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USAID BUREAU FOR RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY

YOUTH IN AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS LEARNING ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND METRICS REPORT

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The USAID YouthPower2: Learning and Evaluation (YP2LE) activity is the follow-on to YouthPower Learning and includes a flexible buy-in mechanism that generates and disseminates knowledge about the implementation and impact of positive youth development (PYD) and cross-sectoral approaches in international development. YP2LE also manages and grows a PYD learning network to connect and inform the global community around how to successfully help young people develop into productive, healthy adults. PYD is defined by USAID as:

> Positive youth development (PYD) engages youth along with their families, communities, and/or governments so that youth are empowered to reach their full potential. PYD approaches build skills, assets, and competencies; foster healthy relationships; strengthen the environment; and transform systems.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADVANCE	Agricultural Development and Value Chain Enhancement II Project (Ghana)
AgDiv	Feed the Future Agriculture Diversification Activity (Malawi)
AgTVET	Agriculture Technical and Vocational Education and Training
AVC	Agriculture Value Chains Program (Bangladesh)
AVCD	Accelerated Value Chain Development Program (Kenya)
A-WEIA	Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture
AY	Advancing Youth (Tanzania and Liberia)
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community-based Organization
CNFA	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVC	Cereal Value Chain Activity (Mali)
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
F	Office of Foreign Assistance Resources at the Department of State
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FTF	Feed the Future
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
GEMA	Governance in Ecosystems, Livelihoods, and Water Activity (Honduras)
GFSS	United States Global Food Security Strategy
IAM	Inclusive Agricultural Markets Activity (Uganda)
IFPRI	The International Food Policy Research Institute
IM	Implementing Mechanism
KISAN II	Knowledge-based, Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal II Project
K-YES	Kenya Youth Employment and Skills Project (Kenya)
L4R	Livelihoods for Resilience (Ethiopia)
LMS	Livestock Market Systems (Kenya)
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NCBA-CLUSA	National Cooperative Business Association-CLUSA

PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAHAL	Promoting Agriculture, Health, and Alternative Livelihoods (Nepal)
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
POTENTIAL	Building the Potential of Youth (Ethiopia)
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRIME	Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion Project (Ethiopia)
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program (Ethiopia)
PYD	Positive Youth Development
RAA	Required-as-Applicable
REGAL-AG	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands – Accelerated Growth Project (Kenya)
REGAL-IR	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands – Improving Resilience (Kenya)
REGIS-ER	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience (Burkina Faso and Niger)
RF	Results Framework
RFS	Bureau for Resilience and Food Security
SAVY	Strengthening Agriculture Value Chains and Youth (Guinea)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMARTE	Strengthening Market-led Agricultural Research, Technology, and Education Project (Guinea)
SVC	Strengthening Value Chain Activity (Democratic Republic of Congo)
TOC	Theory of Change
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VCA	Value Chain Activity (Ethiopia)
Yaajeende	Nutrition-led Agriculture Project for Food Security (Senegal)
YASLA	Youth in Agri-food Systems Learning Activity
YLA	Youth Leadership for Agriculture (Uganda)
YP2LE	YouthPower2: Learning and Evaluation
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Executive Summary

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) works with a wide range of partners to advance inclusive agriculture-led growth, resilience, nutrition, water security, and sanitation and hygiene in priority countries. These initiatives support the achievement of objectives of the U.S. Water for the World Act; U.S. Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act; U.S. Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS), in particular, Cross-cutting Intermediate Result 4 focused on youth empowerment and livelihoods; the USAID Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy; USAID Digital Strategy; USAID Private-sector Engagement Policy; and the RFS Functional Strategy's Cross-cutting Intermediate Result on Analytics and Learning. A growing body of evidence demonstrates that an inclusive development approach leads to better development outcomes and is a requirement for self-reliance. As such, USAID/RFS recognizes the central importance of strengthening youth engagement, particularly that of girls and young women, in its activities in each of these sectors and expanding the evidence for effective approaches to this work.

The United States has made substantial investments in programs and policies supporting youth contributions to food security, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene, but significant gaps in evidence and learning remain. A key gap is evidence on how positive youth development (PYD) approaches are applied to programs and policies in these areas—and what impact they have. As a step toward closing this gap, the Youth in Agri-food Systems Learning Activity (YASLA) compiled this analysis of indicators and metrics used to measure progress and report results in current and recent USAID programming in the aforementioned areas.

Methodology and Limitations

First, the YASLA team compiled an inventory of USAID-funded investments in agri-food systems, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene in 28 countries that are targeted for inclusion under the Global Food Security Strategy, the Water for the World Act, resilience focus countries, and nutrition priority countries.[1] After identifying 156 activities for inclusion, the team compiled information about their theories of change (TOCs), indicators used for routine monitoring, and evaluations conducted from a range of publicly available documents, including solicitations, reports, evaluations, and assessments. For each program, the team attempted to collect the following key documents: the project appraisal document (PAD); original solicitation; work plans; monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan(s); quarterly and annual reports; press releases; final report; and mid-term and final evaluations (where applicable). In all cases, only some of those documents were available. Very few PADs were available. The original solicitations were most helpful in identifying TOCs and expected project goals and, to a lesser extent, the metrics used to gauge impact. MEL plans as well as reports (quarterly, annual, final, and evaluation) identified indicators and metrics. One limitation was that the team was unable to identify youth-specific strategies in the available documents for 37 activities, as indicated in the summary tables below.

Summary of Inventory

Of the 156 activities identified in this review, 22 were youth-targeted (14.1 percent), 131 were adult-focused, youth-inclusive, and three were child-focused, youth-inclusive. Budget information was not available for 16 of the activities (all adult-focused, youth-inclusive, of which 15 were agri-food systems and one was water security). The 140 activities for which budget information was available represent just over $4.4 billion in investment in agri-food systems, nutrition, resilience, water security, and

[1] Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, West Bank Gaza, and Zimbabwe

sanitation and hygiene. Of that, $423 million (9.6 percent) was dedicated to youth-targeted activities, while $4.0 billion was expended on youth-inclusive activities (excluding the 16 activities for which no information on obligations or expenses was available). Almost half of that, however, $1.8 billion, was expended on activities for which the team was unable to identify specific youth strategies or activities.

Table E1. Inventory Activities by Focus Area

PROGRAMMATIC AREA	PRIMARY FOCUS	SECONDARY FOCUS	TERTIARY FOCUS
Agri-food Systems	92	27	3
Nutrition	14	27	8
Resilience	35	24	11
Water Security	8	4	4
Sanitation and Hygiene	7	6	6
Totals	**156**	**88**	**32**

Theories of Change and Results Frameworks

Ideally, TOCs reflect activity objectives and implementation approaches, the context, target population(s), and the critical assumptions that underpin them. In practice, few activity TOCs provide adequate details on all of those elements, which often leads to gaps in MEL systems. An activity's MEL plan (including baseline, monitoring, and endline data collection as well as special studies) should capture data on all of the elements in the TOC. This allows USAID and its implementing partner to validate the TOC and its underlying assumptions. However, few of the TOCs specify how the intervention would work with target populations in a particular context to achieve the expected changes, and most fail to identify critical assumptions. As a result, **MEL plans often lack some or many data points needed to measure progress and changes in context that might influence outcomes.**

In addition, the indicators identified for the activities fail across the board to capture the ultimate intended impact of the activity. In some cases, the goals identified in the TOC seem largely aspirational, which limits the utility of the TOC in guiding implementation and learning processes. At times, it may be too costly to collect and analyze the needed data or infeasible to attribute impacts solely to USAID activities. However, the current array of both standard and custom indicators identified focus greatly on outputs and intermediate outcomes and perhaps too little on the long-range impacts of USAID's investments.

Status and Use of Feed the Future Monitoring System Indicators

Between 2010 and 2020, Feed the Future (FTF) indicators have changed significantly as a result of administration changes and efforts to improve and streamline reporting within both USAID and the U.S. Department of State. With these changes, a monitoring system should be able to produce meaningful data on (a) change over time for a series of key indicators and (b) the impact of USAID assistance on communities as compared to areas not served by USAID interventions. The lag in adoption of new indicators (as only activities awarded after the adoption of the indicators must report on them), however, means the benefits of these revisions have not yet been realized.

In the most recent set of changes, a new required-as-applicable youth indicator was included in the 2018 FTF Indicator Handbook (updated in 2019) under Cross-cutting Intermediate Result 4: "Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods." The YOUTH-3 indicator (percentage of participants in U.S. Government [USG]-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth ages 15-29) is rarely used by adult-targeted, youth-inclusive activities, for which it would be most meaningful. Further, although some activities disaggregate data for youth (ages 15-29) and adults (ages 30 and over), this level of analysis is insufficiently granular to tailor youth programming effectively, as the needs and experience of a 29-year-old differ greatly from those of a 15-year-old.

One of the key factors driving the collection and reporting of age-disaggregated data is USAID's reporting requirements. The most commonly used sets of age ranges reflect those in the FTF Monitoring Systems (FTFMS) reporting guidance: 15 to 29 and under 19 and over 19. Activities that include a focus on job readiness often focus on a younger subset of youth, 15 to 24 (or, in one case, 12 to 24). Some of the youth-targeted and youth-inclusive activities, however, use an age range of 18 to 29, to avoid having to seek parental consent for minors to participate in activities and allow youth to engage in relevant decision-making (i.e., use of land and resources). While implementing partners may track participants' ages and examine their outcomes by age cohort as part of their MEL systems, they do not typically report such data because USAID does not require it; as such, the documents reviewed did not include that information or analysis.

Examining patterns in standard indicator selection and reporting beyond age, differences emerged between youth-targeted activities and adult-targeted, youth-inclusive activities. A review of the most frequently used FTF indicators suggested that youth-targeted activities focused more on skills development, employment (formal and informal), and youth development outcomes than on youth's contribution to agri-food market system development, agriculture productivity, and household income generation. An analysis of results frameworks suggested that youth-targeted activities prioritized skills development, employment outputs and outcomes, the enabling environment, and market inclusion. Only one prioritized agricultural productivity. Adult-focused, youth-inclusive activities, on the other hand, reported most frequently on indicators related to agriculture-led economic growth and employment, increased capacity, and access to assets and agriculture-related finance. Agricultural sector productivity was also a priority for measurement by adult-targeted/youth-inclusive programs.

Custom Indicators

As with the FTFMS indicators, custom indicators for youth-targeted activities focused more on the individual than those for the system-oriented, youth-inclusive activities. Youth-targeted activities generally included a long list of custom indicators to track employment (formal and informal); the establishment or improvement of rural micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including assets acquired, support to MSMEs, business development services, business referrals, and increased income (payment, salary, or entrepreneurial revenue); and access to health information and referrals (nutrition, reproductive health). Adult-focused, youth-inclusive activities relied heavily on custom indicators to measure the market systems approach and progress toward sustainability.

Key Findings

- A minority of activities are based on clearly articulated TOCs that could serve to structure a learning agenda and MEL plan. As noted in the limitations section, TOCs may be documented in PADs or other documents that were not included in this review. Without a clear TOC or articulated causal pathways for activity results, it is difficult to assess the quality and relevance of indicators.
- The current set of FTF indicators does not fully capture the results identified in the FTF Results Framework, with particular gaps in measurement of Objectives 1 (inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth) and 2 (strengthened resilience among people and systems) and no indicators capturing the impacts of water security or sanitation and hygiene activities.
- FTF indicators do not capture key elements of system sustainability, particularly the intersection of government and markets that represents potential assets, support to agency, or pathways for youth contribution in agri-food systems and results. These include agricultural technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and extension services to increase youth knowledge and skills, supports for navigating product sanitary and phytosanitary certification procedures to facilitate exports and trade, and public health communications systems responsible for educating communities on nutrition, water, and sanitation and hygiene.

- Further, few of the standard or required FTF indicators help USAID or its activities detect progress toward results of youth-targeted activities, particularly the reduction in barriers to youth participation in market systems development.
- Target-setting for standard indicators remains critical at the activity level, and any aggregated results need additional context (including socio-cultural and political-economic factors influencing participation of women, youth, and any marginalized or vulnerable populations in the intended participant population) for accurate interpretation.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this review, the team developed nine recommendations for improving the measurement of youth contribution to and impacts in agri-food systems.

1. All new activities should have a clearly articulated TOC that includes interventions, carefully segmented target populations, and the assumptions and dependencies underpinning it.
2. New activities should develop MEL systems that monitor results as well as dependencies and assumptions to ensure that the TOC is sound. This approach also facilitates the use of adaptive management practices over the life of the activity.
3. USAID should revisit the intended utilization of the FTFMS. If it is necessary to have standard indicators across FTF programming, then Missions and Contract/Award Officers need to enforce that requirement in contracts and awards, which may also require a rebalancing of resources dedicated to activity implementation and MEL.
4. All activities should capture the age of their participants (as well as other demographic factors), and YOUTH-3 should be a required indicator rather than a required-as-appropriate indicator. Program teams and USAID could then examine needs and impacts at various developmental/cognitive stages, as well as better understand the intersectionality of vulnerabilities and variability in terms of access to resources and market influence.
5. USAID could create a composite youth engagement indicator akin to the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (A-WEIA) for the same purpose—to identify the scope and sources of disempowerment and measure progress in addressing those sources. An equivalent indicator for youth would help USAID and its implementing partners understand the contribution of youth in agri-food systems, based on similar domains and indicators identified in Table E2. These indicators will also help USAID monitor when an intervention might inflict harm on vulnerable youth participants.

Table E2. Domains and Indicators for Youth in Agriculture

DOMAINS	INDICATORS
Value Chain Engagement	Access to at least one value chain activity
Resources	Ownership and/or access to assets Access to and decisions on savings and credit
Income	Control of use of income
Market Agency	Ability to engage with market actors
Sense of Ability	Obtaining self-efficacy
Supportive Systems	Shared household decision-making Inclusive markets
Time	Workload

6. Given the importance of supporting and engaging youth in development solutions, coupled with a dearth of evidence and best practice, youth activities and projects should be designed and implemented to capture data and evidence throughout the project cycle—not just at the midpoint and endline. Projects and USAID engagement should be structured to support adaptive management and complexity-aware monitoring, which are useful when "results are difficult to predict due to dynamic contexts or unclear cause-and-effect relationships."[2]
7. USAID could consider incorporating a small number of water security and sanitation and hygiene-related indicators into the FTFMS.
8. Activities using a high-intensity facilitation approach should collect context indicators on an ongoing basis (yields, prices, exports, etc.) to ensure that the interventions do not negatively impact local market systems.
9. Implementing partners could improve their reporting on system sustainability by including more custom indicators related to policy implementation, the regulatory environment, accessibility and use of agricultural technical and vocational education and training (AgTVET) and extension services, and processes for standards and export certification. These additions would also improve the focus on agriculture-led growth (and enable youth to see agri-food systems as a potential career rather than a subsistence living) and ensure these elements of the system do not act as barriers to entry for youth.

[2] USAID Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning, "Complexity-Aware Monitoring Discussion Note," 2018.

Introduction

Background

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) works with a wide range of partners to advance inclusive agriculture-led growth, resilience, nutrition, water security, and sanitation and hygiene in priority countries, including to achieve objectives of the U.S. Water for the World Act; U.S. Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act; U.S. Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS), in particular, Cross-cutting Intermediate Result 4 focused on youth empowerment and livelihoods; USAID Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy; USAID Digital Strategy; USAID Private-sector Engagement Policy; and RFS Functional Strategy Cross-cutting Intermediate Result on Analytics and Learning. A growing body of evidence demonstrates that an inclusive development approach leads to better development outcomes and is a requirement for self-reliance. As such, USAID/RFS recognizes the central importance of strengthening youth engagement, particularly that of girls and young women, in its activities in each of these sectors—and of building a sound evidence base for this work.

The United States has made substantial investments in programs and policies supporting youth contributions to food security, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene, but significant gaps in evidence and learning remain, as documented in a 2019 YouthPower review of learning in these areas. For example, there is limited evidence on how positive youth development (PYD) approaches are applied to specific programs and policies in these programmatic areas, or more broadly regarding the impacts of PYD on agri-food systems, including with gender-responsive, private-sector engagement. At all phases of the program cycle, USAID Mission teams and partners need to know much more about *how* best to effectively engage youth as drivers of change in agri-food systems (including as they relate to agriculture, food security, resilience, nutrition, water security, and sanitation and hygiene) and *how* youth contribute to a country's self-reliance.

Through the YouthPower2: Learning and Evaluation (YP2LE) Youth in Agri-food Systems Learning Activity (YASLA) Task Order, USAID/RFS will advance knowledge on approaches to and the state of evidence for youth inclusion in international development interventions related to agri-food systems and, more specifically, agriculture-led growth and food security, resilience, nutrition, water security, and sanitation and hygiene. This Activity will track strategies, map pathways, and gauge the state of the evidence for youth contributions to the achievement of country self-reliance through USAID/RFS areas of work. As an initial step, YASLA compiled an inventory of current and recent USAID programming in the aforementioned areas in 28 target countries.

Purpose

This document is a companion piece to the *Youth in Agri-food Systems Learning Activity Inventory Report*. Whereas the purpose of that document was to summarize the results of the compiled inventory of relevant USAID programming, including theories of change (TOCs) and programmatic approaches, this report provides a complementary analysis of the mandatory reporting requirements and the indicators and metrics used to assess progress toward the goals laid out in relevant activities' TOCs. The intended audience for this report is USAID/RFS, relevant Mission and Bureau focal points, and USAID implementing partners, which may find it useful for understanding the range of approaches used to date and the limitations of the data based on current knowledge management practices. This document builds on prior information-gathering activities funded by USAID/RFS and will serve as a building block for future research and knowledge management activities.[3]

[3] YouthPower2: Leaning and Evaluation, *Feed the Future Project Design Guide for Youth-Inclusive Agriculture and Food Systems, Volumes I and II* and *Increasing Impact through Youth Engagement in Agriculture*.

Methodology

As noted above, the YASLA team began by compiling an inventory of USAID-funded investments in agri-food systems, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene in 28 countries that are targeted for inclusion under the Global Food Security Strategy, the Water for the World Act, resilience focus countries, and nutrition priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, West Bank/Gaza, and Zimbabwe. For the inventory, the agri-food system was defined as (1) all of agriculture; (2) agricultural processing; (3) intermediate inputs used in agriculture and agricultural processing; (4) the portion of trade and transport services associated with transactions of agricultural products and agricultural processed products; and (5) the portion of hotels and catering services associated with meals prepared and purchased outside of the household to be consistent with the definition used in the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS).

The team compiled the inventory using publicly available documents from USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC), GovTribe, and Grants.gov (for original solicitations); USAID Mission websites (press releases); and implementing partner websites. The list of programs was generated by searching for all projects with an end date of 2015 or later using the country name, the term "youth," and the five focus areas listed above as search parameters. These searches generated a list of 134 activities. A further search of USAID's DEC revealed an additional 22 programs. Drawing on their knowledge of country and sector programs, the team members expanded the list to 156 programs.

Upon further analysis of the relevant activity materials, the team screened out 33 activities initially identified as having some youth focus based on language in their requests for proposals or applications, after further analysis revealed that the activities did not have any identifiable youth components. This reduced the number of activities in the inventory to 154. USAID/RFS shared this inventory with relevant focal points in Missions, Bureaus, and Independent Offices for validation. Several USAID staff responded with additional clarifications, and one cited two additional programs, bringing the total to 156. This validated information served as the basis for the analysis conducted for this report.

Next, the team compiled a range of information about the programs' TOCs, indicators used for routine monitoring, and evaluations conducted. For each program, the team attempted to collect the following key documents: project appraisal document (PAD); original solicitation; work plans; monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan(s); quarterly and annual reports; press releases; final report; and mid-term and final evaluations (where applicable). In all cases, only some of those documents were available. The PADs and original solicitations were most helpful in identifying TOCs, project goals, and, to a lesser extent, metrics to gauge impact. MEL plans and reports (quarterly, annual, final, and evaluation) identified indicators and metrics, as well. One limitation, however, was that the team was unable to identify youth-specific strategies for 37 activities in the available documents; these cases are noted as having insufficient information in the summary tables below.

Summary of Inventory

Of the 156 activities identified in this review, 22 were youth-targeted (14.1 percent). Of the remaining 134, 131 were adult-focused, youth-inclusive and three were child-focused, youth-inclusive. Budget information was unavailable for 16 of the activities (all adult-focused, youth-inclusive, 15 agri-food systems, and one water security), but the 140 activities for which information was available represent just over $4.4 billion in investment in agri-food systems, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene. Of that, $423 million (9.6 percent) was dedicated to youth-targeted activities, while $4.0 billion was expended on youth-inclusive activities (excluding the 16 activities for which information on obligations or expenses was not available). Almost half of that ($1.8 billion), however,

was expended on activities that, according to their solicitation documents, should have some youth component to them, but for which the team was unable to identify specific youth strategies or activities.

Tables 1-5 show the numbers of activities included by focus area, geographic region, and contract or award status. **The largest numbers of youth-targeted and youth-inclusive activities were in agri-food systems and resilience**, which also represent the largest total expenditures. **Average activity budgets were considerably higher, however, for nutrition**. Activities are concentrated in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, reflecting the geographic distribution of priority countries included in the inventory. Finally, 68 activities (44 percent) included in the inventory were active as of November 2020.

Table 1. Inventory Activities by Focus Area (as described in their solicitations)

PROGRAMMATIC AREA	PRIMARY FOCUS	SECONDARY FOCUS	TERTIARY FOCUS
Agri-food Systems	92	27	3
Nutrition	14	27	8
Resilience	35	24	11
Water Security	8	4	4
Sanitation and Hygiene	7	6	6
Totals	**156**	**88**	**32**

Table 2. Inventory Activities by Primary Intended Participant Characteristics

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA	YOUTH-TARGETED	ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-INCLUSIVE	INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
Agri-food Systems	7	63	22
Nutrition	0	11	3
Resilience	15	14	6
Water Security	0	0	8
Sanitation and Hygiene	0	0	7
Totals	**22**	**88**	**46**

Table 3. Funding for Inventory Activities by Degree of Engagement with Youth

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA	YOUTH-TARGETED	ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-INCLUSIVE	INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION	AVG. ACTIVITY BUDGET
Agri-food Systems	$108,238,102	$1,481,217,025	$435,715,688	$26,300,920
Nutrition	$0	$476,300,000	$362,449,681	$59,910,692
Resilience	$314,281,675	$555,700,736	$435,715,688	$26,967,705
Water Security	$0	$0	$289,769,524	$41,395,646
Sanitation and Hygiene	$0	$0	$264,912,942	$37,844,706
Totals	**$422,519,777**	**$2,513,217,761**	**$1,788,563,523**	**$31,481,947**

Table 4. Inventory Activities by Geographic Region

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA	ASIA	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	GLOBAL
Agri-food Systems	6	14	1	62	10
Nutrition	0	2	0	12	0
Resilience	2	7	1	25	0

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA	ASIA	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	GLOBAL
Water Security	0	4	1	3	0
Sanitation and Hygiene	0	0	0	7	0
Totals	**8**	**27**	**3**	**109**	**10**

Table 5. Inventory Activities by Status of Contract or Award

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA	ACTIVE (AS OF NOV. 2020)	CLOSED	DATA NOT AVAILABLE
Agri-food Systems	38	43	11
Nutrition	7	7	0
Resilience	12	20	3
Water Security	5	3	0
Sanitation and Hygiene	6	1	0
Totals	**68**	**74**	**14**

Key Actors

USAID worked with a range of partners to conduct these activities. The partners that captured the most contracts and awards (as primes and subs) across these five areas included: ACDI/VOCA (17), DAI (17), CNFA (14), Catholic Relief Services (10), Winrock (10), Fintrac (9), CARE (8), Mercy Corps (8), NCBA-CLUSA (7), and Save the Children (6). Across these activities, the team identified only five youth-led partners, and none of these were prime implementers.

Limitations

The design of this activity and the limitations of the data sources themselves introduce the possibility for both over- and understating the extent of and impact of USAID partners' monitoring and reporting on youth in its agri-food systems, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene activities.

The first key limitation is that the inventory focuses on only 28 of the 100-plus countries with which USAID works, meaning that significant learning may be taking place in other countries that is not reflected in this report.

A second limitation is that some of the programs included in the inventory based on references to youth in solicitation documents may, in fact, undertake little or no youth programming. This limitation is a result of the limited information available through USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC), GovTribe, and Grants.gov, which is often drawn from requests for information or solicitation documents and not necessarily updated with programmatic information after the award is made. To mitigate this issue, the team screened out as many of these programs as possible, but it was unable to identify youth-specific strategies for 37 activities in the available documents.

A related limitation is that information for cooperative agreements and grants is harder to locate than contract information. While GovTribe.com and other market-capture services gather a great deal of information about contracts to help their clients understand the competitive landscape, there are no analogous services that capture cooperative agreement and grant information. In addition, it can be difficult to find award numbers for grants and cooperative agreements on technical documents. Consequently, the inventory likely missed a number of activities or sub-awards (such as associate awards under leaders with associates) that should have been included.

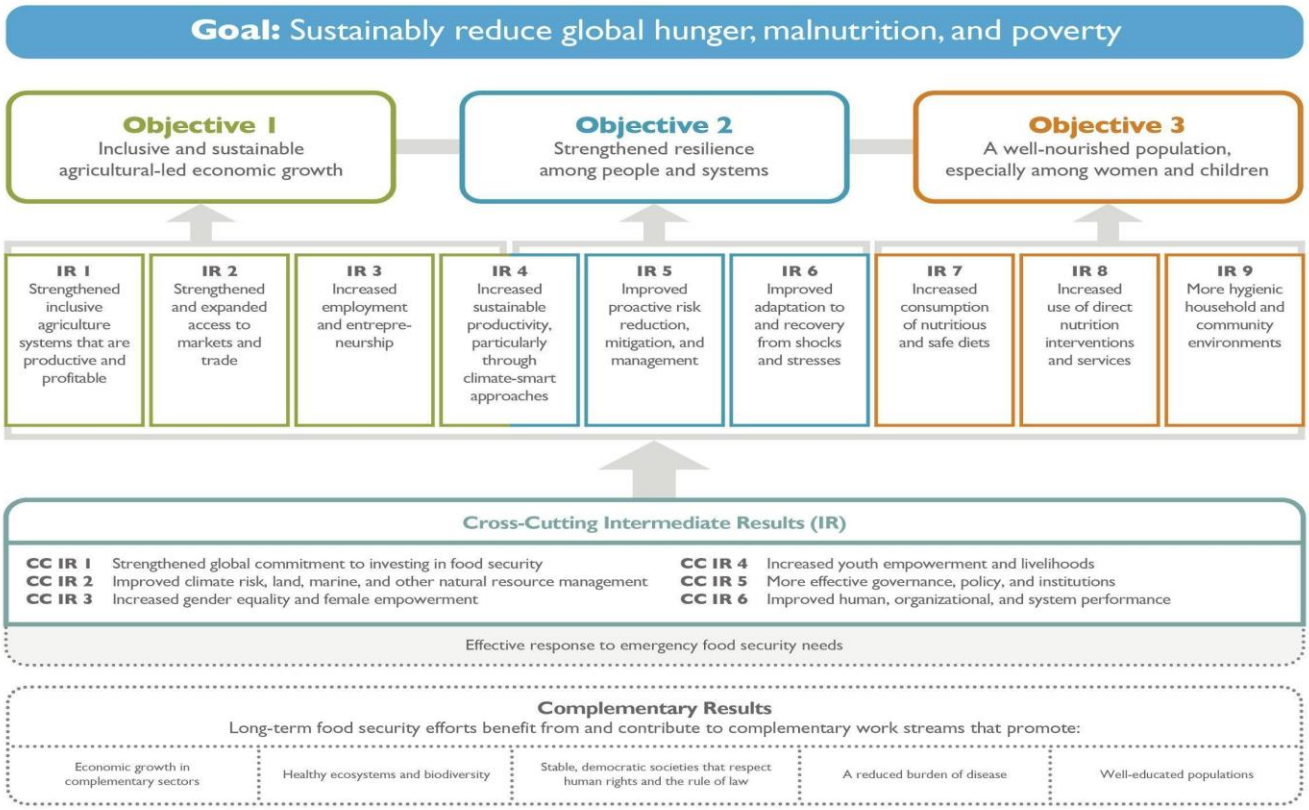
A further issue is the limited availability of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) documents, and amendment of documents in DEC post-submission. As noted above, in no case was the team able to identify all the documents listed for a USAID-funded activity. Some USAID implementing partners submit documents to DEC consistently and on a timely basis; others do not. In addition, some documents (e.g., PADs and MEL plans) are often treated as internal documents. For these reasons, the document review for each activity was less complete than would have been ideal.

Finally, despite seeking a range of documentation for each program, the team found some activity details were not included in reports. For example, very few activities that were not youth-specific reported separately on youth and adult participants and related age-disaggregated data. Others treated youth as a homogeneous category rather than segmenting the youth population, making it difficult to understand how program impacts might have varied by age or other attribute(s). Lastly, some activities may have undertaken a great deal of engagement with youth that was not fully documented in the sources available. There is a possibility that USAID partners have collected information for their own use internally that was not required in reporting and, therefore, may be underrepresented in this report.

Theories of Change, Results Frameworks, and Measurement

The indicators and metrics that are the primary focus of this report are derived from the TOCs and results frameworks (RFs) of USAID-funded agri-food systems activities. These TOCs and RFs are grounded in the FTF RF (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Feed the Future Results Framework.



In the accompanying YASLA Inventory Report, we identify several programmatic typologies: agri-food system low-intensity facilitation, agri-food systems quasi-facilitation, agri-food systems high-intensity facilitation, nutrition, resilience at the household level, resilience at the systems level, water security, and sanitation and hygiene, as detailed below. To examine patterns among TOCs, RFs, and measurement across these typologies, the team sorted the 67 activities (13 youth-targeted and 54 youth-inclusive) for which it was able to identify or construct TOCs. Seven of the most comprehensive TOCs and RFs are discussed below.

Theories of Change and Results Frameworks by Programmatic Typology

Agri-food Systems Low-intensity Facilitation

Low-intensity facilitation activities typically focus on market system development, including productivity, efficiency, competition, and cooperation. The activity selected to represent low-intensity facilitation was the Uganda FTF Inclusive Agricultural Markets Activity (IAM). IAM's TOC (Table 6) is organized into an "if-then" framework, clearly signaling the kinds of interventions that the activity will encompass and its expected results. This "if-then" approach also identifies the assumptions underpinning the TOC.

Table 6. Inclusive Agricultural Markets Activity Theory of Change

IF Government of Uganda institutions and agencies improve their capacity to regulate and enforce market rules and their capacity to collaborate with market actors, **THEN** there will be better regulation and enforcement of quality standards and against counterfeit products;

AND

IF market actors and market actor organizations improve their capacity to advocate, implement business strategies, invest in product quality and upgrades, and champion the increased adoption of inclusive business models, **THEN** there will be an improvement in the value and quality of goods in the market and improved trust and stronger relationships with other market actors in market systems;

AND

IF market actors are incentivized to test and scale business models and policies that are inclusive, **THEN** women, youth, and marginalized groups will have increased access to quality markets, inputs, and services, and will demonstrate value to market actors as suppliers, employees, partners, and customers;

THEN

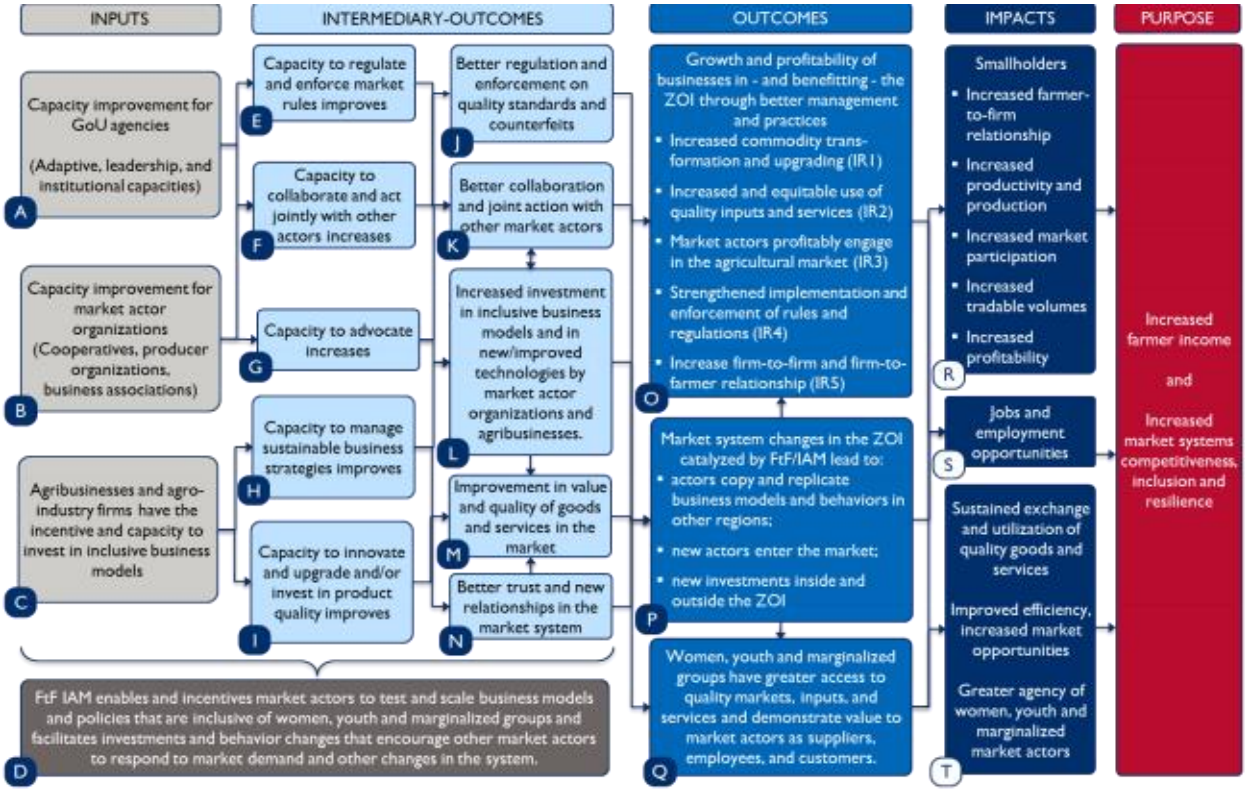
There will be sustained, inclusive growth in business through better management, competition, and business practices; **AND** the (i) strengthened implementation and enforcement of rules and regulations, (ii) increased transformation and upgrading, (iii) increased capacity of market actors to profitably engage in the agricultural market, (iv) increased and equitable utilization of quality inputs and services, and (v) strengthened inter- and intra-actor relationships will **LEAD TO** increased and sustained exchange of goods and services in the agricultural markets systems **THEREBY** increasing incomes for farmers and other market actors **AND** improving market competitiveness, inclusion, and resilience.

The TOC operates under the following assumptions:

- The operating environment (e.g., inflation, the conditions for agricultural production, business environment) at national and district levels remains favorable.
- There is political will to support the development and implementation of adequate policies that facilitate improvements in the agricultural market system.
- The continued institutional framework for the enforcement of rules and regulations exists.
- Uganda's economic situation improves.
- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is managed successfully, and businesses have access to investment funds.

The IAM TOC was then translated into a causal model that shows how the interventions were intended to work (see Figure 2); the RF is embedded in the outcomes and impacts columns.

Figure 2. Inclusive Agricultural Markets Activity Causal Model



The impacts in the causal model align with the ultimate market system development goals of productivity, efficiency, competition, and cooperation. The model also allows one to trace intended impacts to the inputs and intermediary outcomes. IAM's activity MEL plan calls for the activity to monitor, revisit, and adjust the causal model during the activity as new evidence is generated and analyzed. While the causal model has clear linkages to the theory of change, the RF fails to capture key data past the outcomes, or in one case, intermediary outcomes. The activity has three impact indicators:

- Indicator 1: (EG 3.2-26) Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance
- Indicator 2: Number of market sub-systems with strengthened resilience
- Indicator 3: Number of persons receiving new or better employment (disaggregated by sex and by youth 15-29/adults 30 and over).

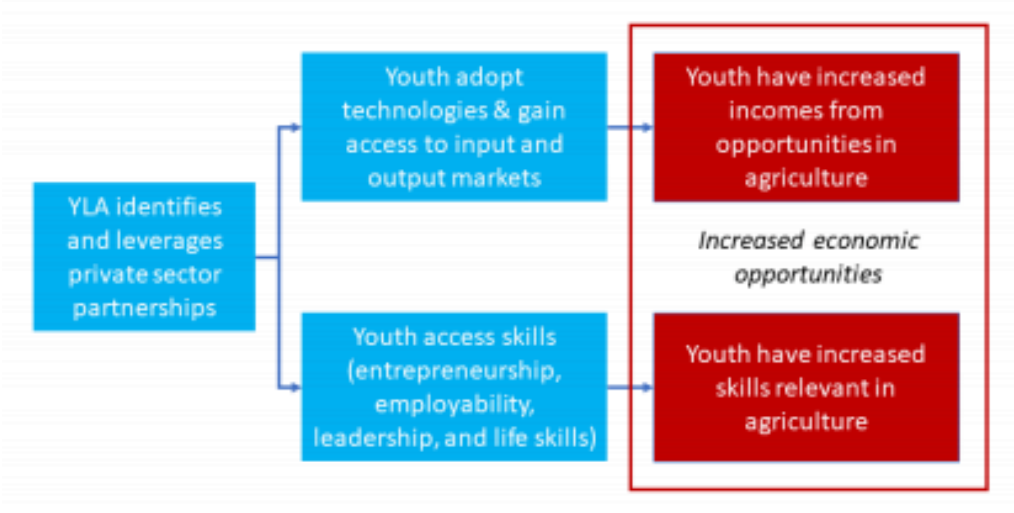
While useful for monitoring progress, these indicators do not capture the impacts identified in the causal model. In addition to those three indicators, the MEL plan identifies 13 activity indicators to capture intermediary outcomes and two context indicators.

Agri-food Systems Quasi-facilitation

Quasi-facilitative approaches combine discrete high-intensity activities to target specific barriers to youth inclusion with low-intensity strategies that address general market development. The Uganda Youth Leadership for Agriculture (YLA) Activity illustrates the quasi-facilitation approach. The TOC (Figure 3) below does not provide sufficient information about the characteristics of the youth or the context in which they live, and the information about interventions is very broad, giving little indication of the specific metrics that might be appropriate to monitor the effectiveness of the activity. The documents reviewed identified two assumptions underpinning this TOC:

- Successful youth livelihoods need access to a mix of productive assets, including human, social, physical, and financial capital. Thus, YLA must be able to provide or strengthen these assets in its programming.
- Existing private-sector players along the agricultural value chain are best placed to make systemic and sustainable changes. As such, YLA must be primarily a facilitative market system approach.

Figure 3. Uganda Youth Leadership for Agriculture Theory of Change



The YLA RF (Table 7) provides greater insight into the activity's interventions. The indicators align with the elements of the TOC, but like many other activities, the RF lacks context indicators and fails to indicate how the disaggregation of key demographic characteristics might be used to reflect any segmentation of the youth participants.

Table 7. Youth Leadership for Agriculture Results Framework

YLA INDICATOR NO.	YLA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
P.1	Number of youth accessing agricultural-related economic opportunity(ies) as a result of YLA interventions
1.0.0	Percentage change in sales of agricultural products/services of farms and firms during the reporting period
1.1.1	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with U.S. Government (USG) assistance
1.1.3*	Number of productive partnerships between public and private sector, facilitated by U.S. Government-funded activities
1.2.1	Number of people with new market-driven technical skills as a result of USG assistance
1.3.1	Value of inputs accessed by youth as a result of YLA interventions
1.3.2	Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance which now captures total sales in the reporting year

YLA INDICATOR NO.	YLA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
1.3.4*	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), receiving business development services from USG-assisted sources
1.4.1	Number of persons receiving new employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development project
2.0.0	Percentage change in competencies/skills acquired by youth as a result of YLA interventions
2.1.1	Number of farmers/beneficiaries reached as a result of USG assistance
2.1.2	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance
2.2.1	Number of youth-led social entrepreneurship or community service activities implemented as a result of YLA
2.2.2	Number of youth with access to entrepreneurship networks (agro-related) as a result of YLA
2.3.1	Number of youth reached with comprehensive/correct knowledge, life skills information/ services across selected health areas

* Indicators 1.1.2 and 1.3.3 were removed from an earlier version of the MEL plan.

Agri-food Systems High-intensity Facilitation

High intensity facilitation is characterized by implementers intervening substantially in the market system. Many youth-targeted approaches are high-intensity in order to address the root causes of youth exclusion and to design services that consider the unique context of different youth populations. While these activities tend to have deeper impact on youth outcomes, they tend to be less sustainable beyond the period of performance. Tanzania FTF Advancing Youth (AY) illustrates the high-intensity facilitation approach. While the TOC (Table 8) provides substantial information about the types of interventions to be undertaken, it is imprecise in segmenting the intended youth participants and describing the context the interventions will address.

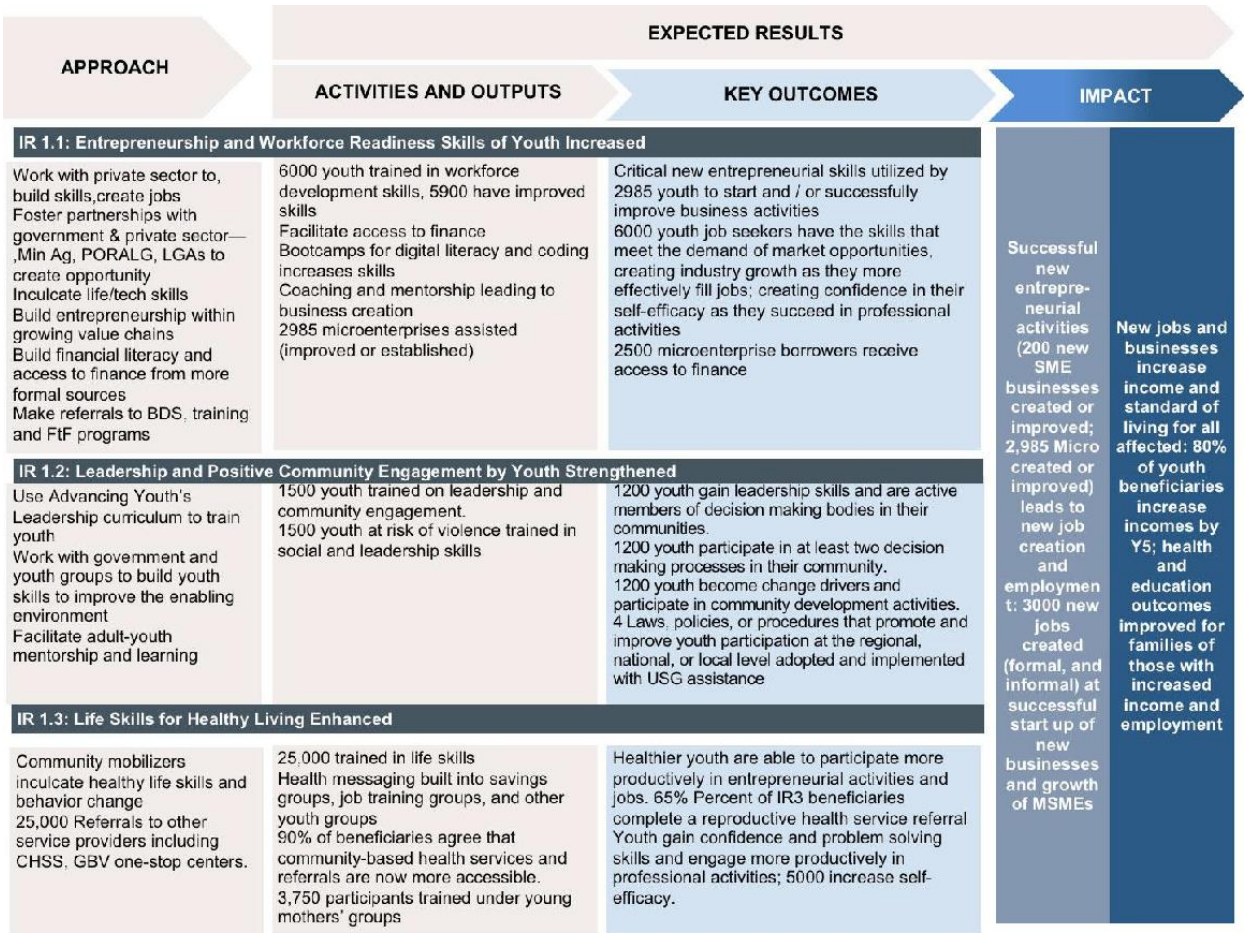
Table 8. Tanzania FTF Advancing Youth Theory of Change

IF Tanzanian youth have increased entrepreneurship and workforce readiness skills, opportunities to build businesses, and demonstrate leadership and improved skills and understanding to make healthy life choices, only **THEN** will they be actively engaged in driving growth in rural economies. The Feed the Future Tanzania Advancing Youth activity collaborates with local government, the private sector, civil society organizations, and young people themselves to change youth perceptions by developing professional and leadership skills among young people aged 15-35, while promoting healthy lifestyles. The project connects youth to opportunities across its three objectives: 1. Increasing entrepreneurship and workforce readiness skills among youth 2. Strengthening leadership and positive youth development 3. Enhancing life skills for healthy living and planning.

To achieve these objectives, FTF Tanzania Advancing Youth uses a demand-driven approach adapted to meet the most pressing needs within the private sector, government, and workforce. By working with agribusinesses to identify the knowledge and skills needed to accelerate growth in the sector, the program develops tailor-made interventions and works through a network of grantees to connect youth with livelihood opportunities based on their interests, aspirations, and capabilities.

The causal model for Tanzania AY is presented in Figure 4. It provides additional detail on how the planned interventions are linked to the expected results.

Figure 4. Tanzania Advancing Youth Causal Model

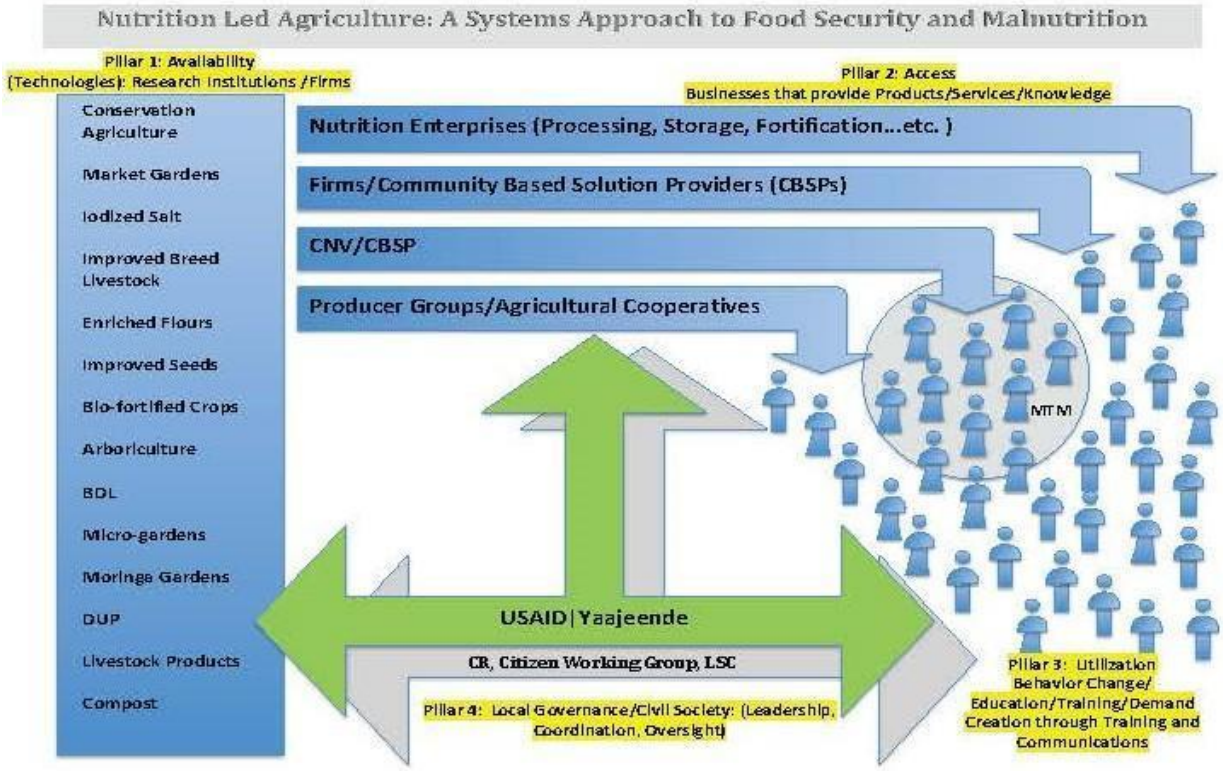


The 21 indicators used to measure progress toward the expected results, however, only capture key outcomes and the first stage of impact. The one impact indicator (percentage of AY youth beneficiaries who report increased income as payment, salary, or entrepreneurial revenue) relies on self-reported data on income without regard to inflation or changes in the cost of living and, therefore, does not capture standard of living. Furthermore, no indicators address the health and education outcomes of the participants' families.

Nutrition

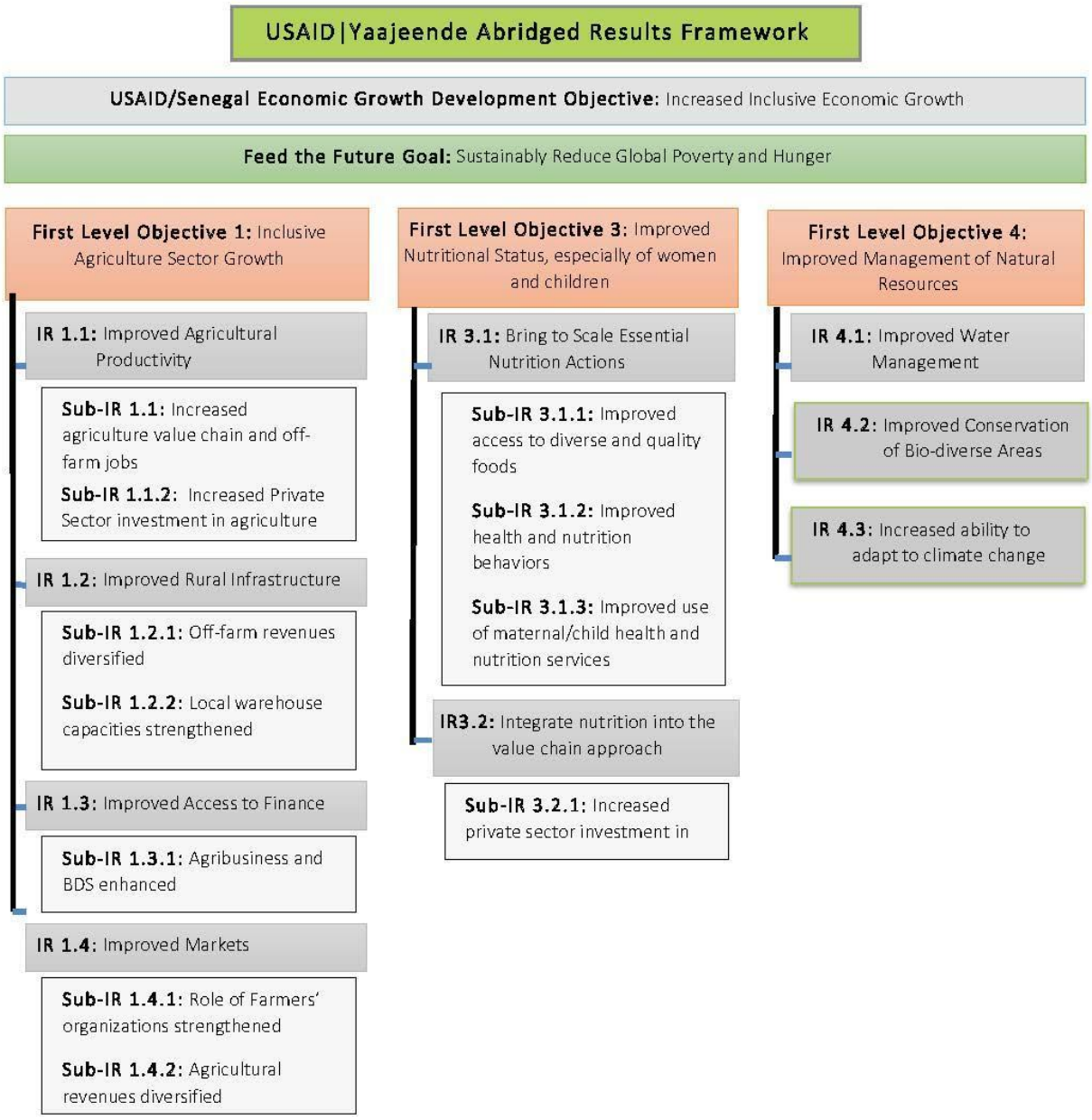
Nutrition activities encompassed several key approaches, including reforms of specific nutrition policies, standards, and guidelines; social behavior change communication to promote optimal maternal and infant feeding practices and dietary diversity; use of high-quality nutrition services; and nutrition-sensitive livelihoods activities. The Nutrition-led Agriculture Project for Food Security in Senegal (Yaajeende) was selected as the illustrative activity for nutrition. Figure 5 presents the TOC for Yaajeende. Similar to the TOCs discussed above, the Yaajeende TOC lacks detail on the participants and context, although it does provide information on the interventions that will be undertaken.

Figure 5. Yaajeende Theory of Change



The Yaajeende RF (Figure 6) largely aligns with the TOC. Yaajeende used 14 impact indicators and numerous output and intermediate outcome indicators to capture a comprehensive set of nutrition, productivity, and governance results.

Figure 6. Yaajeende Results Framework



Household-level Resilience

Household-level resilience activities aim to foster greater resilience to external shocks through interventions that prevent, mitigate, and respond to shocks and stresses. The Ethiopia Livelihoods for Resilience (L4R) Activity is illustrative of this type of program, which generally lacked strong TOCs and, like disaster-response activities, featured a purpose statement that identified the key beneficiaries. The purpose statement for L4R was: Enable 97,900 chronically food insecure households to graduate from the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to achieve longer-term resilience. Against that clearly stated purpose, L4R has an RF that captures several aspects of resilience, including social networks, livelihoods decision-making, increased income and access to financial services, and supportive environments (see Table 9).

Table 9. Livelihoods for Resilience Results Framework

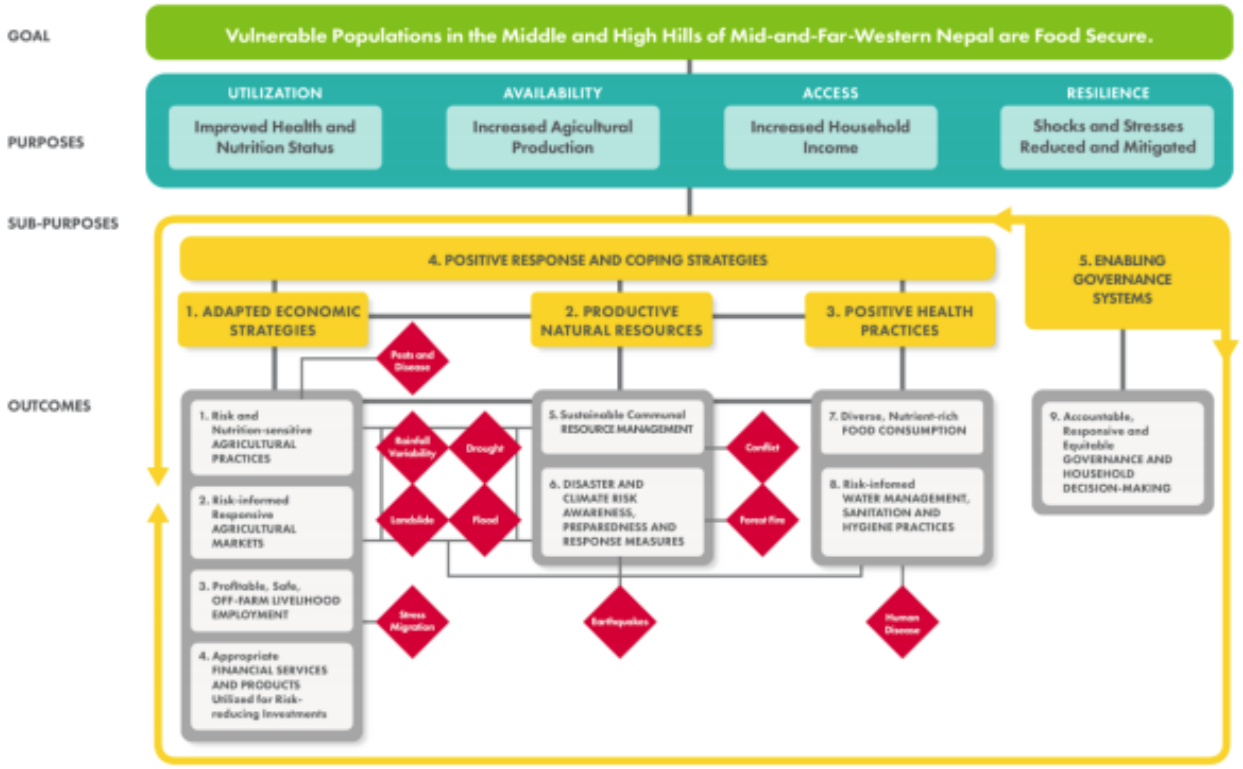
PURPOSE: Enable 97,900 chronically food insecure households to graduate from the PSNP to achieve longer-term resilience.
SUB-PURPOSE 1: Members of PSNP households have increased capacities for undertaking resilient livelihoods
Expected Outcome 1.1: Strengthened social networks and community institutions support individual agency for women, men, and youth
Expected Outcome 1.2: Men, women, and youth engage in informed, forward-looking livelihoods decision-making
Expected Outcome 1.3: Men, women, and youth have improved and equitable access to tailored financial services
SUB-PURPOSE 2: PSNP households have economically viable and resilient livelihood portfolios
Expected Outcome 2.1: PSNP households have increased income from nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart crop and livestock production
Expected Outcome 2.2: PSNP households have increased income from off-farm activities
Expected Outcome 2.3: PSNP households have increased income from wage employment
SUB-PURPOSE 3: An enabling environment supports resilient livelihoods for PSNP households
Expected Outcome 3.1: Targeted market systems are more effective, resilient, and inclusive for PSNP households
Expected Outcome 3.2: Cultural and social norms support resilient livelihoods
Expected Outcome 3.3: Relevant institutions support resilient livelihoods
SUB-PURPOSE 4: Collaboration, learning, and adaptive management processes enhance, scale up, or facilitate replication of impact
Expected Outcome 4.1: Effective collaboration with relevant institutions leverages or replicates impact being achieved by the Livelihoods for Resilience Activity
Expected Outcome 4.2: Project approaches adapted based on information from multiple sources

The L4R Activity tracks 99 indicators (whether the implementing partner collected baseline data on all indicators is unclear). While these indicators largely capture the major elements of absorptive and adaptive resilience capacities, they may not enable USAID to understand changes to transformative resilience capacities (for example, equitable household decision-making). In addition, none of the indicators speaks to the stated purpose, graduating households from the PNSP, though that will presumably be reported at the end of L4R in 2021.

Systems-level Resilience

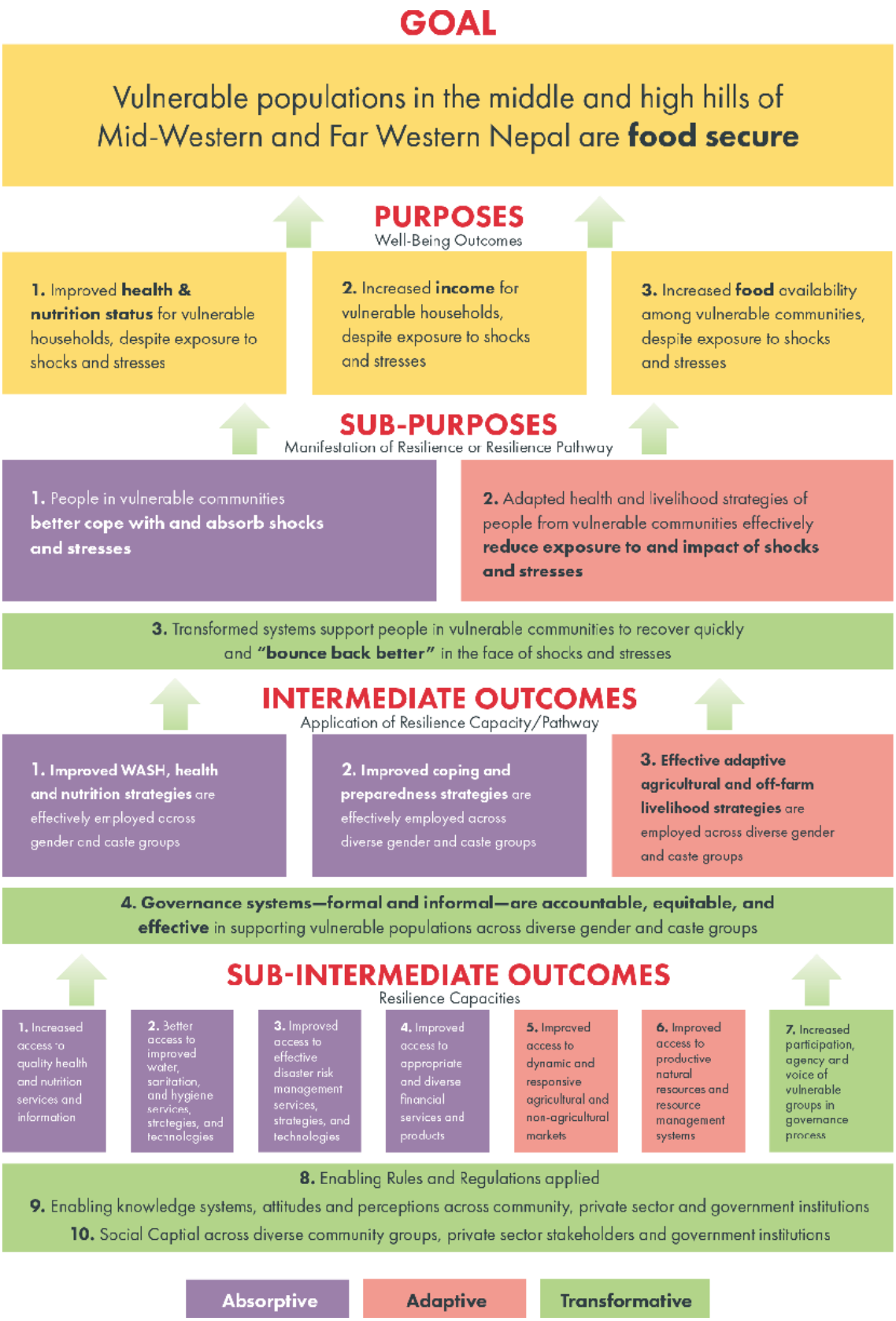
Systems-level resilience is the ability of market systems to allocate resources, draw on system-level resources (such as social safety nets, social capital, the financial system, or government assistance), and innovate to solve problems in the face of shocks and stresses. The Promoting Agriculture, Health, and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL) Activity in Nepal illustrates the system-level resilience approach. The PAHAL TOC in Figure 7 shows the conceptual framework, identifies the primary interventions with expected outcomes, and indicates (in red diamonds) the specific shocks and stresses in the environment. However, the TOC lacks details on the characteristics of the vulnerable populations targeted and how the shocks and stresses affect them.

Figure 7. Promoting Agriculture, Health, and Alternative Livelihoods Theory of Change



The PAHAL RF (Figure 8) elaborates on the activity's logic and includes color-coded activity streams that delineate the interventions to support absorptive, adaptive, and transformative resilience capacity. Indicators focused primarily on the transformative resilience capacity of participating communities, in line with the systems-level interventions.

Figure 8. Promoting Agriculture, Health, and Alternative Livelihoods Results Framework



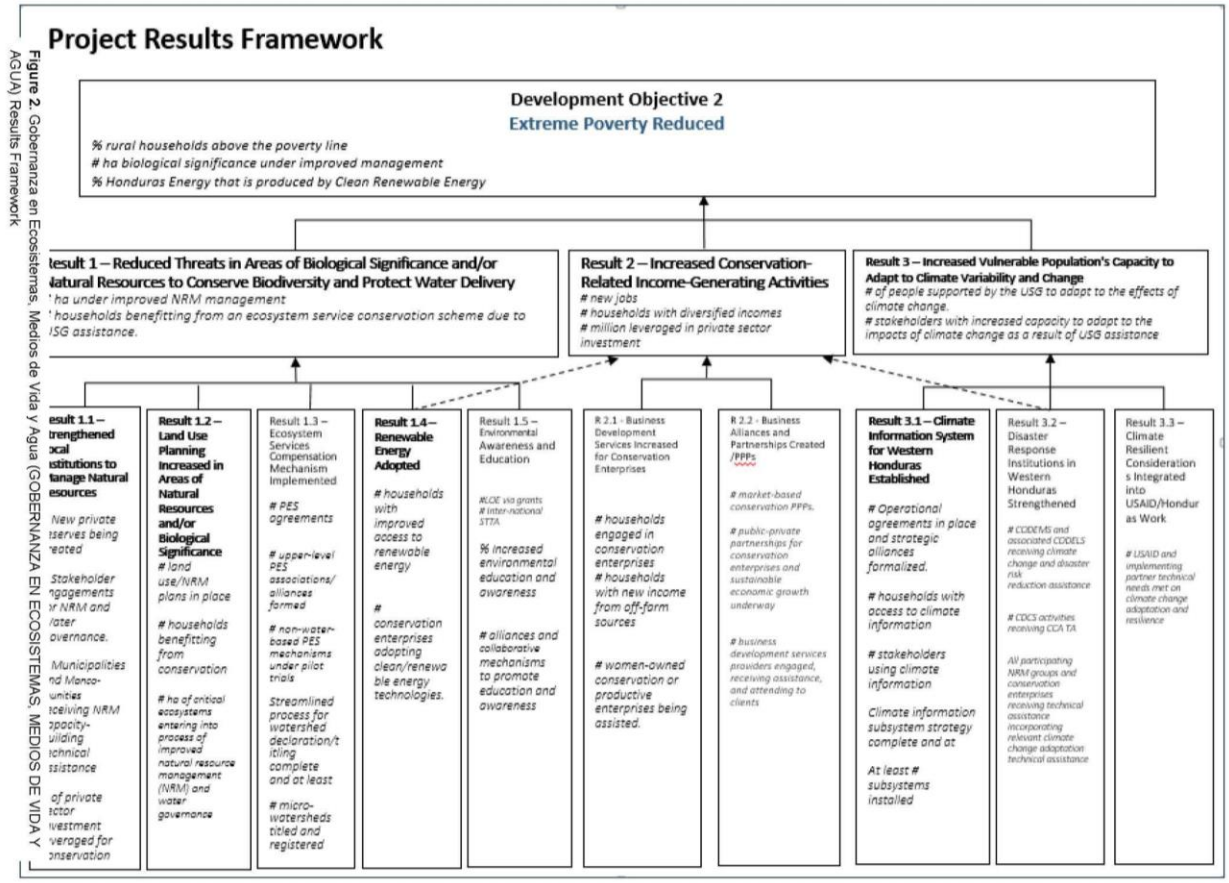
Water Security

Water security activities featured five key types of interventions: (1) infrastructure improvement; (2) capacity building to support the management of the new and existing resources; (3) social and behavior change communication on hygiene education and the value of safe water; (4) conservation-related economic development approaches; and (5) policy reform in relevant areas. The Governance in Ecosystems, Livelihoods, and Water Activity (GEMA) in Honduras illustrates such activities. GEMA's TOC (Table 10) identifies three primary areas of programming. The Activity's RF (Figure 9) elaborates on implementation and the measurement of outcomes. The RF is further broken down into more detailed causal models, which are included in Annex A.

Table 10. Honduras Governance in Ecosystems, Livelihoods, and Water Activity Theory of Change

To achieve GEMA's goal of promoting resilience of livelihoods to reduce poverty in the western part of Honduras, focus has been based on the following objectives: (i) reduce threats in areas of biological importance and/or critical ecosystems in order to preserve biodiversity and protect water supplies; (ii) increase income-generating actions related to conservation; (iii) increase capacity from vulnerable populations to climate change and climatic variability.

Figure 9. Honduras Governance in Ecosystems, Livelihoods, and Water Activity Results Framework



GEMA's TOC is broad and lacks assumptions, which are critical in determining the programmatic outcomes. GEMA has indicators that capture key data points at all levels—from outputs to impacts—making its RF and MEL plan somewhat more comprehensive than several others reviewed.

Discussion of Theories of Change and Results Frameworks

Ideally, TOCs should reflect the activity objectives and implementation approaches, specify the context and target population(s), and identify critical assumptions that underpin the TOC. Unfortunately, few activity TOCs provided adequate details on all of those elements. Few of the TOCs examined specify how the intervention would interact with the context and target populations to achieve the changes expected. Most fail to identify critical assumptions as well. This lack of specificity often results in gaps in MEL systems. An activity's MEL plan should capture data on all of the elements in the TOC to allow the implementing partner and USAID to validate the TOC and its underlying assumptions. **MEL plans, therefore, often fail to account for all the data elements needed to validate the TOC.**

In addition, the indicators often fail to capture the overall intended impact of the activity. In some cases, the goal identified in the TOC is largely aspirational, which limits the utility of the TOC in guiding the activity's implementation and learning processes. At times, it may be too costly to collect and analyze the needed data to demonstrate impact, and, therefore, difficult to draw a clear correlation between USAID activities and impact. In addition, the current array of both standard and custom indicators identified focuses greatly on outputs and intermediate outcomes and perhaps too little on the long-range impacts of USAID's investments.

Status and Use of FTFMS Indicators

Variability of FTFMS Indicators Over Time

One of the key challenges in examining the use of FTFMS indicators over time is that they have changed repeatedly. When FTF was launched in 2010, USAID used a set of standard indicators, many of which were linked to U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Assistance Resources (F) indicators[4] collected by USAID Operating Units and aggregated for reporting. Since 2010, the FTF indicators have changed significantly in response to changes in administration and efforts to improve and streamline reporting within both USAID and the U.S. Department of State, as summarized below.

USAID released the FTFMS Manual shortly after FTF's launch. Updates in June 2011, October 2011, and April 2012 increased the total number of FTF indicators to 57. In September 2013, FTF made additional refinements to two indicators and subdivided one measuring production unit (in a mixed category) into three new ones measuring hectares, animals, and cages separately (59 indicators in total).

In October 2014, FTF archived nine indicators and adopted five new indicators (55 indicators in total). In addition to these changes, in 2014 FTF introduced a new requirement to capture data at multiple levels: 16 zone of influence (ZOI) indicators, four national/regional indicators, and 33 implementing mechanism (IM) indicators. Many of these new national/regional data points only provided context, as they were beyond the manageable interest of any single activity to change (e.g., the prevalence of poverty), and, as such, they often did not appear in MEL plans. The IM-level indicators were largely consistent with prior practice (though perhaps on an expanded level) of collecting and reporting the results of their activities. The requirement for population-based surveys in activities' ZOI, however, represented a significant shift both in practice and the level of effort dedicated to MEL activities. Many MEL plans and quarterly or annual reports, however, did not include reporting on ZOI indicators, as those were often treated as stand-alone data collection efforts at baseline and endline. Therefore, ZOI indicators are not consistently reported in the documents reviewed.

Another significant round of changes and updates occurred in 2016 when the U.S. Department of State conducted a holistic update of the F indicators (see Annex B for details). As a result, only 27 existing indicators and disaggregation fields remained active for reporting on agri-food systems, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene interventions. An additional 118 indicators were amended, and the U.S. Department of State restored three previously used indicators and archived 273 indicators and disaggregation fields while adopting 267 new indicators and disaggregation fields (including two new youth indicators with ten and six disaggregation fields, respectively; see Table 11 below) that could be relevant for USAID/RFS interventions.

Table 11. 2016 Additions of Youth-related F Indicators

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
YOUTH-1	NUMBER OF YOUTH AT RISK OF VIOLENCE TRAINED IN SOCIAL OR LEADERSHIP SKILLS THROUGH USG ASSISTED PROGRAMS
YOUTH-1a	Number of males age 10-14
YOUTH-1b	Number of females age 10-14
YOUTH-1c	Number of males age 15-19
YOUTH-1d	Number of females age 15-19

[4] The U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Assistance (F) mandates the reporting of key metrics across USG programs each year, which are designated as F indicators across USG agencies.

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
YOUTH-1e	Number of males age 20-24
YOUTH-1f	Number of females age 20-24
YOUTH-1g	Number of males age 25-29
YOUTH-1h	Number of females age 25-29
YOUTH-1i	Geographic location: urban
YOUTH-1j	Geographic location: rural
YOUTH-2	NUMBER OF LAWS, POLICIES, OR PROCEDURES ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED WITH USG ASSISTANCE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE AND IMPROVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION AT THE REGIONAL, NATIONAL, OR LOCAL LEVEL.
YOUTH-2a	Local: adopted
YOUTH-2b	Local: implemented
YOUTH-2c	Regional: adopted
YOUTH-2d	Regional: implemented
YOUTH-2e	National: adopted
YOUTH-2f	National: implemented

As the F indicators were updated, all of these changes flowed into the required reporting for FTF. Disaggregation fields for any individual-level indicator then required sex-disaggregated reporting as well as geographic disaggregation (rural/urban). The only indicator that required any age disaggregation, however, was YOUTH-1: number of youth at risk of violence trained in social or leadership skills through USG assisted programs, which required reporting by sex and five-year age bands (10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29).

As a result of the F changes, in 2016, FTF's new indicator count was 17 ZOI indicators, four national/regional indicators, and 28 implementing mechanism indicators. The July 2016 guidance contained no requirement to track individual participants by age except for a few of the nutrition-related indicators targeted specifically to children ages six-23 months, as YOUTH-1 was not adopted by FTF as a required indicator.

Another significant update of the FTF indicators occurred in March 2018, when 61 of 79 FTF indicators were added or updated. This round of updates included 35 new F indicators (mostly replacing recently archived indicators) as well as the addition of three more F indicators and 25 context indicators. These additions were intended to improve USAID's understanding of its impacts in activities' operating contexts (several of which were aligned with UN Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs][5]).

Of the 79 indicators that came into effect in 2016, 16 specified some level of age disaggregation, as shown in Table 12, including YOUTH-3 (percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed

[5] These included: Prevalence of undernourishment (SDG indicator #2.1.1), volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG indicator #2.3.1), average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator #2.3.2), proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator #2.4.1), and percentage of 15-29 year-olds who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) (SDG indicator #8.8.6).

to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth aged 15-29). For eight of the indicators (those related to agricultural production and finance), age is the third level of disaggregation and, therefore, was not reported in the documents included in this review.

Table 12. 2018 FTF Indicators with Any Requirement for Age Specification or Disaggregation

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
EG.3.2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (age disaggregation: school-aged children (only to be used for counting those reached by USG school feeding programs; report the total reached with school feeding regardless of actual age); 15-29; 30+; not applicable (e.g., for household members counted from household-level interventions); disaggregates not available)
EG.3-10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of producer, 15-29, 30+)
EG.3-f	Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level] (age disaggregation: 18-29; 30+)
EG.3-h	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas [ZOI-level] (age disaggregation: age of producer, 15-29, 30+)
EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (age disaggregation: 15-29, 30+)
EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of smallholder, 15-29, 30+)
EG.3.2-26	Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of proprietor(s), 15-29, 30+, mixed)
EG.3.2-27	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of proprietor(s), 15-29, 30+, mixed)
EG.3.2-28	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of producer, 15-29, 30+)
EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity (age disaggregation: <19, 19+)
HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (age disaggregation: <19, 19+)
HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight (BMI < 18.5) women of reproductive age [ZOI-level] (age disaggregation: <19, 19+)
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level] (age disaggregation: <19, 19+)
YOUTH-3	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) (age disaggregation: none)

A final update occurred in September 2019, resulting in the archiving of one indicator (HL.9-15), for a final count of 78 indicators (53 performance and 25 context).

These extensive revisions have resulted in a monitoring system that should be able to produce meaningful data on (a) change over time for a series of key indicators and (b) the impact of USAID assistance on communities compared to areas not served by USAID interventions (see Table 13 for levels of change measured by FTFMS indicators).

Target-setting at an activity level remains critical, however, and any aggregated results need additional context for accurate interpretation as the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) for these indicators only indicate whether change should be positive or negative. For some indicators, reaching 100 percent would be ideal (for example, the prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity). Other indicators, such as commodity yields or hectares under improved management practices, require contextual information about saturation and optimal outcomes to make them useful. Effective targeting of indicators requires good baseline information, which should include the socio-cultural and political-economic factors influencing participation of women, youth, and any marginalized or vulnerable groups in the intended participant population (whether obtained through targeted assessments and analyses or baseline surveys).

The benefits of the FTFMS revisions have not yet been realized, however. While all USAID implementing partners are required to have a plan in place for monitoring and reporting progress, monitoring requirements for contracts and cooperative agreements are set at the time of award, typically with only small modifications over the life of the activity. The reason for limiting those changes is two-fold: (1) a large amount of resources could otherwise be expended trying to obtain data retrospectively and, (2) the use of constantly evolving definitions or indicators inhibits USAID's ability to understand impact over time as baseline data may not be comparable to endline data from the activity. The rapid number of changes, and the extent of changes in a short period of time, means that a large number of the activities included in the inventory were reporting on archived or inactive indicators, and **only the 12 awards since 2019 are using the required indicators as of the March 2018 update**. It is also notable that several solicitations clearly identified which FTFMS indicators an activity would be required to report on, and those lists generally only Click here to enter text.included five or six indicators. While the offerors are responsible for determining how to measure outcomes beyond those indicators, the costs involved with collecting all FTFMS required and required-as-applicable indicators can make an offeror uncompetitive if they are not included in the solicitation. Therefore, **the interpretation of mandatory FTFMS reporting at the activity level has varied based on the understanding of various technical officers and, likely, on the level of resources available as well**.

Despite the changes in indicators, many of which were helpful in refining and improving the accuracy and quality of the data for interpretation, there was little to no focus on youth and differential programming or outcomes for youth. Before 2016, no indicators required age disaggregation, and from 2016 to 2018, the only indicators that required age disaggregation were YOUTH-1 and YOUTH-2. **Only since 2018 has there been any significant focus on reporting data for youth (ages 15-29) and adults (ages 30 and over) separately. But this division between youth and adults is insufficiently granular to tailor youth programming effectively, as the needs and experience of a 29-year-old are very different from those of a 15-year-old.**

LEVEL OF CHANGE MEASURED IN FTFMS
The 78 current FTFMS indicators measure change at five distinct levels: (1) agricultural units, (2) agri-food systems, (3) community, (4) household, and (5) individual. These levels are intended to capture the depth and breadth of FTF investments. **Agricultural Units:** Given the focus of FTF programming, agricultural units (e.g., land, yields, revenue) comprise an important element of all MEL plans in the sector. Nineteen indicators require reporting on agricultural units, and eight are national-level context indicators against which changes in ZOI indicators can be compared to measure activity impact. None of the agricultural unit indicators require disaggregation by age of participant or individual reporting, although some do require that units be reported by male and female owners/participants/beneficiaries. One limitation of these indicators is the assumption that change in the desired direction is always beneficial, but that assumption may not always stand, and the setting of targets is critical for ensuring optimization within a specific market context. One example of a counter to this assumption is if a

LEVEL OF CHANGE MEASURED IN FTFMS

project was intended to fulfill unmet demand in the market and instead created a glut that depressed prices and decreased income for all participants.

Agri-food Systems: Of the 78 current FTFMS indicators, ten focus on system-level impacts and investments. These include policy, infrastructure, value-added in the sector, exports, donor expenditures, etc. These indicators are intended to reflect the highest level of many RFs utilized for USAID's activities, but they generally fall short of measuring the intended outcome in the TOC (typically some variant of improved prosperity for people involved in agri-food systems). The systems indicators neither help USAID and partners understand why results may not be as expected at a system level nor do they enable USAID and partners to gauge equity within the system at different levels (e.g., relative gains by smaller and larger producers, percentage of increased value captured by producers, aggregators, distributors, etc.).

Community: The community level is defined as the nation or communities within a specific geographic region or ZOI in which activities operate. At this level, FTFMS captures data on 25 indicators, eight of which are national-level context indicators. These indicators capture information on activities' results in economic growth, health and nutrition, and resilience, in addition to the context indicators. The community-level and national-level indicators can be juxtaposed to help isolate activity impact. None of these indicators, however, captures constraints to youth or qualitative judgments about the access of youth (or, more broadly, marginalized groups within a society) to the services, market linkages, and systems that operate at these levels, as the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (A-WEIA) index intends to for women.

Household: Only eight FTFMS indicators measure results at the household level. These include one context, two economic growth, three health and nutrition, and two resilience indicators. From a PYD perspective, one key gap in the indicators at this level is a lack of any measurement of how agency, assets, and contribution might be influenced (positively or negatively) by others in the household.

Individual: The greatest number of indicators is targeted at the individual level. Of the 78 current FTFMS indicators, 22 are individual-level indicators, reporting numbers or percentages of participants relative to a specific metric. These indicators span all reporting areas: economic growth, health and nutrition, resilience, gender, youth, and context. All individual-level indicators require sex-disaggregated data, but none require age-disaggregated data unless stated in the indicator itself (for example, children ages 0-23 months). While many of these indicators represent activity outputs (e.g., numbers of people trained), they also represent an important link in the causal chain. These individual indicators are frequently juxtaposed with agricultural unit indicators or community indicators to demonstrate the scale of impact (e.g., number of farmers trained in new technologies or methods and number of hectares of land cultivated using new technologies and methods). These indicators largely focus on assets, access to resources, and contribution, and, therefore, age-disaggregated data could assist USAID and partners in better understanding the situation of youth in agri-food systems.

Summary of Reporting on Current FTF Indicators

The review initially sought to review the metrics used by the 113 projects (22 youth-targeted and 91 adult-targeted/youth-inclusive) for which there was adequate information on youth-inclusion activities. But the team had to eliminate 92 projects: for 64 projects, metrics documentation (e.g., MEL plans, workplans, annual reports, etc.) was either inadequate or unavailable on DEC; another 28 projects did not disaggregate youth-related outcomes and indicators for youth-related task orders or components. Ultimately, the team reviewed 30 projects, including ten youth-targeted projects (six that prioritized agri-food systems and four that prioritized resilience) and 20 adult-targeted programs with considerable youth-inclusion programming (13 that prioritized agri-food systems, six that prioritized resilience, and one that prioritized water security).

Given the variability of FTF indicators between 2015 and 2020, all projects were first reviewed against the 2018/2019 FTF indicators, then against the 2016 FTF indicators to capture the use of "retired" indicators that were dropped in the 2016 and 2018/2019 revisions. In many cases, the retired 2016 indicators are similar enough to the 2018 replacement or new indicator in objective and intent and were

therefore combined with current 2018 indicators. Where relevant, the review considered indicator sets from other USAID bureaus.

Use of Standard FTF Indicators

The adult-targeted and youth-targeted projects used FTF standard indicators to varying degrees and in combination with non-FTF standard indicators related to the project's main objectives and, in some cases, sources of funding and technical guidance. On average, adult-targeted projects used a greater number of FTF standard indicators, coupling them with custom indicators focused on contextual or programmatic priorities. In comparison, youth-targeted projects used fewer FTF indicators and more standard indicators from other bureaus as well as a large number of custom indicators (see the section on custom indicators).

Youth-targeted Programs

A review of the FTF indicators used with the most frequency by youth-targeted projects suggests that youth-targeted programs focused more on workforce and youth development outcomes than on agri-food market system development and agriculture productivity. Table 13 presents the frequency of use of the FTF indicator included in the youth-targeted programs and suggests a prioritization of workforce development outputs and outcomes in 18, followed by enabling environment in five, market inclusion in four, agriculture productivity in one, and nutrition in one.

Table 13. FTF-Standard Indicator Usage by Youth-Targeted Projects

FTF-STANDARD INDICATOR	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT		
Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (required-as-applicable or RAA) EG.3.1[6]	2	AY (Liberia) Strengthening Agriculture Value Chains and Youth (SAVY) (Guinea)
Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security (EG.3.2-1)	3	SAVY (Guinea) AY (Tanzania) YLA (Uganda)
Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance	1	Puentes (Guatemala)
Percent of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI-level] (EG.3.2-a)	1	YLA (Uganda)
Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance (include retired EG.3.2-6[7])	3	Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda) YLA (Uganda) SAVY (Guinea)

[6] Replaced with EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level] to count the number of individuals instead of households to get a better understanding of the breadth of our food security work. If programs reach more than one individual in the household, then all those individuals should be counted.
[7] Replaced with EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level], a new indicator that looks at both credit and debt (loan)-related financing provided.

FTF-STANDARD INDICATOR	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA) EG 3.2-19[8]	1	SAVY (Guinea)
Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of proprietor(s))	3	SAVY (Guinea) AY (Tanzania) Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda)
Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-3[9]	2	SAVY (Guinea) AY (Tanzania)
Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance, or lending programs [IM-level]	1	AY (Tanzania)
Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance (RAA) EG.3.2-21[10]	1	SAVY (Guinea)
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT		
Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [multi-level] EG.3.1-1	1	Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda)
Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance EG 3.2-5	2	Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda) YLA (Uganda)
Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	1	SAVY (Guinea)
Value of new private-sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation EG. 3.2-22[11]	1	SAVY (Guinea)
MARKET INCLUSION		

[8] Replaced with EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level], which now captures total sales in the reporting year, instead of just new/incremental sales.
[9] Replaced with EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance.
[10] Dropped
[11] Replaced with EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level], which is an expanded version of this old indicator to now include both new long-term capital investments and operating capital, as well as private sector co-investment—both cash and in-kind.

FTF-STANDARD INDICATOR	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level] GNDR-2	3	Puentes (Guatemala) AY (Tanzania) Zimbabwe Works Kenya Youth and Skills (K-YES) (Kenya)
Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level] YOUTH-3	1	AY (Tanzania)
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY		
Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level] (EG.3-10, -11, -12)	1	AY (Tanzania)
NUTRITION		
Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity	1	SAVY (Guinea)

Adult-targeted/Youth-inclusive Projects

A complete inventory of the indicators used by each project is available in Annex C (see Table 14 for an overview). However, a few key trends and findings among adult-focused/youth-inclusive projects include:

- The most frequently used indicators were related to agriculture-led economic growth and employment (30 occurrences) focused on increased capacity, access to assets, and agriculture-related finance (EG.3.2-27).
- Agricultural-sector productivity was also prioritized for measurement by adult-targeted/youth-inclusive programs.
- Only one FTF Context indicator was used. The Ethiopia VCA project used the FTF Context-11 indicator measuring the *"yield of targeted agricultural commodities."*
- Only one resilience indicator was used. The Kenya Livestock Market Systems project used RESIL-1, which measures the "*number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level] indicator*."
- Inclusion indicators had mixed usage; while nine projects used the GNDR-2 indicator, only four used YOUTH-3, and none used the EG.3-f index indicator, the Abbreviate for Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index.
- The FTF standard indicator set did not include water utilization indicators.
- Many of the resource management and environmental protection indicators were retired in 2016 and were not replaced with the 2018 revision.

Table 14. FTF Standard Indicator Usage by Adult-targeted/Youth-inclusive Projects

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-NCLUSIVE	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT (30)			
EG.3.2-27	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of proprietor(s) [include results for retired, similar indicator EG.3.2-6[12]])	9	Value Chain Activity (VCA) (Ethiopia) Livestock Market Systems (LMS) (Kenya) REGIS-ER (Niger) KISAN II (Nepal) SMARTE (Guinea) ADVANCE (Ghana) AgDiv (Malawi) Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria)
EG 3.2-1[13]	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	11	VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) AVCD (Kenya) LMS (Kenya) CVC (Mali) KISAN II (Nepal) PRIME (Ethiopia) REGIS-ER (Burkina Faso, Niger) AgDiv (Malawi) REGAL-AG (Kenya) Yaajeende (Senegal)
EG.3.2-3[14]	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	5	VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) CVC (Mali) REGIS-ER (Burkina Faso, Niger) AgDiv (Malawi)

[12] Replaced EG.3.2-6 with EG.3.2-.
[13] Dropped for a focus on more significant professional-level or degree-granting training. Replaced with EG.3.2-2.
[14] Replaced with EG.3.2-27.

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-NCLUSIVE	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG.3.2-17[15]	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA)	4	REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya) CVC (Mali) Yaajeende (Senegal)
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	4	AVCD (Kenya) ADVANCE (Ghana) REGAL-AG (Kenya) Yaajeende (Senegal)
EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]	2	REGAL-AG (Kenya) Yaajeende (Senegal)
EG. 5.2-1	Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance	2	AgDiv (Malawi) Yaajeende (Senegal)
EG.3.1-13	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance	1	Yaajeende (Senegal)
EG.3-g	Employment in the agri-food system	1	Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda)
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY (17)			
EG. 3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance	7	AVC (Bangladesh) SVC (DRC) VCA (Ethiopia) ADVANCE (Ghana) IAM (Uganda) REGIS-ER (Sahel) KISAN II (Nepal)
EG.3-10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	5	Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAM (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) KISAN II (Nepal)

[15] Replaced with EG.3.2-24.

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-NCLUSIVE	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG 3.2-19[16]	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance	2	VCA (Ethiopia) ADVANCE (Ghana)
FTF Context-11	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities	1	VCA (Ethiopia)
EG.3-6, -7, -8[17]	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA)	1	REGAL-AG (Kenya) GRAD/Ethiopia
NUTRITION (16)			
HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]	3	REGIS-ER (Sahel) AVCD (Kenya) PRIME (Ethiopia)
HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]	2	REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya)
HL.9-1	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	1	Yaajeende (Senegal)
HL.9.1-a	Percent of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI-level]	2	SVC (DRC) PRIME (Ethiopia)
HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [ZOI-level]	2	REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya)
HL.9-e[18]	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RAA)	2	REGAL-AG (Kenya) REGAL-IR (Kenya)
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level]	1	REGIS-ER (Sahel)
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level]	1	SVC (DRC)
HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions	1	REGIS-ER (Sahel)

[16] Replaced with EG.3.2-26.
[17] Replaced with EG.3-10, -11, -12.
[18] Dropped. Replaced with new indicator EG-e.

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-NCLUSIVE	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
	through USG-supported programs (age disaggregation: <19, 19+)		
HL.9-h*	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]	1	AVCD (Kenya)
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level]	1	SVC (DRC)
INCLUSIVE MARKETS (17)			
GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]	11	SVC (DRC) PRIME (Ethiopia) VCA (Ethiopia) ADVANCE (Ghana) GEMA (Honduras) LMS (Kenya) AgDiv (Malawi) Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria) KISAN II (Nepal) REGAL-AG (Kenya) REGAL-IR (Kenya)
YOUTH	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]	4	VCA (Ethiopia) LMS (Kenya) KISAN II (Nepal) IAM (Uganda)
EG.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	4	Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAM (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC)
EG.3-f	Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]	0	N/A
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT (13)			

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-NCLUSIVE	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG.3.1-d	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [multi-level]	3	Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAM (Uganda) Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria)
EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	3	SVC (DRC) AVCD (Kenya) ADVANCE (Ghana)
EG.3.1-14	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]	4	Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAM (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria)
EG. 3.2-22[19]	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation	2	AVCD (Kenya) AgDiv (Malawi)
EG.3.1-12 (FTF 4.5.1-24)[20]	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, and implemented with USG assistance (RAA)	2	REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya)
FOOD SECURITY (11)			
EG.3.2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	4	FTF Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAM (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC)
EG.3.2-4	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	6	VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) REGIS-ER (Burkina Faso, Niger) CVC (Mali) AVCD (Kenya) Yaajeende (Senegal)
EG.3.2-21[21]	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that	1	SAVY (Guinea)

[19] Retired and replaced with EG.3.1-14.
[20] To be replaced by a Country Policy Progress Indicator (currently under development).
[21] Dropped

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED / YOUTH-NCLUSIVE	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
	have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance (RAA)		
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (4)			
EG 3.2-18[22]	Number hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management condition as a result of USG assistance	1	GEMA (Honduras)
EG.10.2-1[23]	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.	1	GEMA (Honduras)
EG. 11.6[24]	Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change	1	AVCD (Kenya)
ECONOMIC GROWTH (1)			
EG-c	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.90/day 2011 PPP [ZOI- level]	3	SVC (DRC) REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya)
RESILIENCE (1)			
RESIL-1	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level]	1	LMS (Kenya)

Use of Non-FTF Standard indicators

Youth-targeted agri-food and resilience projects included comparatively more non-FTF standard indicators, meaning standard indicators used by other USAID bureaus, as shown in Table 16 below. This inclusion suggests that FTF indicators do not cover categories of outcomes that are prioritized by youth-targeted FTF activities or that youth-inclusive activities do not focus on capturing outcomes for youth. Some key areas where youth-targeting programs borrow from other bureaus include:

- Youth entrepreneurship and non-farm livelihoods: There is an increasing focus on off-farm employment for youth and the demand for sector-specific or cross-sectoral support services. In addition, livelihood diversification to non-farm income streams has proven to be a successful resilience strategy.

[22] Replaced with EG.3.2-25w2.
[23] Replaced with EG.3.1-c, which looks at exports at a national-level instead.
[24] Archived.

- Youth development: Youth is an important developmental stage in terms of acquisition of the assets (skills and education, finances, networks, etc.) and agency (leadership capacity) that will prepare youth to be successful in life and the agri-food market. Youth-targeted programs seek to measure educational attainment (including basic education and literacy), the outcomes of skills acquisition, and leadership development.

Table 15. Non-FTF Standard Indicator Usage by Youth-targeted Activities

NON-FTF STANDARD INDICATOR USAGE – YOUTH-TARGETED ACTIVITIES		
DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT (20 OCCURRENCES)		
Number of individuals with new or better employment following completion of USG-assisted workforce development programs (EG.6-1/retired)	6	POTENTIAL (Ethiopia) AY (Tanzania) Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda) YLA (Uganda) Zimbabwe Works K-YES (Kenya)
Number of individuals with improved skills following completion of USG-assisted workforce development programs (ES. 6-2)	3	POTENTIAL (Ethiopia) Puentes (Guatemala) K-YES (Kenya)
Number of individuals who complete USG-assisted workforce development programs (ES.6-3)	3	POTENTIAL (Ethiopia) Puentes (Guatemala) K-YES (Kenya)
Number of MSMEs, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	3	Puentes (Guatemala) AY (Liberia) AY (Tanzania)
New or better employment (EG.6-1),	1	YLA (Uganda)
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (4 OCCURRENCES)		
YOUTH-1 Number of youth at risk of violence trained in social or leadership skills through USG assisted programs	2	AY (Tanzania) K-YES (Kenya)
YOUTH- 2: Number of youth who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG-assisted training/programming	2	Y (Tanzania) K-YES (Kenya)
EDUCATION (12 OCCURRENCES)		
Number of learners in primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings reached with USG education assistance (ES. 1-4)	1	Puentes (Guatemala)
Number of learners in secondary schools or equivalent non-school based settings with USG education assistance (ES. 1-3)	1	Puentes (Guatemala)

Disaggregation of Indicators by Age Group

> ***In the 2016 U.S. Global Food Security Strategy, USAID/RFS indicated that "for the purposes of this strategy, youth means a life stage that starts in adolescence and continues through young adulthood. The specific age range associated with those stages may vary by the socio-cultural context, programmatic context, and the organization funding or implementing the program" (p. xi).***[25]

As noted in the discussion of the variability of indicators over time, until very recently, **FTF has not required activities to report on the number of youth participants by age. Even the 13 youth-targeted activities did not typically report specific indicators by disaggregated age group but rather reported their participants as a single "youth" group** (18-29, 12-24, etc.). One exception to this finding was the FTF Tanzania Advancing Youth Activity, which, according to its MEL plan, tracked individual-level indicators by five-year age cohorts (15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-35) (many of its regular reports, however, did not include data disaggregated by those age categories). Internally within activities' MEL systems, implementing partners may similarly track participants' ages and be able to examine their outcomes by age cohort, but as it is not a USAID requirement, the documents reviewed did not include that information or analysis.

Few of the youth-inclusive activities (4 of 54) reported their data by age group, with the exceptions of the nutrition-related indicators targeting young children (0-23 or 0-59 months) and women under and equal to or over 19 years of age (for which age groups are defined within the indicator itself). One example of a youth-inclusive activity that did include a breakdown of participants was the FTF Uganda Inclusive Agricultural Markets Activity, which tracked individual-level indicators by ages 15-29 years and 30 years and over according to its MEL plan (per the requirements of selected FTFMS indicators noted above).

The most commonly used sets of age ranges reflect those in the FTFMS reporting guidance: 15 to 29 and under 19 or 19 and over. Activities that include a focus on job readiness often focus on a younger subset of youth, 15 to 24 (or, in one case 12 to 24). **Some of the youth-targeted and youth-inclusive activities, however, use an age range of 18 to 29, allowing them to avoid seeking parental consent for minors and to engage youth in relevant decision-making** (e.g., use of land and resources).

One of the key factors driving the collection and reporting of age-disaggregated data is USAID's reporting requirements. When those requirements are clearly understood by partners and the Mission/Bureau/Independent Office issuing an award expects that the requirements will be met, partners seem to conform to those expectations. Another key factor is the requirements identified in the solicitation or an extension. In a few cases, extensions to existing activities required that new activities focus on youth.

One of the challenges identified with the requirement to report by age group, however, is that over the life of a project a number of participants may transition from one age group to the next, complicating reporting somewhat, especially in the case of a long-running interventions. Another challenge that at least three activities documented was that participants did not know their exact age, making it difficult to categorize them into age groupings.

Investing in more comprehensive MEL systems that track participants over the life of the activity is one way to address these issues if age is treated as a continuous variable in those data collection efforts (i.e.,

[25] *U.S Government Global Food Security Strategy FY 2017-2021*, September 2016. Available at https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/USG-Global-Food-Security-Strategy-2016.pdf

collected as actual age rather than as an age group). Observing good practice in data analysis (e.g., clearly documenting cleaning and analysis steps and saving syntax files) makes it easier to update analyses. Participants who do not know their exact age can make a best guess, and, if additional information requires change later, analyses can be updated. Not all activities have the resources to invest in tracking at the participant level, however.

Relevance and Limitations of FTFMS Indicators

Integrating youth into agri-food market systems in a way that benefits youth and avoids significantly distorting the market is key to achieving most FTF objectives and intermediate results. However, **few of the standard or required FTF indicators help measure progress toward results or understand how the interaction of context, populations, and interventions yields results**.

The 2018 FTF Indicator Handbook (updated in 2019) includes a single, required-as-applicable youth indicator under Cross-cutting Intermediate Result 4: "Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods." The YOUTH-3 indicator is a project-level indicator that measures the "percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)." **YOUTH-3 is not particularly useful for youth-targeted activities, as it does not segment the youth population and does not contribute to learning at the activity level. It is useful for adult-targeted, youth-inclusive activities, but they rarely report on it**. Two of the 54 adult-focused activities even included youth inclusion as a strategic or cross-cutting objective but failed to include YOUTH-3 or any custom youth indicators. **Furthermore, YOUTH-3 measures outputs and is not a useful tool for measuring how youth impact and are impacted by the agri-food system or the journey to self-reliance more broadly**.

On the other side, youth-specific projects generally use a large number of PYD and custom youth indicators to drive PYD and understand the youth context. But they fall short on indicators that track progress or identify which youth-inclusion approaches support FTF outcomes in agri-food, resilience, nutrition, water security, and sanitation and hygiene.

Gaps in Existing Data Requirements for Capturing Impacts on Youth and Youth Contribution

Required indicators drive an activity's priorities, investments, outcomes, and ultimate impact. It follows that activities designed to advance youth development objectives or to include youth as a population key to sustainable impact must design and monitor activities with meaningful indicators and targets for both. Based on the inventory and review, several gaps in both the FTF and youth-focused indicator toolbox are listed below and further addressed in the report section on Conclusions and Recommendations.

System Sustainability: FTF indicators, while focusing on market systems, do not address a wide range of system elements necessary for self-reliance. These elements include, for example, formal education and training in the forms of robust agricultural technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and extension services, product sanitary and phytosanitary certification compliance for small producers, or public health communications systems relevant to nutrition, water, and sanitation and hygiene. These elements may also be critical for helping youth perceive and achieve agriculture as a viable career rather than a subsistence occupation.

Age Disaggregation: Because the cognitive and physical capacities of youth change rapidly between ages 10 to 29 years, projects should disaggregate and track youth by the suggested five-year bands (10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29), and, ideally, by actual age. Close attention to the impact on different youth age cohorts will support adaptive management toward positive results and away from unintended negative impacts. Age disaggregation will support projects to meet the needs of the intended target youth population.

PYD Indicators at All Levels of the Agri-food System: Indicators are needed that overlay the bio-physical, social-cultural, and political-economic context of different youth stages onto the levels of changes within the agri-food system (agricultural unit, agri-food systems, community, household, and individual). While PYD indicators focus on the individual development of assets, agency, and contribution within supportive enabling environments, FTF indicators consider outputs but not capacity development at the individual level (agricultural productivity of individual farmers and number of participants in skill-building). FTF indicators address system-level constraints but do not pay attention to the dynamics (norms, culture, regulations, etc.) that affect youth at the household level, in the community, or at the ZOI or national level. **Further granularization of how youth themselves impact and are impacted by the system is essential to unlocking the socio-cultural and political-economic barriers specific to youth engagement.** Such indicators will support projects to better understand the complexity of youth engagement and manage adaptively to flexibly address challenges and leverage opportunities.

Youth Composite Indicator: FTF uses the A-WEIA, which was created by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to "diagnose the scope and major sources of disempowerment and to measure progress" in the role of women in increasing efficiency and improving productivity in agriculture and food production.[26] The indicator is an index of five domains linked to indicators covering: (1) production (input in productive decisions), (2) resources (ownership of assets; access to and decisions on credit), (3) income (control of over the use of income), (4) leadership (group membership), and (5) time (workload).

A similar indicator for youth could better capture the importance of the social, physical, and economic empowerment of youth as they engage in FTF projects. Ideally, such a composite indicator would mirror the PYD domains and indicators to deepen understanding of the PYD framework application to RFS sectors. In addition, any index measurement must be gendered to consider the context for adolescent girls and young women. It should also incorporate the lessons learned from the evolution of the A-WEIA to the abbreviated indicator, namely that the measurement process and tools must be simple and easy enough that projects will use them.

[26] Hazel J. Malapit, et. al., *Instructional guide on the abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (A-WEAI),* Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2020. http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/129719

Use of Custom Indicators

The documents reviewed included more in-depth explanations of custom indicators than standard indicators. **While all the youth-targeted activities included custom youth indicators, only a few youth-inclusive activities included custom youth indicators.** As with the FTFMS indicators, custom indicators for youth-targeted activities focused more on the individual than did those for the system-oriented, youth-inclusive activities.

For example, the Uganda IAM project only used four FTF standard indicators, including YOUTH-3, relying instead on custom indicators to measure its market systems approach and progress toward sustainability. These custom indicators included:

- Number of market sub-systems with strengthened resilience
- Amount of investment in U.S. dollars (USD) made by firms in transforming and upgrading of agricultural commodities in supported business models
- Number of suppliers of input and services offering new sales and distribution models to end-users
- Number of market actors who continue to independently pursue activities that support the initial agricultural market innovation/change 12 months after the initial pilot has ended
- Change in trust and cooperation between market actors
- Quality and strength of relationships among market actors

Youth-targeted activities generally included a long list of custom indicators to track employment (formal and informal); the establishment or improvement of rural MSMEs, including assets acquired, support to MSMEs, business development services, business referrals, and increased income (payment, salary, or entrepreneurial revenue; and access to health information and referrals (nutrition, reproductive health). Notably, SAVY in Guinea included custom indicators that go "beyond production" and track youth entry points in downstream value chain nodes:

- Number of trials and demonstrations put in place to test, adapt, and promote improved technologies and management practices
- Number of agro-dealers certified
- Value of sales by agro-dealers as a result of USG assistance

A number of youth-targeted projects included custom indicators for youth agency and contribution through participation in activities including volunteerism (SAVY, Guinea), participation in community decision-making bodies (AY, Tanzania), and involvement in social entrepreneurship. YLA in Uganda included several indicators designed to create "increased opportunities to demonstrate leadership, social entrepreneurship and community engagement by youth."

Disaggregation of Indicators by Age Group and Sex

As noted for FTFMS indicators, there was limited disaggregation of indicators by age group and sex among reviewed activities. Consistent with their reporting on FTFMS indicators, youth-specific activities defined their participants as being within specific age groups (18-29, 10-24, etc.) rather than reporting on more granular segments of the youth population, except for the FTF Tanzania Advancing Youth activity. It may be the case that USAID partners track participants' ages and support analysis of outcomes by age cohort, but do not report the data or analysis since it is not required by USAID.[27]

[27] NCBA-CLUSA, "Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience, Republics of Niger and Burkina Faso. Annual Report: October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019," November 2019. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00WRGH.pdf

Use of Evaluations

FTF has had a learning agenda since 2011. From 2012 to 2018, the FTF Learning Agenda (Phase 1) focused on six key themes: (1) improved agricultural productivity; (2) improved research and development; (3) expanded markets, value chains, and increased investment; (4) improved nutrition and dietary quality; (5) improved gender integration and women's empowerment; and (6) improved resilience of vulnerable populations. Many of the FTF required or required-as-appropriate indicators contributed to this learning agenda.

In general, FTF has maintained fairly stringent MEL requirements compared to some other areas of USAID programming. All activities must generate baseline information for required indicators in their ZOIs and at the national level. Thus, population-based surveys to establish the baseline values for many of their indicators have become the norm for almost all FTF activities. These baseline data collection efforts are rarely documented in MEL plans submitted to DEC or in separate reports. The results are typically found in the first annual report for an activity, along with targets for life-of-project outcomes.

FTF activities are generally subject to both mid-term and final (endline) evaluations. As such, FTF has generated hundreds of evaluations over the past ten years. In 2016, an evaluation synthesis report identified 196 evaluations (185 performance and 11 impact) conducted between 2011 to 2015,[28] and USAID has evaluated many more projects since then. The inventory review only identified an additional 28 evaluations in DEC, only two of which were impact evaluations. This leads to two conclusions: (1) impact evaluations have been under-utilized in FTF programming, likely because there is a sense that the FTFMS provides adequate information; and (2) the current inventory understates the investments in evaluation and learning among FTF activities. As evaluations are conducted under a variety of mechanisms, however, including Mission-based MEL platforms, the Eval ME indefinite delivery indefinite quantity contract, a range of sector-specific evaluation support activities, and full and open competitive contracts, it is difficult to identify all the search parameters that might be needed to locate evaluations in GovTribe and DEC.

The 2016 evaluation synthesis found that only ten evaluations included youth employment, and seven evaluations included youth in agricultural extension, but not in other areas of agricultural production. More recent evaluations included both youth-specific activities and youth-inclusive activities with a significant youth component, thus it does appear there may be a trend to increasing attention to the outcomes of youth participants in the most recent evaluations (including two impact evaluations).

In 2019, FTF adopted a Phase 2 Learning Agenda, which includes gender and women's empowerment, market systems, policy systems, nutrition, risk and resilience, youth, water security, sanitation and hygiene, and scaling technologies and practices. The Phase 2 Learning Agenda specifically notes that "research on how well previous programming achieved youth specific goals is limited because youth participation was not tracked."[29] Therefore, 2019 and subsequent programming years offer an opportunity to learn a great deal more about youth in agri-food systems through the collection of age-disaggregated data, evaluations that include questions relevant to the FTF Phase 2 Learning Agenda (see Table 17 below), youth assessments, and other studies that focus on how youth transition into economic independence and otherwise participate in local activities designed to achieve FTF goals.

Table 16. FTF Learning Agenda Phase 2 Questions Related to Youth

NO.	LEARNING AGENDA QUESTION
1.	What are the key youth-specific opportunities and constraints to engaging in agri-food systems?

[28] https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/Final%20KDAD%20Evaluation%20Sythesis.pdf

[29] USAID, "Feed the Future Learning Agenda," March 2019. https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/feed-the-future-learningagenda-31819_508.pdf, p. 18

NO.	LEARNING AGENDA QUESTION
1a.	Do those differ by gender, socio-cultural, and enabling environment factors (e.g., youth age cohort, food security and/or nutritional status, ethnicity, religion, poverty, social support network, sexual orientation and gender identity, access to health and other services, education level, technical and non-cognitive skills, climate events or other shocks, areas of high violence or conflict, political enabling environment, supply chain challenges, legal structures and land tenures, economic geography, cropping system, knowledge of and access to technology, etc.)?
1b.	What economic opportunities in agri-food systems are most effective at attracting youth?
2.	What programmatic approaches work to overcome youth-specific constraints so that youth can productively participate in agri-food systems?
2a.	When Feed the Future programs succeed, do youth share proportionately in this success? Why?
2b.	How can such programs be scaled? What are the leverage points, thresholds, and tipping points at which programs and activities will have lasting (over time) and far-reaching (over space) impacts for youth?
3.	Which areas of agri-food systems are best suited to engage youth, and how can Feed the Future support youth to participate?
4.	How can Feed the Future collaborate with other key actors (e.g. health, education, democracy and governance, private sector, etc.) to best support and empower youth?

Observations on Measurement of Theories of Change

USAID activities in agri-food systems, nutrition, resilience, water security, and sanitation and hygiene invest significantly in MEL systems to strengthen our collective understanding of what interventions work for whom and why. Therefore, it is problematic that clearly articulated TOCs—which form the basis of MEL systems—could be identified for fewer than a third of the activities included in this review. Projects that did articulate a clear TOC attempted to select indicators that could capture high-level results, but even these projects the dependencies and assumptions embedded within the TOC. These gaps—which may partially result from cost constraints—limit the utility of MEL systems for learning.

The FTFMS indicators themselves also pose challenges. While the current FTF RF has three objectives—(1) inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth; (2) strengthened resilience among people and systems; and (3) a well-nourished population, especially among women and children—the only one sufficiently captured in the current FTFMS indicators is the third objective, as detailed below.

Two critical gaps are evident in the measurement of the first objectivethe degree of inclusivity and sustainability. As data are currently only sex-disaggregated and not age-disaggregated or tracked by other demographic factors that might indicate marginalization (disability, ethnicity, etc.), the indicators do not allow USAID or partners to assess the extent to which agriculture-led economic growth fostered by these activities is, in fact, inclusive. In addition, the only inclusion-specific indicator in the current list is the A-WEIA, which only applies to women. Further, while some of the FTFMS systems indicators focus on policy and infrastructure, there is nothing about effective policy implementation. In addition, the regulatory environment and domestic and international standards certification systems that are critical to ensuring growth is both inclusive and sustainable are absent. The indicator that focuses on policy systems—milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support—is insufficient for this purpose. Its policy implementation element only examines the alignment of responsibilities and resources, not the actual implementation of the policy. It also focuses on food security, which is not the same as agriculture-led economic growth, and which may be in tension with agriculture-led growth. For example, when the Government of Tanzania banned grain exports in June 2017, its purpose was to ensure food security, but producers and traders reported that demand was low and prices decreased as a result, reducing their revenues, which undermined the goal of achieving agriculture-led economic growth.[30] This issue reflects the importance of capturing progress on both food security policy and agriculture-led economic growth.

For the second objective (i.e., the resilience of people and systems), the asset-based comparative wealth index, food insecurity, and depth of poverty indicators provide a measure of economic resilience at the household level, but the individual-level indicators capture only physical aspects of resilience—nutrition and stunting. The current array of indicators lacks any psychological or cognitive aspects of resilience at the individual level, which would be extremely useful in youth-related programming. In addition, the resilience of systems is only partially addressed by the milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with the USG support indicator, which includes a policy element related to government and private sector partners following through on the commitments they have made. The risk to well-being measure simply estimates a financial loss, but it does not help identify strategies for mitigating that potential loss. Also, as an average measure, it does not help identify what the impact of losses might be based on various vulnerabilities because while it theoretically takes into account resilience-improving measures such as social protection or financial inclusion, the model ignores coverage gaps (which are currently extensive in social protection schemes in many of the countries

[30] Christine Allison, et al., "Deliverable 5B: Poverty and Gender Impact Study, Final Report," Oxford, UK: Oxford Policy Management, Cardno, Tripleline, IMC Worldwide, and International Economic, December 2019. Retrieved from *Evaluation report publish (2) 203307*

included in this review) and the inadequate resources that can be leveraged when financial inclusion is limited to small-scale savings and lending groups, for example.

Another factor in USAID's gaps in effective TOCs measurement is that other F indicators—specifically the youth indicators—largely measure outputs. This is helpful in aggregating data across a wide range of interventions, but those outputs are insufficient to explain how youth impact and are impacted by USAID activities, including those related to the agri-food system. Custom indicators must, and are intended to, complement required indicators in a robust MEL system, but the review of custom indicators showed that most activities do not have comprehensive systems to capture data on all the assumptions and dependencies in the relevant TOCs.

Conclusions

Finding 1: Few activities are based on clearly articulated TOCs that could serve to structure a learning agenda and MEL plan (as noted in the limitations section, TOCs may be documented in project appraisal documents or other documents that were not included in this review). Without a clear TOC or articulated causal pathways for activity results, it is difficult to assess the quality and relevance of indicators. It is particularly noteworthy that none of the water security or sanitation and hygiene activities' reports contained enough information to understand how youth were involved in the activities.

Finding 2: While the revisions to the FTFMS over the past ten years have improved the quality of the data requested, the rapid pace of changes, the impracticality of frequently updating MEL plans, and the inclusion of only a small number of required indicators in contracts and cooperative agreements mean that the FTFMS is not yet serving as a comprehensive data resource on RFS activities.

Finding 3: The current set of FTF indicators does not fully capture the results identified in the FTF RF, with particular gaps in measurement of Objectives 1 (inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth) and 2 (strengthened resilience among people and systems).

Finding 4: Most activities report on only a few of the FTF indicators, and activities could likely report on additional required-as-appropriate FTF indicators. Few activities report on the optional indicators. The reasons for this include the rapid cycling of changes in the FTFMS and the limited resources available for MEL. Gaps are filled with custom indicators.

Finding 5: The current FTFMS indicators do not include variables that capture the reduction in barriers to youth participation in market systems development. In addition, the context indicators, which are important to track for high-intensity facilitation approaches, are not used effectively.

Finding 6: FTFMS does not currently include indicators that capture the impacts of water security and sanitation and hygiene activities.

Finding 7: The resilience indicators included in FTFMS are very high level and do not fully capture the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative resilience capacities that USAID activities are developing through their interventions.

Finding 8: Target-setting for standard indicators remains critical at the activity level, and any aggregated results need additional context (including socio-cultural and political-economic factors influencing participation of women, youth, and any marginalized or vulnerable populations in the intended participant population) for accurate interpretation.

Finding 9: Custom indicators were primarily individual or community level-focused and included standard indicators adopted from other areas of USAID programming as well as country-specific indicators (e.g., Rwanda).

Finding 10: Youth-targeted activities focus on individual-level outcomes (e.g., number of youth with new or better employment) rather than system-level outcomes (e.g., number of full-time equivalent jobs created).

Finding 11: The lack of data disaggregation by age group means that youth needs from and contributions to agri-food systems are not as well documented as they could be. Activities monitoring participants by age groups have better data to guide adaptations and identify critical factors for success for varying segments of youth participants.

Finding 12: Current indicators do not effectively overlay FTF market systems development principles and PYD principles. While PYD indicators focus on the individual development of assets, agency, and contribution within supportive enabling environments, FTF indicators consider only outputs, not

capacity development at the individual level (agricultural productivity of individual farmers and number of participants in skill-building). On the other hand, FTF indicators address system-level constraints but do not pay attention to the dynamics (norms, culture, regulations, etc.) that affect youth at the household level, in the community, or at the zone of influence or national level.

Finding 13: FTF indicators do not capture key elements of system sustainability, particularly the intersection of government and markets, which represents potential assets, support to agency, and pathways for youth contribution in agri-food systems and results. These include agricultural technical and vocational education and training and extension services to increase youth knowledge and skills, supports for navigating product sanitary and phytosanitary certification procedures to facilitate exports and trade, and public health communications systems that are responsible for educating communities on nutrition, water, and sanitation and hygiene.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this review, the team developed nine recommendations for improving the measurement of youth contribution to and impacts in agri-food systems.

1. All new activities should have a clearly articulated TOC that includes interventions, carefully segmented target populations, and an explanation of the assumptions and dependencies underpinning the TOC.
2. New activities should develop MEL systems that monitor not only results but also dependencies and assumptions to ensure the TOC is sound. Such systems will also facilitate the use of adaptive management practices over the life of the activity.
3. USAID should revisit the intended utilization of the FTFMS. If it is necessary to have standard indicators across FTF programming, then Missions and Contract/Agreement Officers need to enforce that requirement in contracts and awards, which may also require a rebalancing of resources dedicated to activity implementation and MEL.
4. All activities should capture the age of their participants (as well as other demographic factors), and YOUTH-3 should be a required rather than a required-as-appropriate indicator. Program teams and USAID could then examine needs and impacts at various developmental/cognitive stages, as well as better understand the intersectionality of vulnerabilities and variability in terms of access to resources and market influence.
5. USAID could create a composite youth engagement indicator akin to the A-WEIA for the same purpose—to identify the scope and sources of disempowerment and measure progress in addressing those sources. An equivalent indicator for youth would help USAID and its partners understand how youth contribute to agri-food systems, based on similar domains and indicators identified in Table 17. These indicators will also help USAID monitor when an intervention might inflict harm on vulnerable youth participants.

Table 17. Domains and Indicators for Youth in Agriculture

DOMAINS	INDICATORS
Value Chain Engagement	Access to at least one value chain activity
Resources	Ownership and/or access to assets Access to and decisions on savings and credit
Income	Control of use of income
Market Agency	Ability to engage with market actors
Sense of Ability	Obtaining self-efficacy
Supportive Systems	Shared household decision-making Non-discriminating markets
Time	Workload

6. Given the importance of supporting and engaging the youth population in development solutions, coupled with a dearth of evidence and best practice, youth activities and projects should capture data and evidence throughout the project cycle—not just at the midpoint and endline. Projects and USAID engagement should be structured in ways that support adaptive

management and complexity-aware monitoring, which are useful when "results are difficult to predict due to dynamic contexts or unclear cause-and-effect relationships."[31]

7. USAID could consider incorporating a small number of water security, sanitation, and hygiene-related indicators into the FTFMS.
8. Activities using a high-intensity facilitation approach should collect context indicators on an ongoing basis (yields, prices, exports, etc.) to ensure that the interventions do not negatively impact local market systems.
9. USAID implementing partners could improve their reporting on system sustainability by including more custom indicators related to policy implementation, regulatory environment, accessibility and utilization of agricultural technical and vocational education and training and extension services, and processes for standards and export certification. These additions would also improve the focus on agriculture-led growth (and help youth see agri-food systems as a potential career rather than a subsistence living) and ensure that these elements of the system do not function as barriers to entry for youth.

[31] USAID Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning, "Complexity-Aware Monitoring Discussion Note," 2018.

Annex A. GEMA Causal Models

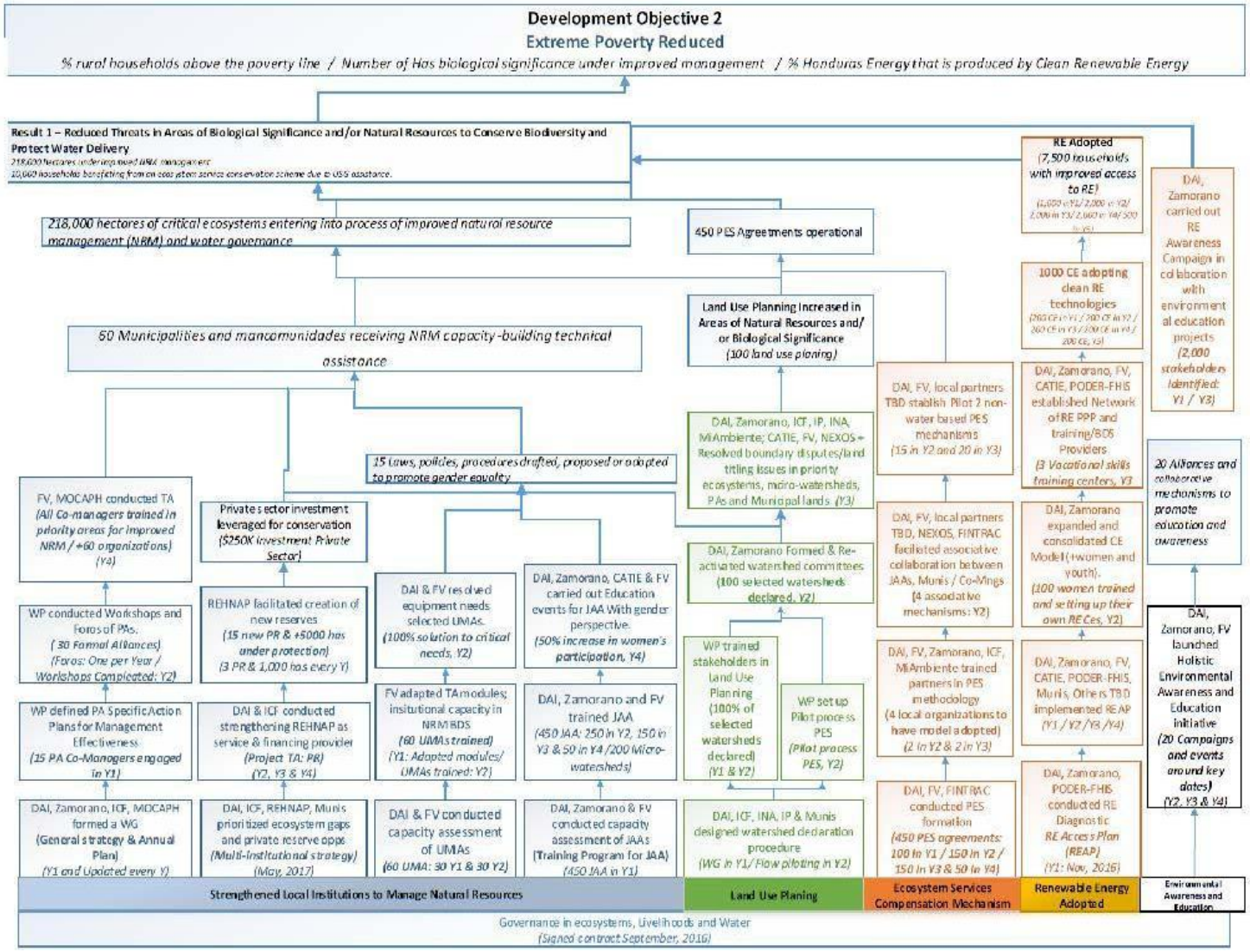


Figure 3. Results Chain for Gobernanza en Ecosistemas, Medios de Vida y Agua, Result One

Figure 4. Results Chain for Gobernanza en Ecosistemas, Medios de Vida y Agua, Result Two

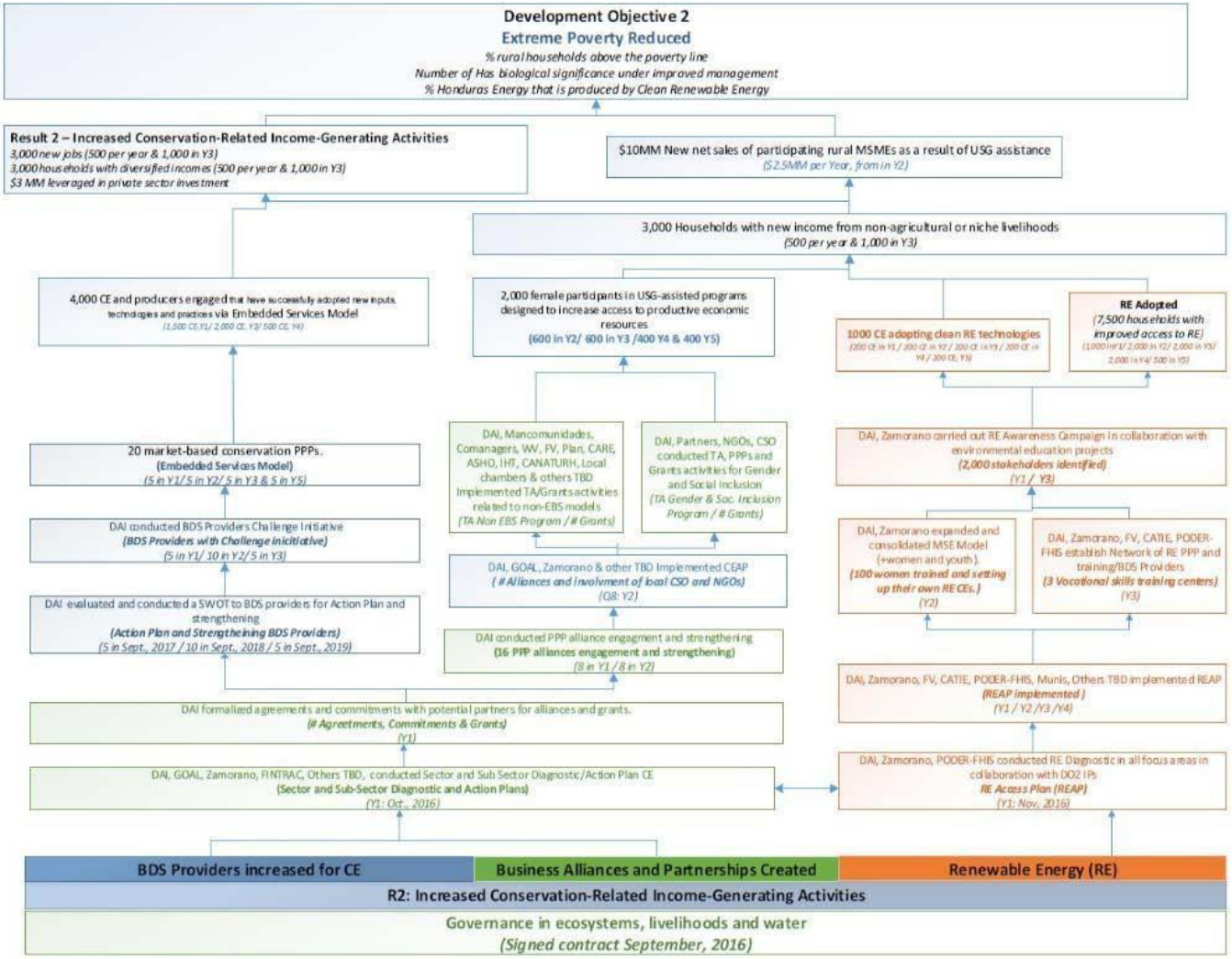
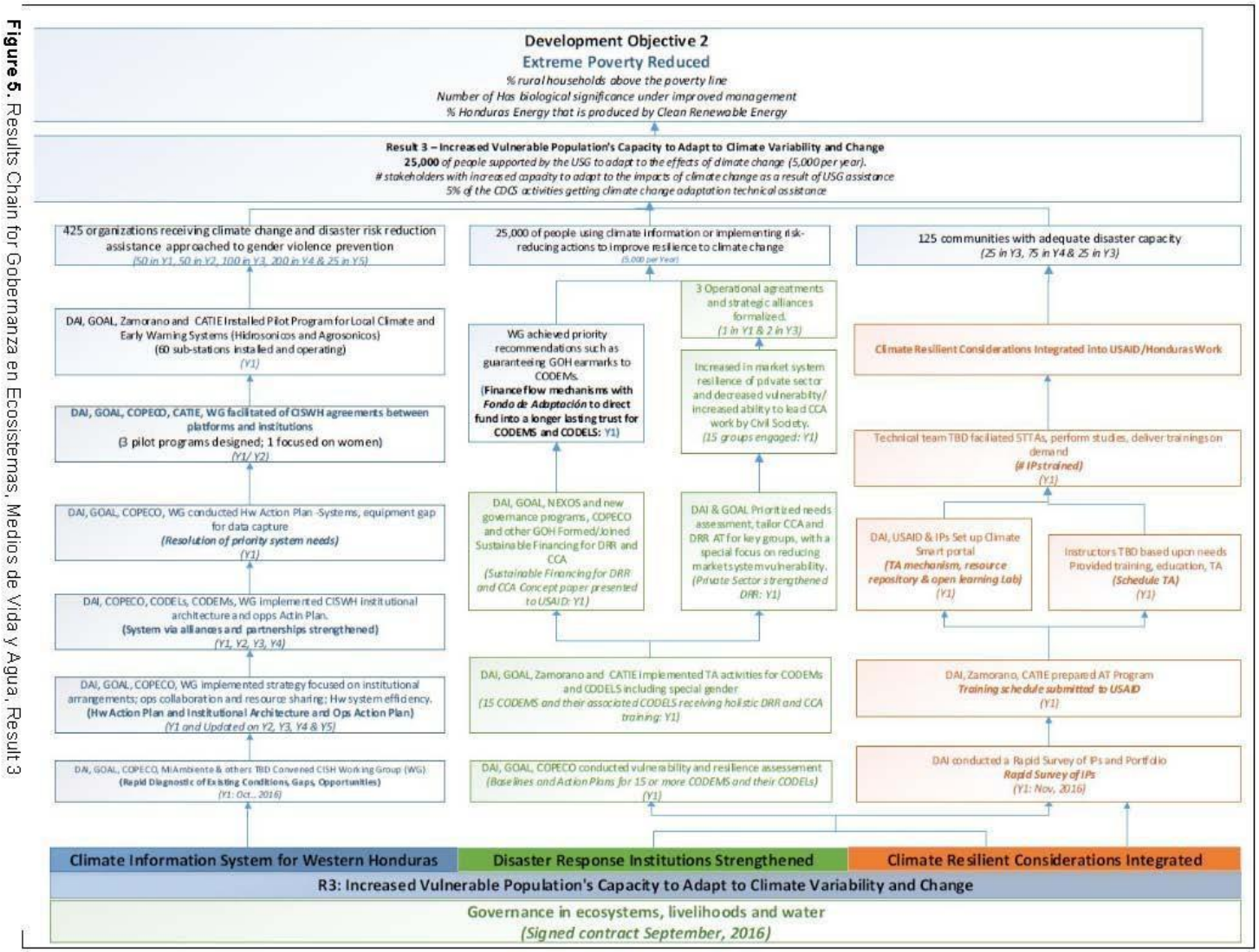


Figure 5. Results Chain for Gobernanza en Ecosistemas, Medios de Vida y Agua, Result 3



Annex B. F Indicators 2016 Revisions

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
HL.6.7	3.1.6.8	HL.6.7 HOUSEHOLD LEVEL WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, AND ENVIRONMENT	CATEGORY
	3.1.6.8-3	Percentage of population in target areas practicing open defecation	Archive 2016
	3.1.6.8-3a	Numerator	Archive 2016
	3.1.6.8-3b	Denominator	Archive 2016
	3.1.6.8-4	Number of liters of drinking water disinfected with point-of-use treatment products as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
HL.8	3.1.8	HL.8 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	CATEGORY
	3.1.8-33	Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-33a	Numerator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-33b	Denominator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-33c	Male	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-33d	Female	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-33g	Access to improved water sources	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-33h	Access to improved sanitation	Archive 2016
HL.8.1	3.1.8.1	HL.8.1 SAFE WATER ACCESS	CATEGORY
HL.8.1-1	3.1.8.1-2	Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
HL.8.1-1a	New	Number of men	New 2016
HL.8.1-1b	New	Number of women	New 2016
HL.8.1-1c	New	Urban	New 2016
HL.8.1-1d	New	Rural	New 2016
HL.8.1-1e	New	Wealth (1st quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-1f	New	Wealth (2nd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-1g	New	Wealth (3rd quintile)	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
HL.8.1-1h	New	Wealth (4th quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-1i	New	Wealth (5th quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-2	New	Number of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	New 2016
HL.8.1-2a	New	Number of men	New 2016
HL.8.1-2b	New	Number of women	New 2016
HL.8.1-2c	New	Urban	New 2016
HL.8.1-2d	New	Rural	New 2016
HL.8.1-2e	New	Wealth (1st quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-2f	New	Wealth (2nd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-2g	New	Wealth (3rd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-2h	New	Wealth (4thquintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-2i	New	Wealth (5th quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-3	3.1.8.1-3	Number of people receiving improved service quality from an existing basic or safely managed drinking water service as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
HL.8.1-3a	New	Number of men	New 2016
HL.8.1-3b	New	Number of women	New 2016
HL.8.1-3c	New	Urban	New 2016
HL.8.1-3d	New	Rural	New 2016
HL.8.1-3e	New	Wealth (1st quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-3f	New	Wealth (2nd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-3g	New	Wealth (3rd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-3h	New	Wealth (4thquintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-3i	New	Wealth (5th quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.1-4	New	Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services due to USG assistance	New 2016
HL.8.1-4a	New	Schools	New 2016
HL.8.1-4b	New	Health facilities	New 2016
	3.1.8-31	Percentage of population using basic drinking water services	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-31c	Numerator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-31d	Denominator	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	3.1.8.1-1	Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	Archive 2016
	3.1.8.1-1c	Numerator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8.1-1d	Denominator	Archive 2016
HL.8.2	3.1.8.2	HL.8.2 BASIC SANITATION	CATEGORY
HL.8.2-1	3.1.6.8-5	Number of communities verified as open defecation free (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	Active
HL.8.2-2	3.1.8.2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
HL.8.2-2a	3.1.8.2-2a	Male	Active
HL.8.2-2b	3.1.8.2-2b	Female	Active
HL.8.2-2c	New	Urban	New 2016
HL.8.2-2d	New	Rural	New 2016
HL.8.2-2e	New	Wealth (1st quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-2f	New	Wealth (2nd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-2g	New	Wealth (3rd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-2h	New	Wealth (4thquintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-2i	New	Wealth (5th quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-3	New	Number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation services as a result of USG assistance	New 2016
HL.8.2-3a	New	Number of men	New 2016
HL.8.2-3b	New	Number of women	New 2016
HL.8.2-3c	New	Urban	New 2016
HL.8.2-3d	New	Rural	New 2016
HL.8.2-3e	New	Wealth (1st quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-3f	New	Wealth (2nd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-3g	New	Wealth (3rd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-3h	New	Wealth (4thquintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-3i	New	Wealth (5th quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-4	3.1.8.2-3	Number of basic sanitation facilities provided in institutional settings as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
HL.8.2-4a	3.1.8.2-3a	Schools	Active

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
HL.8.2-4b	3.1.8.2-3b	Health facilities	Active
HL.8.2-5	3.1.6.8-1	Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	Restore 2016
HL.8.2-5a	3.1.6.8-1a	Urban	Restore 2016
HL.8.2-5b	3.1.6.8-1b	Rural	Restore 2016
HL.8.2-6	3.1.6.8-2	Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	Active
	3.1.6.8-2a	Technology	Archive 2016
	3.1.6.8-2i	Numerator	Archive 2016
	3.1.6.8-2j	Denominator	Archive 2016
HL.8.2-6a	New	Technology type: Chlorination or Flocculent/Disinfectant (chemical disinfection)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6b	New	Technology type: Filtration (physical removal)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6c	New	Technology type: Solar disinfection (UV/heat disinfection)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6d	New	Technology type: Boiling (disinfection via heat)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6e	New	Urban	New 2016
HL.8.2-6f	New	Rural	New 2016
HL.8.2-6g	New	Wealth (1st quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6h	New	Wealth (2nd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6i	New	Wealth (3rd quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6j	New	Wealth (4th quintile)	New 2016
HL.8.2-6k	New	Wealth (5th quintile)	New 2016
	3.1.8-32	Percent of population using a basic sanitation facility	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-32h	Numerator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8-32i	Denominator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8.5-1	Percent of a drinking water utility's supply that is non-revenue	Archive 2016
	3.1.8.5-1a	Numerator	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	3.1.8.5-1b	Denominator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8.2-1	Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	Archive 2016
	3.1.8.2-1h	Numerator	Archive 2016
	3.1.8.2-1i	Denominator	Archive 2016
HL.8.3	3.1.8.3	HL.8.3 WATER AND SANITATION POLICY AND GOVERNANCE	CATEGORY
	3.1.8.3-1	Number of policies, laws, agreements, regulations, or investment agreements (public or private) that promote access to improved water supply and sanitation	Archive 2016
HL.8.3-1	New	Number of people educated on tools, approaches, and/or methods for water security, integrated water resource management, and/or water source protection as a result of USG assistance	New 2016
HL.8.3-1a	New	Number of men	New 2016
HL.8.3-1b	New	Number of women	New 2016
HL.8.3-2	New	Number of action plans implemented for water security, integrated water resource management, and/or water source protection as a result of USG assistance	New 2016
HL.8.3-2a	New	Water security	New 2016
HL.8.3-2b	New	Integrated water resource management	New 2016
HL.8.3-2c	New	Water source protection	New 2016
HL.8.4	3.1.8.4	HL.8.4 SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES	CATEGORY
	3.1.8.4-1	Public sector expenditures on drinking water and sanitation as a percentage of national budget	Archive 2016
HL.9	3.1.9	HL.9 NUTRITION	CATEGORY
	3.1.9-1	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	Archive 2016
	3.1.9-1a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	3.1.9-1b	Number of women	Archive 2016
HL.9-1	3.1.9-15	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	Active
HL.9-1a	New	Number of children whose parents/caretakers received behavior change communication interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
HL.9-1b	New	Number of children who received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months	New 2016
HL.9-1c	New	Number of children who received zinc supplementation during an episode of diarrhea	New 2016
HL.9-1d	New	Number of children who received multiple micronutrient powder (MNP) supplementation	New 2016
HL.9-1e	New	Number of children who received treatment for severe acute malnutrition	New 2016
HL.9-1f	New	Number of children who were admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	New 2016
HL.9-1g	New	Number of children under five who received direct food assistance	New 2016
HL.9-1h	3.1.9-15a	Number of male children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	Edit 2016
HL.9-1i	3.1.9-15b	Number of female children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	Edit 2016
HL.9-2	New	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	New 2016
HL.9-2a	New	Number of male children	New 2016
HL.9-2b	New	Number of female children	New 2016
HL.9-3	New	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	New 2016
HL.9-3a	New	Number of women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	New 2016
HL.9-3b	New	Number of women receiving counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition	New 2016
HL.9-3c	New	Number of women receiving calcium supplementation	New 2016
HL.9-3d	New	Number of women receiving multiple micronutrient supplementation	New 2016
HL.9-3e	New	Number of women receiving direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food product	New 2016
HL.9-3f	New	Number of women < 19 years of age	New 2016
HL.9-3g	New	Number of women > or = 19 years of age	New 2016
HL.9-4	New	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs	New 2016
HL.9-4a	New	Number of non-degree seeking trainees	New 2016
HL.9-4b	New	Number of degree-seeking trainees	New 2016
HL.9-4c	New	Number of new degree-seeking trainees	New 2016
HL.9-4d	New	Number of continuing degree-seeking trainees	New 2016
HL.9-4e	New	Number of men	New 2016
HL.9-4f	New	Number of women	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
HL.9-5	New	A national multi-sectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes=1, No=0)	New 2016
HL.9.1	3.1.9.1	HL.9.1 PROMOTION OF IMPROVED NUTRITION PRACTICES	CATEGORY
	3.1.9.1-1	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-1a	Prevalence in male children	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-1b	Prevalence in female children	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-2	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-3	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-3a	Female no male (FNM)	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-3b	Male no female (MNF)	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-3c	Male and female (M&F)	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.1-3f	Child no adult (CNA)	Archive 2016
HL.9.2	3.1.9.2	HL.9.2 POPULATION-BASED NUTRITION SERVICE DELIVERY	CATEGORY
	3.1.9.2-2	Number of health facilities with established capacity to manage acute under-nutrition	Archive 2016
	3.1.9.2-3	Number of children under five who received Vitamin A from USG-supported programs	Archive 2016
HL.9.3	3.1.9.3	HL.9.3 NUTRITION ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND CAPACITY	CATEGORY
	3.1.9.3-1	Percentage of national budget invested in nutrition	Archive 2016
EG.3	4.5	EG.3 AGRICULTURE	CATEGORY
EG.3-1	New	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future	New 2016
EG.3-1a	New	Duration: New	New 2016
EG.3-1b	New	Duration: Continuing	New 2016
EG.3-1c	New	Location: Rural	New 2016
EG.3-1d	New	Location: Urban/peri-urban	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3-6	4.5-16	Farmer's gross margin per hectare obtained with USG assistance	Active
EG.3-6a	4.5-16b	Sex of farmer: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3-6b	4.5-16a	Sex of farmer: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3-6c	New	Sex of farmer: Joint	New 2016
EG.3-6d	New	Sex of farmer: Association-applied	New 2016
EG.3-7	4.5-17	Farmer's gross margin per animal obtained with USG assistance	Active
EG.3-7a	4.5-17b	Sex of farmer: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3-7b	4.5-17a	Sex of farmer: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3-7c	New	Sex of farmer: Joint	New 2016
EG.3-7d	New	Sex of farmer: Association-applied	New 2016
EG.3-8	4.5-18	Farmer's gross margin per cage obtained with USG assistance	Active
EG.3-8a	4.5-18b	Sex of farmer: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3-8b	4.5-18a	Sex of farmer: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3-8c	New	Sex of farmer: Joint	New 2016
EG.3-8d	New	Sex of farmer: Association-applied	New 2016
EG.3-9	4.5-2	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3-9a	4.5-2c	Location: Urban/peri-urban	Edit 2016
EG.3-9b	4.5-2d	Location: Rural	Edit 2016
EG.3-9c	4.5-2e	Duration: New	Edit 2016
EG.3-9d	4.5-2f	Duration: Continuing	Edit 2016
EG.3-9e	4.5-2a	Sex of job holder: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3-9f	4.5-2b	Sex of job holder: Female	Edit 2016
	4.5-3	Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP)	Archive 2016
	4.5-9	Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	Archive 2016
	4.5-9a	Female no Male Adult households (FNM)	Archive 2016
	4.5-9b	Male no Female Adult households (MNF)	Archive 2016
	4.5-9c	Male and Female Adult households (M&F)	Archive 2016
	4.5-9d	Child no Adult household (CNA)	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	4.5-10	Total increase in installed storage capacity (m3)	Archive 2016
	4.5-10a	Dry storage	Archive 2016
	4.5-10b	Cold storage	Archive 2016
	4.5-11	Market discount of targeted agriculture commodities	Archive 2016
	4.5-11a	Horticulture	Archive 2016
	4.5-11b	Animal Products	Archive 2016
	4.5-11c	Cereals	Archive 2016
	4.5-11d	Oilseed	Archive 2016
	4.5-11e	Dry Grain Pulses & Legumes	Archive 2016
	4.5-11f	Roots, Tubers, & Other Staples	Archive 2016
	4.5-11g	Other	Archive 2016
	4.5-12	Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture	Archive 2016
	4.5-12a	Numerator	Archive 2016
	4.5-12b	Denominator	Archive 2016
	4.5-15	Agricultural gross domestic product	Archive 2016
	4.5-19	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	Archive 2016
EG.3.1	4.5.1	EG.3.1 AGRICULTURAL ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	CATEGORY
EG.3.1-1	4.5.1-17	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.1-1a	4.5.1-17a	Construction type: Improved	Edit 2016
EG.3.1-1b	4.5.1-17b	Construction type: Constructed (new)	Edit 2016
EG.3.1-2	4.5.1-28	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.1-12	4.5.1-24	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, and implemented with USG assistance	Edit 2016
	4.5.1-24a	Analyzed	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24b	Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24c	Presented for legislation/decree	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24d	Passed/approved	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24e	Passed for which implementation has begun	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24f	Input policy	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24g	Outputs policy	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24h	Macroeconomic policy	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24i	Agriculture sector-wide policy	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24j	Research, extension, information, and other public service policy	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24k	Food security/vulnerable policy	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-24l	Climate change adaptation or natural resource management policy	Archive 2016
EG.3.1-12a	New	Policy area: Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation	New 2016
EG.3.1-12b	New	Policy area: Enabling environment for private sector investment	New 2016
EG.3.1-12c	New	Policy area: Agricultural trade policy	New 2016
EG.3.1-12d	New	Policy area: Agricultural input policy (e.g., seed, fertilizer)	New 2016
EG.3.1-12e	New	Policy area: Land and natural resources tenure, rights, and policy	New 2016
EG.3.1-12f	New	Policy area: Resilience and agricultural risk management policy	New 2016
EG.3.1-12g	New	Policy area: Nutrition (e.g., fortification, food safety)	New 2016
EG.3.1-12h	New	Policy area: Other	New 2016
EG.3.1-12i	New	Process/step: Analysis	New 2016
EG.3.1-12j	New	Process/step: Stakeholder consultation/public debate	New 2016
EG.3.1-12k	New	Process/step: Drafting or revision	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.1-12l	New	Process/step: Approval (legislative or regulatory)	New 2016
EG.3.1-12m	New	Process/step: Full and effective implementation	New 2016
EG.3.1-12n	New	Process/step: Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change	New 2016
EG.3.1-13	4.5.1-25	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.1-13a	4.5.1-25a	Sex of title holder: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3.1-13b	4.5.1-25b	Sex of titleholder: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3.1-13c	4.5.1-25c	Sex of titleholder: Joint	Edit 2016
EG.3.1-13d	4.5.1-25d	Sex of titleholder: Communal	Edit 2016
	4.5.1-21	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-22	Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-22a	Number of hectares mapped and adjudicated to men	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-22b	Number of hectares mapped and adjudicated to women	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-22c	Number of hectares mapped and adjudicated as jointly owned	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-22d	Number of hectares mapped and adjudicated as "firm-owned/communal"	Archive 2016
	4.5.1-26	Average number of days required to trade goods across borders (average of export/import time)	Archive 2016
EG.3.2	4.5.2	EG.3.2 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR CAPACITY	CATEGORY
EG.3.2-1	4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-1a	4.5.2-7c	Type of individual: Producers (e.g., farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-1b	4.5.2-7e	Type of individual: People in government (e.g.,, policy makers, extension workers)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-1c	4.5.2-7d	Type of individual: People in private sector firms (e.g., processors, service providers, manufacturers)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-1d	4.5.2-7f	Type of individual: People in civil society (e.g., NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-1e	4.5.2-7a	Sex: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-1f	4.5.2-7b	Sex: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-2	4.5.2-6	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training	Edit 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.2-2a	4.5.2-6a	Sex: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-2b	4.5.2-6b	Sex: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-2c	New	Duration: New	New 2016
EG.3.2-2d	New	Duration: Continuing	New 2016
EG.3.2-3	4.5.2-30	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-3a	4.5.2-30c	Size: Micro (1-10 employees)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-3b	4.5.2-30d	Size: Small (11-50 employees)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-3c	4.5.2-30e	Size: Medium (51-100 employees)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-3d	4.5.2-30a	Sex of owner/producer: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-3e	4.5.2-30b	Sex of owner/producer: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-3f	4.5.2-30f	Sex of owner/producer: Joint	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-3g	4.5.2-30g	Sex of owner/producer: Not available	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4	4.5.2-11	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4a	4.5.2-11h	Type of Organization: For-profit private enterprises	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4b	4.5.2-11a	Type of Organization: Producers organizations	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4c	4.5.2-11b	Type of Organization: Water users associations	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4d	4.5.2-11g	Type of Organization: Women's groups	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4e	4.5.2-11c	Type of Organization: Trade and business associations	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4f	4.5.2-11d	Type of Organization: Community-based organizations (CBOs)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4g	4.5.2-11e	Duration: New	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-4h	4.5.2-11f	Duration: Continuing	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-5	4.5.2-12	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-5a	4.5.2-12a	Partnership focus: Agricultural production	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-5b	4.5.2-12b	Partnership focus: Agricultural post-harvest transformation	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-5c	4.5.2-12c	Partnership focus: Nutrition	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-5d	4.5.2-12d	Partnership focus: Multi-focus	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-5e	4.5.2-12e	Partnership focus: Other	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6	4.5.2-29	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6a	4.5.2-29d	Type of loan recipient: Producers	Edit 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.2-6b	4.5.2-29e	Type of loan recipient: Local traders/assemblers	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6c	4.5.2-29f	Type of loan recipient: Wholesalers/processors	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6d	4.5.2-29g	Type of loan recipient: Other	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6e	4.5.2-29a	Sex of recipient: Male	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6f	4.5.2-29b	Sex of recipient: Female	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6g	4.5.2-29h	Sex of recipient: Joint	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-6h	4.5.2-29i	Sex of recipient: Not available	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-7	4.5.2-39	Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-7a	4.5.2-39a	Phases of development: Under research	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-7b	4.5.2-39b	Phases of development: Under field testing	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-7c	4.5.2-39c	Phases of development: Made available for transfer	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-17	4.5.2-5	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	Edit 2016
	4.5.2-5a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-5b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-5f	People in firms (e.g., processors, service providers, manufacturers)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-5g	People in government (e.g., extension workers, policymakers)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-5h	New	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-5i	Continuing	Archive 2016
EG.3.2-17a	4.5.2-5e	Value chain actor type: Producers (e.g., farmers, fishers, pastoralists, and other primary sector producers)	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-17b	New	Producers: Sex: Male	New 2016
EG.3.2-17c	New	Producers: Sex: Female	New 2016
EG.3.2-17d	New	Producers: Technology type: Crop Genetics	New 2016
EG.3.2-17e	New	Producers: Technology type: Cultural Practices	New 2016
EG.3.2-17f	New	Producers: Technology type: Livestock management	New 2016
EG.3.2-17g	New	Producers: Technology type: Wild fishing technique/gear	New 2016
EG.3.2-17h	New	Producers: Technology type: Aquaculture management	New 2016
EG.3.2-17i	New	Producers: Technology type: Pest management	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.2-17j	New	Producers: Technology type: Disease management	New 2016
EG.3.2-17k	New	Producers: Technology type: Soil-related fertility and conservation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17l	New	Producers: Technology type: Irrigation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17m	New	Producers: Technology type: Water management-non-irrigation-based	New 2016
EG.3.2-17n	New	Producers: Technology type: Climate mitigation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17o	New	Producers: Technology type: Climate adaptation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17p	New	Producers: Technology type: Marketing and distribution	New 2016
EG.3.2-17q	New	Producers: Technology type: Post-harvest - handling and storage	New 2016
EG.3.2-17r	New	Producers: Technology type: Value-added processing	New 2016
EG.3.2-17s	New	Producers: Technology type: Other	New 2016
EG.3.2-17t	New	Producers: Technology type: Total w/one or more improved technology/practice	New 2016
EG.3.2-17u	New	Value chain actor type: Others (e.g., individual processors (but not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, extension agents)	New 2016
EG.3.2-17v	New	Others: Sex: Male	New 2016
EG.3.2-17w	New	Others: Sex: Female	New 2016
EG.3.2-17x	New	Others: Technology type: Crop genetics	New 2016
EG.3.2-17y	New	Others: Technology type: Cultural practices	New 2016
EG.3.2-17z	New	Others: Technology type: Livestock management	New 2016
EG.3.2-17aa	New	Others: Technology type: Wild fishing technique/gear	New 2016
EG.3.2-17bb	New	Others: Technology type: Aquaculture management	New 2016
EG.3.2-17cc	New	Others: Technology type: Pest management	New 2016
EG.3.2-17dd	New	Others: Technology type: Disease management	New 2016
EG.3.2-17ee	New	Others: Technology type: Soil-related fertility and conservation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17ff	New	Others: Technology type: Irrigation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17gg	New	Others: Technology type: Water management-non-irrigation-based	New 2016
EG.3.2-17hh	New	Others: Technology type: Climate mitigation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17ii	New	Others: Technology type: Climate adaptation	New 2016
EG.3.2-17jj	New	Others: Technology type: Marketing and distribution	New 2016
EG.3.2-17kk	New	Others: Technology type: Post-harvest - handling and storage	New 2016
EG.3.2-17mm	New	Others: Technology type: Value-added processing	New 2016
EG.3.2-17nn	New	Others: Technology type: Other	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.2-17oo	New	Others: Technology type: Total w/one or more improved technology/practice	New 2016
EG.3.2-18	4.5.2-2	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18a	4.5.2-2e	Technology type: Crop genetics	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18b	New	Technology type: Cultural practices	New 2016
EG.3.2-18c	4.5.2-2g	Technology type: Pest management	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18d	4.5.2-2h	Technology type: Disease management	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18e	4.5.2-2i	Technology type: Soil-related fertility and conservation	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18f	4.5.2-2j	Technology type: Irrigation	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18g	4.5.2-2k	Technology type: Water management	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18h	New	Technology type: Climate mitigation	New 2016
EG.3.2-18i	New	Technology type: Climate adaptation	New 2016
EG.3.2-18j	New	Technology type: Other	New 2016
EG.3.2-18k	4.5.2-2p	Technology type: Total ha w/one or more improved technologies	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-18l	New	Sex: Male	New 2016
EG.3.2-18m	New	Sex: Female	New 2016
EG.3.2-18n	New	Sex: Joint	New 2016
EG.3.2-18o	New	Sex: Association-applied	New 2016
	4.5.2-2c	New	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-2d	Continuing	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-2f	Animal genetics technology type	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-2l	Post-harvest handling technology type	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-2m	Processing technology type	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-2n	Climate mitigation or adaptation technology type	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-2o	Fishing gear/Technique technology type	Archive 2016
EG.3.2-19	4.5.2-23	Value of smallholder incremental sales generated with USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-19a	4.5.2-23c	Commodity: Animal Products	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-19b	4.5.2-23d	Commodity: Cereals	Edit 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.2-19c	4.5.2-23f	Commodity: Dry Grain Pulses & Legumes	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-19d	4.5.2-23i	Commodity: Horticulture	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-19e	4.5.2-23e	Commodity: Oilseed	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-19f	4.5.2-23h	Commodity: Other	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-19g	4.5.2-23g	Commodity: Roots, Tubers, & Other Staples	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-20	4.5.2-42	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-20a	4.5.2-42g	Type of organization: For-profit private enterprise	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-20b	4.5.2-42c	Type of organization: Producer organization	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-20c	4.5.2-42d	Type of organization: Water users association	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-20d	4.5.2-42h	Type of organization: Women's group	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-20e	4.5.2-42e	Type of organization: Trade & business association	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-20f	4.5.2-42f	Type of organization: Community-based organization	Edit 2016
	4.5.2-42a	Duration: New	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-42b	Duration: Continuing	Archive 2016
EG.3.2-21	4.5.2-43	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-21a	4.5.2-43g	Type of entity: Firm	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-21b	4.5.2-43h	Type of entity: CSO	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-22	4.5.2-38	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation	Active
EG.3.2-23	4.5.2-36	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-23a	4.5.2-36b	Commodity: Animal Products	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-23b	4.5.2-36c	Commodity: Cereals	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-23c	4.5.2-36e	Commodity: Dry Grain Pulses & Legumes	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-23d	4.5.2-36a	Commodity: Horticulture	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-23e	4.5.2-36d	Commodity: Oilseed	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-23f	4.5.2-36g	Commodity: Other	Edit 2016
EG.3.2-23g	4.5.2-36f	Commodity: Roots, Tubers, & Other Staples	Edit 2016
	4.5.2-36h	Regional Trade	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	4.5.2-36i	Non-Regional Trade	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-13a	Female no male adult households (FNM)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-13b	Male no female adult households (MNF)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-13c	Male and Female adult households (M&F)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-13d	New	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-13e	Continuing	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-13f	Child no Adults households (CNA)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-14	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-14c	Female no male adult households (FNM)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-14d	Male no female adult households (MNF)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-14e	Male and Female adult households (M&F)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-14f	New	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-14g	Continuing	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-14h	Child no Adults households (CNA)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-25	Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-25a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-25b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-25c	Number of people with a savings account	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-25d	Number of people with an insurance policy	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	4.5.2-25e	Number of accounts or policies jointly-held	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-27	Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-27a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-27b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-27c	Producer org	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-27d	Non-producer organization CBO	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-32	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-32b	Male	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-32c	Female	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34	Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34c	Agriculture risk-reducing practices	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34d	Water risk-reducing practices	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34e	Health risk-reducing practices	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34f	Disaster risk management risk-reducing practices	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34g	Urban risk-reducing practices	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34h	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-34i	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35	Percent change in the value of intra-regional trade in targeted agricultural commodities	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35a	Horticulture	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35b	Animal Products	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	4.5.2-35c	Cereals	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35e	Oilseed	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35f	Dry Grain Pulses & Legumes	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35g	Roots, Tubers, & Other Staples	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35h	Other	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35i	East Africa	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35j	Southern Africa	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35k	West Africa	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35l	Asia	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-35m	Latin America and the Caribbean	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37a	Number of male owners of MSMEs	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37b	Number of female owners of MSMEs	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37c	Microenterprise (1-5 employees)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37d	Small enterprise (6-50 employees)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37e	Medium enterprise (51-100 employees)	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37g	Number of jointly-held MSMEs	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37h	Agricultural producers	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37i	Input supplier	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37j	Trader	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	4.5.2-37k	Other type of loan recipient	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37l	Output processors	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37m	Non-agriculture	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-37n	Sex disaggregation n/a	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-40	Number of hectares of agricultural land (fields, rangeland, agro-forests) showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-40a	No/low till	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-40b	Permanent soil cover	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-40c	Integration of perennials into farming system	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-40d	Water harvesting	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-41	Number of water resources sustainability assessments undertaken	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-41a	Field level	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-41b	Sub-basin level	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-41c	Basin-level	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-41d	National basins	Archive 2016
	4.5.2-41e	Trans-boundary	Archive 2016
EG.3.3		EG.3.3 NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE	CATEGORY
EG.3.3-10	New	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity	New 2016
EG.3.3-10a	New	Number of female direct beneficiaries	New 2016
EG.3.3-11	New	Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption	New 2016
EG.3.3-11a	New	Nutrient-rich value chain commodity: Bio-fortified	New 2016
EG.3.3-11b	New	Nutrient-rich value chain commodity: Legume, nut, or seed	New 2016
EG.3.3-11c	New	Nutrient-rich value chain commodity: Animal-sourced food	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.3.3-11d	New	Nutrient-rich value chain commodity: Dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber	New 2016
EG.3.3-11e	New	Nutrient-rich value chain commodity: "High source" fruit or vegetable.	New 2016
EG.4.2	4.3.2	EG.4.2 FINANCIAL SECTOR CAPACITY	CATEGORY
EG.4.2-1	4.7.1-12	Total number of clients benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors	Edit 2016
EG.4.2-1a	4.7.1-12a	Male borrowers	Active
EG.4.2-1b	4.7.1-12b	Female borrowers	Active
EG.4.2-1c	4.7.1-12c	Male savers	Active
EG.4.2-1d	4.7.1-12d	Female savers	Active
EG.4.2-1e	NEW	Male recipients of other financial services	New 2016
EG.4.2-1f	NEW	Female recipients of other financial services	New 2016
EG.4.2-2	4.7.1-13	Number of financial intermediaries serving poor households and microenterprises supported by USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.4.2-3	4.7.1-14	Percent of microfinance institutions showing a positive return on average assets	Active
EG.4.2-3a	4.7.1-14a	Numerator	Active
EG.4.2-3b	4.7.1-14b	Denominator	Active
	4.7.3-7	Percent change in value of input purchases by micro-entrepreneurs (or smallholders)	Archive 2016
EG.4.2-4	New	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development	New 2016
EG.4.2-4a	New	Male	New 2016
EG.4.2-4b	New	Female	New 2016
EG.4.2-4c	New	Employees of microenterprises	New 2016
EG.4.2-4d	New	Management and/or staff of financial intermediaries that support microenterprises	New 2016
EG.4.2-5	New	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance provided to support microenterprise development	New 2016
EG.4.2-5a	New	Male	New 2016
EG.4.2-5b	New	Female	New 2016
EG.4.2-5c	New	Employees of microenterprises	New 2016
EG.4.2-5d	New	Management and/or staff of financial intermediaries that support microenterprises	New 2016
EG.4.2-6	New	Value of input purchases by microentrepreneurs (or smallholders)	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.5.2	4.6.2	EG.5.2 PRIVATE SECTOR OPPORTUNITY	CATEGORY
	4.6.2-9	Number of private sector firms that have improved management practices or technologies as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-9a	Number of women-owned firms	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-9b	Number of men-owned firms	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-10	Number of firms receiving USG assistance to invest in improved technologies	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-10c	Rural	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-10d	Urban	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-11	Person hours of training completed in private sector productive capacity supported by USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-11a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-11b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-12	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in private sector productive capacity provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-13	Percentage of firms that have achieved improved technologies as a result of USD assistance	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-13a	Number of firms that have achieved improved technologies as a result of USD assistance	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-13b	Number of firms receiving USG assistance to invest in improved technologies	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-13c	Number of women-owned firms	Archive 2016
	4.6.2-13d	Number of men-owned firms	Archive 2016
EG.5.2-1	New	Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance	New 2016
EG.5.2-1a	New	Formal firms	New 2016
EG.5.2-1b	New	Informal firms	New 2016
EG.5.2-1c	New	New	New 2016
EG.5.2-1d	New	Continuing	New 2016
EG.5.2-2	New	Number of private sector firms that have improved management practices or technologies as a result of USG assistance	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.5.2-2a	New	Formal	New 2016
EG.5.2-2b	New	Informal	New 2016
EG.6	4.6.3	EG.6 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	CATEGORY
EG.6-1	4.6.3-2	Number of individuals with new or better employment following completion of USG-assisted workforce development programs	Edit 2016
EG.6-1a	4.6.3-2a	Number of males	Edit 2016
EG.6-1b	4.6.3-2b	Number of females	Edit 2016
EG.6-1c	New	Number of males age 15-19	New 2016
EG.6-1d	New	Number of females age 15-19	New 2016
EG.6-1e	New	Number of males age 20-24	New 2016
EG.6-1f	New	Number of females age 20-24	New 2016
EG.6-1g	New	Number of males age 25-29	New 2016
EG.6-1h	New	Number of females age 25-29	New 2016
	4.6.3-7	Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector	Archive 2016
	4.6.3-7a	Numerator	Archive 2016
	4.6.3-7b	Denominator	Archive 2016
	4.6.3-8	Number of workforce development initiatives completed as a result of USG participation in public-private partnerships	Archive 2016
	4.6.3-9	Person hours of training completed in workforce development supported by USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.6.3-9a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.6.3-9b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.6.3-10	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in workforce development provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Archive 2016
EG.6-2	New	Number of individuals with improved skills following completion of USG-assisted workforce development programs	New 2016
EG.6-2a	New	Number of males	New 2016
EG.6-2b	New	Number of females	New 2016
EG.6-2c	New	Number of males age 15-19	New 2016
EG.6-2d	New	Number of females age 15-19	New 2016
EG.6-2e	New	Number of males age 20-24	New 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
EG.6-2f	New	Number of females age 20-24	New 2016
EG.6-2g	New	Number of males age 25-29	New 2016
EG.6-2h	New	Number of females age 25-29	New 2016
EG.6-3	New	Number of individuals who complete USG-assisted workforce development programs	New 2016
EG.6-3a	New	Number of males	New 2016
EG.6-3b	New	Number of females	New 2016
EG.6-3c	New	Number of males age 15-19	New 2016
EG.6-3d	New	Number of females age 15-19	New 2016
EG.6-3e	New	Number of males age 20-24	New 2016
EG.6-3f	New	Number of females age 20-24	New 2016
EG.6-3g	New	Number of males age 25-29	New 2016
EG.6-3h	New	Number of females age 25-29	New 2016
EG.10.4	4.7.4	EG.10.4 LAND TENURE AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT	CATEGORY
	4.7.4-4	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Access to Land Indicator	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-5	Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-5a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-5b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-6	Number of land governance actors receiving USG-funded training or upgraded facilities/equipment	Archive 2015
	4.7.4-6a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-6b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-7	Number of previously existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in favor of the protection of the most vulnerable populations and local communities involved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	Archive 2015
	4.7.4-8	Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-8a	Number of men	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	4.7.4-8b	Number of women	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-9	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Archive 2016
EG.10.4-1	4.7.4-10	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance	Edit 2016
EG.10.4-1a	4.7.4-10a	Stage 1: Analyzed	Active
EG.10.4-1b	4.7.4-10b	Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation	Active
EG.10.4-1c	4.7.4-10c	Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decree	Active
EG.10.4-1d	4.7.4-10c	Stage 4: Passed/approved	Active
EG.10.4-1e	4.7.4-10d	Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun	Active
EG.10.4-1f	New	Number related specifically to guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership	New 2016
	4.7.4-11	Number of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-11a	Number of men	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-11b	Number of women	Archive 2016
EG.10.4-2	New	Percent of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training	New 2016
EG.10.4-2a	New	Percent of men trained who correctly identify key learning objectives	New 2016
EG.10.4-2b	New	Percent of women trained who correctly identify key learning objectives	New 2016
EG.10.4-3	4.7.4-12	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance	Active
EG.10.4-3a	New	Disputes resolved by local authorities	New 2016
EG.10.4-3b	New	Disputes resolved by contractors	New 2016
EG.10.4-3c	New	Disputes resolved by mediators	New 2016
EG.10.4-3d	New	Disputes resolved by courts	New 2016
	4.7.4-13	Number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades as a result of USG assistance	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-13a	Technically established	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-13b	Technically upgraded	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	4.7.4-13c	Physically established	Archive 2016
	4.7.4-13d	Physically upgraded	Archive 2016
EG.10.4-4	New	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	New 2016
EG.10.4-4a	New	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	New 2016
EG.10.4-4b	New	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	New 2016
EG.10.4-5	New	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance	New 2016
EG.10.4-5a	New	Number of parcels corrected	New 2016
EG.10.4-5b	New	Number of parcels newly incorporated	New 2016
EG.10.4-6	New	Number of people with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights as secure, as a result of USG assistance	New 2016
EG.10.4-6a	New	Male	New 2016
EG.10.4-6b	New	Female	New 2016
EG.10.4-6c	New	Individual	New 2016
EG.10.4-6d	New	Joint	New 2016
EG.10.4-6e	New	Communal	New 2016
EG.10.4-6f	New	State	New 2016
EG.10.4-6g	New	Business	New 2016
EG.10.4-6h	New	Other	New 2016
EG.10.4-6i	New	Rural	New 2016
EG.10.4-6j	New	Urban	New 2016
	CBLD	CAPACITY BUILDING	CATEGORY
	CBLD-1	Number of awards made directly to local organizations	Archive 2016
	CBLD-1a	For-profit organizations	Archive 2016
	CBLD-1b	Not-for-profit organizations	Archive 2016
	CBLD-4	Percent of mission awards with organizational capacity development objectives or activities that require reporting on capacity development metrics on a regular basis	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	CBLD-4a	Numerator	Archive 2016
	CBLD-4b	Denominator	Archive 2016
	CBLD-5	Local Organizational Capacity Assessment Score	Archive 2016
	CBLD-5c	Local non-profit organizations	Archive 2016
	CBLD-5d	Local for-profit organizations	Archive 2016
	CBLD-6	Percent of all contracts awarded for commodities and equipment that are fixed price	Archive 2016
	CBLD-6a	Numerator	Archive 2016
	CBLD-6b	Denominator	Archive 2016
	CBLD-7	Percent of all other types of contracts (i.e., services) awarded that are fixed-price	Archive 2016
	CBLD-7a	Numerator	Archive 2016
	CBLD-7b	Denominator	Archive 2016
GNDR	GNDR	GENDER	CATEGORY
GNDR-2	GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment)	Active
	GNDR-2a	Age: 10-29	Archive 2016
	GNDR-2b	Age: 30 & over	Archive 2016
GNDR-2c	GNDR-2c	Numerator	Active
GNDR-2d	GNDR-2d	Denominator	Active
	PPP	PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS	CATEGORY
	PPP1	Number of new jobs created as a result of USG-sponsored public-private partnerships (PPP)	Archive 2016
	PPP2	Number of people benefitting from USG-supported public-private partnerships (PPP	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	PPP3	Number of organizations (for and not-for-profit, and government) that have applied new technologies and/or management practices due to USG-supported public-private partnerships (PPPs)	Archive 2016
	PPP4	Amount of new revenue generated for the private sector partner as a result of USG-supported public-private partnerships (PPP) (in USD)	Archive 2016
	PPP5	Number of new USG-supported public-private partnerships (PPPs) formed	Archive 2016
STIR	STIR	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION / RESEARCH	CATEGORY
	STIR-1	Score on the Innovation Capacity Index among countries receiving USG assistance for science, technology, and innovation programs	Archive 2016
	STIR-2	Number of tools, technologies, or practices introduced to the commercial sector	Archive 2016
	STIR-3	Number of new businesses established based on a new technology or innovation	Archive 2016
	STIR-3a	Sex of primary business owner: Male	Archive 2016
	STIR-3b	Sex of primary business owner: Female	Archive 2016
	STIR-4	Person hours of training completed in science and technology workforce supported by the USG	Archive 2016
	STIR-4a	Number of Men	Archive 2016
	STIR-4b	Number of Women	Archive 2016
	STIR-5	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) for beneficiary countries, as measured by UNESCO Institute for Statistics	Archive 2016
	STIR-5a	Applied Research (APR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-5b	Basic Research (BSR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-5c	Development Research (DVR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-6	Number of scientific studies published or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance for research programs	Archive 2016
	STIR-6a	Applied Research (APR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-6b	Basic Research (BSR)	Archive 2016

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
	STIR-6c	Development Research (DVR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-7	Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions in support of research	Archive 2016
	STIR-7a	Applied Research (APR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-7b	Basic Research (BSR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-7c	Development Research (DVR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-8	Person hours of training completed in formal science or science-related training courses supported by the USG	Archive 2016
	STIR-8a	Applied Research (APR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-8b	Basic Research (BSR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-8c	Development Research (DVR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-9	Number of new research collaborations established between USG-supported beneficiaries and other institutions	Archive 2016
	STIR-9a	Applied Research (APR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-9b	Basic Research (BSR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-9c	Development Research (DVR)	Archive 2016
	STIR-9d	Tested either virologically between 2 and 12 months or serology between 9 and 12 months	Archive 2016
	STIR-9e	Received virological testing in the first months	Archive 2016
STIR-10	New	Number of innovations supported through USG assistance	New 2016
STIR-10a	New	New this period	New 2016
STIR-10b	New	Ongoing this period	New 2016
STIR-11	New	Number of innovations supported through USG assistance with demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector	New 2016
STIR-12	New	Number of peer-reviewed scientific publications resulting from USG support to research and implementation programs	New 2016
YOUTH	YOUTH	YOUTH	CATEGORY

NEW INDICATOR ID	OLD INDICATOR ID	INDICATOR TITLE	STATUS
YOUTH-1	New	Number of youth at risk of violence trained in social or leadership skills through USG assisted programs	New 2016
YOUTH-1a	New	Number of males age 10-14	New 2016
YOUTH-1b	New	Number of females age 10-14	New 2016
YOUTH-1c	New	Number of males age 15-19	New 2016
YOUTH-1d	New	Number of females age 15-19	New 2016
YOUTH-1e	New	Number of males age 20-24	New 2016
YOUTH-1f	New	Number of females age 20-24	New 2016
YOUTH-1g	New	Number of males age 25-29	New 2016
YOUTH-1h	New	Number of females age 25-29	New 2016
YOUTH-1i	New	Geographic location: urban	New 2016
YOUTH-1j	New	Geographic location: rural	New 2016
YOUTH-2	New	Number of laws, policies, or procedures adopted and implemented with USG assistance designed to promote and improve youth participation at the regional, national or local level.	New 2016
YOUTH-2a	New	Local: adopted	New 2016
YOUTH-2b	New	Local: implemented	New 2016
YOUTH-2c	New	Regional: adopted	New 2016
YOUTH-2d	New	Regional: implemented	New 2016
YOUTH-2e	New	National: adopted	New 2016
YOUTH-2f	New	National: implemented	New 2016

Annex C. FTFMS Indicator by Activity

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG-c	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.90/day 2011 PPP [ZOI- level]	3	SVC (DRC) REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya)	0	N/A
EG-d *	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.90/day 2011 PPP [National-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
EG-e	Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
EG-f *	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [National-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
EG-g	Percent of households below the comparative threshold for the poorest quintile of the Asset-Based Comparative Wealth Index [ZOI-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
EG-h	Depth of Poverty of the Poor: Mean percent shortfall of the poor relative to the $1.90/day 2011 PPP poverty line [ZOI-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
EG.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	4	FTF Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAMS (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC)	0	
EG.3-10, -11, -12	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	5	FTF Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAMS (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) KISAN II (Nepal)	1	AY (Tanzania)
EG.3-e	Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system (“Ag GDP+”) [National-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
EG.3-f	Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index [ZOI-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG.3-g	Employment in the agri-food system	1	FTF Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda)	0	N/A
0	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas [ZOI-level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
EG.3.1-14	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]	4	FTF Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAM (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria)	0	N/A
EG.3.1-d	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [Multi-level]2	2	FTF Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAM (Uganda)	0	N/A
EG.3.2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	4	FTF Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAMS (Uganda) VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC)	0	N/A
EG.3.2-a	Percent of producers who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies [ZOI-level]	0	N/A	1	SAVY (Guinea)
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [IM-level]	1	REGIS-ER (Sahel)	0	N/A
EG.3.2-4	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	4	VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) REGIS-ER (Sahel) CVC (Mali)	1	SAVY (Guinea)
EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	3	SVC (DRC) AVCD (Kenya) ADVANCE (Ghana)	2	YLA (Uganda) Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda)
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	3	AVCD (Kenya) ADVANCE (Ghana) REGAL-AG (Kenya)	1	SAVY (Guinea)

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]	1	REGAL-AG (Kenya)	0	N/A
EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	4	SVC (DRC) AVCD (Kenya) REGIS-ER (Sahel) KISAN II (Nepal)	0	N/A
EG.3.2-26	Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance	4	SVC (DRC) KISAN II (Nepal) Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) IAMS (Uganda)	1	Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda)
EG.3.2-27	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (age disaggregation: age of proprietor(s) [include results for retired, similar indicator EG.3.2-6[32])	9	VCA (Ethiopia) LMS (Kenya) Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria) KISAN II (Nepal) Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda) REGIS-ER (Sahel) SMARTE (Guinea) ADVANCE (Ghana) AgDiv (Malawi)	3	SAVY (Guinea) AY (Tanzania) Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanoze (Rwanda)
EG.3.2-28	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance	2	VCA (Ethiopia) KISAN II (Nepal)	0	N/A
EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity	1	LMS (Kenya)	1	SAVY (Guinea)

[32] Replaced EG.3.2-6 with EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level], a new indicator that looks at both credit and debt (loan)-related financing provided.

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG.3.3-11	Total quantity (MT) of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries that is set aside for home consumption	1	CVC (Mali)	0	N/A
EG.4.2-7	Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [IM-level]	2	KISAN II (Nepal) LMS (Kenya)	1	AY (Tanzania)
ES.5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [IM- level]	0	N/A	0	N/A
HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (age disaggregation: <19, 19+)	1	REGIS-ER (Sahel)	0	N/A
HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs [IM-level]	3	REGIS-ER (Sahel) AVCD (Kenya) PRIME (Ethiopia)	0	N/A
HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [ZOI-level]	2	REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya)	0	N/A
HL.9-h*	Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months) [National-level]	1	AVCD (Kenya)	0	N/A
HL.9.1-a	Percent of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet [ZOI-level]	2	SVC (DRC) PRIME (Ethiopia)	0	N/A
HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age [ZOI-level]	2	REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya)	0	N/A
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity [ZOI-level]	1	SVC (DRC)	0	N/A
YOUTH	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]	4	VCA (Ethiopia) LMS (Kenya) KISAN II (Nepal) IAMs/Uganda	1	AY (Tanzania)

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
GND R-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]	11	SVC (DRC) PRIME (Ethiopia) VCA (Ethiopia) ADVANCE (Ghana) GEMA (Honduras) LMS (Kenya) AgDiv (Malawi) Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria) KISAN II (Nepal) REGAL AG/Kenya REGAL-IR (Kenya)	3	Puentes (Guatemala) AY (Tanzania) Zimbabwe Works
RESIL-1	Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level]	1	LMS (Kenya)	0	N/A
FTF Context-11	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities	1	VCA (Ethiopia)	0	N/A

FTF Indicators Retired in 2018

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/ YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG.3.1[33]	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future (RAA)	0	N/A	2	AY (Liberia) SAVY (Guinea)
EG.3.1-12[34]	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment	2	REGAL-IR (Kenya)	0	N/A

[33] Replaced with EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level] to count number of individuals instead of households to get a better understanding of the breadth of our food security work. If programs reach more than one individual in the household, then all those individuals should be counted.
[34] To be replaced by a Country Policy Progress Indicator (currently under development), which will measure the progress a country has achieved in completing prioritized policy changes that will accelerate agriculture and food system growth and transformation. The measure will be based on empirical data detailed in the 12 FTF target

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/ YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
	policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, and implemented with USG assistance (RAA)		REGAL-AG (Kenya)		
EG 3.2-1[35]	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	10	VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) AVCD (Kenya) LMS (Kenya) CVC (Mali) KISAN II (Nepal) PRIME (Ethiopia) REGIS-ER (Sahel) AgDiv (Malawi) REGAL-AG (Kenya)	3	SAVY (Guinea) AY (Tanzania) YLA (Uganda)
EG.3.2-3[36]	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a /result of USG assistance (RAA)	5	VCA (Ethiopia) SVC (DRC) CVC (Mali) REGIS-ER (Sahel) AgDiv (Malawi)	2	SAVY (Guinea) AY (Tanzania)

country policy matrices developed in concert with policy stakeholders in each country. The policy progress indicator value will be computed using data on the level of progress for each policy action—on hold, behind target, on target, or complete—reported in the policy matrix on an annual basis. This indicator complements indicator EG.3.1-d Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support which measures milestones toward an improved policy system. The two indicators will relate the performance of the policy system with actual policy changes, including both development and implementation of priority policies.

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

[36] Replaced with EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/ YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
EG.3.2-17[37]	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA)	3	REGAL-IR (Kenya) REGAL-AG (Kenya) CVC (Mali)	0	N/A
EG 3.2-18[38]	Number hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management condition as a result of USG assistance	1	GEMA (Honduras)	0	N/A
EG 3.2-19[39]	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance (RAA)	2	VCA (Ethiopia) ADVANCE (Ghana)	1	SAVY (Guinea)
EG 3.2-20[40]	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based	2	AVCD (Kenya) CVC (Mali)	0	N/A
EG.3.2-21[41]	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance (RAA)	0	N/A	1	SAVY (Guinea)
EG. 3.2-22[42]	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation	2	AVCD (Kenya) AgDiv (Malawi)	1	SAVY (Guinea)
EG. 3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance	7	AVC (Bangladesh) SVC (DRC)	2	AY (Tanzania) YLA (Uganda)

[37] Replaced with EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], which now includes more actors in the agri-food system (including private sector firms).
[38] Replaced with EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], which now includes both intensive (e.g., managed crop fields) and extensive (e.g., rangelands) forms of agriculture.
[39] Replaced with EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level], which now captures total sales in the reporting year, instead of just new/incremental sales.
[40] Replaced with EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], which captures key individuals (e.g., decision-makers) in these organizations/groups that are applying new technologies or management practices.
[41] Dropped
[42] Replaced with EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level], which is an expanded version of this old indicator to now include both new long-term capital investments and operating capital, as well as private sector co-investment - both cash and in-kind.

FTF INDICATOR		ADULT-TARGETED/ YOUTH-INCLUSIVE		YOUTH-TARGETED	
#	DESCRIPTION	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME	# PROJECTS	PROJECT NAME
			VCA/Ethiopia ADVANCE (Ghana) KISAN II (Nepal) IAM (Uganda) REGIS-ER (Sahel)		
EG. 3.2-26	Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance	1	AgDiv (Malawi)	0	N/A
EG. 5.2-1	Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance	1	AgDiv (Malawi)	1	Puentes (Guatemala)
EG.3-6, -7, -8[43]	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage obtained with USG assistance (RAA)	1	REGAL-AG (Kenya)	0	N/A
EG.10.2-1[44]	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.	1	GEMA (Honduras)	0	N/A
EG. 11.5	Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change	1	AgDiv (Malawi)	0	N/A
ES. 4-1	Number of vulnerable persons benefitting from USG-supported social services	0	N/A	1	Puentes (Guatemala)
GFSS Policy Matrix Progress Score	Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG Support	2	Agribusiness Investment Activity (Nigeria) Nguriza Nshore (Rwanda)	0	N/A
HL.9-e	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RAA)[45]	2	REGAL-AG (Kenya) REGAL-IR (Kenya)	0	N/A

[43] EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM -level]

[44] Replaced with EG.3.1-c Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level [National-level], which looks at exports at a national-level instead.

[45] Dropped. Replaced with new indicator EG-e Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [ZOI-level], which measures the broader food insecurity experience.