking		
		FY 2015			FY 2016		FY 2017			FY 2018			FY 19			FY 20			FY 21	Revised LOP Target by April 2021	Cumulative Actual Results	% Actual Results vs. revised LOP
		Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results	% Actual vs. Target	Target	Actual Results as Q3	% Actual vs. Target	Target			
Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (GNDR-2)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	40%	N/A	
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (EG. 3.2)																N/A	N/A	N/A	25	25	0	
Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness (Project indicator 9)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	

**APPENDIX I: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS FOR
REVISED INDICATORS TO BE REPORTED ON AFTER SEPTEMBER
2019 AND NEW INDICATORS UNDER THE COST EXTENSION**

Number of hectares of in areas 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: EG.10.2-1 (Old 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

Fishing Mortality at MSY (F_{msy})

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. <i>(This indicator used to determine if Indicator: hectares of biological significance have improved)</i>
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 considering 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 analysed 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

Biomass to Produce MSY (B_{msy})

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

Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with 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 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 analysed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (Project indicator, Old (RAA) EG.3.1-12)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:	
Foreign Assistance Framework: EG.3.1-12	Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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/decreed) 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). <p>Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	

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

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.

Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (EG.4.2-7)

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 individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (EG.4.2-7)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Foreign Assistance Framework: Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks individual participation in group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs. This performance indicator, along with the similar Zone of Influence (ZOI) indicator, tracks financial inclusion.</p> <p>Group-based savings programs are formal or informal community programs that serve as a mechanism for people in poor communities with otherwise limited access to financial services to pool their savings. The specific composition and function of the savings groups group vary and can include rotating loan disbursement. The definition is inclusive of all of the different types of group based savings programs. According to the World Bank, microfinance can be defined as approaches to provide financial services to households and micro-enterprises that are excluded from traditional commercial banking services. Typically, these are low-income, self-employed or informally employed individuals, with no formalized ownership titles on their assets and with limited formal identification papers [1] [2].</p> <p>This indicator captures the uptake of financial services by the participants of USG-funded activities. It should be noted that the indicator captures the numbers who are participating but does not say anything about the intensity of participation. Furthermore, while summing the number of individuals participating in savings and credit programs is acceptable as a measure of financial inclusion, saving and credit are functionally different and the numbers participating in each type of program should not be compared against each other. Savings groups have added benefits, like fostering social capital, that also contribute to resilience and a household's ability to manage risk and protect their well-being.</p> <p>[1] For more on microfinance please refer to the World Bank working paper on microfinance. [2] World Bank FINDEX http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/globalindex.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number
<p>Disaggregated by: Sex: Female, Male Age: 15-29, 30+ Product Type: Savings, Credit Duration: New (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program for the first time in the reporting year); Continuing (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in the current reporting year)</p>

Rationale or Management Utility (<i>optional</i>): This indicator is used to measure progress in the Feed the Future (FTF)/Bureau for Food Security (BFS) Portfolio review and may be used for the FTF country pages.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Implementing partners will collect this indicator data from a participant-based survey or activity records
Method of Data Acquisition: Implementing partners will collect this indicator
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (<i>optional</i>):
Location of Data Storage (<i>optional</i>):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (<i>optional</i>):
Known Data Limitations and Significance (<i>optional</i>):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (<i>optional</i>):

Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (Project indicator. (Old FtF 4.5.2))

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 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 (Project indicator. (Old FtF 4.5.2-37)).
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A - Custom 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 marketplaces) 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: 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 <i>(optional):</i>
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: 11/3/2014

Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving 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 2.1: 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: Project indicator (Old FtF 4.5.2-27)	Indicator
Type: Output	
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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

Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit 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: 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 (Project indicator (Old EG.3.2-3 and (RAA)))
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), and Medium (51 to 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.

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: 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

Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade
INDICATOR TITLE: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance EG.3.2-27
DEFINITION: <p>This indicator sums the total U.S. dollar value of debt (both cash and in-kind loans) and non-debt financing, such as equity financing, disbursed during the reporting year as a result of USG-assistance to producers (individual farmers, fishers, cooperatives, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, other MSMEs, and larger enterprises that are in a targeted agricultural value chain and are participating in a USG-funded activity. USG assistance may consist of technical assistance, insurance coverage, guarantee provision, or other capacity-building and market-strengthening activities to producers, organizations and enterprises. The indicator counts the value of non-debt financing and both cash and non-cash lending <u>disbursed to the participant</u>, not financing merely committed (e.g., loans in process, but not yet available to the participant).</p> <p>Debt: Count cash loans and the value of in-kind lending. For cash 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 [1]. However, the loans counted can be made by any size financial institution from microfinance institutions through national commercial banks, as well as any non-deposit taking financial institutions and other types of financial NGOs. In-kind lending in agriculture is the provision of services, inputs, or other goods up front, with payment usually in the form of product (value of service, input, or other good provided plus interest) provided at the end of the season. For in-kind lending, USAID may facilitate in-kind loans of inputs (e.g., fertilizer, seeds) or equipment usage (e.g. tractor, plow) via implementing partners or partnerships. NOTE: formal leasing arrangements should be captured in non-debt financing section below), or transport with repayment in kind.</p> <p>Non-Debt: Count any financing received other than cash loans and in-kind lending. Examples include equity, convertible debt, or other equity-like investments, which can be made by local or international investors; and leasing, which may be extended by local banks or specialized leasing companies.</p> <p>This indicator also collects information on the number of participants accessing agriculture-related financing as a result of USG assistance to assist with indicator interpretation. Count each participant only once within each financial product category (debt and non-debt), regardless of the number of loans or non-debt financing received. However, a participant may be counted under each category (debt and non-debt) if both types of financing were accessed during the reporting year.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is related to indicator EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition. Where there is a USG commitment such as a grant, guarantee provision, or insurance coverage, the resulting value of debt or non-debt financing accessed by participants of USG-funded activities should be counted under this indicator. The total value of the private sector investment leveraged should be counted under indicator EG.3.1-14. These two indicators will not be aggregated, thus there is no “double counting.”</p>

[1] The value of loans accessed through informal groups is not included because this indicator is attempting to capture the systems-level changes that occur through increased access to formal financial services.

RATIONALE:

Increased access to finance demonstrates improved inclusion in the financial sector and appropriate financial service offerings. This in turn will help to expand markets and trade (and also contributes to Intermediate Result [IR] 3 Increased employment, entrepreneurship and small business growth) and to achieve the key objective of inclusive agriculture-led economic growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn, this contributes to the goals of reducing poverty and hunger. This indicator is linked to IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade of the Global Food Security results framework.

UNIT: U.S. Dollars Note: convert local currency to U.S. Dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL

Type of financing accessed: Debt

SECOND LEVEL

Type of debt: Cash, In-kind

Size of recipient: Individuals/microenterprises; Small and medium enterprises; Large enterprises and corporations.

Microenterprises employed <10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals.

Sex of producer or proprietor(s): Male, female, mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as Male if all of the proprietors are male, as Female if all of the proprietors are female, and as Mixed if the proprietors are male and female.

Age: 15-29, 30+, mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.

FIRST LEVEL

Type of financing accessed: **Non-debt**

SECOND LEVEL

Size of recipient: Individuals/microenterprises; Small and medium enterprises; Large enterprises and corporations.

Microenterprises employed <10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals.

Sex of producer or proprietor(s): Male, female, mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as Male if all of the proprietors are male, as Female if all of the proprietors are female, and as Mixed if the proprietors are male and female.

Age: 15-29, 30+, mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, activity participants

WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners

DATA SOURCE: Financial institution and investor records or survey of activity participants

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

BASELINE INFO: Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Partners will need to enter the value of financing accessed in U.S. dollars, the value of financing accessed in local currency and the number of recipient enterprises that accessed the finance for each of the disaggregates. For example, an activity is working to increase cash loans available to small and medium agro-enterprises in the soy value chain. The IP would enter the value of cash loans and the number of enterprises under each relevant disaggregate category as follows after selecting the Debt disaggregate:

Type of financing accessed: Debt

Type of debt

- Value in US\$ of cash debt disbursed

Size of recipient

- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to the participant small and medium soy agro-enterprises

Sex of recipient

- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all male proprietors
- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all female proprietors
- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed)

Age of recipient

- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years
- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years

- Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors in both age groups (i.e. mixed)

Number of recipients

- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with only male proprietors
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with only female proprietors
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed) • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years
- Number of participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors of both age groups (i.e. mixed)

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- Only enter the Value of Financing Accessed in U.S. Dollars. The Local Currency and Number of Recipients data points are not required in the PPR. FTFMS will produce aggregated totals of the Value of Financing Accessed in U.S. Dollars for the indicator and for each disaggregate for entry in FACTS Info.

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

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Improved Agricultural Productivity
INDICATOR TITLE: 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 (Project indicator (Old EG.3.2.4, FtF 4.5.2 (11),(RAA,) (WOG))
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>RATIONALE:</p> <p>Tracks private sector and civil society increased capacity that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity.</p>
UNIT: Number
<p>DISAGGREGATE BY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
TYPE: Output
DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES
LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, direct beneficiary organizations
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
DATA SOURCE: Project records and reports
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual

Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (IR4, Cov 2a, 3b)

SPS LOCATION: Program Element 3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Output: could be applicable to many parts of results framework.
INDICATOR TITLE: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs EG.3.2
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator is designed to capture the breadth of our food security work. This indicator counts participants of Feed the Future-funded programs, including those we reach directly, those reached as part of a deliberate service strategy, and those participating in the markets we strengthen. We expect Implementing Partners (IPs) to track or estimate the number of individual participants across different interventions within their own project and to report numbers of participants reached, not number of contacts with the project or project-supported actors.</p> <p>This indicator counts, with some exceptions listed below, all the individuals participating in our nutrition, resilience, and agriculture and food system activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults that projects or project-supported actors reach directly through nutrition-specific and community-level nutrition interventions, (e.g. parents and other caregivers participating in community care groups, healthcare workers provided with in-service training on how to manage acute malnutrition), but not children reached with nutrition-specific or community-based interventions, who are counted under indicators HL.9-1 and HL.9-2 instead; • People reached by productive safety nets, community-based micro-finance and diversified livelihood activities through our assistance; • Members of households reached with household-level interventions (households with new access to basic sanitation through our work, households receiving family-sized rations); • Smallholder and non-smallholder producers that projects or project-supported actors reach directly (e.g. through an irrigation training, through a loan provided, through distribution of drought-tolerant seeds to specific farmers); • Proprietors of firms in the private sector that we help strengthen (e.g. agro dealers, aggregators, processors), but not all the employees of those firms; • Producers who directly interact with those USG-assisted firms (e.g. the producers who are customers of an assisted agro dealer; the producers from whom an assisted trader or aggregator buys), but not customers or suppliers who are not producers; • Participants whose main source of income is labor (e.g. Laborers/non-producer diversified livelihood participants); • People in civil society organizations and government whose skills and capacity have been strengthened by projects or project-supported actors; • School-aged children who are recipients of USG school feeding programs; <p>In cases where activities work with multiple individuals in a household, this indicator counts all activity participants in the household, not all members of the household. However, in the case of sanitation services and family-sized rations, all members of the household receiving the sanitation facility or ration can be counted here.</p> <p>An individual is a participant if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided or facilitated by the activity. The intervention needs to be</p>

significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should not be counted as a participant. An intervention is significant if one can reasonably expect and hold OUs and IMs responsible for achieving progress toward, changes in behaviors or other outcomes for these individuals based on the level of services and/or goods provided or accessed. Producers with increased access to goods, services and markets for their products and who purchase from or sell to market actors that have been strengthened as a result of our activities are considered to have received a significant intervention.

Individuals who are trained by an IM as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy (e.g. cascade training) that then go on to deliver services directly to individuals or to train others to deliver services should be counted as participants of the activity—the capacity strengthening is key for sustainability and an important outcome in its own right. The individuals who then receive the services or training delivered by those individuals are also considered participants. However, spontaneous spillover of improved practices to neighbors does not count as a deliberate service delivery strategy; neighbors who apply new practices based on observation and/or interactions with participants who have not been trained to spread knowledge to others as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy should not be counted under this indicator.

Value chain facilitative and/or market-system activities may use a two-step process to identify and count participants:

1. The first step involves identifying which private sector firms have been assisted by the activity during the reporting year and counting the number of proprietors of those firms.
2. The second step, which is only applicable to firms that buy from or sell to producers, is to count the number of producer customers or suppliers of each assisted firm.

The total number of participants for that activity is then the sum of the proprietors of the assisted firms and their producer customers/suppliers. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers purchasing certified soy seed (by using a conservative assumption that one sales equals one farmer applying), and then report that number as the number of producer participants. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment in FTFMS.

Data provision by assisted firms can be facilitated by entering into written agreements that include reporting and nondisclosure requirements and by showing assisted firms how the information provided is useful and used. Counting producer participants may be more straightforward if the value chain activity is also facilitating extension strategies, e.g. agro dealer agents that require knowing where the customers live and farm.

While other Feed the Future indicators, such as "financing accessed", "value of sales," and "individuals applying improved practices" also capture the number of enterprises that contributed results to the indicator, this indicator only counts individual people, i.e. the farmer (not the farm), and the proprietor (not the firm).

This indicator does not count the indirect beneficiaries of our activities. An indirect beneficiary is someone who does not have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population that uses a new road constructed by the activity, neighbors who see the results of the improved technologies applied by direct participants and decide to apply the technology themselves (spillover), or the individuals who hear an activity-supported radio message but don't receive any training or counseling from the activity. In part, this is because accurate tracking of indirect beneficiaries is challenging by its nature, despite the fact that spillover is a

core component of the Feed the Future theory of change. In general, spillover is captured in Feed the Future through measuring changes in population level indicators (e.g. proportion applying improved technologies and management practices) and linking those to the work activities are doing directly.

Note that this indicator cannot be summed across years for a project total, since “new” and “continuing” participants are not disaggregated, and thus this will only show a total of individuals reached in anyone reporting year.

RATIONALE:

Understanding the reach of our work and the breakdown of the individuals participating by type, sex, and age will better inform our programming and the impacts we are having in various sectors or in various demographic groups. This understanding can then make us more effective or efficient in reaching our targeted groups. Understanding the extent of spillover and scale is also very important, but this will be assessed as a part of the ZOI survey and performance and impact evaluations rather than through annually reported IM-level indicators. This indicator is an output indicator and is linked to many parts of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.

UNIT: Number (of people)

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL

Sex: the unique number of individuals should be entered here (i.e. no double-counting of individuals across disaggregate choices here)

- Male;
- Female;
- Not applicable (e.g. for household members counted from household-level interventions);
- Disaggregates Not Available

•Age Category: the unique number of individuals should be entered here (*i.e. no double-counting of individuals across disaggregate choices here*)

- School-aged children (only to be used for counting those reached by USG school feeding programs; report the total reached with school feeding regardless of actual age);
- 15-29; • 30+;
- Not applicable (e.g. for household members counted from household-level interventions);
- Disaggregates Not Available Note: Children under five reached with nutrition interventions are counted under HL.9-1

•Type of Individual: double-counting individuals across types is permitted here

- **Parents/caregivers;**
- **Household members** (household-level interventions only), *such as new access to basic sanitation and/or receipt of family rations;*
- **School-aged children** (*i.e. those participating in school feeding programs*);
- **People in government** (*e.g. policy makers, extension workers, healthcare workers*);
- **People in USG-assisted private sector firms** (*e.g. agro dealers, traders, aggregators, processors, service providers, manufacturers*);
- **People in civil society** (*e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations, community volunteers*)

<p>While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count their proprietors under the "Private Sector Firms" disaggregate and not the "Civil Society" disaggregate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laborers (<i>Non-producer diversified livelihoods participants</i>); • Producers (<i>e.g. farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers</i>); Producers should be counted under the "Producers" disaggregate, not the "Private Sector Firms" disaggregate <p>SECOND LEVEL (only for the first-level disaggregate of "Producers")</p> <p>o Size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro scale enterprises • Small scale enterprises • Medium scale enterprises • Disaggregates Not Available <p><u>Definition:</u> 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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable • Disaggregates Not Available
TYPE: Output
DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES
LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, activity participants
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
DATA SOURCE: Firm records, activity records, training participant lists, or through census or sampling of participating firms/farms/families/individuals, etc.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annual
<p>BASELINE INFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Zero" for individual IMs newly starting; • "Current number of individuals participating" for IMs with ongoing work that will now include this indicator; • "Summation of all reported baseline values" (after removing double-counting) for the OU overall reporting

Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centered and trauma-informed services

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal:
Development Objective: C-TIP Countering Trafficking in Persons
Intermediate Result:
Sub-Intermediate Result:
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centered and trauma-informed services PS.5.1-24
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Foreign Assistance Framework: PS.5.1-24 Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This C-TIP Countering Trafficking in Persons indicator will measure the total number of individuals trained on the provision of protection services to victims of human trafficking. Individuals trained could include government officials, civil society, educators, religious or community leaders, etc.
Unit of Measure: Number (people)
Disaggregate: sex
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Progress reports from implementing partners.
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: 21/7/2020

Number of people trained in prevention

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal:
Development Objective: C-TIP Countering Trafficking in Persons
Intermediate Result:
Sub-Intermediate Result:
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of people trained in prevention PS.5.3-15
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:
Foreign Assistance Framework: PS.5.3-15 Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This new indicator will measure how many people are trained in the prevention of human trafficking.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregate: Sex
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This C-TIP Countering Trafficking in Persons indicator will measure the work under Prevention, and it supports the Theory of Change that we advance the fight against human trafficking through raising awareness to prevent the crime.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Progress reports from implementing partners.
Method of Data Acquisition:
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Data will be collected quarterly to inform strategic reviews and the data will be shared in the annual PPR.
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional):
Location of Data Storage (optional):

Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance

<p>SPS LOCATION: Program Element EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity</p>
<p>INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.1: Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable</p>
<p>INDICATOR TITLE: Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance EG.3.2-24</p>
<p>DEFINITION: This indicator measures the total number of agriculture system actors participating in the USG-funded activity who have <u>applied improved management practices and/or technologies promoted by the USG</u> anywhere within the food and agriculture system during the reporting year. These individuals can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock and livestock products, fish and other fisheries/aquaculture products, agro-forestry products, and natural resource-based products, including non-timber forest products such as fruits, seeds, and resins; • Individuals in the private sector, such as entrepreneurs, input suppliers, traders, processors, manufacturers, distributors, service providers, and wholesalers and retailers; • Individuals in government, such as policy makers, extension workers and natural resource managers; • Individuals in civil society, such as researchers or academics and non-governmental and community organization staff. <p>The indicator tracks those individuals who are changing their behavior while participating in USG-funded activities. Individuals who attended training or were exposed to a new technology do not count under this indicator unless the individual actually applies what she/he learned. For example, if an agriculture extension agent attends a gender-sensitive agriculture extension training, he can be counted under this indicator once he applies what he learned by changing the way he reaches out to and interacts with the female farmers to whom he provides extension services.</p> <p>Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase agriculture productivity or support stronger and better functioning systems. The improved management practices and technologies are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation. Implementing partners promoting one or a package of specific management practices and technologies report practices under categories of types of improved management practices or technologies. This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the ZOI.</p> <p>Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g. drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm. • Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding. • Livestock management: e.g. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices and housing; improved

feeding practices; improved grazing practices, improved waste management practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops.

- Wild-caught fisheries management: 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 health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: e.g. terracing, rock lines; fire breaks; biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- Pest and disease management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; aflatoxin prevention and control.
- 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; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agriculture water management -non-irrigation-based: e.g. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; practices that improve water quality.
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low-or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (e.g. drip irrigation, upgrades of agriculture infrastructure and supply chains).
- Climate adaptation/climate risk management: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of the impacts of climate change. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; agricultural/climate forecasting; early warning systems; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry; risk insurance.
- 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 and storage: e.g. improved transportation; decay and insect control; temperature and humidity control; improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading, sanitary handling practices.
- Value-added processing: e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices.
- Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market-and non-climate-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management; Improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment; improved quality of agricultural products or technology.

This indicator endeavors to capture the individuals who have made the decision to apply a particular management practice or technology, not those who have had to do so as a condition of employment or an obligation. For example, if a manager in a company that distributes agriculture produce decides to use refrigerator trucks for transport and plans the distribution

route using GIS information to maximize efficiency, both practices that are promoted by the USG-funded activity, the manager is counted as one individual; the five drivers of the newly refrigerated trucks who are driving the new routes are not counted. If the manager and co-owner together decided to apply these new practices, they are counted as two individuals. Another example would be if a franchise offers a new fertilizer mix developed with USG assistance and makes it available to franchisees, yet those franchisees make the decision whether or not to offer it. In this case both the decision-maker(s) at the franchise level and the franchisees who decide to offer it get counted as individuals applying a new management practice.

It is common for USG-funded activities to promote more than one improved technology or management practice to farmers and other individuals, This indicator allows the tracking of the total number of participants that apply any improved management practice or technology during the reporting year and the tracking of the total number of participants that apply practices or technologies in specific management practice and technology type categories.

- Count the participant if they have applied a management practice or technology promoted with USG assistance at least once in the reporting year. Count the producer participant who applied improved management practices or technologies regardless of the size of the plot on which practices were applied.
- Count each participant only once per year in the applicable Sex disaggregate category and Age disaggregate category to track the number of individuals applying USG-promoted management practice or technology type. If more than one participant in a household is applying improved technologies, count each participant in the household who does so.
- Under the Commodity disaggregate, count each participant once under each commodity for which they apply a USG-promoted management practice or technology type. For example, if a participant uses USG-promoted improved seed for the focus commodities of maize and legume, count that participant once under maize and once under legumes.
- Count each individual once per management practice or technology type once per year under the appropriate Management practice/technology type disaggregate. Individuals can be counted under a number of different Management practices/technology types in a reporting year. For example:
 - If a participant applied more than one improved technology type during the reporting year, count the participant under each technology type applied.
 - If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple benefits, the participant applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Management practice/technology type category. For example, a farmer who is using drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the activity is being promoted to participant farmers. For example, if a private enterprise invested in newer, more efficient machinery to process or otherwise improve the raw product that is also intended to reduce emissions intensities, this practice would be counted under “value-added processing” and “climate mitigation”.
 - Count a participant once per reporting year regardless of how many times she/he applied an improved practice/technology type. For example, a farmer has access to irrigation through the USG-funded activity and can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies USG-promoted improved seed to her plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, she would only be counted once in the Crop Genetics category under the Management practice/technology type disaggregate (and once under the Irrigation category.)

- Count a participant once per practice/technology type category regardless of how many specific practices/technologies under that technology type category she/he applied. For example, a project is promoting improved plant spacing and planting on ridges. A participant applies both practices. She/he would only be counted once under the Cultural practices technology type category.

IPs may use sales data from assisted firms for some kinds of inputs to estimate the number of producers for indicators EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], and EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level] if they use clearly documented assumptions that are regularly validated through spot surveys or similar methods. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number and volume of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified soy seed (by using a conservative assumption that one sales equals one farmer applying) and hectares under certified seed by assuming a periodically validated planting density. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment. However, if an agro dealer gives away seed packs with the purchase of other inputs as a promotion, more validation would be necessary for the IP to assume farmers purchasing the other input are also applying that seed.

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 participant applying improved practices/technologies for this indicator. In addition, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under indicator EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by a researcher (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance), neither the area nor the researcher should be counted under this indicator or indicator EG.3.2-25.

Participants who are part of a group or members of an organization that apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other common plot should **not** be counted under this indicator, the area of the common plot should not be counted under indicator EG.3.2-25 *Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*, and the yield should not be counted under indicator EG.3-10, -11, -12 *Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]*. For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25 and EG.3-10, -11, -12) only capture results for land that is individually managed.

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture farmer application only for the reporting year. Individuals who applied a USG activity-promoted management practice before the intervention constitute the baseline. Individuals that still continue to apply the USG activity-promoted during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application by unique individuals over the life of the project.

However, there are some cases where group members can be counted under this indicator. For example, as a result of participating in a USG-funded activity, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. In this scenario, any member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved management practice under this indicator.

Note that the list of practice/technology type disaggregates is broader under this indicator than the list of practice/technology type disaggregates under indicator EG.3.2-25 because this

indicator tracks application of improved practices/technologies beyond those that are applied to a defined land or water area.

RATIONALE: Improved management practices and technological change and adoption by different actors throughout the agricultural system will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity and supporting stronger and better functioning systems. This indicator falls under IR 1: *Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable* in the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework.

UNIT: Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL

Value chain actor type:

- **Smallholder 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**)
- Non-smallholder 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)
- **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. staff and volunteers from non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, research and academic organizations)
- Others

Note: Only count producers under the "Producers" disaggregate 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" disaggregate and not the "Civil Society" disaggregate to avoid double-counting.

Smallholder Definition: *While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock.*

SECOND LEVEL

Sex: Male, Female

Age: 15-29, 30+

Management practice or technology type: Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, **Wild-caught fisheries management**, Aquaculture management, **Natural resource or ecosystem management**, Pest and disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Agriculture water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation/climate risk management, **Marketing and distribution**, **Post-harvest handling and storage**, **Value-added processing**, Other

Commodity (See list in FTFMS): *Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved (e.g. transportation), where counting participants by commodity is complicated and/or not meaningful are not required to disaggregate participants by commodity, and should use the "Not applicable" category under the Commodity disaggregate.*

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, activity participants

WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners

DATA SOURCE: Sample survey of activity participants, census of private sector/government participants, activity records, farm records, reports from activity partners, association records, company/organization records

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

BASELINE INFO: The baseline is the number of participant producers and other actors applying improved management practices or technologies promoted by the activity at the start of the activity.

REPORTING NOTES

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Please note the commodity/ (ies) must be selected in FTFMS to open the cells for data entry.

If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of activity participants for each Management Type and for the Sex, Age and Commodity disaggregates must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS.

For example, an activity is working with smallholder farmers to increase the application of drought-tolerant maize to increase productivity as well as increase climate adaptation and increase the use of certified seed in soy. The IP would enter the number of individuals under each category as follows after selecting the maize and soy commodities:

Value chain actor type: Smallholder producer

Sex of participant

- Total number of female smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both
- Total number of male smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both

Age of participant

- Total number of 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both
- Total number of 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants who are applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both

Management practice

- total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied Crop Genetics practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed or both)
- total number of activity participants who applied Climate Adaptation practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize)

Commodity

Maize : total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied drought-tolerant maize

Soy: total number of smallholder farmer activity participants who applied certified soy-seed

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- FTFMS reporting requires specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, specific commodities are not disaggregated; commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups.
- FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for each disaggregate for entry in FACTS Info.

Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches
INDICATOR TITLE: EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance EG.3.2-25
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator measures the area in hectares where USG-promoted management practices or improved technologies were applied during the reporting year to areas managed or cultivated by producers participating in a USG-funded activity. Management practices counted are agriculture-related, land-or water-based management practices and technologies in sectors such as cultivation of food or fiber, aquaculture, fisheries, and livestock management, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase producer’s productivity directly or to support stronger and better functioning systems.</p> <p>The application of both intensive and extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies in different landscapes are captured under the Type of Hectare disaggregate. The Type of Hectare disaggregates are; crop land, cultivated pasture, rangeland, conservation/protected area, freshwater or marine ecosystems, aquaculture, and other [1]. Intensive interventions are those where higher levels of inputs, labor and capital are applied relative to the size of land. Extensive interventions are those where smaller amounts of inputs, labor and capital are applied relative to the size of land. For example, an intervention working to increase the production of fingerlings in aquaculture is considered intensive while using improved grazing practices for livestock in a rangeland landscape would be considered extensive. Those interventions carried out on crop land, cultivated pasture and aquaculture are considered “intensive”. Those carried on rangeland, conservation/protected area and freshwater or marine ecosystems are considered “extensive”. The same area cannot be counted under more than one Type of Hectare disaggregate category.</p> <p>This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the ZOI.</p> <p>A management practice or technology can be applied under a number of different hectare types. For example, improved grazing practices could take place in cultivated pasture, rangeland, or conservation and mixed-used landscapes, and climate adaptation/climate risk management interventions can be applied in all hectare types.</p> <p>Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g. drought tolerant maize or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm. • Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding. • Livestock management: e.g. improved grazing practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops. • Wild-caught fisheries management: e.g. sustainable fishing practices.

- Aquaculture management: e.g. pond culture; pond preparation; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: e.g. biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- Pest and disease management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; aflatoxin prevention and control during production.
- 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; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes. Agriculture water management -non-irrigation-based: e.g. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; practices that improve water quality.
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low-or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (e.g. drip irrigation).
- Climate adaptation/climate risk management: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of climate change. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry.
- Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation.

Since it is very common for USG activities to promote more than one improved management practice or technology, this indicator allows the tracking of the number of hectares under the different management practices and technology types and the total unique number of hectares on which one or more practices or technologies has been applied at the activity level.

- If a participant applied more than one improved technology during the reporting year, count that area on which the participant applied those technologies under each relevant Management Practice type applied under the relevant Hectare type. However, count the area only once in the applicable Sex, Age and Commodity disaggregate categories under the relevant Hectare type. This will not result in double-counting for the total in FTFMS.
- If an activity is promoting a single technology for multiple benefits, the area under the technology may be reported under each relevant category under the Management Practice/Technology Type disaggregate. For example, drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the activity was promoted.
- If a participant cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting year, the area should be counted each time one or more improved management practice/technology is applied. For example, because of access to irrigation as a result of a USG activity, a farmer can now cultivate two cycles of crops instead of one. If the farmer applies USG-promoted technologies on her/his plot for the two cycles, the area of the plot would be counted twice under this indicator. Note that the farmer would only be counted once under indicator EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level].

If a lead farmer cultivates a plot used for training, e.g. a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under this indicator. In addition, the lead farmer should be counted as one individual under indicator EG.3.2-24 *Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*.

This indicator should count those specific practices promoted by the activities, not any improved practice. Even then, baseline values could be quite high, especially if a wide range of practices is included in the list of promoted practices. If that happens, IPs should look at the disaggregated prevalence of individual practices to identify ones that are already widely applied and remove those from the list (and from plans to promote) and recalculate the indicator without the already common practices.

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture farmer application only for the reporting year. Individuals who applied a USG activity-promoted management practice before the intervention constitute the baseline. Individual that still continue to apply the USG activity-promoted during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application by unique individuals over the life of the project.

IPs may use sales data from assisted firms for some kinds of inputs to estimate the number of producers for indicator EG.3.2-24 *Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]* and indicator EG.3.2-25 *Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]* if they use clearly documented assumptions that are regularly validated through spot surveys or similar methods. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number and volume of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified soy seed (for example, by using a conservative assumption that one sales equals one farmer applying) and hectares under certified seed by assuming a periodically validated planting density. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment. However, if an agro dealer gives away seed packs with the purchase of other inputs as a promotion, more validation would be necessary for the IP to assume farmers purchasing the other input would also apply that seed.

Demonstration plots cultivated by researchers (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance) should **not** be counted under this indicator nor should the researcher be counted under this indicator or indicator EG.3.2-24. The area of a demonstration or common plot cultivated under improved practices or technologies by participants who are part of a group or members of an organization should **not** be counted under this indicator, the participants should not be counted under indicator EG.3.2-24 *Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]*, and the yield should **not** be counted under indicator EG.3-10, -11, -12 *Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]*.

For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25, and EG.3-10, -11, -12) only capture results for land that is individually managed. However, communally-or group-managed areas under extensive “Type of Hectares” disaggregates, such as conservation landscapes or rangeland, can be reported under this indicator under the association-applied category under the Sex and Age disaggregate. Association-applied would be applicable for

landscapes where communities or organizations develop and adhere to policies regarding management, harvest, protection, etc.

[1] Type of hectare disaggregates defined as:

- Crop land: areas used for the production of crops for harvest, including cultivated, harvested, fallow or crop failure. Include home gardens in this category.
- Cultivated pasture: land where forage crops are primarily grown for grazing
- Rangelands: land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use.
- Conservation/protected areas: terrestrial areas that are protected because of their recognized, natural, ecological or cultural values. The protected status may fall into different categories and include strictly protected to those that allow for some limited human occupation and/or sustainable use of natural resources, such as agroforestry, collection of NTFPs, etc.
- Fresh-water and marine ecosystems: aquatic areas that include freshwater, such as lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, springs, and freshwater wetlands, and water with higher salt content, such as salt marshes, mangroves, estuaries and bays, oceans, and marine wetlands.
- Aquaculture; areas dedicated to the breeding, rearing and harvesting of aquatic animals and plants for food.
- Other: Areas that don't fit into these categories. Please describe the Hectare type in the indicator comment.

RATIONALE:

Improved management practices on agriculture land, in aquaculture, and in freshwater and marine fisheries will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity. This indicator tracks successful application of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agricultural productivity, agricultural water productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate change. In the GFSS results framework, this indicator reports contributions to IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches.

UNIT: Hectare

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL Type of Hectare:

- Crop land,
- Cultivated pasture,
- Rangeland,
- Conservation/protected area,
- Freshwater or marine ecosystems;
- Aquaculture,
- Other

SECOND LEVEL:

Sex: Male, Female, Association-applied

Age: 15-29, 30+, Association-applied

Management practice or technology type (see description, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild-caught fisheries management, Aquaculture management, Natural resource or ecosystem management, Pest and disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Agriculture water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation/climate risk management, Other

Commodity (see list in FTFMS): Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved where counting hectares is complicated and not

meaningful are not required to disaggregate by commodity and should use the "Disaggregates not available" category under the Commodities disaggregate.
TYPE: Outcome
DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES
LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; only those hectares affected by U.S. Government assistance, and only those newly brought or continuing under improved technologies/management during the current reporting year
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners
DATA SOURCE: Sample survey of activity participants, activity or association records, reports from activity partners, farm records
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported
BASELINE INFO: The baseline is the area under improved management practices and technologies promoted by the activity at the start of the activity.
REPORTING NOTES
<p>FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES: Please note the commodity must be selected in FTFMS to open the cells for data entry.</p> <p>If a participant sample survey is used to collect data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of hectares across all participants for each Management Practice type and Sex, Age and Commodity disaggregate under each Type of Hectare must be calculated using appropriate sample weights before being entered into FTFMS.</p> <p>Missions and IPs need to select the Type of Hectare first before reporting the number of hectares under the Sex, Age, Commodity, and Management Practice disaggregation. For those that select Other under Type of hectare, please include in the indicator comment a description of the type of landscape and whether the intervention is intensive or extensive.</p> <p>For example, an activity is working with smallholder farmers to increase the application of drought-tolerant maize with the intention of promoting increased climate adaptation and increase the use of certified seed in soy. The IP would enter the number of hectares under each category as follows after selecting the maize and soy commodities and the crop land Type of Hectare:</p> <p>Type of Hectare: Crop land</p> <p>Sex of participant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total area cultivated by female smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both • total area cultivated by male smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both <p>Age of participant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total area cultivated by 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both • total area cultivated by 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants under applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both <p>Management practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total area cultivated by activity participants under Crop Genetics practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed or both) • total area cultivated by activity participants under Climate Adaptation practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize)

Commodity

Maize: total area cultivated by activity participants under drought-tolerant maize

Soy: total area cultivated by activity participants under certified soy-seed

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR (USAID only):

- FTFMS reporting requires specific commodity to be selected. For PPR reporting, commodities are clustered into commodity groups and reported under these groups. FTFMS will produce aggregated totals for the indicator and for each disaggregate for entry in FACTS Info.

Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2)

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3.2: Agricultural Sector Capacity
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches
INDICATOR TITLE: EG.10.2-2 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance
<p>DEFINITION: Biologically significant areas are areas that (a) have been identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes, or (b) areas where natural resource management (NRM) interventions have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in areas described in “(a)”.</p> <p>Improved natural resource management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting community participation in NRM.</p> <p>Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation practices.</p> <p>An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: management planning and actions are informed by local site assessments, stakeholder participation and other best management practices occur; human and institutional capacity is developed; management plan actions are implemented; monitoring and evaluation is established or improved; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).</p> <p>If a biologically significant area reported as showing improved biophysical conditions (indicator EG10.2-1) is also under improved natural resource management, then the corresponding hectares can be reported under both indicators.</p>
<p>RATIONALE: Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources practices governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation. The focus on “biologically significant areas” is consistent with the USAID Biodiversity Policy, and facilitates biodiversity Congressional Earmark compliance review. The aggregate may be used to report to Congress and other stakeholders.</p>
UNIT: Hectare
<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: Ecosystem category (terrestrial-forests/terrestrial-nonforests/coastal-marine) Conservation law compliance category (wildlife trafficking/illegal logging and associated trade/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing)</p> <p>Disaggregate Definitions:</p> <p>Ecosystem Category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial-forest: Hectares in terrestrial-forests, including mangroves, showing improved biophysical conditions

- Terrestrial-non-forest: Hectares in non-forest terrestrial ecosystems, including freshwater, showing improved biophysical conditions
- Coastal-Marine: Hectares in coastal-marine ecosystems under improved natural resource management

Conservation Compliance Law:

- Wildlife Trafficking: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address wildlife trafficking, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of wild animals or animal parts. For this indicator there may be overlap among the number of hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal, fishing.
- Illegal Logging and associated trade: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal logging, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of trees or tree products, including trade in products containing illegally obtained wood or paper, as well as unlawful deforestation clear land for another use.
- Illegal , unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities conducted in contravention of applicable regulations. Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities that are not reported or are misreported to relevant authorities. Unregulated fishing includes activities that may not be illegal but that are nonetheless inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law. For this indicator there may be overlap among the number of hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address wildlife trafficking.

Note: For all Conservation Compliance Law disaggregates, illegal taking is defined as the harvest, collection or killing of an animal or plant in violation of national law or international conservation and management agreements. Taking is always illegal when the species has protected status in the country of origin. For species in which taking is regulated, it is illegal if done in violation to the corresponding regulation.

Note: The sum of the totals of the two ecosystem disaggregate category options must be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported. The sum of the totals of the four conservation law compliance disaggregate category options does not have to be equal to the overall total number of hectares reported.

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level; only those hectares affected by U.S. Government assistance, and only those newly brought or continuing under improved technologies/management during the current reporting year

WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners

DATA SOURCE: Sample survey of activity participants, activity or association records, reports from activity partners, farm records

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually reported

BASELINE INFO: The baseline is the area under improved natural resources management promoted by the activity at the start of the activity.

REPORTING NOTES

Number of sites obtaining hygienic equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols.

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal:
Development Objective: DO 2
Intermediate Result: IR 2
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of sites obtaining hygienic equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols. (Project indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Foreign Assistance Framework: NA Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of sites provided with adequate hygienic equipment and supplies that are adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols (handwashing). Equipment and supplies may include a handwashing station with bucket, a bucket stand, soap and tissues. “Adequate” for handwashing supplies and equipment is included in the phone poll and safe practice index question 1 (No buckets, 2 – score >1 on adequate supplies Q2) and can be disaggregated. “Adhering” means an average for phone surveys conducted in that quarterly period above the midpoint on a COVID-Safe Practice Index for the quarterly reporting period.
Unit of Measure: Number (Sites)
Disaggregated by: Type of site (landing site, processing site, fish market)
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Data will be collected by site advocates. Data will also be collected via phone polling surveys.
Method of Data Acquisition: Log sheets and phone polls
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing, report monthly, bi-weekly on phone polls
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):

Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal:
Development Objective: DO 2
Intermediate Result:
Sub-Intermediate Result:
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices (Project indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:
Foreign Assistance Framework: NA Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator will measure the number of sites showing improvement in social distancing (people staying six feet apart from each other), and other good practices such as wearing of nose masks. “Improvement” means an increase in the average COVID-safe practice Index for a site over its baseline.
Unit of Measure: Number (Sites)
Disaggregated by: Type of site: Fish landing site Fish processing site Fish market Other (specify)
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Increasing the knowledge of fisherfolk on social distancing and other good practices will help reduce the spread of COVID-19 in fishing communities.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Phone survey data and log sheets of site advocates
Method of Data Acquisition: Phone survey
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):

Number of functional social media groups

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CDCS Goal:
Development Objective: DO 2
Intermediate Result: IR 2
Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of functional social media groups (Project indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:
Foreign Assistance Framework: NA Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of functional social media groups (WhatsApp groups) to share, discuss and disseminate information related to COVID-19 in the fishing communities in local languages. Social media groups will compose of representatives of various fisheries associations classified into “national”, “district” and “community” level groups on the basis of their influence in the local community.</p> <p>A functional group means that a minimum of 24 communication materials are disseminated by SFMP/FC to the group per quarter (2 per week) and are accessed by 20% of members of the group. Communication materials may include documents, audio, video and text messages from SFMP/FC.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number (Social media groups)
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p>Type of Group: National. District and Community level representatives of fisheries associations.</p> <p>Sex of the group: Male = 70% or more male) Female = 70% or more female) Mixed = less than 70% of both sexes)</p>
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Data will be collected from Whatsapp reports and list of group members
Method of Data Acquisition: WhatsApp data capture and automatic reporting
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 <i>(optional):</i>
Presentation of Data <i>(optional):</i>
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional):</i>
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional):</i>
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional):</i>
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional):</i>

US \$ disbursed per household/person

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 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition (FtF IR 2)	
Name of Performance Indicator: US \$ disbursed per household/person (Project indicator)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:	
Foreign Assistance Framework:	Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the average value (in dollars) of cash disbursed per household per month and over 4 months to extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households identified as beneficiaries to mitigate the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on such households.</p> <p>This will be calculated as follows: Average value of cash disbursed per household per month = Total cash disbursed for the month/total number of household's cash was disbursed to.</p> <p>Average value of cash disbursed per household over 4 months = (Average cash disbursed per household for Month 1 + Average cash disbursed per household for Month 2 + Average cash disbursed per household for Month 3 + Average cash disbursed per household for Month 4)/ 4 months.</p> <p>Triangulation of Average value of cash disbursed per household over 4 months = Total Cash disbursed under Cov 2b at the end of the activity/total number of beneficiary households.</p> <p>The average value (in dollars) of cash disbursed per person will be calculated each month and for 4 months as follows:</p> <p>Average per person value for each household each month: Cash value disbursed to household A for month 1/number of persons in household A</p> <p>Monthly overall per person average = Sum of monthly average per person value for each household/number of households</p> <p>4 month per person average = Monthly overall per person average for Month 1 + Monthly overall per person average for Month 2 + Monthly overall per person average for Month 3 + Monthly overall per person average for Month 4/ 4 months</p>	
Unit of Measure: US Dollar	
Disaggregated by: Gendered household type (Adult Female headed household No Adult Male,)	
Rationale or Management Utility (<i>optional</i>):	

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Cash transfer evidence of amount from bank, list of persons and their household size and type receiving cash transfers.
Method of Data Acquisition:
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Report monthly
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):

Percentage of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and steady or increasing diet

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
SPS LOCATION: Category EG: Economic Growth
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty
Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and steady or increasing diet. (Project indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:
Foreign Assistance Framework: NA Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the percentage of households benefitting from the cash transfer activity that experienced reduced or steady food insecurity as measured by The HFIAS and dietary diversity of women of reproductive age. The inability to access food results in a series of experiences and conditions that are common across cultures and socio-economic contexts. These experiences range from being concerned about the possibility of obtaining enough food, to the need to compromise on the quality or the diversity of food consumed, to being forced to reduce the intake of food by reducing portion sizes or skipping meals, to the extreme condition of feeling hungry and not having the means (money or other resources) to access food. Hunger will be measured by the standard HFIAS https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-food-insecurity-access-scale-hfias Dietary Diversity in women of reproductive age will be measured by MDD-W = Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5486e.pdf
Unit of Measure: Percentage expressed as a whole number
Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type- Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Random sample of beneficiary households
Method of Data Acquisition: see links above
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Data will be collected at baseline, and during and after monthly cash transfers.
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):

Number of methodologies for targeting and monitoring of economic assistance validated.

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 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition (FtF IR 2)
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of methodologies for targeting and monitoring of economic assistance validated. (Project indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Foreign Assistance Framework: NA Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): The SFMP COVID-19 response economic assistance cash transfer activity will pilot methodologies for identifying and monitoring vulnerable fishing households as beneficiaries of this intervention. While the Government of Ghana has methodologies for the targeting and monitoring of economic assistance programs in general, there are no tested approaches specifically targeting vulnerable households in the fisheries sector, a critical food production sector for the country negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This indicator measures the number of methodologies validated. Validated means that the Technical Coordinating Committee composed of multiple government and fisher association organizations set up for this activity validates the final Documentation of the methodology.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Reports. Validated methodology Standard Operating Procedures
Method of Data Acquisition:
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: 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):

Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

<p>SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue “Gender”</p>
<p>INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – CCIR 3: Increased gender equality and female empowerment</p>
<p>INDICATOR TITLE: GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources GNDR-2</p>
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This performance indicator, “Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources” is a cross cutting U.S. government foreign assistance indicator, developed to measure performance related to increasing access to productive economic resources by women. The indicator reference sheet for GNDR-2 can be found under the cross cutting program category for gender, on the U.S. Department of State’s Standard Foreign Assistance Indicators website (https://www.state.gov/f/indicators/). For ease of reference, the indicator definition for GNDR-2 can also be found below. Feed the Future Implementing Partners (IPs) and Post teams have the option of reporting directly on GNDR-2 using data that is aligned with the standard GNDR-2 definition, or, to reduce IP burden, can use data from one of the three Feed the Future performance indicator listed under “REPORTING NOTES” below.</p> <p><i>U.S. government foreign assistance indicator definition for GNDR-2:</i> Productive economic resources include assets -land, housing, businesses, livestock or financial assets such as savings; credit; wage or self-employment; and income.</p> <p>Programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • micro, small, and medium enterprise programs; • workforce development programs that have job placement activities; • programs that build assets such as land redistribution or titling; housing titling; agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; or programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts. <p>This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or stand-alone employment training (e.g., employment training that does not also include job placement following the training).</p> <p>The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The numerator = Number of female program participants • Denominator = Total number of male and female participants in the program <p>The resulting percentage should be expressed as a whole number. For example, if the number of females in the program (the numerator) divided by the total number of participants in the program (the denominator) yields a value of .16, the number 16 should be the reported result for this indicator. Values for this indicator can range from 0 to 100.</p> <p>The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates.</p>

RATIONALE:

The lack of access to productive economic resources is frequently cited as a major impediment to gender equality and women’s empowerment and is a particularly important factor in making women vulnerable to poverty. Women comprise 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, yet face persistent barriers limiting their access to productive economic resources. Closing the gap in women’s access to productive economic resources is necessary for Feed the Future to achieve the objective of inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth. Ending extreme poverty, a goal outlined in the U.S. Government’s Global Food Security Strategy, the Sustainable Development Goals, and USAID’s Vision to Ending Extreme Poverty, will only be achieved if women are economically empowered.

GNDR-2 can be used to report on applicable activities under objectives in the Feed the Future Results Framework that are designed to increase access to productive economic resources. As a cross-cutting gender indicator, this indicator can also be used to report on applicable activities under any of the Program Categories in the SPSD. Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and female empowerment and will be used for planning and reporting purposes by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically, this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and the Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR, and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations. This indicator is linked to the Global Food Security Strategy results framework CCIR 3: Increased gender equality and female empowerment.

UNIT: Percentage expressed as a whole number

DISAGGREGATE BY: None

TYPE: Output

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity-level, activity participants

WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners

DATA SOURCE: Depends on the data source of the indicator(s) used to quantify the GNDR-2 indicator

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually

BASELINE INFO: Baseline is zero

REPORTING NOTES

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING ON GNDR-2 BY FEED THE FUTURE ACTIVITIES:

USAID/BFS consulted with USAID’s Senior Gender Advisor in the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning/Office of Policy on ways to facilitate reporting and reduce IP burden. Based on those consultations, Post teams may use data from the following Feed the Future performance indicators to report on indicator GNDR-2 (Note that custom indicators may also be used to report on GNDR-2.):

Indicator EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]:

- a. For the numerator, use data on the number of enterprises with all female proprietors.
- b. For the denominator, use the sum of the number of enterprises with all female proprietors and the number of enterprises with all male proprietors. Do not include enterprises with a mix of male and female proprietors or “disaggregates not available”.

To avoid double counting, IPs that are reporting on more than one of the indicators listed above should use data from the indicator with the **largest number of participants in the denominator**.

FTFMS DATA ENTRY NOTES:

Enter the following data points from the Feed the Future performance indicator used to report on GNDR-2, and FTFMS will automatically calculate the percentage:

1. Number of female program participants (GNDR-2 numerator)
2. Number of male and female program participants (GNDR-2 denominator)

Information on which indicator was used to report on GNDR-2 (Feed the Future indicators and/or custom indicators) should be included as an indicator comment each year in the FTFMS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FTFMS AND PPR:

- Where more than one IP is reporting on GNDR-2 in FTFMS, Post teams should attempt to eliminate double-counting in the numerator and denominator prior to calculating the indicator value and entering data in the PPR.

Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness

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 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition (FtF IR 2)
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness (Project indicator)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Foreign Assistance Framework: NA Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of livelihood approaches tested and the effectiveness of each approach. An approach includes fisheries livelihood supplementation, diversification, or alternative livelihoods outside of fishing. Effectiveness is determined by qualitative evaluation.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Reports. Validated methodology Standard Operating Procedures
Method of Data Acquisition:
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: 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):

APPENDIX 2: INDICATOR REPORTING FORMS FOR NEW AND REVISED INDICATORS TO BE REPORTED ON AFTER FY 19.

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 indicator.

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.

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 _____

Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (Project indicator 1)

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.

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, policies) 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 _____

Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research Studies (Project indicator 2).

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.

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 _____

Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance (EG.4.2-7)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs	

Detailed data sheet for indicator

Name of Group	Sex of members			Age of members		Product type (Savings or Credit)	Duration of members						Value of group (\$)
	M	F	Total	15 - 29	30+		New		Continuing		Total		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	

Duration:

New (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program for the first time in the reporting year);

Continuing (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in the current reporting year)

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature _____

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

Detailed data sheet.

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 _____

Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (Project Indicator 4)

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.

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 _____

Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (Project indicator 5)

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.

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** _____

**Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance
EG.3.2-27**

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Value of agriculture-related financing	

Detailed data sheet for indicator

Enter value of loan											Enter number of recipients							
Type of financing accessed (Debt or Non-debt) – Value \$	Type of debt financing (cash or in-kind)-value \$	Size of Recipient (value)			Sex of Recipients			Age			No. of Recipients - sex				No. of Recipients - age			
		Ind / Micro \$	SME \$	Large \$	M \$	F \$	Total \$	15 – 29 \$	30+ \$	Mixed \$	Total #	M	F	Mixed	19-29	30+	mixed	

Type of financing accessed: Debt or non-debt

Type of debt • Value in US\$ of cash debt disbursed

Size of recipient • Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to the participant small and medium soy agro-enterprises

Sex of recipient • Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all male proprietors • Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all female proprietors • Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed)

Age of recipient • Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years • Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years • Value in US\$ of loans disbursed to participant soy agro-enterprises with proprietors in both age groups (i.e. mixed)

Number of recipients • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with only male proprietors • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with only female proprietors • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with proprietors of both sexes (i.e. mixed) • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with all proprietors aged 15-29 years • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with all proprietors aged 30+ years • Number of participant soy agro-enterprises enterprises with proprietors of both age groups (i.e. mixed)

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

Number of for-profit private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance (Project indicator 6)

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.

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** _____

Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs EG.3.2 (IR4, Cov 2a and 3b)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Total Number of individuals participating	

Detailed data sheet for indicator

Title of program or intervention	Total number of people	Sex		Age			Type of individual							
		M	F	15 - 29	30+	Disag. N/A	People in GOG	Proprietors of USG	People in Civil society	labourers	Producers			
											Micro	Small	Medium	Disag. N/A

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

DEFINITION OF TYPE OF INDIVIDUALS: **People in government** (e.g. policy makers, extension workers, healthcare workers); **Proprietors of USG-assisted private sector firms** (e.g. agro dealers, traders, aggregators, processors, service providers, manufacturers); **People in civil society** (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations, community volunteers) **Laborers (Non-producer diversified livelihoods participants); Producers** (e.g. farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers); Producers should be counted under the "Producers" disaggregate, not the "Private Sector Firms" disaggregate

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature _____

Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centred and trauma-informed services (PS.5.1-24)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Total Number of individuals participating	

Date of training	Title of Training	Type of training (Workshop, study tour, classroom training)	Duration of training	Number of Participants			Community	District	Region
				Male	Female	Total			

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

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:

Signature:

Number of people trained in prevention (PS.5.3-15)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of individuals trained in prevention	

Title of course/training	Type of training received (classroom, workshop, study tour)	Start and End Date	Number of individuals participating			Community	Region
			Male	Female	Total		

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

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor:

Signature:

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

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.

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 _____

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

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of hectares under improved management	

Detailed data sheet for indicator

Improved management practices or technology type	Type of hectare				Sex			Age		
	Conservation/protected area	Freshwater or marine ecosystems	Other	Total hectares	M	F	Association applied	15-29	30+	Association applied

Note:

Sex of participant:

- Total area cultivated by female smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both
- Total area cultivated by male smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both

Age of participant

- Total area cultivated by 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants under drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both
- Total area cultivated by 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants under applying drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed, or both

Management practice

- Total area cultivated by activity participants under Crop Genetics practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize, certified soy seed or both)
- Total area cultivated by activity participants under Climate Adaptation practices/technologies (i.e. drought-tolerant maize)

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

Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance EG.10.2-2

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Number of hectares under improved management	

Detailed data sheet for indicator

Improved management practices or technology type	Type of hectare				Ecosystem Category			
	Terrestrial forest	Terrestrial non-forest	Coastal-Marine	Total hectares	Wildlife Trafficking	Illegal Logging	IUU fishing	Total Hectares

Note:

Ecosystem Category:

- Terrestrial-forest: Hectares in terrestrial-forests, including mangroves, showing improved biophysical conditions
- Terrestrial-non-forest: Hectares in non-forest terrestrial ecosystems, including freshwater, showing improved biophysical conditions
- Coastal-Marine: Hectares in coastal-marine ecosystems under improved natural resource management

Conservation Compliance Law

- Wildlife Trafficking Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address wildlife trafficking, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of wild animals or animal parts.
- Illegal Logging and associated trade: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal logging, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of trees or tree products, including trade in products containing illegally obtained wood or paper, as well as unlawful deforestation clear land for another use.
- Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing: Hectares under improved natural resource management due to interventions that address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Unregulated fishing includes activities that may not be illegal but that are nonetheless inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law.

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

Number of sites (landing beaches, processing centers or fish markets) obtaining hygiene equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols (Project indicator 7a)

For IPs (DAA, CEWEFIA, HM. FON)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	

Name of site advocate:

Implementing Partner:

Landing Beach:

Contact of Site Advocate: to be filled out daily and records kept by site advocates

Date	Site Name	Type of site	Handwashing station and type provided (Large or small)

Note: Attach 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 _____

For SFMP

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	

List of

Date	Fishing Village and Landing Site Name	First and Last name of site advocate	Tel no	Amount received (GHS)

Note: Attach all documentary evidence:

1. Ecobank bank statement showing Omni plus transfers
2. Engagespark and Kobotoolbox polling data for questions 1 and 2 on site advocate poll.

Refer to indicator reference sheet for more explanation.

Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices (Project indicator 7b).

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	

Name of site advocate:

Implementing Partner:

Landing Beach:

Contact of Site Advocate: to be filled out daily and records kept by site advocates. And copy of Engagespark polling results data output

Date	1. How many veronica buckets or washing stations are there at your site?	2. Did the veronica bucket hand washing stations have a supply of water and soap today? (few, about half, most)	3. They are being used by how many people in the site. (few, about half, most)	4. Are people staying 6 feet apart from each other, especially when fish are being landed, processed or sold? (few, about half, most)	5. How many people are wearing face masks? (few, about half, most)	6. The number of people using the handwashing stations today was (mostly men, mostly women, equal number of men and women)

Note: Attach all documentary evidence (copies of logbooks that are spot checked) related to the above indicator. Refer to indicator reference sheet for more explanation.

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature _____

Number of functional Social Media Groups (Project indicator 7c)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	

Detailed data sheet.

Group name	Reporting Period	Type of group (national, regional, district)	Sex of group	Number of Members in group		Number of communication materials disseminated	Number of members who have accessed communication materials	Percentage of members who have accessed communication materials
				Male	Female			

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

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature _____

US \$ disbursed per household per person (Project indicator 8a)

Name of reporting Organization: SFMP	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Value of cash disbursed (US \$)	

NOTE: Attach documentary evidence – Ecobank Omni-plus bank statement with list of funds dispersed and other supporting documentation. Also attach PPI data for FNM or Other

Reviewed by M&E

Supervisor: _____ **Signature** _____

Percent of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and steady or increasing diet (Project indicator 8b).

This indicator not collected by IPs. Only SFMP

Name of reporting Organization: SFMP	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	

Note: Attached documentary evidence: print out of Engagespark poll data returns and Kobotoolbox output file with all personal identifiers removed for HFIAS and MDD-W raw data and calculated values per household/individual

Refer to indicator reference sheet for more explanation.

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature _____

Number of methodologies for targeting and monitoring of economic assistance validated (Project indicator 8c)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	

Note: Attached all documentary evidence (Validated SOPs,) related to the above indicator. Refer to indicator reference sheet for more explanation.

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature _____

Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources GNDR-2

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E coordinator	
Signature of M&E Coordinator	
Date submitting reporting	
Percentage of female participants	

Detailed data sheet for indicator GNDR-2.

Title of program (MSME, VSLA etc)	Number Participants					Region	District
	M	F	Total	% of M	% of F		

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

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

Signature _____

Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness (Project indicator 9)

Name of reporting Organization	
Name of M&E Coordinator	
Signature of the person	
Date submitting reports	

Detailed data sheet.

No.	Date	Type of livelihood approach	Effectiveness Assessed
1			
2			

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

Reviewed by M&E Supervisor: _____ Signature _____

APPENDIX 3: PMP CHANGE TRACKER TABLE

Table 5 PMP Change Tracker Table

Description as Listed Previously	Source Document/Date and/or Version	Status (Revised, Added, Dropped)	Revision and Date	Comments
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)	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised / Replaced	Added 10 hectares in year three FY 17. Indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-25 in FY19	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 hectares. This indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-25 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. This old indicator will continue to be reported and the new indicator will be reported on starting in FY2020.
Number of direct project beneficiaries (number), the percentage of which are female (percent) disaggregated by rural, urban (Project indicator)	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	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. There is no revision of target in FY19
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))	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised/ Replaced	Target was revised from 3 policies to 7 policies. Replaced with EG.31-d in FY19	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. policy – Step 4, Step 4 Pra (CBMP). This indicator was replaced with EG.3.1-d in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019.

Description as Listed Previously	Source Document/Date and/or Version	Status (Revised, Added, Dropped)	Revision and Date	Comments
Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement manage access fisheries management plans	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised/ Replaced No longer tracked as of FY20	Indicator target was revised from ongoing 16 to 19. Replace with indicator EG3.2-29 in FY19	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. The same GoG and CSO no change in target in FY19. Indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-29 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019. EG. 3.2-29 was replaced with CBLD-9 in FY19 and is archived as per FTF Handbook revisions. FY 19 is the last reporting on the old indicator.
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (EG 4.8.1-28)	Approved M&E plan dated March 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised Dropped as of FY20	Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 708 to 770 and target for FY19 was revised from 312 to 262 days	Based on changes in COP position, it affected international TA and the indicator target and was revised upwards for FY18. In FY19, the target was revised downward because of reduced TA because the project is coming to an end.
Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator).	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised	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. There is no revision of target in FY19
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 and 10.2-2)	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised/ Replaced	Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 118700 hectors to 3205 hectors. Replaced with EG.3.2-25 in FY19 and reinstated in Q4 FY20.	Indicator target was revised downward because, the demersal plan was dropped. Indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-25 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019. The original will also be reported in FY20 and 21 as it was reinstated.

Description as Listed Previously	Source Document/Date and/or Version	Status (Revised, Added, Dropped)	Revision and Date	Comments
Number of Das supported with USG Assistance (Ghana CDCS IR 2.3 indicator)	Approved M&E plan dated March 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised Dropped as of FY20	Revised from 4 to 5 in FY 18. In FY 19 it has been revised from 5 to 6.	Indicator target revised upward to add Shama district base on trainings assistance extended to the district in FY17 and plan to continue in FY18. Target was revised from 5 to 6 because the target for FY18 was overachieved and still received support. Dropped as of FY20.
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (EG 4.5.1)	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Dropped	Indicator drop by USAID	No more a standard indicator by USAID but SFMP still reports on it as retained in our work plan.
Number of farmers and others applying who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG Assistance	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised/ Replaced	Revised USAID definition and indicator code numbers – July 2016. In FY19, Target was revised from 1000 to 2000. Indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-24	Indicator definition was revised based on USAID feed the future indicator handbook definition sheet July 2016. For FY19, the target was revised upward due to increase intervention areas based on the revised definition. This indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-24 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019.
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised	Revised USAID definition and indicator code numbers – July 2016. Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 1000 to 950. In FY19, indicator target was revised from 1000 to 700.	Based on FY18 work plan. There were changes in some activities hence it affects the indicator target downward. For FY19, indicator target was revised downward due to slow down of MSME activities because the project is ending.

Description as Listed Previously	Source Document/Date and/or Version	Status (Revised, Added, Dropped)	Revision and Date	Comments
Value of new private sector investments in select value chains	Approved M&E plan dated March 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised/ Replaced/ Dropped	Revised USAID definition and indicator code numbers – July 2016. Indicator is replaced with EG3.1-14 in FY19	Based on USAID feed the future indicator handbook definition sheet July 2016. This indicator was replaced with EG.3.1-14 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019. This old and replacement new indicator is dropped as of FY20.
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))	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised	Indicator target for FY 18 was revise from 4 to 6. The same 6 ongoing.	Based on FY17 performance and achievement, 2 additional producers’ organizations (NAFAG and GITA) were added. No revision of target for FY19.
Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (S)	Approved M&E plan dated March 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised	Target for FY18 revised from TBD to 2530. FY19 Target of HBD revised to 8200 FY20 target increased from 475 to 10,000 in anticipation of CIC result now expected in FY20. LOP target revised in FY19 Annual Report to 13,338	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. FY19 target was revised upward due to GNCFC authorization card.
Number of public –private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the future assistance (FTF 4.5.2(12))	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised/ Dropped	Revised definition and indicator code– July 2016. Indicator dropped in FY19	Based on USAID feed the future indicator handbook definition sheet July 2016. Dropped in FY19 by USAID to because it is reported separately through USAID/Lab.

Description as Listed Previously	Source Document/Date and/or Version	Status (Revised, Added, Dropped)	Revision and Date	Comments
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)	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised/Dropped/No longer tracked after FY19	Indicator target for FY 17 was revise from 1,600 to 3124. FY19, target was revised from 1100 to 1854	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. For FY19, target was revised upward because of F2F activities. LOP targets achieved in FY19 and no longer tracked as of FY20.
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (FtF 4.8.1-29)	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised/Dropped. No longer tracked after FY19	Indicator target for FY 18 was revised from 16,000 to 42,328 person hours. FY19, target was revised from 11,000 to 12,354 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. For FY19, target was revised upward because of F2F activities. LOP targets achieved in FY19 and will no longer be tracked as of FY20.
Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-1	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised/ Replaced	In FY18, target revised from 2200 to 4,074. For FY19, target was revised from 2200 to 2554. This was replaced by indicator EG.3.2-2	Indicator target was revised upward because, the project will extend trainings to fisherman and processors at the districts and community levels. For FY19, target was revised upward because of F2F activities. For FY19, target was revised upward because of F2F activities. This indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-2 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. EG 3.2-2 LOP targets were achieved in FY19 and will no longer be tracked or reported as of FY20 (see below)..

Description as Listed Previously	Source Document/Date and/or Version	Status (Revised, Added, Dropped)	Revision and Date	Comments
Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RAA) EG.3.2-2	Approved M&E plan dated March 2017	Revised No longer tracked after FY19 LOP achieved.	No target for FY15 and FY 16 because the indicator was introduced in FY 17. Revised from 1 to 2 for FY19	New indicator added from the revised Feed the Future indicators handbook sheet updated in July 2016. Revised upward because one of the master's student's graduation delayed. LOP targets achieved in FY19.
Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) EG.3.2-6	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Revised/ Replaced	Target FY 18 was revised from \$42,682 to \$37,723. Target for FY19 was revised \$12,682 to \$18,809. Replaced with indicator EG.3.2-27	Indicator target was revised because, the partners (DQF) the financial institution providing the credit facilities subcontract ended in FY17. This indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-27 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook march 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019.
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	Approved M&E plan dated March, 2017	Revised	Revised from No target for FY 18 to 100. For FY19, target revised from TBD to 100. Replaced with indicator EG.3.2-27	Indicator target was revised because, the partners (DQF) the financial institution providing the credit facilities subcontract ended in FY17. For FY19, target was revised upward. This indicator was replaced with EG.3.2-27 in FY19 based on FtF indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019. Reporting on the old indicator in addition to EG 3.2-27 is retained through the end of FY 20 as additional results were already reported in the FY20 Q1 &2 reports.
GNDR-2: Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]	Feed the Future indicator handbook March 2018	Add	Newly added indicator.	Newly added indicator based on the revised Feed the Future indicators handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019.

Description as Listed Previously	Source Document/Date and/or Version	Status (Revised, Added, Dropped)	Revision and Date	Comments
YOUTH-3: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]	Feed the Future indicator handbook March 2018 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Add Dropped	Newly added indicator	Newly added indicator based on the revised Feed the Future indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019. FY20 Q1&2 did not report this indicator.
EG.4.2-7: Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]	Feed the Future indicator handbook March 2018 Approved FY20 Cost Extension Revised WP	Add Dropped	At end of FY20 added back and documented in this MEL Plan revision	Newly added indicator based on the revised Feed the Future indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator will be reported on after September 2019. FY20 Q1&2 did not report this indicator although described in the text. It was added back in the PMP Table FY20 Q4 and the FY20 Annual Report. No target for FY21 due to close out.
EG.3.2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	Feed the Future indicator handbook March 2018	Add	Newly added indicator	Newly added indicator based on the revised Feed the Future indicator handbook March 2018. This new indicator was reported in FTFMS for the first time in FY19 and will be reported on in FY20 and 21.