Africa RISING Program

USAID's Sustainable Intensification Program in Africa

West Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

September, 2013

SUMMARY

The Africa RISING West Africa project (AR-WA) is being implemented by multi-disciplinary teams of research and development partners from the public and private sectors in collaboration with farmers and community-based organizations (CBOs) at intervention communities in northern Ghana and southern Mali. Activities to be implemented under the research output on situation analysis include: community mobilization, establishment of research-for-development (R4D) platforms, inventorize innovations, and identification of entry pathways for different household typologies.

Activities proposed under the output on integrated systems improvement in Ghana are: improving cropping and crop-livestock cropping systems; land management strategies to intensify crop-livestock production; agricultural water management for intensive crop and livestock production; improving cattle, sheep and goat production; intensifying rural pig and poultry production; and test and disseminate technologies to improve household nutrition.

Three activities planned under the output on integrated systems development for Mali are: improving farm household nutrition, sustainably managing natural resources and producing fodder, and increasing farm and field productivity through integration of technologies. Planned activity for the research output on scaling and delivery will focus on comparison of delivery approaches used in both countries. A series of cross-cutting activities are planned. Key amongst them is: building the capacity of young female scientist for data management and analysis, and coordinating and managing AR-WA.

The AR-WA project focuses on maize/rice-legume-vegetable-livestock systems in northern Ghana, and sorghum/millet-legume-vegetable livestock systems in southern Mali.

This document is the original version of the Africa RISING West Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. This plan meets the criteria stipulated by the goals of the USAID Feed the Future (FTF) initiative; it takes into account the USAID FTF aims of sustainably reducing hunger and poverty by tackling their root causes and employing proven strategies for achieving large scale and lasting impact.

Two of the key objectives of FTF are ***inclusive agricultural sector growth*** and ***improved nutritional status*** which are part of the core objectives of Africa RISING West Africa Program. The major objective of agricultural growth is emphasized in the M&E Plan.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan describes the process for measuring progress and results of West Africa RISING interventions. It presents the management structure and systems, and outlines core indicators over the life of the project (October 2012 to September, 2016).

The document reflects the conformation of USAID FTF as follows:

- Africa RISING West Africa Program results framework to reflect the causal flow between planned activities and the intermediate and sub-intermediate results of Feed the Future;
- Annual and life of project targets for all current and new Africa RISING West Africa performance indicators;
- Africa RISING West Africa Performance Indicator Reference sheets to showing indicator definitions where applicable as well as baseline values and annual targets for respective indicators.

The M&E Plan will serve as the reference document for all M&E activities for the remaining life of the project. It is however a living document and will therefore be revised as and when necessary in response to feedback and learning during the course of Africa RISING West Africa project implementation.

ACRONYMS

RO	Research Output
GHS	Ghana Health Service
AR WA	Africa RISING West Africa
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
AOTR	Agreement Officer's Technical Representative
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid-Tropics
SARI	Savanna Agriculture Research Institute
ARI	Animal Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
EG	Economic Growth
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
CRI	Crop Research Institute
FTF	Feed the Future
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IR	Intermediate Result
ISSER	Institute of Statistical and Social Research
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
LOP	Life of Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
TOR	Terms of Reference
MIS	Management Information System
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PMR	Performance Monitoring Report
PRIME	Project Reporting, Information, Monitoring and Evaluation
RIC	Regional Implementation Consultant
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WFP	World Food Program

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I. Program Background and Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is supporting multi-stakeholder agricultural research projects to sustainably intensify key African farming systems as part of the U.S. government's 'Feed the Future' initiative to address global hunger and food security issues in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) is the lead institute for developing and implementing the Sudan-Guinea Savanna zone project of Africa RISING. This project primarily focuses on maize/rice-legume-vegetable-livestock production systems in northern Ghana, and sorghum/millet-legume-vegetable-livestock based production systems in southern Mali but is intended to result in spill-over effects to other similar agro-ecological zones. The purpose of the program is to provide pathways out of hunger and poverty for small holder families, particularly for women and children, through sustainably intensified and diversified farming systems that sufficiently improve food, nutrition, and income security and conserve or enhance the natural resource base. The Program specifically aims to:

- Identify demand-driven sustainable intensification options that are socially acceptable, economically feasible, and environmentally sound;
- Combine and adapt these options to address constraints and exploit opportunities;
- Evaluate their effectiveness at multiple scales; and
- Catalyze ongoing sustainable farm intensification

The Africa RISING is organized around four research outputs (RO) that are logically linked in time and space:

1: Situation Analysis and Program-wide Synthesis

2: Integrated Systems Improvement

3: Scaling and Delivery of Integrated Innovation

4: Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation

IFPRI's management process to monitor and evaluate the progress and results of the Africa RISING West Africa program is explained in this Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan). The plan also stipulates planning and implementation procedures for the program management team for effective assessment and reporting of progress towards anticipated results and targets.

The Africa RISING West Africa M&E system provides for tracking ongoing indicators of success [and failure] of project activities, allowing the team to better steer efforts towards goal achievement. The plan also illustrates the management structure for implementing Africa RISING West Africa M&E system and outlines the indicators and methods used for measuring the intended program results using the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS).

PMP and PIRS establishes the Africa RISING West Africa program's contribution to Feed the Future's (FTF) goal of sustainably reducing poverty and hunger, and more specifically, reducing the prevalence of people living on less than $1.25/day in the target geographic regions.

II. Program Goals and Objectives

Africa RISING West Africa project activities will contribute to the overall FTF goal of sustainably reducing poverty and hunger and will track a minimum of eight FTF indicators and four additional ones from IFPRI and its partners.

The two key FTF objectives are Strategic Objective 4 (SO 4): "Inclusive agriculture sector growth" and Strategic Objective 3 (SO 3): "Improved nutritional status, especially of women and children". Activities have been designed to meet the results as outlined in the FTF results framework which has been adapted for Africa RISING West Africa (see section III for the results framework).

Results contributing to achieving FTF's SO.3 and SO.4 will be tracked through the following Intermediate Results (IR) and Sub-IRs

IR 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity

- Sub-IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity
- Sub-IR 1.2: Enhanced technology development, dissemination management and innovation

IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade

- Sub-IR 2.4: Improved access to business development, sound and affordable financial and risk management services

IR 3: Increased Investment in Agriculture and Nutrition - Related Activities

IR-5: Increased Resilience of Vulnerable communities and households

III Results Framework

Goal	Sustainably reduce poverty and hunger			
Indicators	• % of people living on less than $1.25/day in target regions			
1st Level Objectives	Inclusive agriculture sector growth			Improved nutritional status especially of women and children
Indicators	• Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG targeted beneficiaries			
2nd Level Objectives	Improved agriculture productivity	Expanding markets and trade I	Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition activities	Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households(
Indicators	• Gross margins per hectare of land of selected product	• Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to FTF implementation	• Value of new private sector investment in agriculture sector or value chain	• # of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions • # of vulnerable households benefitting directly from USG interventions

3rd Level Objectives	Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity	Enhanced technology development, dissemination management and innovation	Improved access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management services
Indicators	• # of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance • # of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity or food security training • # of private enterprises (for profit), POs, WUAs, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance • # of members of POs and community based organizations receiving USG assistance • # of private enterprises, POs, WUAs, trade & business association, and CBOs that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance • Crop yield • # of beneficiaries trained in Farming as a Business or other business skills	• # of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance • # of new technologies or management practices researched, field tested, or made available • # of demonstration sites created	• # of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance • Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans • # of MSMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans • Number of MSMEs receiving business development services from USG assisted sources • # of beneficiaries accessing business development services

IV. M&E Implementation

1. Staffing and Management

The IFPRI West Africa based core M&E team is primarily made up of a Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator and Implementing partners M&E Focal persons and field-based M&E Technical Assistants. The M&E Coordinator works closely with the Implementing partners M&E Focal persons and Field-based M&E Technical Assistants as well as Technical Team Leaders on data collection, analysis and reporting. The IFPRI West Africa M&E Coordinator also has the full support of a dedicated M&E support unit based at IFPRI headquarters in Washington DC.

M&E Coordination: The West Africa M&E Coordinator, who reports to the Africa RISING M&E Team Leader in Washington DC, is responsible for the overall implementation of the Africa RISING West Africa M&E component. The M&E Coordinator may be delegated by the Africa RISING M&E Team Leader as prime contact with USAID, partners and stakeholders on specific M&E issues.

The M&E Coordinator directly oversees and supports short term M&E consultants and data entry assistants who may be recruited as and when the need arise. The Coordinator also provides overall coordination of all field-based data collection, conduct data quality reviews, and generate periodic reports as needed.

Position	Responsibilities
M&E Coordinator	- Overall M&E design and implementation - Coordinate all data collection across project locations - Prepares quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports - Conducts internal data quality reviews - Design and coordinate case studies to assess effectiveness of program implementation - Coordinate all program evaluations
	- Coordinates data collection in their respective Regions - Conduct internal data quality reviews - Prepare quarterly and annual reports - Assist in all program evaluations
	- Routine data collection (as part of normal field activities)

IFPRI Headquarters Support: The Africa RISING M&E Coordinator is supported by IFPRI headquarters' M&E support unit who provide oversight and technical support. The HQ team travels to the Africa RISING E field office periodically to review the M&E system and assist the M&E Coordinator where necessary.

M&E Capacity Building: The M&E Coordinator has received orientation from the IPFRI M&E Technical team in Washington DC. M&E Focal persons of implementing partners have received M&E systems training in September and December 2013 which will be followed-up with refresher training in 2014 to reflect any modifications in the M&E plan. All training will orient implementing partners M&E Focal Persons to the Africa RISING West Africa M&E procedures, and will cover basic concepts of M&E management (i.e. data collection, data entry, validation methods, data quality management, data demand and use, indicator definitions, data collection tools and reporting requirements).

M&E Capacity Building Timeline:

- Mali Implementing Partners Training: September, 2013
- Ghana Implementing Partners Training: December, 2014
- Mali Implementing Partners Refresher Training: July, 2014
- Ghana Implementing Partners Refresher Training : August, 2014
- M&E Coordinator Refresher Training: April, 2014
- Mali Implementing Partners Refresher Training: July, 2015
- Ghana Implementing Partners Refresher Training : August, 2015
- M&E Coordinator Refresher Training: April, 2015

2. Baseline Study

IFPRI has developed Baseline Study Terms of Reference (TOR) and has invited qualified local and international M&E, Research and Academic institutions to submit Technical and Financial Proposal for consideration for the commencement of Africa RISING West Africa's Household and Community Baseline Survey.

Baseline Study for Africa RISING Ghana will be conducted in November/December 2013 whilst that of Mali will be conducted in January/February, 2014. The baseline survey will aim at establishing the prevailing socio-economic conditions relating to Africa RISING West Africa Interventions and income of smallholders in the Africa RISING West Africa project operational

areas. The baseline data will provide data on the initial status of Africa RISING West Africa performance monitoring indicators against which subsequent data will be collected and used to track program progress and impact.

3. Data Collection

The Africa RISING West Africa project will apply a multilayered approach to data collection using both quantitative and qualitative methods, including:

1. regular data collection by implementing partners M&E Focal persons based in the field;
2. planned site visit reports and qualitative assessments;
3. GIS mapping of key interventions and beneficiaries to track changes efficiently and effectively.
4. focus group discussions and key informant interviews;
5. beneficiary and household surveys;
6. value chain analyses that inform program strategy to ensure that actors in the value chain remain competitive and relevant; and
7. triangulation with data from other sources including partners and reputable organizations like the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) and the Ghana Statistical Service and Ghana Statistical Service (GSL)

Performance Indicator specific data collection tools have been developed for field data collection, and procedures are in place to ensure data quality and to guide data quality reviews. Specific information on data collection for each indicator, including data source, method and timing of collection, are outlined in detail in section VI: Performance Indicator Reference Sheets of this M&E Plan.

4. Data Disaggregation

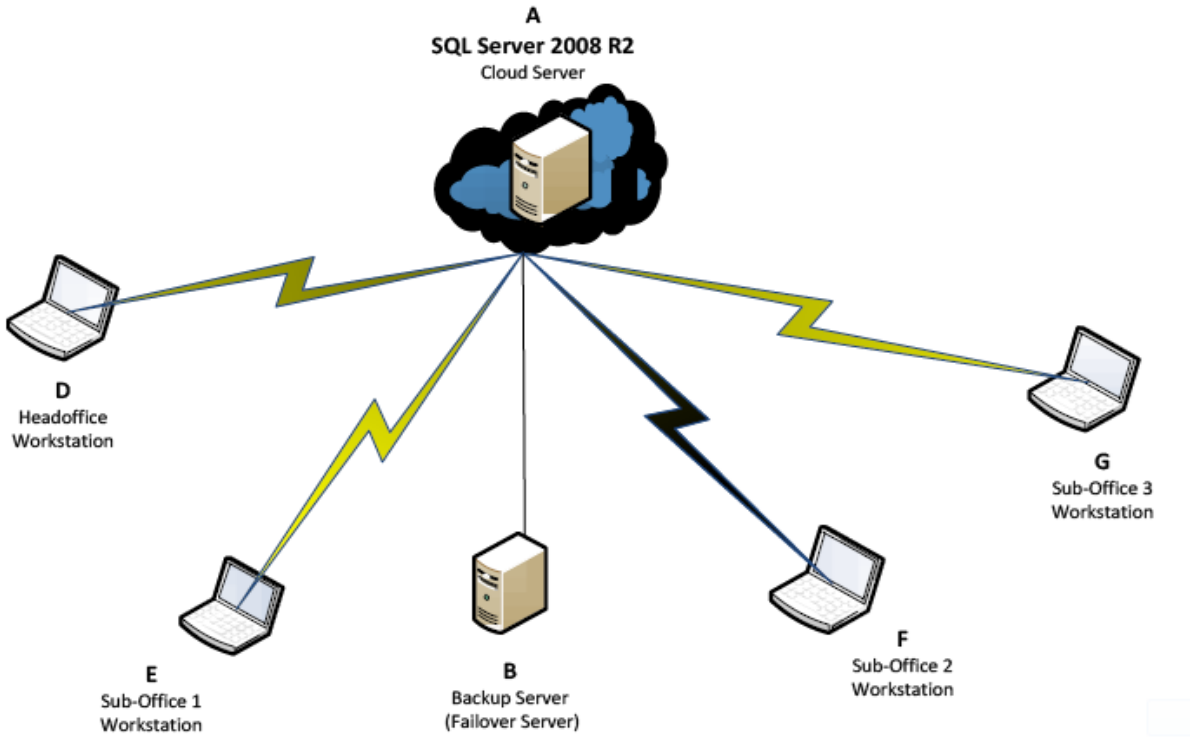
As much as possible, the Africa RISING West Africa program disaggregates indicators in line with the FTF FY2013 Indicator Handbook. Common disaggregation includes sex, actor type, duration (new and continuing), type of organization, etc. This level of disaggregation allows for thorough data analysis, and accurate reporting on outputs, outcomes and impacts. Disaggregation enables Africa RISING West Africa management to:

1. identify patterns of activity among groups of beneficiaries and monitor inclusivity of women and other marginalized groups in program activities,
2. to detect failure and success in reaching all categories of beneficiaries, and
3. to inform program activities and strategies to meet project goals and all objectives.

Each indicator has different degrees of disaggregation and this is specified in detail for each indicator in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets.

5. Africa RISING West Africa Databases

Africa RISING West Africa will employ an online Management Information System (MIS) for Project Reporting, Information, Monitoring and Evaluation. The MIS will consist of a comprehensive remote data entry (RDE) and remote feedback capability with data hosted on a cloud server with public network IP configured for fast, reliable and secured access as describe below:



1. An SQL Server 2008 R2 Cloud Database Service space would be purchased, setup and configured as represented with label 'A' in the diagram above. Database would then be migrated onto this server for transmission to data clients.
2. A Backup server (failover Server) 'B' with internet connection would also be installed in head office to replicate data from this cloud server at constant time interval.
3. D, E, F, G (workstations in the various Fieldwork stations) would also be configured to receive and transmit data to and from this cloud server.
4. Each fieldwork workstation would have a local SQl server installed so that when there's Internet downtime, Users would be able to enter data locally and later replicated to the main Cloud Server when internet connection is established.
5. Each Workstation has the ability to populate data locally as well as interchange data with the cloud server.
6. All workstations D, E, F, G Including B (Backup server) will be configured to send and receive data with the cloud server 'A' but not with each other except for head office where B and D will be on the same local area network.
7. 'A' would be configured as a data publisher in which case it would publish data to D, E, F, G, B and subscriber where it would receive data from D, E, F, G, B.
8. A security certificate would be installed on any machine connecting to this cloud server and data transmitted would be encrypted to protect the framework and also prevent eavesdropping by external parties.

The system will also have the capability to automatically backup data on daily, weekly, monthly or any duration range based on industry standards with support on data clustering providing a high availability for our remote data systems. The location of smallholder farms and farm sizes will also be visible and accessible to ensure the elimination of ghost farm programs. This is will to lead to greater access to the performance of the Africa RISING West Africa program interventions, irrespective of location for both donors and program beneficiaries respectively.

The M&E database will store data on project beneficiary profiles, training activities and training participant data, project performance indicators and project grants among others. This data will be updated periodically, and for some indicators continuously during project implementation.

To accurately measure and analyze progress and performance, program beneficiaries will be assigned with unique alpha-numerical ID which will be used to track their participation in, and benefits from program interventions. This database will remain the cornerstone of the Africa RISING West Africa program's M&E system, allowing for real-time data entry, aggregation, analysis, and report creation.

6. Data Quality Reviews

The West Africa M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy (DQS)with Technical Support from IFPRI M&E Technical in Washington DC. The DQS will ensure that data collection methods, sources and timelines are followed. To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews and ensure that data quality standards are adhered to as tabulated below:

Accuracy	Data should clearly and adequately represent the intended results. AR-WA requires that each level of data is aggregated correctly is documented through source data
Reliability	The data are measured and collected consistently. AR-WA requires the use of consistent and standardized data collection tools to collect data
Completeness	Completely inclusive: an information system represents the complete list of eligible names and not a fraction of the list. AR-WA requires comprehensive beneficiaries' level information
Precision	The data have sufficient detail. AR-WA requires that indicators have standardized definitions and are disaggregated by gender, location and other key variables
Timeliness	Data are up-to-date (current), and information is available on time. AR-WA requires timely reporting
Integrity	The data are protected from deliberate bias or manipulation for political or personal reasons. AR-WA requires all datasets to be of the highest integrity and quality

Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, data collection methodology may be modify as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly.

Data Quality Review Timeline:

- Mali Implementing Partners DQR: August, 2014
- Ghana Implementing Partners DQR: August, 2014
- Mali Implementing Partners DQR: August, 2015
- Ghana Implementing Partners DQR: August, 2015

7. Evaluation

During the last six months of Africa RISING program implementation, USAID may contract an independent consultant or agency to conduct a final EOP program evaluation in line with USAID's evaluation policy. The final evaluation will assess and report on:

1. Program efficiency and effectiveness;
2. Impact and outcome progress toward the program's goal and objectives; and
3. Sustainability of interventions.

In addition, it will offer guidance and recommendations in areas of deficiency. IPFRI headquarters' M&E Technical support unit will provide support in the preparation for, and coordination of, the final evaluation process.

8. Reporting

Africa RISING West Africa reports regularly to USAID to ensure that project activities, results, challenges and lessons learned are documented and shared in a timely and accurate manner. Per its existing agreement, IITA/IFPRI submits semi-annual and annual, performance monitoring reports (PMRs) and will also submit an end of project report. In addition, IITA/IFPRI shares with USAID, technical reports, success stories, lessons learned and other reports as appropriate.

IITA/IFPRI will notify USAID of any developments that have a significant impact on project supported activities. Notification will be given in the case of problems, delays or adverse conditions that materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of the project. This

notification will include a statement of the action taken or contemplated and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

Reporting Schedule: IITA/IFPRI submits semi-annual performance monitoring reports within 30 days of the end of each reporting period. The second PMR of each year serves as an annual report and includes data collected for every indicator. Performance reports contain:

- comparison of actual accomplishments of the goals, objectives and targets established for the period with explanation of any shortfalls in meeting targets;
- case studies, "success stories", and analysis and summaries of focus group discussions conducted during the reporting period;
- lessons learned or good practices realized during the reporting period

Final Report: IITA/IFPRI will submit a detailed final report within 90 days of the agreement termination. Drawing from the results of the end of project evaluation, the report will highlight major successes achieved during the agreement period and will discuss any shortcomings and difficulties encountered. It will also outline lessons learned and make recommendations for follow-on activities.

Reporting timeline:

- PMRs: semi-annually
- PMRS: annually
- Final report: within 90 days of the end of the agreement

9. Collaboration with Donors and Stakeholders

The Africa RISING West Africa program prioritizes coordination with USAID, other implementing organizations and stakeholders for effective data collection, to promote wider use of useful information, and to avoid duplication of results tracking. We work well with existing institutions and programs including, but not limited to, ICRISAT, MOFA, SARI, ARI, ILRI, GHS, IWMI and CRI to share data and information.

IFPRI meets regularly with officials from USAID/Washington and understands that the mission's that requirement; IFPRI will continue to work closely with the mission to ensure that all necessary information is captured to track progress and measure impact effectively.

10. Challenges and Assumptions

To maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of the Africa RISING West Africa program, IITA and IFPRI will identify and address challenges that arise during program implementation through regular monitoring. Four challenges relating to market price, weather, gender and the environment have been identified to date and are presented below with a means of monitoring their respective effects on the program to enable early warning and response.

Market Demand and Price Fluctuation*:* The M&E Plan has been developed with the assumption that commodity prices remain constant. However, market demand and price fluctuations will have an impact on input costs as well as gross margins. While cost of inputs may change as a result of global price trends and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, output prices may also vary with changes in domestic productivity and global supply. The impact of such price fluctuations on project activities can only be determined with accurate knowledge of price elasticity of production for the various commodities. However, since price elasticity information is not readily available and input and commodity price changes over the life of the project are unpredictable; unit costs and prices used in setting targets (e.g. gross margins, value of produce etc.) in the PMP have been kept constant over the life of the project.

Monitoring and Mitigation: To mitigate the challenge with setting the targets that are directly affected by price fluctuations, IITA/IFPRI will monitor early warning indicators, including prices of target commodities, fuel and input costs, at global, country and district level from the MOFA, FAO, WFP and through project site visits. Actual real time data and longer-term trends in price changes will be used to estimate prices annually during planning to keep targets close to the real situation at any point in time.

Weather: With limited land irrigation, Ghana **and Mali's agriculture** depends largely on climate conditions. Climate change indications, including rise in temperature and delayed (or in

recent times earlier than expected) onset of the rainy season, lead to uncertainty with planting time. In recent times there is concern about a decrease in the number of rain-days as well as rainfall amounts. Another climatic threat is flooding which is becoming a more common, almost annual occurrence, in the northern Ghana and southern Mali.

Monitoring and Mitigation: To mitigate this challenge, Africa RISING West Africa is monitoring early warning indicators such as rainfall through data collected from the Meteorological Department and MoFA at the national and district level. The main mitigating factor against reduced rainfall is an emphasis on water conservation, while concurrently addressing excess rainfall occurrences by advising farmers to avoid low lying areas that are prone to annual flooding. IFPRI/IITA will also collaborate with the Agricultural insurance pool to pilot rainfall index crop insurance in selected districts as a way of reducing the risks due to drought. A quick evaluation of the pilot will be done at the end of the project to evaluate change in farmers' investment behavior (measured by increases in areas insured in subsequent year, expansion of area cultivated). Lessons learned from the pilot can contribute to future weather mitigation strategies.

Gender: Gender considerations are critical to the success of Africa RISING West Africa because gender roles and relations can both affect and be affected by the outcomes and results of activities. Africa RISING West Africa will therefore consider and address how gender relations will affect the achievement of sustainable results, as well as how proposed results will affect the relative status of men and women.

Monitoring and Mitigation: Africa RISING West Africa approach is to identify where gender related constraints occur and for whom within the target value chains, and design interventions to address them. We are also adopting a targeted approach, making women's economic and social empowerment a priority of the program. However, we understand that this is a gradual process that cannot be imposed.

The Africa RISING West Africa M&E team disaggregates all relevant data by sex and monitors closely relative participation of men and women to ensure that the program benefits all gender groups equitably. The M&E team also examines the effectiveness of our gender strategy through

periodic focus group discussions and case studies. All technical evaluations and surveys will also assess the effectiveness of the gender strategy and make recommendations for future application.

Environmental Impacts: Given the nature of agricultural programs, there is potential for negative impacts on the environment that include but are not limited to the destructive use of wetlands, deforestation, encroachment on forest reserves, poor tillage techniques, and improper use of agro-chemicals.

Monitoring: An initial environmental examination (IEE) in will be conducted in November/December, 2013 in Ghana and January/February, 2014 in Mali as part of the baseline activities. Based on this assessment an environmental mitigation plan, environmental impact monitoring indicators will be developed. Through GIS mapping IFPRI, IITA, ICRISAT and other implementing partners will identify farms in protected areas, near water bodies or with slopes steeper than 12° and owners of these farms will be advised to take necessary steps to halt any negative effect their operations may have on the environment. Throughout project implementation we will identify and categorize activities as low, medium or high risk. Activities that are determined to have potentially high risk will undergo a formal environmental review and take the necessary steps to mitigate any real or potential effect. Through ongoing monitoring we will assess whether potential environmental impacts identified during planning are properly addressed and will adjust Africa RISING West Africa strategies where necessary. Africa RISING West Africa will also promote sound and sustainable environmental practices into the project's core activities including assisting implementing partners to develop environmental management plans.

V. Performance Monitoring Plan

Indicator No.	Indicator	Indicator Definition and unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source of Data	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	LOP Targets
GOAL: SUSTAINABLY REDUCE POVERTY AND HUNGER							
4.5.2.(2)	# of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	This indicator measures the new and continuing area (in hectares) of land under new technology during the current reporting year. Any technology that was first adopted in a previous reporting year and continues to be applied should be marked as "Continuing" (see disaggregation notes below). Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Relevant technologies include: • Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging, • Biological: • Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides safe storage application and disposal of agricultural chemicals, • Management and cultural practices: Information technology, conservation agriculture, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information **Unit of measure: Hectares**	Level 1: Technology type: crop genetics (including nutritional enhancement), animal genetics, pest management, disease management, soil-related (fertility and conservation, including tillage), water management, post-harvest handling and storage, processing, climate mitigation or adaptation, fishing gear/technique, other, total w/one or more improved technology Level 2: Duration: --New = this is the first year the hectare came under improved technologies or management practices --Continuing = the hectare being counted continues to be under improved technologies or management practices from the previous year Level 3: Sex: --male --female --association-applied	Program participants and program documents.	Census or survey of program participants, direct observations of land, and report into program documents.	Seasonal, according to the crop cycle	
Output indicators							
4.5.2(5)	# of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	This indicator measures the total number of farmers and other individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, managers and traders, natural resource managers, etc. that applied new technologies anywhere within the target value chains as a result of USG assistance. This includes innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, input	Level 1: Duration --New = This reporting year is the first year the person applied the new technology or management practice --Continuing = The person first applied the new technology or practice in the previous year and continues to	Survey of Producers	Survey of all targeted individuals, Project or association records, farm records	Seasonal, according to the crop cycle	16,100

Indicator No.	Indicator	Indicator Definition and unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source of Data	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	LOP Targets
		supply delivery. Any technology that was first adopted in a previous year should not be included. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations. **Unit of measure: Number**	apply it Level 2: Sex: male, female				
4.5.2(7)	# of individuals who have received USG supported short term agric sector productivity or food security training	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. This includes farmers 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. Training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, and natural resources and water management. This should include training on food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience, but should not include nutrition-related trainings. **Unit of measure: Number**	--Sex: Male Female --Type of individual: Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.) People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers) People in firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers)		Examination of beneficiary training attendance records Beneficiary interviews	Quarterly	

Indicator No.	Indicator	Indicator Definition and unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source of Data	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	LOP Targets
4.5.2(11)	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	Total number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organization functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing and accounting. "Organizations assisted" should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions. In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity. **Unit of measure: Number**	Level 1: Type of organization (see indicator title for principal types) Level 2: New/Continuing: --New = the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year --Continuing = the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year	Training participation sheets and field activity participation records	Project records of training and various USG assistance for these specific types of organizations/associations	Annually reported	
4.5.2.(12)	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance	Number of public-private partnerships in agriculture or nutrition formed during the reporting year due to FTF 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. Please count both Global Development Alliance (GDA) partnerships and non-GDA partnerships for this indicator. **Unit of measure: Number**	Type of partnership (refer to the ***primary focus*** of the partnership): -agricultural production -agricultural post-harvest transformation -nutrition -other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships) -multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)	Project records of partnerships	Observation and records of partnerships created	Annually	
4.5.2.(27)	Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance	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	Level one: Type of organization: producer organization, non-producer-organization CBO Level 2. Male/female	Project records	Group profile record/ project records at the field level.	Annually	

Indicator No.	Indicator	Indicator Definition and unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source of Data	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	LOP Targets
		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. **Unit of measure: Number**					
4.5.2.(39)	# of new technologies or management practices in one of the following phases of development I: under research as a result of USG assistance; **II: under field testing as a result of USG assistance;** **III: made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance**	Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture), and may relate to any of the products at any point on the supply chain. Relevant technologies include: • Mechanical and physical: • Biological: • Chemical: Note that completing a research activity does not in itself constitute having made a technology available. In the case of crop research that developed a new variety, e.g., the variety must have passed through any required approval process, and seed of the new variety should be available for multiplication. The technology should have proven benefits and be as ready for use as it can be as it emerges from the research and testing process **Unit of measure: Number**	Phase of development: I: under research as a result of USG assistance; II: under field testing as a result of USG assistance; III: made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance		Review of project technology development records	Annually	
4.5.2(42)	# of private enterprises, producer organizations, water user associations, trade and businesses associations and CBOs that applied new techs or mgt practices as a result of USG assistance.	Total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers, storage and transport companies) producer associations, cooperatives, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), including those focused on natural resource management, that applied new technologies or management practices in areas including management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality	Type of organization; continuing/new		Observation of target beneficiaries and review of project documents.	Annually	

Indicator No.	Indicator	Indicator Definition and unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source of Data	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	LOP Targets
		control, marketing, etc. as a result of USG assistance in this reporting year. Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied. **Unit of measure; Number**					
IPRI/IITA/ICRISAT INDICATORS							
1	Yield per hectare of crops	The yield for targeted products per unit of farm land. **Unit of measure: Metric tons per hectare**	Commodity Sex of producer	Producers FBOs	Survey/on farm measurements of representative sample of Producers/FBOs	Per farming season	
3	# of Baby Trials Established	On farm project-sponsored sites, seed multiplication sites, or research centers available to beneficiary farmers for access to new improved varieties, new production technologies and proven practices. **Unit of measure: Number**	Region District Commodity Type of technology		On site observations/ Interview of field staff and Examination of project records	Semi Annual	
EARLY WARNING INDICATORS							
E1.	Food Prices	Price of value chain commodities and staple foods **Unit of measure: US Dollars**	Food crop Region District	Ministry of Agriculture, and Statistical Service	Examination of reports	Quarterly	n/a
E2.	Rainfall	Depth of rain fall during rainy season **Unit of measure: mm and distribution**	Region	Meteorological Department Weather Forecasts/Reports	Interviews officials from the Meteo Department Examination of weather reports	Quarterly	n/a
E3.	Fuel Prices	**Unit of measure: US Dollars**	None	National Petroleum Authority Newspapers Fuel stations	Interviews of NPA officials/fuel station attendants and review newspapers	Quarterly	n/a
E4.	Input Prices	**Unit of measure: US Dollars**	Region, District	Input Dealers	Interviews	Quarterly	n/a

VI. Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 1
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.2:** Enhanced technology development ,dissemination management and innovation
Indicator 4.5.2(2): Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (FTF)
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No ___ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) Baseline , FY 2012, FY 2013, FY2014 and FY2015
DESCRIPTION
Definition(s): This indicator measures the new and continuing area (in hectares) of land under new technology during the current reporting year. Any technology that was first adopted in a previous reporting year and continues to be applied should be marked as "Continuing" (see disaggregation notes below). Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Relevant technologies include: • Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging, • Biological: New germ plasm (varieties,) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; affordable food-based nutritional supplementation such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines; • Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides safe storage application and disposal of agricultural chemicals, effluent and wastes, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); • Management and cultural practices: Information technology, conservation agriculture, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity (e.g. upstream watershed conservation or bio-diesel fueled farm equipment) and/or resilience to climate change including soil and water conservation and management practices (e.g. erosion control, water harvesting, low or no-till); sustainable fishing practices (.e.g. ecological fishery reserves, improved fishing gear, establishment of fishery management plans); Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM), and Post-Harvest Handling (PHH) related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices. Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted. If a hectare is under more than one improved technology type (e.g. improved seed (crop genetics) and IPM (pest management), count the hectare under <u>each</u> technology type (i.e. double-count). In addition, count the hectare under the total w/one or more improved technology category. Since it is very common that more than one improved technology is disseminated and applied, this approach allows FTF to accurate count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of hectares under improved technologies. There should be a clear link between indicator # 4.5.2 (2) the reported number of hectares under improved management and indicator # 4.5.2(5) number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (e.g. if a farmer applied new technologies to his/her land, then the farmer would be counted under indicator # 4.5.2(5) and the # of hectares s/he applied the new technologies would be counted in indicator # 4.5.2 (2), likewise if a producers association/group applied a new technology, it would be counted under indicator # 4.5.2(42) and the hectares on which it was applied counted under indicator # 4.5.2 (2))
Unit of Measure: Hectares
Disaggregated by: Level 1: Technology type: crop genetics (including nutritional enhancement), animal genetics, pest management, disease management, soil-related (fertility and conservation, including tillage), water management, post-harvest handling and storage, processing, climate mitigation or adaptation, fishing gear/technique, other, total w/one or more improved technology Level 2: Duration: --New = this is the first year the hectare came under improved technologies or management practices --Continuing = the hectare being counted continues to be under improved technologies or management practices from the previous year Level 3: Sex: --male --female --association-applied
Type: Outcome
Direction of change: Higher=better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: survey of all targeted individuals, project or association record, farm records
Data Source(s): Producers, FBOs, farm records
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Seasonal, according to the crop cycle.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs

Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/USAID M&E Specialist

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IFPRI/IITA Technical Leaders

Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August, 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team

Presentation of data: Table

Review of Data: Africa RISING M&E Technical Leader

Reporting of Data: Annual Performance Monitoring Report (PMR)

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Upon completion of the baseline survey, IFPRI and its partners will identify actual and targets. IFPRI will also review the PMP and make modifications as necessary. Specific data collection techniques, timing and responsibilities will be further refined.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

									Notes
Baseline value FY12									
YEAR	**Target**				**Results**				
	Continuing		**New**		**Continuing**		**New**		
	Male	**female**	**Male**	**female**	**Male**	**female**	**Male**	**female**	
FY13									
FY14									
FY15									
FY16									
LOP									

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 2
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.1** :Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity
Indicator 4.5.2(5): # of farmers and others who have applied targeted/new technologies or management practices.
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No ___ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) FY 2012, FY 2013, FY2014 and FY2015
DESCRIPTION
Definition(s): This indicator measures the total number of farmers and other primary sector producers (food and non-food crops), individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, managers and traders, natural resource managers, etc. that applied new technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of USG assistance. This includes innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, input supply delivery. Any technology that was first adopted in a previous year and that continues to be applied should be included as 'continuing'. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations. Relevant technologies could include: • Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging • Biological: New varieties that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; affordable food-based nutritional supplementation such as vitamin A-rich or rice, or high-protein maize, or; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels. • Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies; • Management and cultural practices: sustainable water management; practices; sustainable land management practices; information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted. In the case where, for example, a farmer applies more than one innovation as a result of USG assistance, they are still only counted once. Also, if more than one farmer in a household is applying new technologies, count all the farmers in the household who apply. This indicator is to count *individuals* who applied new technologies, whereas indicator #4.5.2-28 is to count firms, associations, or other group entities applying new technologies.
Unit of Measure: Number, Percentage
Disaggregated by: -Level 1: Duration --New = This reporting year is the first year the person applied the new technology or management practice --Continuing = The person first applied the new technology or practice in the previous year and continues to apply it Level 2: Sex: male, female
Type: Outcome
Direction of change: Higher=better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Survey of all targeted individuals, farm records, project or association records
Data Source(s): Producers/FBO farm records/ individual processors and beneficiaries
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Seasonal, according to the crop cycle
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/USAID M&E Specialist
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Leaders
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August, 2014
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team

Presentation of data: Table									
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader									
Reporting of Data: Semi-annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report (PMR)									
OTHER NOTES									
Notes on Baselines/Targets:									
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES									
									Notes
Baseline Value FY12									
Year	**Target**				**Results**				
	Continuing		**New**		**Continuing**		**New**		
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	
FY13									
FY14									
FY15									
FY16									
LOP									
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:									

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 3
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.1** :Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity
Indicator 4.5.2(7): # of individuals who have received agricultural productivity or food security training (short term) FTF)
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No ___ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) FY 2012, FY 2013, FY2014 and FY2015
Definition(s): 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. This includes farmers 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. Training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management. In-country and off-shore training are included. Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture. This should include training on food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience, but should not include nutrition-related trainings. This indicator is to count *individuals* receiving training, for which the outcome (individuals applying new practices), should be reported under indicator 4.5.2(5)
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: -- Level 1: --Type of individual: • Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.) • People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers) • People in firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers) Level 2: Sex: male, female
Type: Output
Direction of change: Higher=better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: program training records
Data Source(s): Review of program documents to track individuals in short term training programs
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Seasonal,
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/USAID M&E Specialist
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IFPRI/IITA Technical Leaders
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING M&E Database
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team
Presentation of data: Table
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader
Reporting of Data: Semi-annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report (PMR)
OTHER NOTES

Notes on data collection method: Training records with sign in sheets of participants are obtained from the field and reported on as part of the quarterly reports from the field offices. The data is also captured in the Africa RISING M&E Database. Individuals are counted once for overall participation irrespective of the number of training programs they participated in.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

						Notes
Baseline Value 12						
Year	**Target**			**Results**		
	Type of individual	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	
FY13	Producers					
	People in Govt.					
	People in firms					
FY14	Producers					
	People in Govt.					
	People in firms					
FY15	Producers					
	People in Govt.					
	People in firms					
FY16	Producers					
	People in Govt.					
	People in firms					
LOP						

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 4
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.1** :Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity
INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2(11) :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
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No __ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) ___ FY2012, FY2013, FY 2014, and FY2015
DESCRIPTION
DEFINITION: Total number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organization functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing and accounting. "Organizations assisted" should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions. In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.
Unit of Measure: Number
DISAGGREGATE BY: Level 1: Type of organization (see indicator title for principal types) Level 2: New/Continuing: --New = the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year --Continuing = the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year
Type: Output
Direction of change: Higher= better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Survey/on farm measurements of representative sample of producers/FBOs and other beneficiary organizations.
Data Source(s): Producer/FBO farm records
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Seasonal, according to crop cycle
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/USAID M&E specialist
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Leaders
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team
Presentation of data: Table
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader
Reporting of Data: Semi-Annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES					
					Notes
Baseline Value FY12					
YEAR	**Target**		**Result**		
	Continuing	**New**	**Continuing**	**New**	
FY13					
FY14					
FY 15					
FY 16					
LOP					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:					

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 5
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 3: Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition related activities
INDICATOR TITLE: 4.5.2-12: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance (FTF)
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No __ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) ___ FY2012, FY2013, FY2014 and FY2015
DESCRIPTION
DEFINITION: Number of public-private partnerships in agriculture or nutrition formed during the reporting year due to FTF intervention (i.e. agricultural or nutrition activity, as described below). Private partnerships can by 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. Please count both Global Development Alliance (GDA) partnerships and non-GDA partnerships for this indicator. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. USAID must be one of the public partners. USAID is almost always represented in the partnership by its implementing partner. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. A public entity can be national or sub-national government as well as a donor-funded implementing partner. It could include state enterprises which are non-profit. A private entity can be a private company, a community group, or a state-owned enterprise which seeks to make a profit (even if unsuccessfully). A mission or 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. 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. NOTE: Each partnership's formation should only be reported once in order to add the total number of partnerships across years.
Unit of Measure: Number
DISAGGREGATE BY: Type of partnership (refer to the **primary focus** of the partnership): -agricultural production -agricultural post-harvest transformation -nutrition -other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships) -multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)
Type: Output
Direction of change: Higher= better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Observation and records of partnerships created
Data Source(s): Project records
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR,/USAID M&E specialist
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Leaders
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team			
Presentation of data: Table			
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader			
Reporting of Data: Semi-Annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
			Notes
Baseline Value FY12			
YEAR	**Target**	**Result**	
FY13			
FY14			
FY15			
FY16			
LOP			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 6
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.1** :Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity
INDICATOR TITLE 4.5.2(27) : Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No __ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) ___ FY2012 , FY2013, FY 2014 and FY 2015
DESCRIPTION
Definition(s): A producer organization in this context is any grouping of people involved in agriculture including input suppliers, transporters, farmers, fishers, ranchers, processors, etc. that is organized around adding value to agricultural production. A community based organization (CBO) in this context is simply an organization involved in supporting any type of agricultural activity (including post-harvest transformation) and is based in a community and made up principally of individuals from the local community. Producer associations are often CBOs, but are reported as a distinct disaggregate USG assistance can include any help provided to either type of organization to expand coverage, services provided, information, etc. Some examples are organizational capacity building, training, other technical assistance, provision of supplies and materials, encouragement and motivation for improvements, etc. The indicator includes any person within the agricultural value chain who is a member of one of these organizations and thus directly received USG assistance. This indicator counts the number of members within these types of organizations which receive assistance. It does not count the number of institutions, the amount of the assistance or the change in the value of agricultural commodities. Note that individuals counted under this indicator would also be part of households counted in the total number under indicator #4.5.2-13 (number of rural households benefiting), as applicable.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Level 1: Type of organization: producer organization, non-producer-organization CBO Level 2: Sex:: male, female
Type: Output
Direction of change: Higher= better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Examination of project records.
Data Source(s): Record of producer/FBO participation in project activities.
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Annual
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/USAID M&E specialist
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Leaders
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August, 2014
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team
Presentation of data: Table
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader
Reporting of Data: Semi-Annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

					Notes
Baseline Value FY12					
YEAR	**Target**		**Result**		
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	
FY13					
FY14					
FY15					
FY16					
LOP					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:					

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 7
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.2:** Enhanced technology development ,dissemination management and innovation
Indicator Title: 4.5.2(39) Number of technologies or management practices in one of the following phases of development: I: under research as a result of USG assistance. **ii under field testing as a result of USG assistance.** **iii made available as a result of USG assistance.**
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No ___ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) Baseline, FY 2012, FY 2013, FY2014 and FY2015
DESCRIPTION
Definition(s): Relevant agricultural technologies include: Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including packaging, sustainable water management practices; sustainable land management practices. • Biological: New varieties, that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; biofortified crops such as vitamin A-rich rice, or high-protein maize, or soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; • Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies; • Management and cultural practices: Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM, ISFM, and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices **Under field testing** means that research has moved from focused development to broader testing and this testing is underway under conditions intended to duplicate those encountered by potential users of the new technology. This might be in the actual facilities (fields) of potential users, or it might be in a facility set up to duplicate those conditions. More specifically: a. For biotech crop research: Once a permit has been obtained and the research moves to a confined field, the research is said to be —under field testing. b. For non-biotech crop research: During this phase the development of the product or technology continues under end-user conditions in multi-location trails, which might be conducted at a research station or on farmers'/producer's fields or both. Note that for crops, all of this phase would be conducted outdoors and in soil, but this is not what makes this work —field testing. c. For non-crop research: —under field testing signifies similarly research conducted under user conditions to further test the product, process, or practice. In the case of research to improve equipment, the endpoint of field testing could be sales of equipment (when the tester is a commercial entity). In other cases it could be distribution of designs (when the tester is a noncommercial entity) and also distribution of publications or other information (on the force of the good results of field testing. **Made available**: Note that completing a research activity does not in itself constitute having made a technology available. In the case of crop research that developed a new variety, e.g., the variety must have passed through any required approval process, and seed of the new variety should be available for multiplication. The technology should have proven benefits and be as ready for use as it can be as it emerges from the research and testing process. In some cases more than one operating unit may count the same technology. This would occur if the technology were developed, for instance, in collaboration with a U.S. university and passed through regional collaboration to other countries. Technologies made available for transfer should be only those made available in the current reporting year. Any technology made available in a previous year should not be included.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Phase of development I, Under research as a result of USG assistance. **Ii, Under field testing as a result of USG assistance.** **iii. Made available as a result of USG assistance.**
Type: Output
Direction of change: Higher=better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Review of project technology development records, On farm/facility observations
Data Source(s): Africa RISING West Africa Project Records and Implementing Partners Records,
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR /USAID M&E Specialist
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Leaders
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August, 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The Africa RISING M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team

Presentation of data: Table

Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader

Reporting of Data: Semi-annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report (PMR)

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

					Notes
Baseline FY 12					
Year	**Target**		**Results**		
	Under field testing	Made available	Under field testing	Made available	
FY13					
FY14					
FY15					
FY 16					
LOP					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 8
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.1** :Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity
INDICATOR TITLE 4.5.2(42): Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No __ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) ___ FY2012, FY2013, FY2014 and FY2015
DESCRIPTION
Definition(s): Total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers, storage and transport companies) producer associations, cooperatives, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), including those focused on natural resource management, that applied new technologies or management practices in areas including management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc. as a result of USG assistance in this reporting year. Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied. Since these groups may be applying new technologies or management practices incrementally over time, only count those changes applied in this reporting year as a result of the USG project. Application of a new technology or management practice by the enterprise, association, cooperative or CBO is counted as one and not as applied by the number in their employees and/or membership. For example, when a farmer association incorporates new corn storage innovations as a part of member services, the application is counted as one association and not multiplied by the number of farmer-members. Any technology that was first adopted in a previous year should not be included. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Relevant technologies include but are not limited to: • Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; affordable food-based nutritional supplementation such as high-protein maize; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; • Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies; • Management and cultural practices: sustainable water management; practices; sustainable land management practices; Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted.
Unit of Measure: Number
DISAGGREGATE BY: Level 1: Type of organization (see indicator title for principal types) Level 2: Duration: New, Continuing --New = entity applied a targeted new technology/management practice for the first time during the reporting year --Continuing = entity applied new technology(ies)/practice(s) in a previous year and continues to apply in the reporting year
Type: Outcome
Direction of change: Higher= better
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Survey/on farm measurements of representative sample of producers/FBOs and other beneficiary organizations.
Data Source(s): Producer/FBO farm records
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Seasonal, according to crop cycle
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/USAID M&E specialist
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Leaders
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Manager will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING					
Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team					
Presentation of data: Table					
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader					
Reporting of Data: Semi-Annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report					
OTHER NOTES					
Notes on Baselines/Targets:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES					
					Notes
Baseline Value FY12					
YEAR	**Target**		**Result**		
	Continuing	**New**	**Continuing**	**New**	
FY13					
FY14					
FY15					
FY16					
LOP					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:					

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 9			
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth			
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.1** :Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity			
Indicator Title 1: Crop yield (IFPRI/IITA/ICRISAT)			
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No ___ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) Baseline , FY 2012, FY 2013, FY2014 and FY2015			
DESCRIPTION			
Definition(s): The change in yield over time from production processes for targeted products per unit of input.			
Unit of Measure: Metric Tons/Hectare			
Disaggregated by: Commodity			
Type: Outcome			
Direction of change: Increase=better			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: Survey/on farm measurements of representative sample of Producers/FBOs.			
Data Source(s): Producer/FBO farm records,			
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Per farming season			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs			
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/ USAID M&E Specialist			
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Team Leaders			
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August, 2014			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team			
Presentation of data: Table			
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader			
Reporting of Data: Semi-annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report (PMR)			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
			Notes
Baseline value FY 12			
YEAR	**Target**	**Results**	
FY13			
FY14			
FY15			

FY16			
LOP			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet 10			
SO-4 : Inclusive agriculture sector growth			
Intermediate Result 1: Improved agriculture productivity **Sub-IR 1.2:** Enhanced technology development ,dissemination management and innovation			
Indicator 3: Number of Baby Trials Established (IFPRI/IITA/ICRISAT)			
Is this an Annual Report indicator? No ___ Yes __x__, for Reporting Year(s) Baseline FY2009, FY2012, FY 2013, FY2014 and FY2015			
DESCRIPTION			
Definition(s): On farm project-sponsored/facilitated sites, seed multiplication sites, or research centers available to beneficiary farmers for access to new improved varieties, new production technologies and proven practices.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Disaggregated by: Commodity, Type of technology			
Type: Output			
Direction of change: Higher=better			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: On site observations, Interview of field staff, Examination of project records			
Data Source(s): Implementing Partners Records and M&E database			
Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Semi-annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Part of routine M&E reporting costs			
Individual responsible at USAID: AOTR/USAID M&E Specialist			
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: IITA/IFPRI Technical Leaders			
Location of Data Storage: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Database			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August, 2014			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): TBD			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: To verify the quality and consistency of the data collected and disseminated, the Africa RISING West Africa West Africa M&E Coordinator will conduct annual data quality reviews. Through this review, the Coordinator will assess the validity, reliability and timeliness of data. Based on the review, the Coordinator will modify data collection methodology as needed and update the M&E Plan accordingly. The M&E Coordinator will develop a Data Quality Strategy specific to the Africa RISING West Africa project and the data collection methods, sources and timelines that will be established.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Africa RISING West Africa M&E Coordinator and IFPRI headquarters M&E Technical Team			
Presentation of data: Table			
Review of Data: IFPRI M&E Technical Leader			
Reporting of Data: Semi-annual/Annual Performance Monitoring Report (PMR)			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
			Notes
Baseline FY 12			
YEAR	**Target**	**Results**	
FY13			
FY14			
FY15			

FY16			
LOP			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:			

Annex 1: Africa RISING West Africa Data Collection Tools

[Organization's Name here]
[*Name of Project (IP) Here*]
Indicator # 4.5.2-28: # of food security private enterprises and other orgs applying new technology and /or management practices

Demographic information of Private Enterprises (for profit)/Organizations

Full Name of organization			
Contact Person		Phone Number	
Region		District	
Community			

Indicator Variable Information

Type of Organization	a) Private enterprise (for profit) b) Producer organizations c) Water users associations d) Women's groups e) Trade and business associations f) Community-based Organizations (CBOs) g) Disaggregate not available			
Type of Technology	Technology or Management Practice Promoted	Technology or Management Practice Adopted	New/Continuing	
			New	Cont.
	a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i.	a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i.		

Notes

Reporting Period: _____Date of Report: _____/_____/_____

Name of Reporting Officer: _____Signature: _____

Data verified by: _____Date Verified _____/_____/_____

[Organization's Name here]
[*Name of Project Here*]
Indicator # 4.5.2-2: Number of hectares under improved technologies/management practices Form

Demographic information

Region		District		Community	
Type of Beneficiaries	a. FBOs/Associations b. Large Scale Farmer c. Out growers/Smallholder Farmers				

Name of Beneficiaries	**Sex**	**Farm Size by Type of Technology/Management Practice**												**Status**
	Male Female Assoc	Crop genetic	Animal genetic	Pest Mgt	Disease Mgt	Soil related	Irrigation	Water Mgt	PH & storage	Climate change	Fish gear/ tech	Other	Disagg. not Available	New/Cont

Reporting Period: _____Date of Report: _____/_____/_____

Name of Reporting Officer: _____Signature: _____

Data verified by: _____Date Verified _____/_____/_____

[Organization's Name here]
[*Name of Project Here*]
Indicator # 4.5.2-7: Short-Term Ag. Sector Productivity and FS Training Form

Demographic information

Region		District	
Community		Full Name of IP/ Partner (where applicable)	

Training Information

Main sector of Training	a) Agriculture productivity b) Post-harvest loss management c) Linking farmers to markets d) Application of new Ag. Technology e) Agribusiness management f) Food, feed and fiber system g) Natural Resource and Water Management h) Climate risk analysis and adaptation i) Vulnerability assessment j) Agriculture extension k) Disaggregate not available	
Training Topic		
Training Period	Start Date	End Date

Training Beneficiary Information

ID #	Name of Trainee	Sex (M/F)	Age (Years)	Type of Trainee	Status of Trainee New/Cont.	Contact Phone #

Reporting Period: _____Date of Report: _____/_____/_____

Name of Reporting Officer: _____Signature: _____

Data verified by: _____Date Verified _____/_____/_____

[Organization's Name here]
[*Name of Project (IP) Here*]
Indicator # 4.5.2-12: # of Public Private Partnerships Form

Demographic information

Full Name of IP/ Partner (where applicable)		Region	

Indicator Variable Information

Name of Partner/Collaborating Agency	
Partnership Focus	l) Agriculture production m) Agriculture post-harvest loss transformation n) Nutrition o) Multi-focus (use if more than one of the above listed focus areas) p) Other (do not use this for multi-focus type) q) Disaggregates not available
Category of Partner/Collaborating Agency	a) Public partner b) Private partner c) GDA partner
Nature of Partnership	a) Cash contribution b) In-kind contribution

Notes

Reporting Period: _____ **Date of Report:** _____/_____/_____

Name of Reporting Officer: _____ **Signature:** _____

Data verified by: _____ **Date Verified** _____/_____/_____

[Organization's Name here]
[*Name of Project (IP) Here*]
Indicator # 4.5.2-27: # of members of producer org. & CBOs benefitting

Demographic information

Full Name of IP/ Partner (where applicable)		Region	
District		Community	
Name of Organization/CBO			
Type of Organization	a) Producer organization b) Non-producer (CBOs) c) Disaggregates not available		
Type of Assistance			
Main Sector of Assistance			

Beneficiaries' Information

ID #	Name of Member	Sex M/F	Age Years	# Adults in HH		Status of HH New/Conti	Contact #
				Male	Female		

Reporting Period: _____Date of Report: _____/_____/_____

Name of Reporting Officer: _____Signature: _____

Data verified by: _____Date Verified _____/_____/_____

[Organization's Name here]
[*Name of Project (IP) Here*]
Indicator # 4.5.2-11: # of food security private enterprises and other org receiving assistance

Demographic information of Private Enterprises (for profit)/Organizations

Full Name of organization			
Contact Person		Phone Number	
Region		District	
Community			

Indicator Variable Information

Type of Organization	h) Private enterprise (for profit) i) Producer organizations j) Water users associations k) Women's groups l) Trade and business associations m) Community-based Organizations (CBOs) n) Disaggregate not available		
Type of Assistance	Assistance	New/Continuing	
		New	Continuing
	j. Member services k. Storage l. Processing m. Other downstream techniques n. Management o. Marketing p. Accounting q. Training/Capacity building r. Other (Specify)		

Notes

Reporting Period: _____Date of Report: _____/_____/_____

Name of Reporting Officer: _____Signature: _____

Data verified by: _____Date Verified _____/_____/_____