

# LOCAL AND REGIONAL PROCUREMENT STANDARD

## INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

<b>LRP INDICATOR 1: Number of individuals directly benefiting from USDA-funded interventions</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> This is an output indicator measuring the number of individuals directly participating in USDA-funded interventions. The individuals must be engaged with a project activity or come into direct contact with a set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project. This may include, for example, farmers and others receiving training, inputs, or students benefiting from food procured and school meals provided by the project.</p> <p>Individuals merely contacted or involved in an activity through brief attendance (non-recurring participation) does not count under this indicator.</p> <p>This indicator only tracks direct beneficiaries reached with direct USDA assistance (funded in part or in whole by USDA). Individuals should not be double counted. Individuals may receive multiple interventions in one fiscal year but should only be counted upon first receipt of project interventions. For example, if one individual participates in multiple USDA-sponsored training courses or benefits from multiples meals provided in a given fiscal year, they will only be counted one time in that fiscal year. Individuals participating in USDA-sponsored training courses or receiving meals in multiple fiscal years may be counted once in each fiscal year.</p>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> Tracks access to services and beneficiaries directly linked to the project activities.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number: Individuals</p>	<p><b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better</p>	<p><b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1 – March 31 and April 1 – September 30</p>
<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Gender: Male/Female (required) New/Continuing (required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New = this reporting year is the first year the person received direct services provided by the project</li> <li>• Continuing = the person first received direct services by the project in the previous year and continues to received services in the current fiscal year</li> </ul>			
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected from program participant beneficiary tracking records and reports.</p>			
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> This indicator provides a unique count of total project beneficiaries. Only direct beneficiaries should be counted. Indirect beneficiaries should not be counted under this indicator. Indirect beneficiaries should be counted in LRP Indicator 2. Individual beneficiaries should come into direct contact or receipt of an intervention or set of interventions.</p>			
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p>			

*Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:*

Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case male, female, new, and continuing. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:

- Total number of individuals benefiting directly as a result of USDA assistance (male)
- Total number of individuals benefiting directly as a result of USDA assistance (female)
- Total number of individuals benefiting directly as a result of USDA assistance (new)
- Total number of individuals benefiting directly as a result of USDA assistance (continuing)

**RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS**

<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> No</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> n/a</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Food for Peace and Feed the Future define an indirect beneficiary similar to the USDA definition of direct beneficiary. FFP and FtF, note “An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by a project through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should not be counted as beneficiary. Individuals who receive training or benefit from project-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good.”</p>
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<b>LRP INDICATOR 2: Number of individuals benefiting indirectly from USDA-funded interventions</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> This is an output indicator measuring the number of individuals indirectly benefitting from USDA-funded interventions. The individuals will not be directly engaged with a project activity or come into direct contact with a set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project. This may include for example family members of farmers trained.</p> <p>Individuals should not be double counted. Individuals may benefit from multiple interventions in one fiscal year but should only be counted once per fiscal year. If an individual is already counted as a direct beneficiary, the individual should not also be counted as an indirect beneficiary if they are indirectly benefitting from other project interventions. For example, if a farmer is counted as a direct beneficiary after directly participating in a training course, the farmer should not also be counted as an indirect beneficiary if another family member participates in a different training course.</p>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> Tracks indirect impact of project on community or area of intervention.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number: Individuals</p>	<p><b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better</p>	<p><b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1 – March 31 and April 1 – September 30</p>
<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>			
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected from program participant beneficiary tracking records and reports.</p>			
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Only indirect beneficiaries should be counted under this indicator. Individual beneficiaries should not come into direct contact or receipt of an intervention or set of interventions, but should indirectly benefit from one or more of the project's interventions.</p>			
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p> <p><i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance: None</i></p>			
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b>			
<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> No</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> n/a</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Food for Peace and Feed the Future define an indirect beneficiary similar to USDA definition of indirect beneficiary. FFP and FtF, note "An indirect beneficiary, on the other hand, does not necessarily have direct contact with the project but still benefits, such as the population who uses a new road constructed by the project or the individuals who hear a radio message but don't receive any other training or counseling from the project."</p>	

**LRP INDICATOR 3: Value of sales by project beneficiaries**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator will collect the value (in US dollars) of sales of commodities by all project beneficiaries procured through USDA LRP program. This includes all sales by direct project beneficiaries of commodity(ies), not just farm-gate sales.

The actual number reported for the indicator will be the value of sales of a product (crop, animal or fish) by direct project beneficiaries in the reporting period. Only count sales in the reporting period attributable to USDA purchases or investment.

USDA will use the data reported for this indicator to calculate the value of incremental sales for reporting to the Feed the Future Initiative. The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of agricultural products sold by targeted beneficiaries relative to a base year and is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year. Please note that the value of incremental sales indicator cannot be calculated without a value for baseline year's sales. If data on the total value of sales of the value chain commodity by direct beneficiaries prior to USDA activity implementation is not available, do not leave the baseline blank or enter '0.' Use the earliest reporting year sales actual as the baseline year sales. This will result in some underestimation of the total value of incremental sales achieved by the USDA project, but this is preferable to being unable to calculate incremental sales at all.

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

**RATIONALE:** Value (in US dollars) of sales at the farm and enterprise level of commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those beneficiaries receiving USDA assistance. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by farmers and enterprises receiving USDA assistance.

**INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b>	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b>	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b>
U.S. Dollar	Outcome	Higher is better	Biannually covering the periods: October 1 – March 31 and April 1 – September 30

**DISAGGREGATION:**

Commodity Type

- Note: Horticultural product-specific disaggregation is not required for this indicator. The overall "horticulture" commodity disaggregate can be used if desired.

**DATA SOURCE:**

**WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** Data will be collected by Program Participants.

**HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED:** Data will be collected by project records, firm/farm records.

**MEASUREMENT NOTES:** Collect data only at the project-level, attributed to USDA assistance. Data should only be collected from direct project beneficiaries. These beneficiaries should be reported in Indicator 1.

Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period. Report exchange rate in comments report submission.

Note that the volume (in metric tons) of sales will be reported in indicator 4. There should be a correlation between the value of sales reported for this indicator and the volume (in metric tons) of sales reported in indicator 4.

**DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:** The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS **VERBATIM** to allow for the information to be collected correctly.

*Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:*

Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case commodity type. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title.

- Value of sales by project beneficiaries (insert commodity type)

Repeat as necessary

**RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS**

<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 4.5.2-23 and FFP 16]</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> Yes</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> FtF collects this data at the farm level based on purchases from smallholder farmers while LRP will collect this data at all levels (farm and enterprise-level) based on value of sales by all targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>As this is an FtF Whole of Government indicator, FtF has produced additional guidance on the measurement of this indicator. Please refer to this guidance for additional information: Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide (<a href="http://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-ag-indicators-guide">http://agrilinks.org/library/feed-the-future-ag-indicators-guide</a>).</p>
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<b>LRP INDICATOR 4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> This indicator will collect the volume (as calculated in gross metric tons (MT)) of sales of commodities by project beneficiaries procured through USDA LRP program. This includes the volume of all sales of commodity(ies), not just the volume of farm-gate sales.</p> <p>The actual number reported for the indicator will be the gross volume of sales of a product (crop, animal or fish) by direct project beneficiaries in the reporting period. Only count the gross volume of sales in the reporting period attributable to USDA purchases or investment.</p> <p>USDA will use the data reported for this indicator, as well as the data reported on the value of incremental sales, when reporting on the Feed the Future Initiative. Please note that the value of incremental sales indicator cannot be calculated without a value for the baseline year's sales. If data on the total volume of sales of the value chain commodity by direct beneficiaries prior to USDA activity implementation is not available, do not leave the baseline blank or enter '0.' Use the earliest reporting year sales volume actual as the baseline year sales.</p> <p>If a direct beneficiary sample is used to collect sales data, sample survey estimates must be extrapolated to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FAIS to accurately reflect total sales by the activity's direct beneficiaries.</p>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> Volume (in MT) of sales at the farm and enterprise level of commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those beneficiaries receiving USDA assistance. This measurement also helps track supply, access to markets and progress toward commercialization by farmers and enterprises receiving USDA assistance.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Metric Tons	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Outcome	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1 – March 31 and April 1 – September 30
<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Commodity Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note: Horticultural product-specific disaggregation is not required for this indicator. The overall "horticulture" commodity disaggregate can be used if desired.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected by project records, firm/farm records.</p>			
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Collect data only at the project-level, attributed to USDA assistance. Data should only be collected from direct project beneficiaries. These beneficiaries should be reported in Indicator 1.</p> <p>Volume (in metric tons) of purchases should be directly related to value of sales measured in Indicator 3. Volume of purchases reported at baseline and for the reporting years should be the volume that was sold and reported as sales in Indicator 3.</p>			
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p>			
<p><i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:</i></p>			

Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case commodity type. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:

- Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries (insert commodity type)

Repeat as necessary

<b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b>		
<b>FtF and FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 4.5.2-23 and FFP 16]	<b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> Yes	<b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> FtF and FFP collect this information as part of the Value of Incremental Sales indicator. In order to capture this data in USDA's database system, a separate indicator on volume has been developed.

<b>LRP INDICATOR 5: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USDA assistance</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> The number of public-private partnerships in agriculture or nutrition formed during the reporting year due to USDA intervention (i.e. agricultural or nutrition activity, as described below.) Private partnerships can be long or short in duration (length is not a criteria for measurement.) Partnerships with multiple partners should only be counted once. A public-private alliance (partnership) is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and private entity. A private entity can be a for-profit entity, an NGO using private funds, a private company, a community group, or a state-owned enterprise which seeks to make a profit (even if unsuccessfully). A public entity can be a donor-funded program participant, a national or sub-national government, or state-owned enterprises which are non-profit.</p> <p>A project may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this is likely to be rare. In counting partnerships, we are not counting transactions with a partner entity; we are counting the number of partnerships formed during the reporting year. Public-private partnerships counted should be only those formed during the current reporting year. Any partnership that was formed in a previous year should not be included.</p> <p>An agricultural activity is any activity related to the supply of agricultural inputs, production methods, agricultural processing or transportation. A nutritional activity includes any activity focused on attempting to improve the nutritional content of agricultural products as provided to consumers, develop improved nutritional products, increase support for nutrition service delivery, etc.</p> <p>Formal partnerships between schools and producers, cooperatives or other private sector entities for the purpose of sustainably support school meals programs should be counted as a nutrition focused partnership.</p>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> The assumption of this indicator is that if more partnerships are formed it is likely that there will be more investment in agriculture or nutrition-related activities, which ultimately contributes to agriculture sector growth. The improvement in growth will increase the incomes of all, but because the focus of project work is on the vulnerable (women, children and the poor) there will also be a reduction in poverty.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number: Partnerships	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1 – March 31 and April 1 – September 30
<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Type of partnership (refer to the primary focus of the partnership if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural production</li> <li>• Agricultural post-harvest transformation</li> <li>• Nutrition</li> <li>• Multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)</li> <li>• Other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO WILL COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected at the project-level, through project records of</p>			

<p>activities and capacity building carried out by the project, observation and analysis of the host government legal status of the various policies being addressed. Policies, legislation, regulations should be submitted to USDA and attached in project reports.</p>		
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Only count partnerships that are attributable to USDA investment.</p> <p>Each partnership's formation should only ever be reported once in order to add the total number of partnerships across years.</p>		
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p> <p><i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:</i></p> <p>Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case <u>partnership type</u>. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USDA assistance</li> <li>- Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USDA assistance (Agricultural production)</li> <li>- Number of public-private partnerships formed as a results of USDA assistance (Agricultural post-harvest transformation)</li> <li>- Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USDA assistance (Nutrition)</li> <li>- Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USDA assistance (Multi-focus)</li> <li>- Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USDA assistance (Other)</li> </ul>		
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b></p>		
<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 4.5.2-12]</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> No</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> None</p>

<b>LRP INDICATOR 6: Value of public and private sector investments leveraged as a result of USDA assistance</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> Investment is defined as any use of public or private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agricultural-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, or anywhere along the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources management.</p> <p>“Private sector” includes any investment from a private actor, including for example for-profit companies, corporate investment banks, etc. “Public sector” includes any investments provided by public actors, for example, other donor agencies including USG (i.e. MCC, USAID, OPIC), local or national host-country government.</p> <p>“Leveraged as a result of USDA assistance” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by the activities funded or resources provided by USDA. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.</p>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> Increased investment is essential to inclusive economic growth in the agricultural sector. Public and private sector investment is key to achieving long-term impact in improvements in food security, agricultural sustainability and expanded trade. Public and private sector investments should be coordinated and complimentary. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents as providing a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production and expanded trade. Public sector investments can be used to pilot programs, test innovation, and scale-up effective programs.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> U.S. Dollar	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1 – March 31 and April 1 – September 30
<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Type of partnership (refer to the primary focus of the partnership if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public</li> <li>• Private</li> </ul>			
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected by project records.</p>			
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Convert local currency to US dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period. Report exchange rate in indicator narrative in FAIS.</p>			
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p> <p><i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:</i></p> <p>Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case <u>public</u> and <u>private</u>. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value of new public and private sector investment leveraged as a result of USDA assistance</li> <li>- Value of new public and private sector investment leveraged as a result of USDA assistance</li> </ul>			

(public) - Value of new public and private sector investment leveraged as a result of USDA assistance (private)		
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b>		
<b>FtF and FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 4.5.2-38]	<b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> No	<b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> USDA measures public <i>and</i> private sector investments whereas FtF only measures private sector investments.

<b>LRP INDICATOR 7: Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage) as a result of USDA Assistance</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> This indicator measures total increase in functioning (refurbished and new) cubic meters of storage capacity that have been installed through USDA programming and leverage during the reporting year. Installed storage capacity is an aggregate amount that encompasses on-farm and off-farm storage, dry goods and cold chain storage. Both newly installed and refurbished storage should be counted here.</p> <p>Storage newly constructed or refurbished on-farm, off-farm, or at schools for the purpose of storing foodstuffs to support local and regional procurement and school meals programs should be counted.</p>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> Post harvest losses of foodstuffs and other agricultural products are typically a significant proportion of overall initial production in developing countries. A reduction in post-harvest losses through greater storage capacity could, therefore, substantially increase the income of rural households and availability of local foods for the USDA LRP beneficiaries.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Total cubic meters	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1-March 31 and April 1-September 30
<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b></p> <p>Type of storage (if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry</li> <li>• Cold</li> </ul> <p>Type of installation (if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbished</li> <li>• New</li> </ul>			
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b></p> <p>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Copies of sales receipts for construction, equipment, and installation services; project records.</p>			
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Collect data on and off-farm, counting only direct beneficiaries.</p>			
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b></p> <p>The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p> <p><i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:</i></p> <p>Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case <u>storage type</u> and <u>installation type</u>. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage) as a result of USDA assistance Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage) as a result of USDA assistance (Dry)</li> <li>- Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage) as a result of USDA assistance</li> </ul>			

<p>(Cold)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage) as a result of USDA assistance (Refurbished)</li><li>- Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage) as a result of USDA assistance (New)</li></ul>		
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b></p>		
<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 4.5-10 and FFP 18]</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> No</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> None</p>

<b>LRP INDICATOR 8: Number of policies, regulations and/or administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USDA assistance</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> Number of enabling environment policies/regulations/administrative procedures in the areas of agricultural resource, food, market standards &amp; regulation, public investment, education, nutrition, natural resource or water management and climate change adaptation/mitigation as it related to agriculture that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Stage 1:</u> Underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e. analysis (review of existing policy/regulation/administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy/regulations/administrative procedures.)</li> <li>• <u>Stage 2:</u> Underwent the second stage of the policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure.</li> <li>• <u>Stage 3:</u> Underwent the third stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/degree to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture and/or other stakeholders.)</li> <li>• <u>Stage 4:</u> Underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process [official approval (legislation/decree) of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority.]</li> <li>• <u>Stage 5:</u> Completed the policy reform process (implementation of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority.)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> This indicator measures the number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures in the various stages of progress towards an enhanced enabling environment for agriculture whose sub-elements are specific policy sectors. It includes the development, implementation and enforcement of policies and regulations that support the achievement of one or more results in the LRP framework focused on improving the utilization of nutritious and culturally acceptable foods.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<p><b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number: policies, regulations, and/or administrative procedures and supplementary narrative</p>	<p><b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Stages 1 &amp; 2: Output Stages 3, 4 &amp; 5: Outcome</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Although this set of five indicators tracks individual policies through the stages, one should see the aggregates of these indicators, over time, change in certain ways. One should expect the value of the indicators measuring the earlier stages to decline and the indicators measuring the later stages of progress to increase as the enabling environment is strengthened (i.e. move from analysis to adoption and implementation of reforms)</p>	<p><b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1-March 31 and April 1-September 30</p>

<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Stage: (1-5)</p>		
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected at the project-level, through project records of activities and capacity building carried out by the project, observation and analysis of the host government legal status of the various policies being addressed. Policies, legislation, regulations should be submitted to USDA and attached in biannual project reports.</p>		
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Only count policies specifically addressed with USDA assistance.</p> <p>This indicator tracks the policy, regulation, or administrative procedure. Multiple project participants working in the same country or region (with regard to regional policies) may report the same policy, regulation, or administrative procedure as long as the program participant participated in the process and provided assistance to the development, drafting, formation of the law or policy.</p>		
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b></p>		
<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 4.5.1-24]</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> No</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Feed the Future focuses only on policies, regulations, and administrative requirements that focus on agriculture and nutrition, whereas the LRP indicator includes education policies, regulations, and administrative requirements given the program's significant linkages to school feeding.</p>

<b>LRP INDICATOR 9: Quantity of commodity procured (MT) as a result of USDA assistance (by commodity and source country)</b>			
<b>DEFINITION:</b> This indicator will collect the quantity of commodities procured (in metric tons (MT) through USDA local and regional procurement program. This includes the quantity of all procured commodity(ies) as a result of USDA investment during the reporting period.			
<b>RATIONALE:</b> Quantity (in MT) of procured commodities at the local and regional level indicates the amount of food provided to direct beneficiaries and is an indication of the availability of local foods for those beneficiaries receiving USDA assistance.			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Metric Tons	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1-March 31 and April 1-September 30
<b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Source Country: Country where the commodity was procured. Commodity Type: Commodity procured.			
<b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.  HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected by project procurement records.			
<b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Collect data only at the project-level, attributed to USDA assistance. There should be a direct link between quantity of commodities procured and the number of direct beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries should include those beneficiaries receiving commodities through take-home rations, school meals or snacks, or direct distribution as a result of emergency assistance. These beneficiaries should be reported in Indicator 1.  Quantity (in metric tons) of procured commodities should also be directly related to value of procurements measured in Indicator 10.			
<b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.  <i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:</i>  Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case <u>commodity type and source country</u> . Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:  Quantity of commodity procured (MT) as a result of USDA assistance (Black Beans, Guatemala) Quantity of commodity procured (MT) as a result of USDA assistance (Black Beans, Honduras) Quantity of commodity procured (MT) as a result of USDA assistance (Fortified Rice, Honduras)  Repeat as necessary.			
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b>			

<b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> FFP LRP Actuals]	<b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> n/a	<b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> FFP requires reporting on <a href="#">Local and Regional Procurement</a> activities through the Food for Peace Management Information System (FFPMIS) on a quarterly basis.
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<b>LRP INDICATOR 10: Cost of commodity procured as a result of USDA assistance (by commodity and source country)</b>			
<b>DEFINITION:</b> This indicator will collect the cost (in US dollars) of procured commodities by commodity type and source country.			
The costs reported for the indicator is the actual cost of the procured commodities during the reporting period. Costs of procured commodities excludes all freight costs. Freight costs (ocean, inland, and internal) reported in indicator 12.			
<b>RATIONALE:</b> Value (in US dollars) of procured commodities is a measure of the LRP program's impacts on the local or regional market the country or region receiving USDA assistance. This measurement also helps track access to markets and availability of commodities in the beneficiary areas.			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> US Dollars	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Lower is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1-March 31 and April 1-September 30
<b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Source Country: Country where the commodity was procured. Commodity Type: Commodity procured.			
<b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.  HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected by project records, firm/farm records.			
<b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Collect data only at the project-level, attributed to USDA assistance. There should be a direct link between cost of commodities procured and the number of direct beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries should include those beneficiaries receiving commodities through take-home rations, school meals or snacks, or direct distribution as a result of emergency assistance. Data should only be collected from direct project beneficiaries. These beneficiaries should be reported in Indicator 1.  Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period. Report exchange rate in comments in FAIS.  Note that the quantity (in metric tons) of commodities procured will be reported in Indicator 9. There should be a direct link between the cost of procured commodities reported for this Indicator and the volume (in metric tons) of purchases reported in Indicator 9. Data for indicators 9 and 10 must be reported so that USDA can calculate the cost per metric ton of commodities procured.			
<b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.  <i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:</i>  Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case <u>commodity type and source country</u> . Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For			

example:

Cost of commodity procured as a result of USDA assistance (Black Beans, Guatemala)  
Cost of commodity procured as a result of USDA assistance (Black Beans, Honduras)  
Cost of commodity procured as a result of USDA assistance (Fortified Rice, Honduras)

Repeat as necessary.

**RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS**

<b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FFP LRP Actuals]	<b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> n/a	<b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> FFP requires reporting on <a href="#">Local and Regional Procurement</a> activities through the Food for Peace Management Information System (FFPMIS) on a quarterly basis.
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**LRP INDICATOR 11: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USDA assistance**

**DEFINITION:** Disaster preparedness includes: risk identification, analysis, prioritization, and reduction activities; the design and implementation of regional, national, local, or community level hazard reduction policies and plans; early warning systems, as appropriate; and identification of roles and responsibilities in preventing, responding to, and recovering from disasters and subsequent food crises.

Training refers to new training or retraining of individuals and assumes that training is conducted according to national or international standards, when these exist. Trainings must have specific learning objectives, a course outline or curriculum, and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted. If a training course covers more than one topic, individuals should only be counted once for that training course. If a training course is conducted in more than one session/training event, only individuals who complete the full course should be counted; do not sum the participants for each training event. If individuals are retrained within the reporting period, having received training prior to the project or reporting period, they should be included in the count. Do not count sensitization meetings or one-off information meetings.

Individuals include agricultural producers, processors, national or local government employees, policy makers, researchers, school administrators, teachers, other school workers, community leaders, parents, health professionals, students, NGO staff, and others who are engaged in the food, nutrition, education, emergency response, and natural resources management.

In-country and offshore training are included. Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities.

**Disaster** means an event or a series of events that creates a need for emergency food assistance by threatening or resulting in significantly decreased availability of, or access to, food or the erosion of the ability of populations to meet food needs. Disasters include, but are not limited to, natural events such as floods, earthquakes, and drought; crop failure; disease; civil strife and war; and economic turmoil. Disasters can be characterized as slow or rapid-onset. The situation caused by a disaster is a “food crisis”.

**Emergency response** means any activity that is designed to meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of those affected by acute or transitory food insecurity as a result of a disaster.

**RATIONALE:** Enhanced human capacity for planning for and responding to disasters and food crises, is expected to lead to improved national and food security, increased efficiency and effectiveness of disaster preparedness and emergency response, program and policy formulation and/or implementation, and is key to transformational development.

**INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number: Individuals	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1-March 31 and April 1-September 30
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**DISAGGREGATION:**  
Gender: Male/Female (required)

<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b>          WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.</p> <p>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected from program participant training records, reports, or surveys. Program participants should keep detailed training lists for all training sessions.</p>		
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES: This indicator is required only if the project is designed to provide an emergency response to food crises and disasters.</b></p> <p>Count only those individuals targeted by USDA programs.</p> <p>Individuals should not be double counted in a given fiscal year. For example, if one individual participates in multiple project-sponsored training courses in a given fiscal year, they should only be counted one time in that fiscal year. Individuals participating in project-sponsored training courses in multiple fiscal years may be counted once in each fiscal year.</p>		
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b>          The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p> <p>Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case, male and female. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of people trained in disaster preparedness</li> <li>- Number of people trained in disaster preparedness (male)</li> <li>- Number of people trained in disaster preparedness (female)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>		
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b></p>		
<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b>          Yes [FFP 31]</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> n/a</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> This is also a Foreign Assistance indicator 5.2.1-2 (see: <a href="http://www.state.gov/f/indicators/">http://www.state.gov/f/indicators/</a>)</p>

<b>LRP INDICATOR 12: Cost of transport, storage and handling of commodity procured as a result of USDA assistance (by commodity)</b>			
<p><b>DEFINITION:</b> This indicator will collect the cost (in US dollars) of transport, storage and handling for procured commodities by commodity type.</p> <p>Costs should reflect all necessary costs for procured commodities. Cost should include storage, warehousing and commodity distribution costs; internal transport via rail, truck or barge transportation; commodity monitoring in storage and at distribution sites; vehicle procurement; in-country operational costs, and others, for the duration of a program. Cost should also include commodity quality and safety testing.</p>			
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b> Cost of transport, storage and handling of commodities procured provides key information in the estimation of total LRP costs (combined with commodity costs) and is a measure of the LRP program's impacts on the local or regional transport markets in the country or region receiving USDA assistance. This measurement also helps track access and barriers to markets as it relates to the availability of commodities in the beneficiary areas.</p>			
<b>INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> US Dollars	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Lower is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1-March 31 and April 1-September 30
<p><b>DISAGGREGATION:</b> Commodity Type: Commodity procured.</p>			
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Data will be collected by Program Participants.  HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected by project records, firm/farm records.</p>			
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> Collect data only at the project-level, attributed to USDA assistance.</p> <p>Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period. Report exchange rate in comments in FAIS.</p> <p>Note that the quantity (in metric tons) of commodities procured will be reported in Indicator 9. There should be a direct link between the cost of freight of commodities procured reported for this indicator and the volume (in metric tons) of reported in Indicator 9. Data for indicators 9 and 12 must be reported so that USDA can calculate the freight cost per metric ton of commodities procured.</p> <p>There are must be a direct link between the cost of the procured commodities in indicator 10 and costs of transport, storage and handling of commodities procured. The sum of indicators 10 and 12 should be the total cost associated with the procurement, transport and delivery of commodities.</p>			
<p><b>DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:</b> The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS <b>VERBATIM</b> to allow for the information to be collected correctly.</p> <p><i>Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:</i></p> <p>Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case <u>commodity type</u>.</p>			

Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:

- Cost of transport, storage and handling of commodity procured as a result of USDA assistance (Black Beans)
- Cost of transport, storage and handling of commodity procured as a result of USDA assistance (Fortified Rice)

Repeat as necessary.

**LRP INDICATOR 13: Number of social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets as a result of USDA assistance**

**DEFINITION:** The number of people participating in USDA-supported social assistance programming with productive components aimed at increasing community assets, household assets, or strengthening human capital.

Productive safety nets are programs that protect and strengthen food insecure households' physical and human capital by providing regular resource transfers in exchange for time or labor. School feeding programs build human capital as it is used to encourage children's attendance in school and help them benefit from the instruction received. School meals and especially take-home rations provided are the resources transferred to assist children in attending school and may offset the opportunity costs to households that may for example rely on their children's income from work. Generally there are three kinds of activities that can provide the foundation of a "productive safety net" program. These are:

- Activities which strengthen community assets (e.g. public works);
- Activities which strengthen human assets (e.g. school feeding, maternal and child health visits such as prenatal and well-baby visits); and/or
- Activities which strengthen household assets (e.g. take-home rations)

What sets productive safety nets apart from other social assistance programs is that the assistance—a predictable resource transfer—is provided in exchange for labor or to offset the opportunity cost of an investment of time. For this reason they are sometimes referred to as "conditional" safety net programs. Another difference is an expectation that, over time, individuals or households enrolled in a productive safety net program will "graduate" from that program.

**RATIONALE:** Provides information on USDA assistance aimed at increasing self-sufficiency in vulnerable populations. USDA local and regional procurement programs supporting school feeding programs will provide safety nets to social assistance beneficiaries. School feeding programs build human capital as it is used to encourage children's attendance in school and help them benefit from the instruction received. School feeding programs as a social safety net provide an explicit or implicit transfer to households of the value of the food distributed. The value of the transfers varies from school snacks to large take-home rations.

**INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number: Individuals	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b> Output	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b> Biannually covering the periods: October 1- March 31 and April 1- September 30
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**DISAGGREGATION:**  
 Gender: Male, Female (required) New/Continuing (required):  
 New = this reporting year is the first year the individual participated in productive safety nets  
 Continuing = the individual first participated in productive safety nets in the previous year and continues to do so

**DATA SOURCE:**

WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INICATOR: Data will be collected by program participants.

HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: Data will be collected from program participant administrative records and reports. Program participants should keep detailed lists of all program participants.

**MEASUREMENT NOTES:** The key to qualifying as a social assistance beneficiary under this indicator is the receipt of a cash or in-kind resource transfer (such as cash, food, or other in-kind). A conditional cash or in-kind transfer program is one in which “payment of the transfer is made conditional upon certain behaviors of the beneficiaries, such as regular school attendance of their children or regular health center visits.” (see: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:22190222~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:282761,00.html>) Therefore, students that received school meals and/or take-home rations should be counted as social assistance beneficiaries for this indicator. If the take-home ration size is calculated taking household requirement into account (i.e. with the objective of providing support to the family rather than the individual) then all family members should be counted as direct beneficiaries under this indicator. Teachers, cooks and other school administrators that receive school meals as a form of payment for their services should not be counted as a beneficiary under this indicator.

To avoid double counting, persons should not be counted multiple times in the aggregate total in one fiscal year. For example, if a beneficiary (student) receives a school meal and a take home ration, they should be counted once per fiscal year in the total beneficiaries.

**DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:**

The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS **VERBATIM** to allow for the information to be collected correctly.

*Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:*

Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case male, female, new, and continuing. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:

Number of social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets as a result of USDA assistance (male)

Number of social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets as a result of USDA assistance (female)

Number of social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets as a result of USDA assistance (new)

Number of social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets as a result of USDA assistance (continuing)

**RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS**

<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 3.3.3-15 and FFP 33]</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> No</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> The definition for the indicator was revised to include relevant examples for local and regional procurement and school meals programs. For</p>
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		example, FtF does not list nutrition or school-feeding related examples of productive safety nets.
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**LRP INDICATOR 14: Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance**

**DEFINITION:** The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted as training, through formal or informal means.

There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action. Count an individual only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year and whether the trainings covered different topics. Do not count sensitization meetings or one-off information meetings. Short-term includes all non-degree seeking training.

Individuals include agricultural producers, ranchers, fisheries, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc., and extension specialists, researchers, inspectors, government employees, policy makers, and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources management.

In-country and offshore training are included. Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities.

**RATIONALE:** Enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation, is key to transformational development.

**INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	<b>INDICATOR LEVEL:</b>	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b>	<b>FREQUENCY OF REPORTING:</b>
Number: Individuals	Output	Higher is better	Biannually covering the periods: October 1-March 31 and April 1-September 30

**DISAGGREGATION:**

Gender: Male/Female (required)

New/Continuing (required):

- New = this reporting year is the first year the person applied the new technology or technique
- Continuing = the person first applied the new technology or technique in the previous year and continues to apply it

Type of individual (if applicable):

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

Note: While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the Private Sector Firms and not the Civil Society disaggregate to avoid double counting.

**DATA SOURCE:**

**WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** Data will be collected by Program Participants.

**HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED:** Data will be collected from program participant training records, reports, or surveys. Program participants should keep detailed training lists for all training sessions.

**MEASUREMENT NOTES:** Count only those individuals targeted by USDA programs.

This indicator is a comprehensive indicator that includes all USDA supported training.

This indicator is to measure individuals *receiving* training, for which the outcome, individuals *applying* new practices should be reported under Indicator 2 (Number of individuals who have applied new techniques or technologies as a result of USDA assistance). Groups applying new technology or practices should be reported under Indicator 7 (Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations that applied new techniques and technology as a result of USDA assistance).

Individuals should not be double counted in a given fiscal year. For example, if one individual participates in multiple project-sponsored training courses in a given fiscal year, they should only be counted one time in that fiscal year. Individuals participating in project-sponsored training courses in multiple fiscal years may be counted once in each fiscal year.

**DATA ENTRY IN FAIS:**

The indicator title must be entered into the relevant performance reporting section of FAIS **VERBATIM** to allow for the information to be collected correctly.

*Indicator-specific disaggregation guidance:*

Enter the indicator in FAIS for each required/applicable disaggregation. In this case male, female, new, continuing, and individual type. Identify in parentheses the disaggregation at the end of the indicator title. For example:

- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance (male)
- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance (female)
- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance (new)
- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance (continuing)
- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance (producers)
- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance (people in firms)
- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food

<p>security training as a result of USDA assistance (people in government)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance (people in civil society)</li> </ul>		
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) and FOOD FOR PEACE INDICATORS</b></p>		
<p><b>FtF or FFP INDICATOR:</b> Yes [FtF 4.5.2-7 and FFP 11]</p>	<p><b>FtF WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INDICATOR:</b> Yes</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONAL AND MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> FtF frequency of reporting is annually.</p>