

IFAD's Core Indicators Framework

Operational Policy and Results Division

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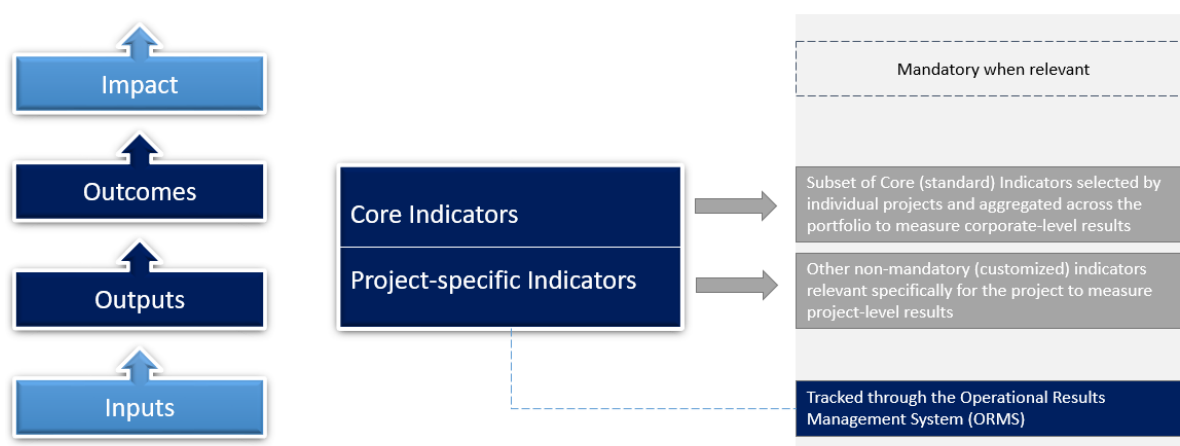
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I. Introduction

The Core Indicators (CIs) framework is IFAD's primary mechanism for measuring and reporting results by projects at output and outcome levels. It was developed in 2017 to replace the Results Management and Information System (RIMS) set in 2003 as IFAD's primary mechanism for measuring and reporting results by projects at output, outcome and impact levels. It provides a simplified snapshot of the key outputs and outcomes achieved as a result of IFAD-supported activities. The CIs framework consists of 46 indicators: 3 outreach, 20 output and 23 outcome indicators. These are mapped to the strategic objectives (SOs) and areas of thematic focus of IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025, and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined in the 2030 Agenda. A core aspect of the CIs is that they are easily integrated into project Logframes and can be aggregated across projects and countries to facilitate corporate reporting. CIs are mandatory whenever relevant to the project Theory of Change (ToC), and should be complemented by project-specific indicators. IFAD-financed projects performance is tracked through the CIs included in their Logframes and reflected in the Operational Results Management System (ORMS). Results achieved are tracked throughout the project cycle and aggregated to provide a snapshot of IFAD's results at any point in time. Therefore, CIs serve strong accountability and communication purposes for shareholders and the public at large, including reporting on IFAD's contribution to the SDGs and their targets. CIs are aggregated across projects and countries to facilitate corporate reporting.

Figure 1: Core indicators within the results chain



II. Key CIs features

Strategic indicators. CIs are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined in the 2030 Agenda. They are mapped to the SOs and areas of thematic focus of IFAD's current Strategic Framework, and they measure the more recurrent outputs and outcomes achieved through IFAD operations.

Integration in M&E systems. CIs are integrated in Logframes from project design and consequently in project M&E systems. They are selected on the basis of the project's main area(s) of thematic focus and planned interventions. With the exception of the 5 mandatory CIs, which are to be included in all project LFs, other CIs are mandatory only when relevant to the project's Theory of Change, i.e. when the results intended to be reached by the project correspond to one or more CIs. CIs are not meant to capture the richness and vastness of IFAD's operations and should be complemented by project-specific indicators¹.

Baseline data and Targets setting. The determination (or estimation) of baseline data and of targets for mid-term and completion for each indicator is based on the project detailed description and is aligned with the Economic and Financial Analysis (EFA) carried out at design. Target setting is mandatory already at the design stage for mid-term and completion. Baseline data is also mandatory at the design stage even if only based on estimation to be confirmed by the baseline survey to be carried out once the project is approved.

Reporting frequency. Results for outputs CIs (and other output indicators in the Logframe) are reported during supervision, and at least once a year. Results for Outcome level CIs are captured through surveys carried out at three times over the course of project implementation: at project baseline, mid-term and completion stages. A specific, IFAD-tailored methodology has been developed for these surveys and is found in the Core Outcome Indicators measurement guidelines². The results for both output and outcome level CIs are reported in ORMS.

Corporate reporting and aggregated results. Results data measured through the CIs are aggregated across projects and countries for accountability and communication purposes, for shareholders and the public at large, including reporting on IFAD's contribution to the SDGs and their targets. This includes reporting to IFAD's governing bodies on progress against the targets set in the IFAD Results Management Framework (RMF), which takes place yearly in the Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE). Reporting on CIs results takes place at project level in the

¹ Project specific indicators are which are designed to measure specific results that may not be adequately captured by the CIs. Indeed CIs are not made to capture the diversity of IFAD's operations. Project specific indicators can be output, outcome or impact indicators, depending on the project's characteristics.

² [The COI measurement guidelines](#) lay out the mandatory methodology developed by IFAD for collecting timely and reliable data on CIs at the outcome-level at project baseline, midterm and completion stages. The guidelines provide a step-by-step explanation on how to plan for, design, conduct and analyze CIs outcome surveys over the project cycle and aims at measuring **attributable** changes in outcome CIs through dedicated surveys.

Operational Results Measurement System (ORMS)³.

Robust and standard definitions. Each indicator includes a robust and standard definition, a description of the recommended data source, data collection methods and respective disaggregation dimensions. This ensures consistency in the aggregation of results across the portfolio as well as consistency in data measurement across project, countries, and regional division. Finally, it mitigates the risk of double-counting the beneficiaries receiving services. For the outreach indicator, the definition has been tightened to minimize confusion on how the household unit is used to compute the total number of persons reached.

Data disaggregation. Each CI includes a specific set of multipliers. For persons-based CIs, it is mandatory to report results disaggregated by sex and youth; it is mandatory to disaggregate by indigenous peoples when relevant, such as when these are a specific project target group. ORMS multipliers reflect individual CIs disaggregation requirements.

Mainstreaming themes⁴. There are specific corporate commitments in terms of inclusion of CIs for those projects that aim to be included in IFAD's corporate reporting on the results achieved on the four mainstreaming themes: gender, nutrition, youth and climate adaptation and mitigation. The required CIs and disaggregations are integrated into the project Logframes during project design.

Table I below provides the full list of IFAD CIs. Table II provides the mandatory requirements in terms of CI inclusion and disaggregation for all IFAD-financed projects.

³ Indicators included in the RMF11 (2020, 2021 and 2022) have been marked in ORMS and are shown on the CIs Overview table.

⁴ Source: Annexes VII and VIII of the IFAD Project Design Guidelines (<https://xdesk.ifad.org/sites/opsmanual/index#/investmentprojects/design>)

Table 1. Overview of CIs

Areas of thematic focus	Output indicators	Outcome indicators
	Title	Title
Outreach	CI 1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project CI 1.a: Corresponding number of households reached CI 1.b: Estimated corresponding total number of households members	
SO1: Increase poor rural people's productive capacities		
Access to natural resources	CI 1.1.1: Beneficiaries gaining increased secure access to land ⁵	CI 1.2.1: Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes
Access to agricultural technologies and production services	CI 1.1.2: Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated (RMF 11) CI 1.1.3: Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages CI 1.1.4: Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies (RMF 11)	CI 1.2.3: Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs CI 1.2.2: Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices CI 1.2.4: Households reporting an increase in production
Inclusive financial services	CI 1.1.5: Persons in rural areas accessing financial services (savings, credit, insurance, remittances, etc.) (RMF 11) CI 1.1.6: Financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas CI 1.1.7: Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services	CI 1.2.5: Households reporting using rural financial services CI 1.2.6: Partner financial service providers with portfolio-at-risk ≥30 days below 5% CI 1.2.7: Partner financial services providers with operational self- sufficiency above 100%
Nutrition	CI 1.1.8: Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition (RMF 11)	CI 1.2.8: Women reporting Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDDW) (RMF 11) CI 1.2.9: Households with improved Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP)

⁵ In IFAD11, CI 1.1.1. was formulated as "Persons whose ownership or user rights over natural resources have been registered in national cadasters and/or geographic information systems."

SO2: Increase poor rural people's benefits from market participation

Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities	CI 2.1.1: Rural enterprises accessing business development services (RMF 11)	CI 2.2.1: Beneficiaries with new jobs/employment opportunities ⁶
	CI 2.1.2: Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management (RMF 11)	CI 2.2.2: Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit
Rural producers' organizations	CI 2.1.3: Rural producers' organizations supported	CI 2.2.3: Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities
	CI 2.1.4: Supported rural producers that are members of a rural producers' organization (RMF 11)	CI 2.2.4: Supported rural producers' organizations reporting new or improved services provided by their organization
Rural infrastructure	CI 2.1.5: Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded (RMF 11)	CI 2.2.5: Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales
	CI 2.1.6: Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated	CI 2.2.6: Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities

SO3: Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities

Environmental sustainability and Climate change	CI 3.1.1: Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks (RMF 11)	CI 3.2.1: Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (tCO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered
	CI 3.1.2: Persons provided with climate information services	CI 3.2.2: Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate- resilient technologies and practices (RMF 11)
	CI 3.1.3: Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions (RMF 11)	CI 3.2.3: Households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel
	CI 3.1.4: Land brought under climate-resilient management (RMF 11)	CI 3.2.4: Biodiversity improvements at ecosystem-level

⁶ In IFAD11, CI 2.2.1 was formulated as "New jobs created".

Cross-Cutting		
Policy	Policy 1: Policy-relevant knowledge products completed Policy 2: Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported	Policy 3: Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment
Empowerment		IE. 2.1: Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment
Stakeholder Feedback		SF 2.1: Households satisfied with project-supported services SF 2.2: Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers ⁷
ASAP specific indicators		
	ASAP: Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change ASAP: Land under climate-resilient practices ASAP: Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency ASAP: Production and processing facilities supported with increased water availability and efficiency ASAP: New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events (US\$' 000/Km) ASAP: Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities ASAP: Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities ASAP: International and country dialogues on climate supported ASAP Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered ⁸	

⁷ Starting from projects created in Q2 2020, Stakeholder Feedback indicators are mandatory and ORMS will automatically feed the Logframe with them, they should be included at the outcome-level.

⁸ Indicator created in ORMS in July 2021

Table II. Mandatory reporting requirements for all IFAD-financed projects

Type of Project	CI OUTREACH	CI OUTPUTS	CI OUTCOMES
All projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of persons receiving services⁹ - Males - Females - Young¹⁰ - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1.a: Corresponding number of households reached <p>C.I.1.b: Estimated corresponding total number of households members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For all people-based CI outputs: <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of persons receiving services¹¹ - Males - Females - Young¹² - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For all households-based CI outcomes: <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households - % of households - HH members <p>Stakeholders Feedback¹³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SF.2.1: Households satisfied with project-supported services <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SF.2.2: Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers
<p>Gender transformative projects</p> <p><i>At least 35% of projects approved in IFAD12</i></p>	<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> AND</p> <p>Target: At least 40% of project beneficiaries are women – for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project 	<p>Same as <i>All projects</i></p>	<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IE.2.1: Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment (IFAD empowerment index): <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons (number) - Total persons (%) - Females (number) - Females (%) - Males (number) - Males (%)

⁹ This number is automatically calculated by ORMS by adding the numbers of Males and the number of Females

¹⁰ The multiplier “number of young” is mandatory for projects approved in IFAD 11 onwards (starting January 2019)

¹¹ The multiplier “number of young” is mandatory for projects approved in IFAD 11 onwards (starting January 2019)

¹² The multiplier “number of young” is mandatory for projects approved in IFAD 11 onwards (starting January 2019)

¹³ The two stakeholder feedback indicators (SF 2.1 and 2.2) are mandatory for all except type-C and type Z projects, for which their inclusion in the project's LF is highly recommended but not mandatory. Starting from projects created in Q2 2020, ORMS will automatically feed the Logframe with the two Stakeholders Feedback Indicators at the outcome-level.

Type of Project	CI OUTREACH	CI OUTPUTS	CI OUTCOMES
Nutrition sensitive projects <i>At least 60% of projects approved in IFAD12</i>	Same as All Projects	Same as All Projects AND ■ C.I. 1.1.8: Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons participating - Males - Females - Number of young - Number of indigenous peoples (if relevant) - Number of persons with disabilities (if relevant) - Households - Household members benefitted 	Same as All projects AND Either one or both of the following nutrition indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CI 1.2.8: Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)¹⁴ Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women (number) - Women (%) - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CI 1.2.9: Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members
Youth sensitive projects <i>At least 60% of projects approved in IFAD12</i>	Same as All Projects	Same as All Projects	Same as All Projects AND Mandatory for projects approved in IFAD12 onwards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CI 2.2.1: Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities¹⁵ - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) - Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities
Targeting Indigenous People <i>10 projects approved in IFAD12 to include</i>	Same as All projects AND Indigenous people multiplier is mandatory for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project 	Same as All projects AND Indigenous people multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outputs.	Same as All projects AND Indigenous people multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outcomes.

¹⁴ MDD-W is Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women. It assesses whether or not women 15–49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night.

¹⁵ This indicator substitutes the RMF11 indicator CI 2.2.1 New Jobs created.

Type of Project	CI OUTREACH	CI OUTPUTS	CI OUTCOMES
<i>Indigenous Peoples as a priority target group at design</i>			
Targeting Persons with Disabilities <i>5 projects approved In IFAD12 to include Persons with Disabilities as a priority target group at design</i>	Same as All projects AND Persons with disabilities multiplier is mandatory for: ▪ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project	Same as All projects AND Persons with disabilities multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outputs.	Same as All projects AND Persons with disabilities multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outcomes.

Type of Project	CI OUTREACH	CI OUTPUTS	CI OUTCOMES
Climate Finance <i>At least 40% of IFAD12 PoLG</i>	Adaptation Finance	Same as All Projects	Same as all Projects AND At least one of these core indicators (Outputs OR Outcomes) <i>(the higher a project's adaptation finance share, the more intervention-appropriate indicators and/or the more substantial targets should be adopted)</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 1.1.1: Number of beneficiaries gaining increased secure access to land. Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total persons ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young¹⁶ ▪ Indigenous people (if relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) ▪ CI 3.1.1: Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risk Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Groups supported (Number) ▪ Total size of groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young¹⁷ ▪ Indigenous people (if relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) ▪ CI 3.1.2: Persons provided with climate information services Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons provided with climate information services (Total) ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young¹⁸ ▪ Indigenous people (when relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) CI 3.1.4: Land brought under climate-resilient management Mandatory multiplier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hectares of land (Number) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 3.2.2: Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members ▪ CI 3.2.3: Households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members
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	Mitigation Finance	Mitigation		<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> and, IF APPROPRIATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 3.1.3: Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total persons accessing technologies ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young¹⁹ ▪ Indigenous people (if relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) 	<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> AND</p> <p>CI 3.2.1: Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂e) avoided and/or sequestered</p> <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ tCO₂e/20y ▪ ha ▪ tCO₂e/ha ▪ tCO₂e/ha/yr
		Biodiversity		<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> and, IF APPROPRIATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 3.1.3: Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total persons accessing technologies ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young²⁰ ▪ Indigenous people (if relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) 	<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> AND <i>Mitigation finance</i> CI 3.2.1 AND</p> <p>CI 3.2.4: Biodiversity improvements at ecosystem-level</p> <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of Intact Biodiversity (AIB) in ha ▪ Average Natural Capital per ha (ANC) in US\$/ha ▪ Ecosystem based indicator in 0 or 1

¹⁶ The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD 11 (starting January 2019)

¹⁷ The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD 11 (starting January 2019)

¹⁸ The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD 11 (starting January 2019)

¹⁹ The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD11 (starting January 2019)

²⁰ The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD11 (starting January 2019)

III. Outreach: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

Outreach indicators

Outreach 1	Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the number of new individuals who have received services or participated to activities promoted or supported by the project during the considered period (annual reporting).
Data source and collection method	Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year. <i>Notes:</i> <i>If one person received different type of services during the reporting period, it should be counted only once to avoid double counting.</i> <i>If the same person receives services promoted or supported by the project over the years, it should only be counted once. Some years, there may then be no additional outreach (e.g. if the project continues to work only with the same beneficiaries, communities and households). In these cases, the annual value equals zero and the cumulative figure remains the same as the previous year.</i>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of persons receiving services²¹ - Males - Females - Young²² - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact:1.4 Indirect impact: 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 9.3 and 14.b

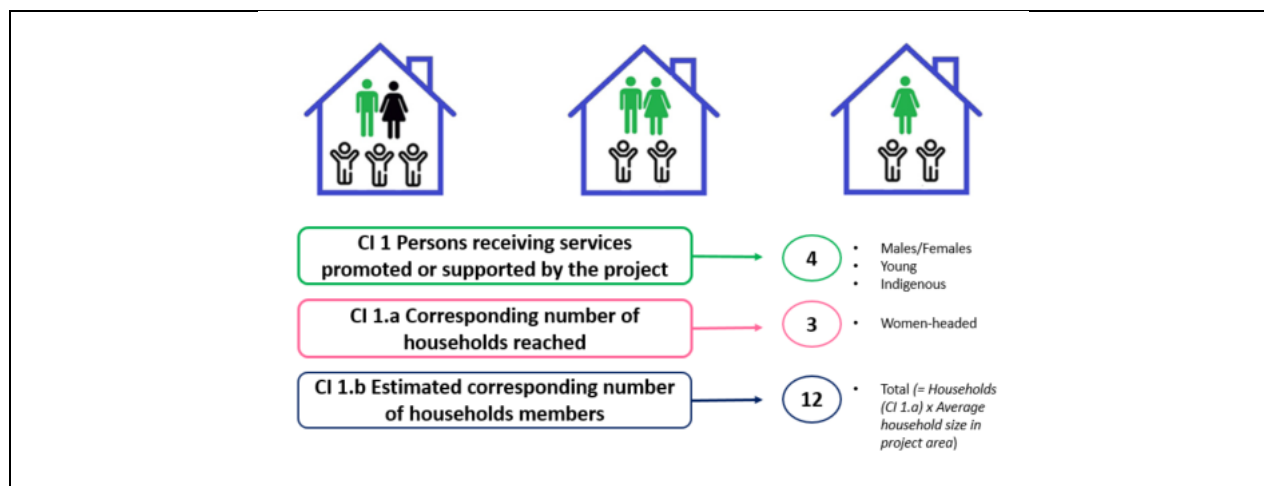
Outreach 1.a	Corresponding number of households reached
<i>Definition</i>	Relative to the previous indicator, refers to the number of new households in which at least one member received services or participated to activities promoted or supported by the project, during the considered period (annual reporting).
Data source and collection method	Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year. <i>Notes:</i> <i>If two persons belonging to the same household (e.g. the husband and wife) have received direct project support, then this household should only be counted once for annual reporting.</i> <i>If the same families are being supported over the years, they should only be counted once. Some years, there may then be no additional outreach (e.g. if the project continues to work only with the same beneficiaries, communities and households). In these cases, the annual value equals zero and the cumulative figure remains the same as the previous year.</i>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Households
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact:1.4 Indirect impact: 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.a

²¹ and ⁷: This number is automatically calculated by ORMS by adding the numbers of Males and the number of Females

²² and ⁴: The multiplier "number of young" is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD 11 (starting January 2019)

Outreach 1.b	Estimated corresponding number of total household members
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to an estimate of the total number of persons in the households supported by the project (<i>as reported under the previous indicator</i>), during the considered reporting period (annual reporting). This estimate is based on the average number of persons per household recorded in the country or, if available, in the project intervention area.
Data source and collection method	<p>If neither direct measurement nor survey data are available, information is collected by project M&E staff based on national statistics (for data on average household size).</p> <p>It can also be estimated by multiplying the number of households reached by the project (indicated in CI 1.a) by the average household size in the project area..</p> <p>The indicator includes all household members, even those who did not receive project services (e.g. children).</p> <p>Data is recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Households members
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact:1.4 Indirect impact: 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.a

Box 1: IFAD's three mandatory outreach indicators



Practical guide on how to report on the three Core Outreach Indicators

Start by checking the target group description and targets in the PDR text and compare these to the targets for outreach indicators in the Logframe. The IFAD Core Indicator *CI 1. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project* counts the number of individuals who directly benefit from at least one project intervention. The related outreach indicator *CI 1.a Corresponding number of households reached* counts the number of households these individuals come from. This will be the same as the number of individuals receiving services, or less if some persons receiving services come from the same household. The derived outreach indicator *CI 1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members* is calculated: multiply the number of households by the average household size, which can be obtained from population statistics or the baseline survey.

General Rule. For some project interventions this is straightforward: a farmer who receives inputs is one person receiving services, and so is a trader who receives a loan, a fisher who attends training, an inputs supplier who receives business advisory services, and a youth who has been granted the right to access forest resources or who has been helped to start a small business. In these cases, project services are provided directly to known individuals, and *CI 1. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project* counts these individuals. The sex and age of the individuals must be recorded in order to meet disaggregation requirements for CI 1 (how many of the individuals are men, how many are women, and how many are youths). *CI 1.a Corresponding number of households reached* counts the number of households these individuals come from, which would be the same as the number of individuals, unless some of them come from the same household. *CI 1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members* is calculated.

Example of a project result: 50 farmers in Nyando sub-location have been provided with tools and advice for implementing on-farm soil and water conservation measures.
Mean household size: 6 persons.

CI 1	CI 1.a	CI 1.b
50	50	300

Infrastructure projects. Some project interventions result in service delivery at community level. An example is wells with hand pumps, which provide water for domestic use to all households in a village that did not yet have access to a safe water supply. Another example is rehabilitation of a feeder road that provides all-weather access to three villages that were previously inaccessible during rainy seasons. In such cases, **all household members benefit**. *CI 1.a Corresponding number of households reached* counts the number of households that have access to these new services. *CI 1. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project* and *CI 1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members* **both** count all the members of all the households that benefit from these new services. To be able to precisely report the mandatory disaggregation for CI 1, the number of men, women and youths in each household would have to be known. This information may not be available and collecting it can be cumbersome. Estimates could be used instead, based on available population statistics or data on household composition collected during the baseline survey.

Example of a project result: domestic water supply system constructed that serves all 300 households in the Northern half of Paponditi Village.
Mean household size: 6 persons.

CI 1	CI 1.a	CI 1.b
1800	300	1800

Groups supported. Some project interventions support groups of beneficiaries, with services that are delivered to the group as a whole rather than to individual members. Members of a producer group may jointly own an irrigation scheme that is rehabilitated with support from the project, or may be assisted with storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses. An ASCA may receive a loan to boost its capital and allow it to expand on-lending to members. In such cases, *CI 1. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project* would count all the members of the group. The sex and age of the group members would have to be known in order to meet disaggregation requirements for CI 1 (how many of the members are men, how many are women, and how many are youths). *CI 1.a Corresponding number of households reached* counts the number of households that these members come from. This would be the same as the number of members, unless some members come from the same household. *CI 1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members* is calculated using the average household size.

Example of a project result: rehabilitation of the irrigation system of Bihamu Women Vegetable Growers (43 members; eight of the members are related and come from four households).
Mean household size: 6 persons.

CI 1	CI 1.a	CI 1.b
43	39	234

Rural Finance. Some project interventions support enterprises. For example, a medium-sized processor with 17 workers receives a loan to replace ageing equipment and improve efficiency. An agrovet store receives a matching grant to buy a solar-powered fridge. Three partners (aggregators) who employ five workers receive a loan for working capital to expand their business. In such cases, *CI 1. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project* would count the owners and co-owners of the enterprise receiving project services. Existing employees and casual workers are not counted as persons receiving services. However, if the enterprise expands and hires new workers as a result of project support, these new workers would be counted as persons receiving services (they would also be counted under *CI 2.2.1 Number of new jobs created*). The sex and age of the enterprise (co)owners would have to be known in order to meet disaggregation requirements for CI 1 (how many are men, how many are women, how many are youths). *CI 1.a Corresponding number of households reached* counts the number of households that these enterprise (co)owners come from. *CI 1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members* is again calculated using the average household size. Please, refer to CI 1.1.5 and CI 2.1.1 for further guidance on how to compute outreach in rural finance projects

Example of a project result:

Makutano Agrovet Store operated by Mr. & Mrs. Mwangi is provided with a matching grant of Ksh. 30,000 to purchase a solar-powered fridge. Mean household size: 6 persons.

CI 1	CI 1.a	CI 1.b
2	1	6

Combined scenarios. For a particular project, a combination of the above scenarios may apply: individual farmers may be provided with inputs and training on agricultural production; groups may be provided with matching grants for storage and processing facilities; and SMEs may be provided with loans and business development services. The target group description in the PDR should explain the exact composition of the target group, with numbers for each sub-group of beneficiaries. It should also make clear whether there is overlap, and how much overlap, between these sub-groups, in order to prevent double-counting. For example, what proportion of individual farmers are also group members?

Target group example: *inputs and training for 10,000 farmers, an estimated 20% of whom are group members; matching grants for 200 groups with 30 members on average; loans and BDS for 100 SMEs with two owners on average. Information on whether some beneficiaries come from the same household is not available. Mean household size: 6 persons.*

CI 1	CI 1.a	CI 1.b
14,200	14,200	85,200

IV. Strategic objective 1: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

SO1: Increase poor rural people's productive capacities

Output indicators

Access to natural resources

1.1.1	<p>Beneficiaries gaining increased secure access to land.</p> <p>In IFAD11 this indicator was formulated as: <i>Persons whose ownership or user rights over natural resources have been registered in national cadasters and/or geographic information management systems</i></p>
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the number of beneficiaries who have been supported during the considered period (annual reporting), in gaining formal ownership or use rights over land (forests, farmland, pasture), water (for livestock, crop, domestic and drinking use) or over water bodies (for capture fisheries or fish farming), as recognized or incorporated in cadastral maps, land databases or other land information systems accessible to the public.</p> <p>Land ownership (or property) rights refer to the inalienable ability of individuals, households or communities to freely obtain, utilize and possess land at their discretion, provided their activities on the land do not impinge on other individuals' rights. Use rights refer to the legally recognized rights of individuals, households or communities to access and exploit the land (or forest, or water body) which is the property of a third party or the community, sometimes for a limited period of time. Use rights can be defined across a broad spectrum and they may be strong and encompassing (e.g. usufruct rights), or else rather weak or specific (e.g. the right to hunt).</p> <p>Formal ownership or use rights are those that are explicitly recognized by the State (even though they may be customary) and may be protected using legal means.</p> <p>IFAD12 indicator definition: Refers to the number of beneficiaries who have been supported in gaining increased tenure security over land (forests, farmland, pasture) and secure access to water (for livestock, crop, domestic and drinking use) or to water bodies (for capture fisheries or fish farming).</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Information is to be collected from the official records of the supported land administration or other relevant formal institution supported by the project. Data are recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p><i>Note: In case of co-titling (wife and husband for instance) of land ownership, both co-owners should be counted as beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact:1.4</p> <p>Indirect impact: 2.3, 5.a, 10.3, 12.2 and 15.1</p>

Access to agricultural technologies and production services

1.1.2	Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated
<i>Definition</i>	<p>The number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated measure the irrigation potential created, or the area that can be irrigated annually by the quantity of water that could be made available by all the connected and completed works up to the end of the water courses or the last point in the water delivery system.</p> <p>Water-related infrastructure includes dams and ditches, irrigation and drainage infrastructure, infrastructure for rainwater harvesting (at field level), wells and other water points, etc. constructed or rehabilitated with support from the project.</p> <p>Hectares under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated then include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares of farmland under new/improved irrigation systems. Refers to the area, in hectares of farmland, located in the command area of the irrigation and drainage infrastructure that has been newly constructed or rehabilitated by the project during the considered period (annual reporting). The indicator does not attempt to measure the actual area of farmland that has been irrigated in the considered period, although it is recommendable that projects with large irrigation and drainage investments measure this important aspect. - Hectares of direct catchment area (up to 100 km²) of irrigation systems under conservation to protect the water source and reduce sediment removal costs with project support during the considered period. - Hectares of farmland under new complementary micro-irrigation systems connected to rainwater-harvesting infrastructure, or wells or other water points, constructed/rehabilitated by the project during the considered period (annual reporting).
Data source and collection method	<p>Information is collected by project M&E staff, farmers if they are doing the construction, or by engineering staff from periodic contractors' reports on the status of physical works.</p> <p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p><i>To avoid double-counting, annual reporting should only cover new schemes that have been <u>fully completed</u> in the considered period.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of land
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.4, 2.4, 6.4, 6.5 and 9.1</p>

1.1.3	Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to farmers, livestock owners or other rural producers who received support to access production inputs (e.g. chemical or organic fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, stocked livestock, veterinary medicines, etc.) or technological packages (e.g. processing equipment, farming tools, animal health and artificial insemination kits, drip irrigation systems, etc.) thanks to project interventions. Such inputs or technological packages and options may be provided on a free basis, or against some beneficiary contribution.
Data source and collection method	Information is collected by service providers (if inputs/technical packages are provided by external entities) or by project staff (if the support is provided by them). Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year. <i>Note: If the same person has received more than one input/technological package during the considered period, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total rural producers - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 2.3 Indirect impact: 1.4, 2.4, 8.2 and 12.8

1.1.4	Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Number of persons who have been trained at least once in improved or innovative production practices and technologies during the considered period (annual reporting).</p> <p>Training and capacity development may be provided in a variety of forms: participation in community mapping of natural resources, participation in a farmers' field school, field demonstrations, training in livestock immunization, etc.; and for various durations (a full day's training conducted outside the trainees' community, training of extension officers in a district centre; shorter sessions conducted within the trainees' community/village, regular short classroom training, or on-the-job or in-field training.</p> <p>Training topics may concern crop production (e.g. cultivation practices, participatory varietal selections, use of improved seeds, soil fertility practices and technology, efficient water use, micro-irrigation, agroforestry practices, proper plant protection, or enhancing produce quality); livestock production (e.g. milking and milk handling, slaughtering, animal nutrition, disease prevention and veterinary practices, animal husbandry); or fish production (e.g. fish capture techniques, management of fish sanctuaries, fish farming). Training in the management of natural resources and climate-related risks (such as technologies and practices for environmental protection, combating deforestation and desertification, or promoting soil/water conservation initiatives) shall not be considered here.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Information is to be collected by service providers or external trainers (if training sessions are outsourced) or by project staff (if training is provided by them).</p> <p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p><i>If the same person has been trained more than once on the same topic (whether within the same year or spreading over several years), as part of a multi session training, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>For each relevant sector (Crop / Livestock / Forestry / Fishery)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons trained in *relevant sector* - Men trained in *relevant sector* - Women trained in *relevant sector* - Young people trained in *relevant sector* - Indigenous people trained in *relevant sector* (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities trained in *relevant sector* (if relevant) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of attendances to training sessions²³
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.4, 2.4, 12.3 and 12.8</p>

²³ This multiplier is automatically populated in ORMS as the sum of Total persons trained in each sector. In case this indicator is repeated in more LF components, this multiplier will be only visible in the ORMS Excel export of the LF and in the LF report.

Inclusive rural financial services

1.1.5	Persons in rural areas accessing financial services (savings, credit, insurance, remittances.)
<i>Definition</i>	<p>This refers to the number of individuals who have accessed a financial product or service specifically promoted/supported by the project and its partner financial service provider (FSP), at least once during the considered period (annual reporting). Such services include loans and micro-loans, saving funds, micro-insurance/insurance, remittances, and membership of a community-based financial organization (e.g. savings and loan group).</p> <p>Note: When rural enterprises access financial services promoted/supported by the project, only owners and co-owners of enterprises receiving financial services are counted as persons accessing services. This also applies to Outreach CI 1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project: only owners and co-owners of enterprises are counted as persons receiving services.</p>
<i>Data Source and collection method</i>	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Importantly, when the data is provided by partner FSP, these should track the numbers of rural clients separately from the outreach numbers of other clients they may service.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>For each relevant financial product (credit / savings/ insurance / remittances):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons accessing financial services -*relevant financial product* - Men in rural areas accessing financial services -*relevant financial product* - Women in rural areas accessing financial services -*relevant financial product* - Young people in rural areas accessing financial services -*relevant financial product* - Indigenous people in rural areas accessing financial services -*relevant financial product* (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities in rural areas accessing financial services -*relevant financial product* (if relevant) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of accesses to financial services²⁴
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.4, 5.a, 9.3, 10.c and 15.a</p>

²⁴ This multiplier is automatically populated in ORMS as the sum of Total persons in rural areas accessing financial services (for each financial instrument). In case this indicator is repeated in more LF components, this multiplier will be only visible in the ORMS Excel export of the LF and in the LF report.

1.1.6	Financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to financial service providers (FSPs) that have received project support during the considered period, to develop an outreach strategy, or to deliver products and services that are adapted to the needs and repayment capacities of the rural poor and other project beneficiaries.</p> <p>A new outreach strategy refers to any type of formalized plan for an FSP's rural finance operations, including business plans or action plans to improve outreach and the inclusion of the rural poor. Other types of support to be considered include budget support, staff training, studies and technical assistance. Financial products and services include savings, credit, remittances and insurance.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Information is to be collected from routine M&E activities.</p> <p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Project records should track the support provided to partner FSPs and their networks (in particular the type and date of support). FSPs should track the number of local branches and offices benefiting from this support and/or providing services to project target groups.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Service providers (number)
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 8.10</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.4, 2.3, 5.a, 8.3, 9.3, 10.c and 15.a</p>
1.1.7	Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the individuals in rural areas who received capacity-building from the project, during the considered period, enabling them to acquire the knowledge, skills and confidence to make responsible financial decisions or handle household economics and investments more effectively.</p> <p>Financial literacy programmes usually cover topics such as basic numeracy training, budgeting, saving or credit management.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Information is to be collected by service providers or external trainers (if training sessions are outsourced) or by project staff (if training is provided by them).</p> <p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has been trained more than once on the same topic (whether within the same year or spreading over several years), as part of a multi session training, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons in rural areas trained in FL and/or use of Financial Products and Services (total) - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.4, 4.4, 5.a, 9.3, 10.c and 15.a</p>

Nutrition

1.1.8	Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition
<i>Definition</i>	<p>It refers to the number of people that have directly participated in project-supported activities designed to help improve nutrition during the considered period. Note that the nutrition-sensitive activities are not generic but that they are tailored to address context based nutrition problems. Activities may include people participating in nutrition related trainings, exchange visits, behaviours change communication campaigns, integrated food production, infrastructure (e.g. drinking water and sanitation), homestead food production, technical assistance on the use of inputs and technologies intended to improve nutrition outcomes (e.g. bio-fortified seeds, small livestock, labour-savings implements/technologies), socio-cultural related issues impacting on nutrition outcomes etc.. Also note that based on the typology of the nutrition-activity, they may target household members and not individuals e.g. backyard poultry or vegetable gardens.</p> <p>It is important to note that not all nutrition-sensitive activities will be reported under this indicator. For example, mass media campaigns (e.g. radio) and/or other open sessions where it is difficult to quantify the number of people reached should be excluded.</p> <p>While counting beneficiaries, care should be taken not to double count individuals or households benefiting in more than one activity or the same activity more than once in the same year.</p> <p>This indicator is mandatory for all projects that have been classified as “nutrition-sensitive”.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Information is to be collected by service providers or project staff in charge of the supervision/implementation of nutrition programme or activities.</p> <p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Service providers’ or staff records should also track the following data: date of activity, type of activity, total persons participating in the activity disaggregated by gender, age and indigenous people, and households reached, disaggregated by women headed households and non-women headed households.</i></p> <p><i>Should the activity benefit other members in the household not directly participating in the activity, the project should report on the number of household members benefited (e.g. backyard poultry or vegetable garden, school gardens).</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons participating - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) - Households - Household members benefitted <p>Total persons participating reports on the total number of persons that have directly participated in project-supported activities designed to help improve their nutrition. Data should be disaggregated by gender, and when possible and/or relevant, by young/not young and Indigenous/non-indigenous people.</p> <p>Households report on the number of households targeted by project-supported activities designed to help improve nutrition, disaggregated by women headed households and non-women headed households when possible.</p> <p>If data is not available, it is assumed that one person per household directly participated in project supported activities.</p>
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.1</p> <p>Indirect impact: .2.2 and 6.1</p>

Outcome indicators

Access to natural resources Outcome

1.2.1	Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes
<i>Definition</i>	Project beneficiaries interviewed who claim that now, as compared to the pre-project situation, they can effectively exercise their use rights over land (forests, farmland, pastureland), water (for livestock, crop, domestic and drinking use) and water bodies (for capture fisheries or fish farming), to generate an income and/or sustain their access to food, and/or their access to such resources is more secure.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Comparison of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed)
COI related questions	<p><i>Module [C] PRODUCTION</i> <i>[C0] FARM INFORMATION: C.01. C.0.2, C.03, C.0.4, C.0.5 and C.08</i> <i>[C1] CROP: C.1.7 and C.1.8</i> <i>[C2] LIVESTOCK: C.2.5</i> <i>[C3] FISHERY: C.3.7, C.3.8, C.3.9 and C.3.10</i></p>
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p><i>The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project to improve access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes: check with Project M&E system and CI survey C.0.8 (farm information).</i></p> <p><i>According to project's interventions, only some dimensions (of access to natural resources) apply, The project team should only select which questions correspond to the activities supported by the project and the resulting changes expected. Based on those questions the project team should then define which change of status represents and improvement of access to natural resources.</i></p> <p>Improvement in land ownership : <i>Increased access to land in ha (C.04)</i> <i>Secured access to land (C.05)</i></p> <p>Improved access to water for crop and livestock: <i>C.1.7 and C.1.8 and C.2.5</i></p> <p>Improved access to water bodies (fishery): <i>Ownership: C.3.7 and C.3.8</i> <i>Reduced distance: C.3.7 and C.3.9</i> <i>Fishing permit: C.3.10</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>For each type of relevant Natural resource (land / forests / water)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households reporting improved access to *relevant natural resource* (%) - Size of households reporting improved access to *relevant natural resource*
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 1.4 Indirect impact: .2.3, 5.a and 10.3</p>

Access to agricultural technologies and production practices

1.2.2	Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices
<i>Definition</i>	Beneficiary households interviewed who claim that: (a) they are fully satisfied with the inputs, practices or techniques promoted; and (b) they are now using those inputs, practices and technologies instead of previous ones.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. <i>Projects may want to complement the results of outcome surveys with ad hoc surveys focusing on the extent to which beneficiary households use the new/improved inputs or apply the new/improved technologies in an appropriate way, or have changed their practices.</i>
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	<i>Module [C] PRODUCTION</i> <i>[C0] FARM INFORMATION : C.0.1, C.0.2 and C.0.3</i> <i>[C1] CROP: C.1.1, C.1.2, C.1.10, C.1.11, C.1.12 and C.1.13</i> <i>[C2] LIVESTOCK: C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.2, C.2.3, C.2.12, C.2.13, C.2.14 and C.2.15</i> <i>[C3] FISHERY: C.3.0, C.3.1, C.3.2, C.3.11, C.3.12, C.3.13, C.3.14 and C.3.15</i>
Determination of the value of the indicator	<i>The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project for the adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices: check with Project M&E system and CI survey C.1.1 and C.1.2 (crop) and C.2.2 and C.2.3 (livestock) and C.3.1 and C.3.2 (Fishery).</i> Adoption: Crop: if yes to ALL C.1.10, C.1.11, C.1.12 and C.1.13 Livestock: if yes to ALL C.2.12, C.2.13, C.2.14 and C.2.15 FISHERY: if yes to ALL C.3.12, C.3.13, C.3.14 and C.3.15
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households - Households (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .1.4, 2.4, 8.2 and 10.1

1.2.3	Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Beneficiary households interviewed who claim that they now have enough water for crop, aquaculture and livestock production during dry-spells and the dry season.</p> <p>This indicator monitors the improvement in water availability; the results could be driven as much by improved technology (more water-efficient) or less water-demanding crop varieties, as by greater water availability. These are equally important in the water-stressed environments in which many of IFAD's target group are living. Water mobilization has a natural limit depending on hydrology and climate zones, which, in dry areas, makes water-use efficiency equally important for sustained productive capacity.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.</p> <p>The [C1] CROP and [C2] LIVESTOCK modules only apply to the crops and livestock relevant to the project (for instance Value chains selected by the project).</p>
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	<p><i>Module [C] PRODUCTION</i></p> <p><i>[C0] FARM INFORMATION : C.0.1, C.0.2 and C.0.3</i></p> <p><i>[C1] CROP: C.1.5, C.1.6, C.1.7 and C.1.8</i></p> <p><i>[C2] LIVESTOCK: : C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.4 and C.2.5</i></p>
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>Availability:</p> <p>Crop: if yes to C.1.7 AND C.1.8</p> <p>Livestock: if yes to C.2.5</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households - Households (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: 1.4, 2.4, 12.2

1.2.4	Households reporting an increase in production
<i>Definition</i>	Beneficiary households interviewed (e.g. rain-fed and irrigated farms, livestock owners, fishers) who claim that project-supported activities (e.g. training, input provision) have helped them increase the quantity of key crops harvested as a result of better yields (i.e. quantity of crop harvested per unit of land area) or an increase in cropped area, compared to the pre-project situation. For cereals, grain and legumes, production is normally measured in metric tons or kilograms. May also refer to an increase in livestock production (e.g. increased milk production, reduced animal mortality, improved fertility), or in the volume of fish catches as compared to the pre-project situation.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. The [C1] CROP and [C2] LIVESTOCK modules only apply to the crops and livestock relevant to the project (for instance Value chains selected by the project). <i>Note: For crop production, as a complement to the outcome survey and to obtain more scientific data on actual yields, state-of-the-art crop cut surveys may be undertaken, possibly with support from ministries of agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or agricultural research centres</i>
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	<i>Module [C] PRODUCTION</i> <i>[C0] FARM INFORMATION : C.0.1, C.0.2, C.0.3, C.0.4 and C.0.6</i> <i>[C1] CROP: C.1.2, and C.1.14</i> <i>[C2] LIVESTOCK: C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.3, C.2.16, C.2.17, C.2.18, C.2.19, C.2.20, C.2.21, C.2.22, C.2.23 and C.2.24.</i> Questions C.2.17 to C.2.24 might be adapted according to the type of livestock (small or large livestock) and the type of production (meat, milk, egg, etc.). <i>For, instance, for Milk or egg activities: Add questions about production (production per animal if milk) and self-consumption during period of reference instead of C.2.17 to C.2.24.</i> <i>[C3] FISHERY: C.3.0, C.3.2, C.3.16, C.3.17, C.3.18 and C.3.19</i>
Determination of the value of the indicator	<i>The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received project-supported activities in order to increase production (e.g. training, input provision): check with Project M&E system and COI survey C.1.2 (crop) and C.2.3 (livestock) and C.3.2 (Fishery).</i> <i>The increase/decrease of the production should only be calculated on the specific crop supported by the project.</i> Crop: C.1.14 Fishery: C.3.17 Livestock: The following calculations are meant for large livestock and for meat production purposes. Increase compared to previous survey: C.2.16
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households - Household (%) - Total number of household members
SDG target Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 2.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.4 and 8.2

Inclusive rural financial services

1.2.5	Households reporting using rural financial services
<i>Definition</i>	Beneficiary households interviewed who state that they are fully satisfied with and are using the financial products and services facilitated by the project, in order to invest in a productive or income-generating activity (i.e. as opposed to being used for consumption or other non-productive purposes).
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. <i>Note: The outcome survey could also ask questions on the main use made of the financial services received. Data can also be collected at FSP level and then used for triangulation. The FSPs should submit their “usage” indicator (typically “Number of active clients or accounts”)</i>
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	MODULE [E] FINANCIAL SERVICES : E.0, E.1, E.2, E.6, E.9 AND E.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	<i>The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received project-supported activities regarding rural finance: check with Project M&E system and CI survey E.0 and E.1</i> <i>Household considered using financial services:</i> IF E.2= Yes to at least one financial service AND E.6= 1 (Purchase inputs) OR 2 (Invest in business) OR 3 (Productive assets) AND E.9= 2: (Somewhat satisfied) OR 1 (Very satisfied) AND E.10= YES
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households - Household (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 1.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.3, 9.3, 8.10

1.2.6	Partner financial service providers with PAR ≥ 30 days below 5%
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Portfolio-at-risk (PAR) denotes the risk to a loan portfolio from potential defaults. The lower the percentage, the healthier and less risky the loan portfolio and the safer an individual's savings are. The indicator expresses the value of outstanding loans that have at least one instalment overdue by more than 30 days, as a percentage of the value of the entire portfolio of all outstanding loans. The outstanding value of all renegotiated loans, including rescheduled and refinanced loans, should be included because they have higher than normal risk, especially if a payment is missed after renegotiation.</p> <p>The calculation for PAR ≥ 30 days is as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{Outstanding balance of all loans with a payment more than 30 days overdue} \times 100}{\text{Gross loan portfolio}}$ <p>A PAR ≥ 30 days below 5% is generally considered a desirable benchmark denoting good performance by the FSPs in question.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>This ratio should be calculated by the FSPs themselves, which should routinely track outreach numbers on loans and other basic data on their gross loan portfolio.</p> <p>The percentage of partner FSPs should be the proportion of partner FSPs supported since project start-up reporting PAR ≥ 30 days below 5%.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Percentage
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 8.10</p> <p>- Indirect impact: .2.3 and 9.3</p>

1.2.7	Partner financial service providers with operational self- sufficiency above 100%
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Operational self-sufficiency (OSS) is a performance indicator denoting the sustainability of an FSP. It shows how well an FSP covers its costs with its operating revenue, and how reliant it is on donor funds. The higher the percentage, the stronger and more sustainable the FSP.</p> <p>OSS is measured as the dividend of financial revenues over the sum of financial expenses, loan loss provision expenses, and operating expenses and is calculated using the following formula:</p> $\frac{\text{Financial revenues (from the income statements)}}{[\text{Financial expenses} + \text{loan loss provision expenses} + \text{operating expenses}]}$ <p>A sustainable FSP should have an OSS index of over 100%, and preferably 120% or above. The percentage of partner FSPs should be the proportion of partner FSPs in IFAD's portfolio reporting an OSS of above 100%.</p> <p>Community-based financial organizations that are not time-bound and are accumulating funds, should be required to calculate their OSS.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>OSS is to be calculated by partner FSPs for each participating local branch/office. The figure to be reported to IFAD will only include the number of FSPs with an OSS above 100% out of those supported since project start-up.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Percentage
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 8.1</p> <p>- Indirect impact: .2.3, and 9.3</p>

Nutrition

1.2.8	Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)
<i>Definition</i>	Women surveyed claiming that they are consuming a diversified diet, which means that they are consuming at least 5 out of 10 prescribed food groups. It is a proxy indicator to judge adequacy of micronutrient (e.g. vitamins, minerals) consumption by women. It is also a proxy to gauge the adequacy of nutrition intake of the household members. MDDW is expected to provide a broader picture of a household's nutrient intake, taking into consideration that in most societies women are more likely to be nutritionally vulnerable because of their disadvantaged position in relation to intra-household distribution of nutritious foods in resource-poor settings, which are the primary targets for IFAD operations. Additionally, women, and in particular women of reproductive age (15-49 years), are more vulnerable due to their higher physiological demand for nutrients compared to adult men.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the list of examples within each category is adapted to local context. ▪ Ensure enumerators are familiar with local dishes; If the respondent mentions a mixed dish, ask for all ingredients and continue asking until the respondent says 'nothing else'.
Unit surveyed	Household survey, women between 15-49 years old
Measurement	Calculation based on current COI survey
COI related questions	<i>[F] NUTRITION :</i> <i>[F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND: F.1.0, F.1.1</i> <i>[F2] DIET DIVERSITY: F.2.1 and F.2.2</i>
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to beneficiary households which participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition: check with Project M&E system and CI survey F.1.0 and where a woman between 15-49 years old is available for this part of the questionnaire. The questionnaire (F.2.2) includes classification of food into 10 food groups. Women (15-49 years) are asked what food they ate in the past 24 hours. If the women's diet includes food items that can be categorized into a MINIMUM OF FIVE food groups, then she is expected to have met the minimum requirement for micronutrient consumption. The amount of each food group needs to be 15 g or more. See Appendix II on Nutrition and Empowerment indicators of COI measurement Guidelines for the estimation of 1.2.8 at project level based on COI survey results
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women (number) - Women (%) - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.2, and 3.4

1.2.9	Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)
Definition	Households who have acquired new knowledge and have adopted good attitudes and practices (KAP) on nutrition. This indicator is relevant when a project includes nutrition education, counselling, behaviour change communication, mass media message transmission on nutrition, cooking demonstration etc. It is a measurement of change in targeted behaviours that have negative impacts on nutrition as determined by a nutrition situation analysis. These include, improvement in water sanitation and hygiene, improvement of child feeding practices, micronutrients intake, food safety and culture among others. These practices may vary based on context.
Data source and collection method	<p>COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.</p> <p>Within the template COI questionnaire, the KAP module includes six components corresponding to the most prevalent behaviours affecting nutrition outcomes. The six components are on A. Water and Hygiene, B. Sanitation and hygiene, C. Food safety, hygiene and preparation, D. Intake of micronutrients, E. Feeding practices and F. Food cultural practices. Each project is expected to select at least two components based on the most significant behaviours that should be promoted by the project for improved nutrition. The questions and answers might need to be adapted to the specific context and nutritional practices in the project area. Additional components may need to be developed according to project's characteristics (it is recommended that these are developed during design). The KAP components' questionnaire should be contextualized and finalized with a nutrition expert before the baseline survey is carried out.</p>
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current COI survey
COI related questions	<p>[F] NUTRITION :</p> <p>[F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND: F.1.0, F.1.1</p> <p>[F3] KAP</p>
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to beneficiary households which participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition: check with Project M&E system and CI survey F.1.0.</p> <p>Based on the answers of each selected components, a KAP score is calculated and is expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>1 point is assigned to each adequate answer and the total number of points for each component is converted into a percentage. The final KAP score corresponds to the mean of each component's score. Equal weight is thus applied to each component (unless specified and justified otherwise in the design document).</p> <p>If the KAP score is a MINIMUM of 60%, then the household is expected to have reached the requirements for improved nutrition KAP.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component A. Water and hygiene: 5 adequate answers out of 6 questions: 85% ▪ Component C. Food safety, hygiene and preparation: 5 adequate answers out of 9 questions: 55% ▪ Component E. Feeding practices/Complementary feeding - For Mothers with children above 6 months old: 4 adequate answers out of 5 questions: 80% <p>▪ KAP score= (85% + 55% + 80%)/3= 75% >60%</p> <p>The surveyed household has reached the requirements for improved nutrition KAP.</p>

	See Appendix II on Nutrition and Empowerment Indicators of <i>COI measurement Guidelines</i> for description of ADEQUACY CRITERIA and for the estimation of 1.2.9 at project level based on COI survey results
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number)
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.2, 2.4 and 3.4

V. Strategic objective 2: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

SO2: Increase poor rural people's benefits from market participation

Output indicators

Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities; rural producers' organizations

2.1.1	Rural enterprises accessing business development services
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Rural enterprises that have accessed business development services promoted by the project during the considered period. Rural enterprises are structured businesses that have a well-defined physical location, normally with legal status, a bank account and some employees. They include pre-entrepreneurial activities such as self-employment initiatives, and microenterprises with semi-structured activities. Both formal and informal enterprises can be considered, only upstream and downstream activities (processing, marketing) are to be included but production activities are excluded²⁵.</p> <p>As generally defined, business development services aim to improve the performance of the enterprise, its market access and its ability to compete. They include an array of services such as training in income-generating and value-adding activities, organizational management, consultancy and technical advice, business planning, marketing and market research, technology development and transfer, facilitation of linkages with traders, or product quality control or certification. Such services may be strategic (addressing medium-to long-term issues that improve performance) or operational (day-to-day issues).</p> <p>Project-facilitated financial support (e.g. equity support, start-up financing, venture capital, insurance mechanisms) should not be reported here.</p>
Data source and collection method	Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Rural enterprises (number)
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 8.2</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.4, 8.6, 9.3 and 10.2</p>

²⁵ Note: When it comes to take this indicator into account in the measurement of Outreach CI 1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project, only owners and co-owners of enterprises receiving financial services are counted as persons receiving services.

2.1.2	Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Persons who during the considered period, have received training in topics related to income-generating activities, including post-production handling, processing and marketing. Such activities include cheese-making, small-scale processing of fruit, meat and milk products, handicrafts, weaving, embroidery, knitting, tailoring, wool-spinning, conservation of agricultural products, agro-processing techniques, handling in compliance with safety (use of chemicals, pesticides) and other quality requirements, packaging, market information and procedures. Vocational training is also included (e.g. blacksmithing, carpentry, dress-making, tailoring, hairstyling, masonry, welding).</p> <p>Business management training includes organizational management, accounting and bookkeeping, cash flow management and marketing.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Data to be recorded by service providers or external trainers (if training sessions are outsourced) or by project staff (if training is provided by them).</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has been trained more than once on the same topic (whether within the same year or spreading over several years), as part of a multi session training, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 4.4</p> <p>Indirect impact: 4.3, 4.5, 8.2, 8.6 and 14.b</p>

2.1.3	Rural producers' organizations supported
<i>Definition</i>	<p>First-level groups of farmers or other rural producers, whether formally registered or not, that have been newly formed or created, or strengthened with project support during the considered period, in order to enhance agricultural, livestock or fishery production, processing or marketing, and provide services to their members. These rural producers' organizations should be distinguished from groups formed to manage natural resources (natural resource management groups are reported only under SO3).</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers, rural producers' organizations themselves, or by project staff (if support is provided by them).</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural POs supported (number) - Total size of POs (number of people) - Females - Males - Young - Indigenous peoples (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) - Rural POs supported that are headed by women
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: 16.7</p>

2.1.4	Supported rural producers that are members of a rural producers' organization
<i>Definition</i>	Rural producers that belong to a rural producers' organization supported by the project, whether formally registered or not, during the considered period.
Data source and collection method	Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year. Data to be recorded by service providers, rural producers' organizations themselves or by project staff (if support is provided by them).
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of persons - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 2.3 Indirect impact: 5.5, 8.3, 12.8 and 16.7

Rural infrastructure

2.1.5	Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded
<i>Definition</i>	The total length, in kilometres, of roads that have been fully constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded (e.g. from feeder road to asphalt road) by the project, during the past 12 months. All types of roads should be included, such as feeder, paved, primary, secondary or tertiary roads. Roads where construction/rehabilitation works have been started during the past 12 months but not yet completed should not be reported.
Data source and collection method	Data to be collected from routine M&E activities. For each planned road or road segment, project records should include at least the following key data on the physical works: contract start and end date; number of kilometres of roads planned and actually constructed/rehabilitated/upgraded. <i>Note: To avoid double-counting, reporting should only cover the number of kilometres of roads where physical works have been fully completed during the considered period (even though works may have started earlier). Achievements linked to roads for which physical works have started during the considered period, but are not yet complete, will be reported in the next reporting period (or upon completion).</i>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Length of roads (km)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 9.1 Indirect impact: 2.3, 2.a and 2.c

2.1.6	Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated
<i>Definition</i>	Market, processing or storage facilities that have been fully constructed or rehabilitated by the project during the considered period. Market facilities are the structures used to sell produce, such as market places and shading structures. Processing facilities include equipment and machinery that are used for the transformation of agricultural produce (such as mills, hullers, shellers, extractors) where value is added. Storage facilities include structures used for mid- to long-term storage or preservation of produce. The facilities may be on-farm storage structures such as containers and small silos, or village/community facilities such as warehouses, granaries and large silos.

Data source and collection method	<p>Data to be collected from routine M&E activities. For each planned infrastructure item, project records should include at least the following key data on physical works: contract start date and planned completion date; type of infrastructure (markets/processing/storage); actual completion date, volume and type of produce expected to be treated/stored annually.</p> <p><i>Note: To avoid double-counting, reporting should only concern the infrastructure for which physical works were fully completed during the considered period (even though construction may have started earlier). Infrastructure for which physical works have started during the considered period, but are not yet complete, will be reported in the next reporting period (or upon completion).</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of facilities - Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.5, 2.a, 2.c, 9.4, 9.a and 12.3</p>

Outcome indicators
Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities; rural producers' organizations

Outcome indicator 2.2.1

2.2.1	Beneficiaries with new jobs/employment opportunities (IFAD12) In IFAD 11 this CI was named as: Number of new jobs created (IFAD11)
<i>Definition</i>	Number of new full-time or recurrent seasonal on-farm and off-farm jobs created thanks to project activities since project start-up, either as independent individuals (self-employed) or as employees of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Jobs created within farmers' organizations that received project support are also included, but temporary jobs created for a limited period (e.g. for road construction) shall be excluded.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. <i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i> <i>If collected through the COI survey, data collection:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is conducted at household level but applied to beneficiaries involved in rural enterprises promoted by the project for employment in rural enterprises - should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project
Unit surveyed	Household survey AND / OR Sample of Producers Organizations
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed) to deduct the number of NEW jobs created
COI related questions	[I] RURAL ENTERPRISES : [10] RURAL ENTERPRISES INFORMATION [12] RURAL ENTERPRISES EMPLOYMENT [J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.5 and J.6
Determination of the value of the indicator	Data to be collected through specific surveys applied to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) COI Household survey including a sample of supported rural enterprises (including income-generating activities) and beneficiaries who received vocational training AND (b) A sample of rural producers' organizations Number of jobs at the moment of the survey: = Number of jobs in rural enterprises + number of jobs resulting from vocational training + number of jobs in Producer Organizations = I.21 + I.22 + I.23 + I.25 ...+ J.6
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New jobs - Job owner - men - Job owner - women - Job owner – young - Job owner – indigenous peoples (if relevant) - Job owner – persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 8.5 - Indirect impact: .1.2, 2.3, 8.6 and 10.2

2.2.2	Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit
<i>Definition</i>	Project-supported rural enterprises surveyed reporting an increase in profit over the considered period, as shown by sales, income and expenditure patterns. Profit is estimated by deducting all expenditures and recurrent costs from total income or sales.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. The data may be collected or calculated by project M&E staff, using the income and expenditure data that should be routinely recorded by beneficiary enterprises. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire. If collected through the COI survey, data collection is conducted at household level and should be applied to beneficiaries involved in rural enterprises promoted by the project.
Unit surveyed	Questions related to enterprises are conducted at household level but should be applied to beneficiaries involved in rural enterprises promoted by the project.
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	[I] RURAL ENTERPRISES : [11] RURAL ENTERPRISES PROFIT
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator applies to rural enterprises supported through the project, whether formal or informal, and includes pre-entrepreneurial activities such as self-employment initiatives, microenterprises with semi-structured activities or small enterprises with structured businesses. The percentage reported should refer to the total number of enterprises supported since project start-up – i.e. including the fraction that went out of business. Profit at the time of the survey = Sales – Costs = I.1.1 – 1-1-2
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Number of enterprises - Percentage of enterprises
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 1.2 - Indirect impact: .8.2, 9.3 and 10.1

2.2.3	Producers' organizations engaged in formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Surveyed producers' organizations that have established contractual or other types of arrangements with other value chain stakeholders and/or public entities, with project support.</p> <p>Includes upstream and downstream arrangements (e.g. input provision or selling arrangements) and partnerships with public and/or private entities.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>COI survey to Producers Organizations conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.</p> <p>This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization.</p> <p><i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i></p>
Unit surveyed	Sample of Producers Organizations
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.11 and J.12
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>Data to be collected through specific surveys applied to a sample of supported rural producer's organizations.</p> <p>Number of partnerships = J.12</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of POs - Total number of POs members - Women PO members - Men PO members - Young PO members - Indigenous peoples PO members (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities PO members (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: .5.5, 8.2, 8.3 and 16.7</p>

2.2.4	<p>Supported rural producers' organizations providing new or improved services to their members</p> <p>This CI was previously named as: <i>Number of supported rural producers' organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organization</i></p>
<i>Definition</i>	Rural organizations supported by the project that have developed better or more diversified services for their members, such as access to storage, processing, marketing facilities, credit provision, inputs and equipment purchase, technical assistance, grouped sales. Includes new services, as well as existing ones that were improved due to strengthened organizational capacities.
Data source and collection method	<p>COI survey to Producers Organizations conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.</p> <p>This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization.</p> <p><i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i></p>
Unit surveyed	Sample of Producers Organizations
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.9 and J.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>Data to be collected through specific surveys applied to a sample of supported rural producer's organizations.</p> <p>New services: Comparison J.9 with baseline data Improved services: if increase in use of services: Comparison of J.10</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i> <i>[Refers to NEW COI only]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of POs - Total number of POs members - Women PO members - Men PO members - Young PO members - Indigenous peoples PO members (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities PO members (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .5.5, 8.2 and 8.3

2.2.5	Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales
Definition	Producers' organizations interviewed claiming that they have recorded an increase in the volume of production sold or in the value of sales compared to the pre-project situation, thanks to project marketing and other capacity-building support.
Data source and collection method	COI survey to Producers Organizations conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization. <i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i>
Unit surveyed	Sample of Producers Organizations
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.9 and J.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	Data to be collected through ad hoc surveys applied to a sample of supported rural producers' organizations : J.8
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Rural POs - Total number of POs members - Women PO members - Men PO members - Young PO members - Indigenous peoples PO members (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities PO members (if relevant)
SDG target Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 1.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.3, 8.2, 9.3 and 10.1

Rural infrastructure

2.2.6	Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities
<i>Definition</i>	Beneficiary households interviewed who claim that, as compared to the pre-project situation: (a) they can now more easily access the required market, processing or storage facilities; and that (b) these facilities are fully functional.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed) and Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	MODULE [D] PROCESSING AND MARKET ACCESS MODULE [C1] PRODUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES: C.1.16 to C.1.21
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to households beneficiaries which participated to any project-supported activity designed to help improve physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities: check with Project M&E system</p> <p>Depending on the specific project's interventions, not all the dimensions (Storage / Market/ Processing) of this indicator may be applicable, The project team should only select the questions that correspond to the activities supported by the project and the resulting changes expected.</p> <p>Storage facilities: C.1.16 to C.1.21 Market facilities: D.5. to D.9 Processing facilities: D.1. to D.4</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>For each relevant type of facility (Market, processing, storage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households reporting improved physical access to *type of relevant facility* (number) - Households reporting improved physical access to *type of relevant facility* (%) - Size of Households (number of people)
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 9.1</p> <p>Indirect impact: .1.4, 2.3, 2.c and 12.3</p>

VI. Strategic objective 3: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

SO3: Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities

Output indicators

Environmental sustainability and climate change

3.1.1	Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate- related risks
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Groups (whether formally registered or not, and also including indigenous peoples' communities) involved in the management of natural resources (rangelands, common property resources, water resources, forests, pastures, fishing grounds and other natural resources) for agricultural production that have received project support during the considered period, to improve the sustainability of services provided to the resource base and to manage climate-related risks. Natural resource management groups involved in promoting technologies and practices for environmental protection, combating deforestation and desertification, or promoting soil/water conservation initiatives to prevent or increase resilience to climate-related risks should also be considered.</p> <p>Climate-related risks are those resulting from climate change that affect natural and human systems and regions. Direct climate change risks are expected especially for productive sectors that rely heavily on natural resources, such as agriculture, fishing and forestry. The aim of such engagement is ultimately to enable these individuals/groups to take better and more resilient decisions that can avoid losses and damage to their livelihoods resulting from climate-related events.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Data to be collected by service providers (if support is provided by external entities) or project staff (if support is provided by them).</p> <p><i>Note: (a) If the same group has received more than one type of support during the considered period, this group should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting; (b) groups formed or supported in earlier years, but that have not received any additional support in the considered period, should not be counted for annual reporting.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups supported (number) - Total size of groups (number of people): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females • Males • Young • Indigenous peoples (if relevant) • Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.4</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.5, 2.3, 6.5, 13.1, 13.3, 14.7, 14.2 and 15.3</p>

3.1.2	Persons provided with climate information services
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Individuals reached by weather, climate or seasonal forecasts and/or disaster early-warning information during the considered period, according to the procedures agreed upon by government and other data providers. It includes individuals registered in message recipient lists that are regularly contacted, or those using the service. Households that have received advice in the considered period (annual reporting) regarding expected climate impacts on crops, livestock and fisheries, to enable better decision-making as to the type, timing and location of agricultural practices and to prevent, reduce and/or manage risks, should also be included.</p> <p>This indicator only refers to climate information services provided through extension workers, disaster preparedness or response teams, community volunteers or community leaders. Among modern communications media, only the recipients of SMS messages are to be considered. Persons reached through mass media (radio or television) are not to be reported under this indicator.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Data to be collected by service providers (if support is provided by external entities) or project staff (if support is provided by them).</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons provided with climate information services (Total) - Females - Males - Young - Indigenous peoples (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 13.3</p> <p>Indirect impact: 1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 4.5, 10.2, 12.8 and 13.1</p>

3.1.3	Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Individuals who, during the considered period (annual reporting), were provided with access to renewable energy sources and/or more energy-efficient technologies helping to reduce carbon emissions and secure carbon sequestration through the enhancement and protection of carbon stocks in the biomass, both above ground (e.g. conservation/restoration of degraded ecosystems) and below ground (in soil organic matter).</p> <p>Individuals who received advice or training during the considered period with a view to changing their land-use practices in the forestry and agricultural sectors (e.g. improved livestock and manure management, improved rice cultivation) should also be included.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Data to be collected by service providers (if technical packages are provided by external entities) or by project staff (if the support is provided by them).</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has received more than one relevant technological package during the considered period, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons accessing technologies - Females - Males - Young - Indigenous peoples (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant)
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 7.1</p> <p>Indirect impact: 7.2, 2.4, 9.4, 12.a, 12.8, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.2 and 15.3</p>

3.1.4	Land brought under climate-resilient management
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Land in which activities were undertaken to restore the productive and protective functions of the land, water and natural ecosystems and/or reverse degradation processes with a view to building resilience to specific climate vulnerabilities during the considered period (annual reporting).</p> <p>Examples of climate-resilient practices or adaptation investments that reverse the process of degradation and protect agricultural land and production infrastructure include targeted farm and landscape management practices (e.g. reforestation, afforestation, improved rangeland management, watershed management, erosion control, agroforestry, removal of non-native species and weeds, reintroduction of native species); soil and water conservation infrastructure (terraces and other contour bunds and natural hedges constructed/planted or rehabilitated with project support, preventing soil erosion and sustaining soil moisture); the establishment and management of ecological buffer zones to reduce the impact of climate hazards (e.g. mangrove greenbelts, sand dunes, flood retention zones, storm breaks, groundwater recharge zones, shelter belts); and the establishment of protected areas and biodiversity corridors to restore the biological diversity and ecosystem services of endangered landscapes.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, farmers if they are doing the construction, or by engineering staff from periodic contractors' reports on the status of physical works.</p> <p><i>Note: To avoid double-counting, annual reporting should only cover new schemes that have been fully completed in the considered period.</i></p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Hectares of Land (number)

<i>SDG target</i> Direct / <i>Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.4 Indirect impact: 6.4, 6.5, 12.2, 13.1, 13.2, 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3
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Environmental sustainability and climate change

3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered
<i>Definition</i>	<p>This indicator captures whether the project has the potential (or has succeeded) to avoid or sequester greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the introduction and uptake of mitigation technologies and practices.</p> <p>As an outcome indicator, it is not measured annually, but rather three times in a project's lifetime: at design (ex-ante), at midline (partially ex-post) and at endline (ex-post). Results are updated based on the latest projection. Each projection covers the same 20-year time horizon (from project start, described below) and becomes more accurate, on the basis of activities actually completed.</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>This indicator shall be measured with internationally recognized GHG accounting tools such as FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT).</p> <p>Technical support, data input and analysis for measurement will be provided by IFAD's Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion (ECG) Division.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>At <u>aggregate level</u>, the indicator is measured in terms of total GHG emissions avoided and/or sequestered (expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or tCO₂e) over a 20 year time horizon (tCO₂e/20y) covering the whole project area. This 20 year time horizon comprises both the project implementation phase (usually 6-8 years), during which project activities are carried out, as well as the 'capitalization phase' (usually 12-14 years, adjusted based on project length to give a 20 year projection), during which the impact of project activities continues to be visible, for instance in terms of soil carbon content or biomass.</p> <p><u>Mandatory disaggregation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of Land - tCO₂e/ha - tCO₂e/ 20 years - CO₂e/ha/year
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 13.1</p> <p>Indirect impact: .2.1 and 2.3</p>

3.2.2	Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices
<i>Definition</i>	Project beneficiaries who were trained in environmentally sustainable practices and/or the management of climate-related risks, and who claim that: (a) they have fully mastered these practices; and (b) they are now routinely using these technologies and practices.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current COI survey
COI related questions	[G] ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE: G.1, G.2, G.3, G.4, G.5, G.6, G.7 and G.8.
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project for the adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices: check with Project M&E system and CI survey G.1 and G.2 Adoption: Environmentally sustainable technologies and practices: if yes to ALL G.6, G.7 and G.8 Climate-resilient technologies and practices: if yes to ALL G.3 G.4 and G.5
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 13.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 12.2, 12.8 and 15.1

3.2.3	Households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel
<i>Definition</i>	Project beneficiaries who claim to have halved the amount of time spent by household members collecting drinking water or fuel wood, per day or week.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	[G] ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE: G.9 and G.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project for interventions such as drinking-water schemes, wells, rainwater collection infrastructure, rural roads, tree plantation: check with Project M&E system. Wood or fuel: G.1.9 Water: G.1.10
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households (number) Households (%) Household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect impact: .2.4, 5.4, 6.4, 12.2

3.2.4	Biodiversity improvements at ecosystem-level																																
Definition	<p>This indicator captures whether the project has the potential (or has succeeded) to improve biodiversity at the ecosystem-level as a result of the introduction and uptake of improved practices in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, as described in the IFAD eligible NbS activities in the Nature-based Solutions finance tracking methodology.</p> <p>At aggregate level, the indicator is measured taking the value of 1 (true) if there is an improvement, and 0 (false) if there is no improvement [Boolean]. The indicator relies on a combination of two sub-indicators: (i) the Area of Intact Biodiversity (AIB), derived from the Mean Species Abundance metric, and (ii) the Average Natural Capital per ha (ANC), derived from ecosystem service values. Biodiversity is improved at ecosystem-level, when at least one of the two sub-indicators is positive, while the other sub-indicator is at least held constant.</p> <p>Ecosystem-based Biodiversity COI -Matrix</p> <table><tr><th>EcoB COI</th><th>Δ_{AIB}</th><th>Δ_{ANC}</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Increased Biodiversity</td><td>↗</td><td>↗</td><td>Positive Δ_{AIB} and positive Δ_{ANC}</td></tr><tr><td>Increased Biodiversity</td><td>↗</td><td>→</td><td>Positive Δ_{AIB} and constant Δ_{ANC}</td></tr><tr><td>Increased Biodiversity</td><td>→</td><td>↗</td><td>Constant Δ_{AIB} and positive Δ_{ANC}</td></tr><tr><td>Stable Biodiversity</td><td>→</td><td>→</td><td>Constant Δ_{AIB} and constant Δ_{ANC}</td></tr><tr><td>Decreased Biodiversity</td><td>→</td><td>↘</td><td>Constant Δ_{AIB} and negative Δ_{ANC}</td></tr><tr><td>Decreased Biodiversity</td><td>↘</td><td>→</td><td>Negative Δ_{AIB} and constant Δ_{ANC}</td></tr><tr><td>Decreased Biodiversity</td><td>↘</td><td>↘</td><td>Negative Δ_{AIB} and negative Δ_{ANC}</td></tr></table>	EcoB COI	Δ_{AIB}	Δ_{ANC}	Description	Increased Biodiversity	↗	↗	Positive Δ_{AIB} and positive Δ_{ANC}	Increased Biodiversity	↗	→	Positive Δ_{AIB} and constant Δ_{ANC}	Increased Biodiversity	→	↗	Constant Δ_{AIB} and positive Δ_{ANC}	Stable Biodiversity	→	→	Constant Δ_{AIB} and constant Δ_{ANC}	Decreased Biodiversity	→	↘	Constant Δ_{AIB} and negative Δ_{ANC}	Decreased Biodiversity	↘	→	Negative Δ_{AIB} and constant Δ_{ANC}	Decreased Biodiversity	↘	↘	Negative Δ_{AIB} and negative Δ_{ANC}
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Data source and collection method	<p>This indicator shall be assessed remotely with FAO’s Adaptation, Biodiversity and Carbon Mapping (ABC-Map) Tool. Technical support, data input and analysis for measurement will be provided by the biodiversity team in IFAD’s Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion (ECG) Division.</p> <p>As an outcome indicator, it is not measured annually, but at three points during a project’s lifetime: at design (baseline), at mid-term review, and at project completion. Results are updated based on the latest assessment of projected impact. Each projection covers the project time horizon (from project start, described above) and becomes more accurate, on the basis of activities actually completed.</p>																																
Mandatory Disaggregation	<p><u>Mandatory disaggregation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Area of Intact Biodiversity (AIB) in ha- Average Natural Capital per ha (ANC) in US\$/ha- Ecosystem based indicator in 0 or 1																																
SDG target Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 15.1, 15.5, and 15.9</p> <p>Indirect impact: 13.1</p>																																

VII. Cross Cutting indicators: definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

Policy indicators

Output indicators

Policy 1	Policy-relevant knowledge products completed
<i>Definition</i>	Policy analyses, research papers, working papers, studies, strategies, pieces of legislation, by-laws or other policy-related material produced as part of the project's policy goals.
Data source and collection method	Data for this indicator can be collected in the relevant legal in-country institutions or through qualitative surveys administered to relevant stakeholders.
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Number
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / <i>Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 Indirect impact: 5.5, 8.3, 12.1, 16.7, 16.10, 17.3, 17.6, 17.9, 17.13, 17.14 and 17.17

Policy 2	Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported
<i>Definition</i>	Platforms/groups/round tables involving different grass-roots rural producers, private-sector partners, local service providers, local government representatives; central government; and/or financial institutions that have been supported during the considered period (annual reporting) with the objective of entering into policy dialogue and improving the rural investment environment. This includes new platforms/forums created during the considered period, as well as existing ones that have received support during the same period.
Data source and collection method	Data for this indicator can be collected in the relevant legal in-country institutions or through qualitative surveys administered to relevant stakeholders.
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Number
<i>SDG target</i> Direct / <i>Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 16.7 Indirect impact: 2.3, 13.2, 17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16

Outcome indicator

Policy 3	Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment
<i>Definition</i>	New indicator to be developed further ahead of IFAD12.
Data source and collection method	Data for this indicator can be collected in the relevant legal in-country institutions or through qualitative surveys administered to relevant stakeholders.
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Number
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Indirect impact: 2.3, 5.5, 8.3, 13.2 and 16.7

Stakeholder Feedback

SF.2.1	Households satisfied with project-supported services
<i>Definition</i>	Households reporting that they: (a) easily accessed or used the services provided by the public/private entities supported by the project, and (b) were satisfied with the quality of the services provided by the public/private entities supported by the project. The indicator aims at determining whether the main services delivered by the public/private entities supported by the project adequately meet target groups' productive/business/employment/livelihood needs. The indicator indirectly assesses (1) the responsiveness of the project in reflecting target groups' views and needs during the design, delivery and adaptation of services, and (2) the impact of the project's capacity building support to the service providers towards improving their service delivery capacities.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. Separate questions should be asked for each main service delivered by the public/private entities supported by the project (maximum three main services should be identified per project), to be determined at project design (or start-up). Selection criteria for main services provided might include planned level of beneficiary outreach and budget allocated to the service.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[H1] ACCESS AND USE OF SERVICES: H.1.1, H.1.2 and H.1.3
Determination of the value of the indicator	Households are considered satisfied with the services provided by the project if FOR EACH service they benefited from they managed to easily access/use it AND were satisfied with its quality. Satisfied Household: IF WHEN K.1=1 THEN [(K.2= 3 OR 4) AND (K.3=3 OR 4)] FOR EACH service
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Households Households (%) Household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 16.7 Indirect impact: .1.4, 2.3 and 2.a

SF.2.2	Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers
<i>Definition</i>	Households that participate in project-supported groups/organizations reporting that: (a) they have influence over decisions taken in the project-supported group/organization in which they participate; and (b) the project-supported group/organization they participate in can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers.
Data source and collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE: H.2.1, H.2.2, H.2.3 and H.2.4
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to organizations/community groups supported by the project while module [H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE refers to any organization or community group the respondent might belong to. Therefore, for the interpretation and determination of the value of this indicator, for each organization/group selected in question H.2.1, it should be determined if it is a project-supported organization/group.</p> <p>Households will be considered able to influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers IF for at least ONE project-supported group they belong to, they respond 3 (medium extent) or 4 (High extent) to questions H.2.3 AND H.2.4.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Households Households (%) Household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 16.7 Indirect impact: .5.c, 8.3 and 10.2

Empowerment

IE.2.1	Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment
<p><i>Definition</i></p>	<p>IFAD's empowerment indicator is an index that IFAD has developed building on the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) developed by IFPRI, OPHI and USAID. Similarly to the pro-WEAI, IE2.1 reflects a framework of empowerment²⁶ in which empowerment is a process of change on the interrelated dimensions of resources, agency, and achievements. This indicator focuses on measuring agency, i.e. the ability of individuals, who were unable to do so previously, to make strategic choices. (Malapit, et al, 2019). IFAD's empowerment indicator aims at measuring individuals empowerment in the communities where IFAD's projects are implemented, in the domains relevant to IFAD's operations. IE 2.1 includes 10 out of the 12 dimensions for the pro-WEAI, focusing on those IFAD can influence through its supported activities. Each dimension is mapped to one of three domains of empowerment: intrinsic agency (power within), instrumental agency (power to), and collective agency (power with) which are linked to the definition of empowerment.</p> <p>Dimensions' mapping is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intrinsic agency: Autonomy in income, Self-efficacy and Attitudes about intimate partner violence. ▪ Instrumental agency: Input in productive decisions, Ownership of land and other assets, Access to and decisions on financial services (if any provided by IFAD supported project), Control over use of income and Work balance. ▪ Collective agency: Group membership and Membership in influential groups. <p><i>The indicator must be disaggregated by sex in order to compare empowerment between women and men.</i></p>
<p>Data source and collection method</p>	<p>COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.</p> <p>The survey unit corresponds to the household but the gender of the respondent matters; it is indeed important to ensure that the proportion of women (men) respondent reflect the proportion of women (men) targeted by the project. If the project is defined as Gender-Transformative, the COI questionnaire then includes all the questions with a IE.2.1 (IFAD's Empowerment Indicator CI NUMBER) mention included in the modules of the COI questionnaire, as well as all the questions included in the empowerment-dedicated sub-modules of the module [H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE [H3] TIME ALLOCATION [H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING [H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE [H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE <p>Note that sub-module [H6] Attitudes about Domestic Violence is mandatory. However, given the sensitivity of the topic in certain contexts, project staff might contact ECG PDT and Gender Team for guidance on how to best collect the data.</p> <p>Also note that for sub-modules [H3] to [H6], the project team might consider surveying both man AND woman WITHIN the household for a specific subset of projects. It is recommended that, since this approach requires additional resources (time, budget and capacities) project staff contact ECG PDT and Gender Team for support if required.</p>

²⁶ Kabeer, 1990, 2005.

Unit surveyed	Household survey, beneficiary individuals reflecting the proportion of women/men targeted by the project																																											
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey																																											
COI related questions	<p>All questions with a IE.2.1 (CI NUMBER) mention: [B] HOUSING AND ASSETS: B.1.2, B.2.1, B.2.2, B.2.3, B.2.4. [C] PRODUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES: C.0.1, C.0.3, C.0.7, C.1.3, C.1.4, C.1.15, C.1.22, C.1.23, C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.7, C.2.8, C.2.9, C.2.10, C.2.11, C.3.3, C.3.4, C.3.5, C.3.6. [E] FINANCIAL SERVICES: E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, E.7, E.8, E.10 [F] NUTRITION : F.1.2, F.1.3. [I] RURAL ENTERPRISES: I.0.2, I.1.3, I.2.1. as well as Empowerment-dedicated sub-modules: [H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT: [[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE [H3] TIME ALLOCATION [H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING [H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE [H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</p>																																											
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to individuals which benefitted from or participated to in any project-supported activity: check with Project M&E system.</p> <p>Each dimension is equally weighted and is assigned a rating - 1: Adequate and 0: not adequate - according to the answers of the dimension-related questions: See Appendix II on Nutrition and Empowerment Indicators of COI measurement Guidelines for description of ADEQUACY CRITERIA and for the estimation of IE.2.1 at project level based on COI survey results.</p> <p>Based on the rating of each dimension, an empowerment score is calculated and is then expressed as a percentage. Each dimension is equally weighted. The score then has to be compared with the baseline score to assess whether or not it has increased.</p> <p>Example 1 for 1 individual:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COI Survey</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Mid-Term</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dimensions:</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Intrinsic agency</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Autonomy in income:</td><td>▪ Adequate: 1Pt</td><td>▪ Adequate: 1Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Self-efficacy:</td><td>▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt</td><td>▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Attitudes about intimate partner violence:</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>Instrumental Agency</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Input in productive decisions:</td><td>▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Ownership of land and other assets:</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Access to and decisions on financial services:</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Control over use of income:</td><td>▪ Adequate, 0 Pt</td><td>▪ Adequate, 1 Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Work balance:</td><td>▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt</td><td>▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt</td></tr> <tr> <td>Collective Agency:</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>▪ Group membership:</td><td>▪ Not Adequate. 0 Pt</td><td>▪ Not Adequate. 0 Pt</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		COI Survey	Baseline	Mid-Term	Dimensions:			Intrinsic agency			▪ Autonomy in income:	▪ Adequate: 1Pt	▪ Adequate: 1Pt	▪ Self-efficacy:	▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt	▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt	▪ Attitudes about intimate partner violence:	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	Instrumental Agency			▪ Input in productive decisions:	▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Ownership of land and other assets:	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Access to and decisions on financial services:	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Control over use of income:	▪ Adequate, 0 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Work balance:	▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt	▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt	Collective Agency:			▪ Group membership:	▪ Not Adequate. 0 Pt	▪ Not Adequate. 0 Pt
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Intrinsic agency																																												
▪ Autonomy in income:	▪ Adequate: 1Pt	▪ Adequate: 1Pt																																										
▪ Self-efficacy:	▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt	▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt																																										
▪ Attitudes about intimate partner violence:	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt																																										
Instrumental Agency																																												
▪ Input in productive decisions:	▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt																																										
▪ Ownership of land and other assets:	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt																																										
▪ Access to and decisions on financial services:	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt																																										
▪ Control over use of income:	▪ Adequate, 0 Pt	▪ Adequate, 1 Pt																																										
▪ Work balance:	▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt	▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt																																										
Collective Agency:																																												
▪ Group membership:	▪ Not Adequate. 0 Pt	▪ Not Adequate. 0 Pt																																										

	▪ <i>Membership in influential groups</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>
	<i>Total points:</i>	<i>4 Points (out of 10)</i>	<i>6 Points (out of 10)</i>
	Empowerment score:	40%	60%
	<i>The respondent has experienced an improvement in empowerment</i>		
<i>Example 2 for 1 individual:</i>			
	<i>COI Survey</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Mid-Term</i>
	<i>Dimensions:</i>		
	<i>Intrinsic agency</i>	<i>Intrinsic agency</i>	<i>Intrinsic agency</i>
	▪ <i>Autonomy in income:</i>	▪ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i>	▪ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i>
	▪ <i>Self-efficacy:</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i>
	▪ <i>Attitudes about intimate partner violence:</i>	▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>
	<i>Instrumental Agency</i>	<i>Instrumental agency</i>	<i>Instrumental Agency</i>
	▪ <i>Input in productive decisions:</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>
	▪ <i>Ownership of land and other assets:</i>	▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i>
	▪ <i>Access to and decisions on financial services:</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>
▪ <i>Control over use of income:</i>	▪ <i>Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i>	
▪ <i>Work balance:</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	
<i>Collective Agency:</i>	<i>Collective agency</i>	<i>Collective agency</i>	
▪ <i>Group membership:</i>	▪ <i>Adequate.1 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Adequate. 1 Pt</i>	
▪ <i>Membership in influential groups</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	
<i>Total points:</i>	<i>4 Points (out of 10)</i>	<i>4 Points (out of 10)</i>	
Empowerment score:	40%	40%	
<i>Overall, the respondent has not experienced an improved in empowerment. However, an analysis of the change within domains of empowerment provides insights to changes in empowerment at the indicator level. Attitudes about intimate partner violence is offset by the control over use of income.</i>			
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Total persons (number)- Total persons (%)- Females (number)- Females (%)- Males (number)- Males (%)		
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 10.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Indirect impact: .1.4, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c and 16.7		

VIII. ASAP indicators

The following indicators are reported on by the projects that have received climate finance from the first phase of the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP1). ASAP1 results are reported on annually, at portfolio level, in a dedicated annex of the RIDE

ASAP1

ASAP1	<p>Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change</p> <p>NOTE: THIS INDICATOR IS MANDATORY FOR ALL ASAP PROJECTS</p>
<i>Definition</i>	<p>What to measure: This indicator measures both the direct and indirect benefits for household members thanks to measures financed by ASAP in order to address specific climate-related risks and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Units of measure: <u>At aggregate level</u>, this indicator refers to all household members that benefit from the project's ASAP activities, both directly and indirectly (e.g. training, financial services, membership in newly formed groups etc.). Although not all household members may have participated in a given project activities and although there are sometimes issues of intra-household distribution of wealth and benefits, the objective of IFAD-supported projects is to enhance the development outcomes for families as a whole. If detailed data on the number of household members is not available, this figure may be calculated by multiplying the number of beneficiary households by the average family size in the project area. This information is often present in the project design documents. Please ensure that the most recent average household size is used, as these statistics can change throughout the life of a project.</p> <p><u>At disaggregated level</u>, the number of direct beneficiaries (i.e. those who were directly engaged in the adaptation measures described above) should be disaggregated by sex (male/female). ASAP1 aims for at least half of its beneficiaries to be female, making sex-disaggregated reporting an important measure of success.</p> <p>Examples: Such measures may include the improved analysis of climate-related risks and vulnerabilities; the introduction and training of beneficiaries in the adoption of innovative technologies to respond to new and emerging risks; or the explicit scaling up of sustainable agriculture, land and water management practices (such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, sustainable rangeland management, watershed management, erosion control, water harvesting or efficient irrigation systems).</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>Number of households</p> <p>Number of household members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males - Females

ASAP2

ASAP2	Land under climate-resilient practices
Definition	<p>What to measure: This indicator measures the area of land brought under climate-resilient and more sustainable management practices thanks to the ASAP investment during the reporting period. Land under any type of management practices that address previously identified climate-related risks and impacts (such as erosion, salinization, soil degradation, flooding, drought, infestations, denudation) is eligible to be counted.</p> <p>Some practices covered by this indicator (e.g. agroforestry, sustainable livestock management, etc.) may also have mitigation co-benefits, and may therefore also be factored into a project's greenhouse gas (GHG) analysis. This is fully permissible, while noting that the primary logic for reporting land against this indicator remains climate resilience, rather than mitigation benefits. The one does not automatically imply the other.</p> <p>Unit of measure: This indicator is measured in hectares. Other measurement units (such as feddan, acres or dunum) must be converted into hectares.</p> <p>Examples: Given a clear link to specific climate risks and impacts, this indicator may measure the hectares of land under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated natural resource management (NRM) practices (e.g. watershed management, wildfire management, forest and coastal zone management), - Crop diversity management (e.g. land on which heat-, salinity-, submergence-, pest- or drought-tolerant crop varieties have been introduced to better resist new climatic conditions; land on which new crops have been introduced to diversify livelihood options and preserve ecosystem services; land on which non-native species have been removed and native ones reintroduced); - Improved soil management and erosion control practices in areas where climate change is driving increased erosion (e.g. reduced/zero tillage, residue management, intercropping, natural vegetative strips, integrated nutrient management, dune fixation); - Sustainable livestock management (e.g. rangeland rehabilitation; rotational grazing, manure management, silvo-pastoralism); - Agroforestry practices (e.g. watershed protection, slope stabilization, alley cropping, strip plantation, boundary systems, windbreak systems, shelterbelts); - Improved water management practices to better cope with climate-induced water scarcity (e.g. land with protected springs, water conservation systems, re-designed/more efficient irrigation systems, etc.); - Land managed under diversified agricultural systems to ensure greater livelihood resilience in the face of climate change (e.g. mixed cropping; crop/aquaculture systems; high value off-season varieties); - Ecological buffer zones established/managed to reduce the impact of climate hazards (e.g. mangrove greenbelts, flood retention zones, storm breaks, groundwater recharge zones, shelter belts); - Protected areas and biodiversity corridors established/managed to restore the biological diversity and ecosystem services of endangered landscapes. <p>Enhancing measurement: Knowing the location and size of the land area intervened on by the ASAP investment is the key first step for reporting against this indicator. Drawing on additional tools such as remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other specialised mapping studies is an excellent way to deepen the findings of the lasting impacts ASAP interventions can have over time. Such analysis can monitor different variables or indices that indicate the health of the ecosystem. A growing number of ASAP projects has piloted GIS monitoring, and ASAP+ will take this initiative further within its portfolio. Interested project teams may contact the ASAP HQ team for more information and support.</p>

Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Number of hectares

ASAP3

ASAP3	Production and processing facilities supported with increased water availability and efficiency
<i>Definition</i>	<p>What to measure: This indicator refers to the number agricultural production or processing facilities that the ASAP investment has supported during the reporting period to improve their access to freshwater to satisfy their agricultural water needs in a more variable and uncertain climate. It can include facilities that benefit from improved access to <i>new</i> water sources or improved management of <i>existing</i> water resources to address specific climate shocks and stresses.</p> <p>Unit of measure: This indicator counts the number of agricultural production or processing facilities benefiting, and is not disaggregated. However, the ASAP annex should capture the types of production and processing that facilities were supported with increased water availability/efficiency, roughly how many people benefit from the facility (e.g. 30 pasture users per borehole) and how (i.e. what interventions were undertaken and what results were achieved). If data is available on the number of <i>people/households</i> that have benefited from the improvements in water access of these facilities, this should be reported under ASAP4.</p> <p>Examples: Examples of agricultural production or processing facilities include slaughterhouses, cassava processing units, boreholes, milk collection centres, oil distillation plants, rice milling centres, fish storage units, amongst others. Examples of climate-related shocks and stresses on water resources these facilities are supported to address include increasing groundwater salinity, decreasing soil evaporation, prolonged dry spells and drought, flooding of wells or water points, siltation of water storage and reservoirs, erratic rainfall, salt intrusion into freshwater reservoirs, amongst others. Examples of interventions undertaken to improve water access in the face of climate change include:</p> <p>Improving water availability through better water-harvesting and storage (e.g. through rainwater harvesting, fog harvesting, groundwater recharge, communal pond and reservoir management, establishment of pastoral boreholes and multipurpose boreholes);</p> <p>The rehabilitation of degraded water sources (e.g. through rehabilitation of wells, aquifers and reservoirs; protection of springs; optimization of drainage, effluent management);</p> <p>Improving the efficiency of irrigation systems to increase water availability during dry periods (e.g. through drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, sunken streambeds, runoff harvesting, check dam management);</p> <p>Water conservation and protection measures (e.g. through social awareness and education, optimisation of reservoir management, pressure management, metering, preventive maintenance, loss minimisation, effective pricing, pollution control).</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Number of facilities

ASAP4

ASAP4	Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency
<i>Definition</i>	<p>What to measure: This indicator refers to the number households that have better access to freshwater to satisfy their water needs in a more variable and uncertain climate. As for ASAP3, it can include households that benefit from improved access to <i>new</i> water sources or improved management of <i>existing</i> water resources to address specific climate shocks and stresses.</p> <p>Unit of measure: At aggregate level, this indicator counts the total number of household members benefiting. This indicator is not disaggregated at the individual level, as it is assumed that increased access to water benefits all household members.</p> <p>Examples: Examples of climate-related shocks and stresses on water resources households may be supported to address include increasing groundwater salinity, decreasing soil evaporation, prolonged dry spells and drought, flooding of wells or water points, siltation of water storage and reservoirs, erratic rainfall, salt intrusion into freshwater reservoirs, amongst others.</p> <p>Examples of interventions undertaken to improve water access in the face of climate change include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving water availability through better water-harvesting and storage (e.g. through rainwater harvesting, fog harvesting, groundwater recharge, communal pond and reservoir management); - The rehabilitation of degraded water sources (e.g. through rehabilitation of wells, aquifers and reservoirs; protection of springs; optimization of drainage, effluent management); - Improving the efficiency of irrigation systems to increase water availability during dry periods (e.g. through creation of new boreholes, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, sunken streambeds, runoff harvesting, check dam management); - Water conservation and protection measures (e.g. through social awareness and education, optimisation of reservoir management, pressure management, metering, preventive maintenance, loss minimisation, effective pricing, pollution control).
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>Number of households</p> <p>Number of household members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males - Females

ASAP5

ASAP5	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities
<i>Definition</i>	<p>What to measure: This indicator refers to project activities that create or strengthen human capacity to manage short- and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters. The indicator quantifies the people enabled to engage and/or participate in climate risk management activities, disaster risk reduction efforts and/or income diversification towards less climate-sensitive livelihoods.</p> <p>Unit of measure: At <u>aggregate level</u>, this indicator measures the number of people (individuals) supported by the ASAP investment to actively participate in managing the climate risk and vulnerabilities of their farming systems and natural resources.</p> <p>At <u>disaggregated level</u>, should be disaggregated by sex (male/female). Sex-disaggregated reporting is an important measure of success for ASAP, ensuring that women are duly reached alongside men.</p> <p>Individuals who were invited to attend trainings but did not participate should not be counted.</p> <p>Examples: Examples of activities that can be reported under this indicator include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiary engagement and improved access to information and consultations around climate-related risks (such as flooding, drought, storms, landslides, wildfires, pest infestations, water/vector-borne diseases, soil erosion, salinity, sea level rise). The aim of such engagement would be enable these individuals to take better and more resilient decisions which can avoid losses and damages from climate-related events to their livelihoods. For example, if a project introduces participatory processes to identify drought hot-spots and delineate priority climate change adaptation measures, the number of individuals actively engaging and participating in this process can be counted under this indicator. - Involvement of individuals in climate risk management, NRM or DRR activities can happen in a number of ways, including through education (farmer field schools, extension trainings, university courses), participatory mapping or community-based NRM planning and access to digital climate information services. - The number of beneficiaries who adopt more resilient technologies (e.g.: improved seeds, solar pumping, agro-ecological practices), such as diversification of farming systems (e.g. introduction of high-value, off-season crops or the expansion of livelihood options (e.g. handicrafts, boat repairing, collection and marketing of non-timber forest products or NTFPs).
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>Total individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Females - Males

ASAP6

ASAP6	Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities
<i>Definition</i>	<p>What to measure: This indicator refers to project activities aiming to create organisational structures (community groups) which are endowed with human and social capital to manage short- and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters, particularly through sustainable NRM.</p> <p>Unit of measure: At <u>aggregate level</u>, this indicator quantifies the number of groups supported by the project to participate in climate and risk management efforts. Although it is not disaggregated by group type, the ASAP annex should capture the types of groups that were engaged by the project.</p> <p>Additionally, at <u>disaggregated level</u>, the indicator captures the number of group members in the groups supported, and these figures should be further disaggregated by sex (male/female). This disaggregation is important, as group sizes can range widely, and understanding the number of beneficiaries reached is an important complement to the indicator at aggregate level.</p> <p>Examples: Examples of the types of community groups this indicator may support include but are not limited to: water users associations, forest user groups, pasture user unions, watershed committees, village councils, farmer cooperatives, disaster response teams, early warning networks, and/or search and rescue teams.</p> <p>Examples of the types of activities such groups may be engaged in include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups trained by the ASAP project and/or participating in the assessment of the climate-related risks and vulnerabilities of farming assets (such as climate resilient infrastructure) and natural resources in the target area. - Groups with improved access to information systems to evaluate climate-related risks (e.g. flooding, drought, storms, landslides, wildfires, pest infestations, water/vector-borne diseases, soil erosion, salinity, sea level rise), that are therefore better able to take preventive management decisions with regard to agricultural production. <p>Involvement of groups in climate risk management, NRM or DRR activities can happen in a number of ways, including through education (farmer field schools, extension trainings, university courses), and participatory mapping or community-based NRM planning (such as community management of biomass on newly restored land, sustainable use of non-timber forest products).</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group members - Total - Group members - Female - Group members - Male

ASAP7

ASAP7	New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events (US\$' 000/Km)
<i>Definition</i>	<p>What to measure: This indicator refers to new or existing rural infrastructure investments that have been protected and safeguarded against climate change impacts by dedicated risk-reduction measures. It distinguishes rural roads from other types of rural infrastructure.</p> <p>Unit of measure: This indicator is has two distinct units that are not aggregated. Rural roads protected from climate events are measured in length (kilometres). All other rural infrastructure that has been climate-proofed is measured in value (US\$'000). Note that the value to be reported refers to the total value of the infrastructure protected from climate events, and <i>not</i> the investment cost of the works undertaken to protect the infrastructure.²⁷</p> <p>Examples: Examples of measures that can be counted under this indicator include:</p> <p>Exposure and sensitivity analysis of existing or new infrastructure (e.g. irrigation systems, water supply systems, processing facilities, storage facilities, roads, market facilities, energy supply and transmission systems, communication systems, schools, hospitals) to hydro-meteorological hazards in order to integrate new measures and building codes into the design, construction, operation, and management of infrastructure.</p> <p>Investments to improve infrastructure robustness and reduce the loss of life, physical damages and interruptions in critical services (e.g. strengthening road surfaces, elevating storage systems, increasing the capacity of drainage systems, providing emergency shelters).</p> <p>Investments to ensure the protection of agricultural land, productive infrastructure and communities (e.g. through slope stabilization, river bank stabilization, river harnessing, retaining walls, dykes, coastal engineering, artificial drainage of glacier lakes).</p>
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	KM and/or US\$' 000

²⁷ In case the investment is climate-proofing an existing building, the full value of which is unknown, contact that ASAP HQ team for further guidance on establishing a suitable cost estimate.

ASAP8

ASAP8	International and country dialogues on climate supported
<i>Definition</i>	<p>What to measure: This indicator refers the ASAP project's contribution to knowledge-sharing on climate-related issues through national and international policy platforms for agriculture, food security, climate change and disaster risk management.</p> <p>Unit of measure: This indicator is measured in number of dialogues organized, supported or actively contributed to by the ASAP project, and is not disaggregated further. However, the ASAP annex should specify whether the dialogue was national or international (i.e. involving more than one country), and should further describe the nature of the dialogues reported (e.g. number of attendees; thematic focus; ASAP contribution; dialogue outcomes).</p> <p>Examples: This indicator captures whether a project has engaged with partner institutions and other stakeholders (at national or international level), and the extent to which it has influenced policies that shape the opportunities for large numbers of rural people to build their resilience to climate risks. Examples of dialogues that may be counted under this indicator include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement in national climate-related planning processes, such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, the updating or implementation of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), as well as other national climate change policies/strategies and national environmental plans. - Engagement to integrate climate considerations into sectoral policies and strategies (e.g. in agriculture, forestry, water management, coastal management, rural development, food and nutrition security, social inclusion or infrastructure). - Engagement in international climate fora, such as the UNFCCC, as well as South-South Cooperation initiatives (i.e. exchange visits with projects in different countries, Learning Routes, etc.). - Creating opportunities for projects to engage in cross-border cooperation on climate risk management (e.g. the trans-boundary management of watersheds, the international exchange of early warning information). - Expanding the menu of options employed by public sector entities to appraise agricultural risk (e.g. through climate scenario modelling, economic valuation of climate impacts, feasibility studies for risk financing and transfer).
Data source and collection method	<p>Data are collected by project M&E staff and recorded in the project M&E system. It is also input in ORMS at least once a year.</p> <p>Information is collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, supported as needed by environment and climate change focal points on supervision missions.</p> <p>In light of detailed ASAP donor reporting requirements, all project supervision reports (PSR, MTR and PCR) produced from 2021 onwards are expected to include a dedicated ASAP annex, further capturing qualitative information about ASAP activities implemented to complement numeric reporting. Contact the ASAP HQ team for the annotated outline, or further information.</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Number of dialogues

ASAP9

ASAP9	Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered
<i>Definition</i>	<p>This indicator captures whether the project has the potential (or has succeeded) to avoid or sequester greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the introduction and uptake of mitigation technologies and practices.</p> <p>As an outcome indicator, it is not measured annually, but rather three times in a project's lifetime: at design (ex-ante), at midline (partially ex-post) and at endline (ex-post). Results are updated based on the latest projection. Each projection covers the same 20-year time horizon (from project start, described below) and becomes more accurate, on the basis of activities actually completed.</p>
Data source and collection method	This indicator shall be measured with internationally recognized GHG accounting tools such as FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT). Technical support for measurement will be provided by IFAD's Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion (ECG) Division.
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>At <u>aggregate level</u>, the indicator is measured in terms of total GHG emissions avoided and/or sequestered (expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or tCO₂e) over a 20 year time horizon (tCO₂e/20y) covering the whole project area. This 20 year time horizon comprises both the project implementation phase (usually 6-8 years), during which project activities are carried out, as well as the 'capitalization phase' (usually 12-14 years, adjusted based on project length to give a 20 year projection), during which the impact of project activities continues to be visible, for instance in terms of soil carbon content or biomass.</p> <p><u>Mandatory disaggregation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of Land - tCO₂e/ha - tCO₂e/ 20 years - CO₂e/ha/year