



USAID's Nobo Jatra Project II (NJP II)

Implementing by
World Vision Bangladesh (WVB)

Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan

Approved Date

February 13, 2024

Contract/Agreement Number
72038822CA00006

Activity Start and End Dates
October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2024

AOR/COR/Activity Manager Name & Office
Mohammad Nazmul Hossain Bhuiyan
HAO, USAID Bangladesh

Submitted by
Lima Hanna Daring
Chief of Party, NJP II
World Vision Inc.

DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	3
I. Introduction:	5
<i>1.1 Purpose of the Activity MEL Plan</i>	5
<i>1.2 Nobo Jatra Project II overview</i>	5
2. Theory of Change (ToC):	7
3. Development hypothesis:	9
4. Results Framework and Logic Model:	9
<i>4.1 Results framework:</i>	9
5. Illustrative interventions:	19
6. Performance Monitoring:	21
<i>6.1 Routine Monitoring (Reach Database)</i>	22
<i>6.2 Routine Monitoring (Project Documents Review)</i>	22
<i>6.3 Participant-Based Survey (PaBS)</i>	22
<i>6.4 Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)</i>	24
7. Context Monitoring:	25
8. Participant Feedback Plan:	25
9. Evaluation Plan:	27
Internal Evaluation Plan and Target setting	27
10. Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Approach (CLA):	27
11. Data Utilization, Quality Assurance and Management:	30
<i>11.1 Data Utilization:</i>	30
<i>11.2 Data Quality Assurance/ Assessment (DQA):</i>	30
12. Resources:	34
13. Roles and Responsibilities:	34
<i>13.1 Senior Manager – Monitoring and Evaluation: (Key Personnel/ MEL Lead)</i>	34
<i>13.2 Coordinator- M&E and MIS:</i>	34
<i>13.3 M&E Specialists (2)-Upazila:</i>	35
<i>13.4 WVUS DM&E Specialist</i>	35
14. Schedule of NJP II MEL Plan Tasks:	35
15. Schedule of NJP II MEL Plan Deliverables to USAID:	36
Annex A: Indicator Summary Table (IST)	38
Annex B: Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)	43
PIRS DEFINITION	46

Annex C: Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) Plan

105

Annex D: Theory of Change (ToC)

109

List of Acronyms

ADS	Automated Directives System
AIGA	Alternative Income Generating Activities
ARR	Annual Results Report
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CBHC	Community Based Health Care
CC	Community Clinic
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CE	Cost Extension
CHW	Community Health Worker
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CoP	Chief of Party
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CSG	Community Support Group
CU5	Child Under Five
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DDL	Development Data Library
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DFAP	Development Food Assistance Program
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DIS	Development Information Solution
DLS	Department of Livestock Service
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FFP	Food for Peace
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FtF	Feed the Future
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition Network
GG	Good Governance
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Geographical positioning system
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GVB	Gender Based Violence
HAO	Humanitarian Assistance Office
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KO	Key Objectives
LOA	life of Award
LSBE	Life Skill Based Education
LSP	Local Service Provider

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MIS	Management Information System
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MSD	Market System Development
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NJP	Nobo Jatra Project
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODK	Open Data Kit
OM	Operations Manager
PaBS	Participant-based Survey
PASS	Participant Annual Sample Survey
PIG	Program Implementation Guideline
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
PLW	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother
REAL	Resilience Evaluation, Analysis and Learning
RF	Result Framework
RQPM	Routine Quality Process Monitoring
SAAO	Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer
SBC	Social Behavior Change
SMC	School Management Committee/Social Marketing Company
SOW	Scope of Work
TM	Technical Manager
ToC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
UPG	Ultra Poor Graduation
UzDMC	Upazila Disaster Management Committees
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
WDMC	Ward Disaster Management Committee
WMC	Water Management Committees
WV	World Vision
WVB	World Vision Bangladesh
WVUS	World Vision United States

I. Introduction:

In accordance with NOFO 72038822CA00006 which was issued by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission / Bangladesh, World Vision respectfully submits the following Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan for the period (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2024) to *‘improve gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira districts.’* The MEL Plan is for the ‘Nobo Jatra Project– New Beginning Project’ II (NJP II) with a total program amount of US \$ 4,625,942. The MEL Plan was developed in accordance with the program description enclosed in USAID NOFO Number 72038822CA00006. The activities planned under NJP II include sustaining access to quality community-based health care through the GoB’s Multi-Purpose Health Volunteers, adoption of health and nutrition behaviors through existing NJP II partnerships with private sector health actors (Social Marketing Company, Advanced Chemical Industries Limited) and Local Service Providers (Village Agents and Gold Star Members). NJP II will allow further time to strengthen GoB extension services, propel the expansion of income generating activities through market facilitation, and solidify partnerships with the private sector to supplement services, bridging gaps in production abilities and providing support to producers to re-engage in the production of nutritious sensitive foods, as well as improve access to inputs and output markets. Further, market linkages and financial inclusion will continue to be strengthened via Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), access to and utilization of digital technologies and linkages to formal financial institutions. Simultaneously, Social and Behavior Communication (SBC), specifically on Gender Based Violence (GBV), including child marriage, will be integrated into activities and utilized to increase the adoption of outcomes.

1.1 Purpose of the Activity MEL Plan

The Nobo Jatra Project II (NJP II) Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan is a strategic living tool for monitoring the performance of the project and reporting on the progress and success made toward the targeted results and goal. The M&E plan includes the project’s development hypothesis, Log frame, Results Framework (RF) with critical assumptions; illustrative interventions, a minimal set of well-defined performance indicators, Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS), an Indicator Summary Table that includes base value and expected values for each project year, description of data collection and analysis methods and a performance management task schedule that highlights special studies, and surveys the project will undertake in support of a robust M&E system. Performance indicators will be used to measure progress towards targeted results, intermediate results applying mixed methods. The M&E plan will rely upon systematic collection, analysis and reporting of information (quantitative and qualitative). Information generated from the M&E system will allow project managers to make informed decisions on the overall management and performance of the project and provide a rationale for any needed changes in project implementation and/or design. Nobo Jatra Project II’s Bangladesh-based M&E team will be primarily responsible for all data collection and analysis, quality assurance and data management with additional support provided by a US-based WVUS Design, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist and third-party engagement.

1.2 Nobo Jatra Project II overview

Nobo Jatra Project II is a 24 months (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2024) project to sustain and solidify key service delivery systems that build the resilience of vulnerable populations in Khulna division covering Koyra and Dacope sub districts in Khulna district and Shyamnagar and Kaliganj sub districts in Satkhira district (40 unions in four sub districts). NJP II builds on learning and experience from the USAID funded Nobo Jatra Project (NJP) under Award AID-FFP-A-15-00012 to provide continuation of support for selected service delivery systems; leveraging established partnerships with Government of Bangladesh

(GoB) and the private sector utilizing established programmatic platforms. The project goal is **“improved gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira districts in Bangladesh”**, and the project will be implemented by World Vision (WV), in close partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). NJP II will ensure continuity in sustaining and solidifying the key outcomes facilitated under NJP and ensure sustainability and greater resilience of 66000 unique participants (already targeted by NJP from 2015-2022) including Pregnant Lactating Women (PLW), children, farmers and smallholder producers.

Communities in the Khulna region in southwest Bangladesh, have historically suffered from poverty brought on by many factors, including weak systems that limit availability and access to quality, sustained services in health and nutrition, agricultural extension, market access, and opportunities for economic empowerment. The region is one of the worst affected by climate change in Bangladesh resulting in both rapid and slow onset disasters such as cyclones, floods and rising groundwater salinity. Since 2020, communities in the Khulna region have faced unprecedented shocks and stresses including the continuing COVID-19 crisis in NJP II working areas. Prolonged lockdowns and movement restrictions to prevent transmission compounded by natural disasters (cyclone Amphan in 2020, cyclone Yaas in 2021, and frequent floods) have taken a heavy toll on economies and millions of people are struggling with poverty and food security.

Cyclones Amphan (2020) and Yaas (2021) caused widespread damages to livelihoods, productive assets, and also resulted in prolonged flooding that weakened absorptive and adaptive capacities. NJP’s Cyclone Amphan impact assessment ¹in 2020 showed that 75% of community-based GoB health service points such as community clinics, Union Health and Family Welfare Centers and Expanded Programme for Immunization sites in Koyra and Shyamnagar sub districts were unable to provide regular services such as Growth Monitoring and Promotion due to flooding. NJP supported value chains and off farm livelihoods were also disrupted by widespread damages. NJP’s Cyclone Yaas and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) assessment ²in 2021 showed heavy rains and winds due to Cyclone Yaas, in conjunction with a full moon, resulting in higher than normal tides that caused breaking in weak points of embankments. This, in turn, caused inland flooding in six NJP Unions affecting 74.7% survey respondents in 33 villages. The flooding caused temporary displacement of 50.3% of respondents. Further, 41.1% of households reported reducing one of their daily meals as a coping mechanism, 45.9% of participants reported that access to safe water was reduced and 70.6% of the respondents reported insufficient sanitation facilities. Communities resorted to adverse negative coping mechanisms with 41.1% of households reported reducing one of their daily meals, and 14.2% of respondents said they were sending children to work to bolster depleted or lost household incomes. Schools in Bangladesh reopened in March 2022 after two years’ closure to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 transmission. One of the spillover effects of prolonged school closures, particularly for adolescent girls and teenagers, is a heightened risk of GBV, particularly child marriage which was prevalent even pre COVID-19 in the Khulna region. Both assessments indicate the incidence of child marriages has more than doubled (28% in 2020 vs. 59% in 2021) since the start of the COVID-19 crisis as families use child marriage to alleviate economic burdens. In 2021, 11% of participants knew of an incidence of child marriage in the previous 3 months in comparison to 3.4% in 2020.

The activities planned under NJP II include sustaining access to quality community-based health care

¹ Google link of Cyclone Amphan Impact Assessment-
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/16iG6wUZLm3R4zGXAHUDvVdE2cKcxv3l/view>

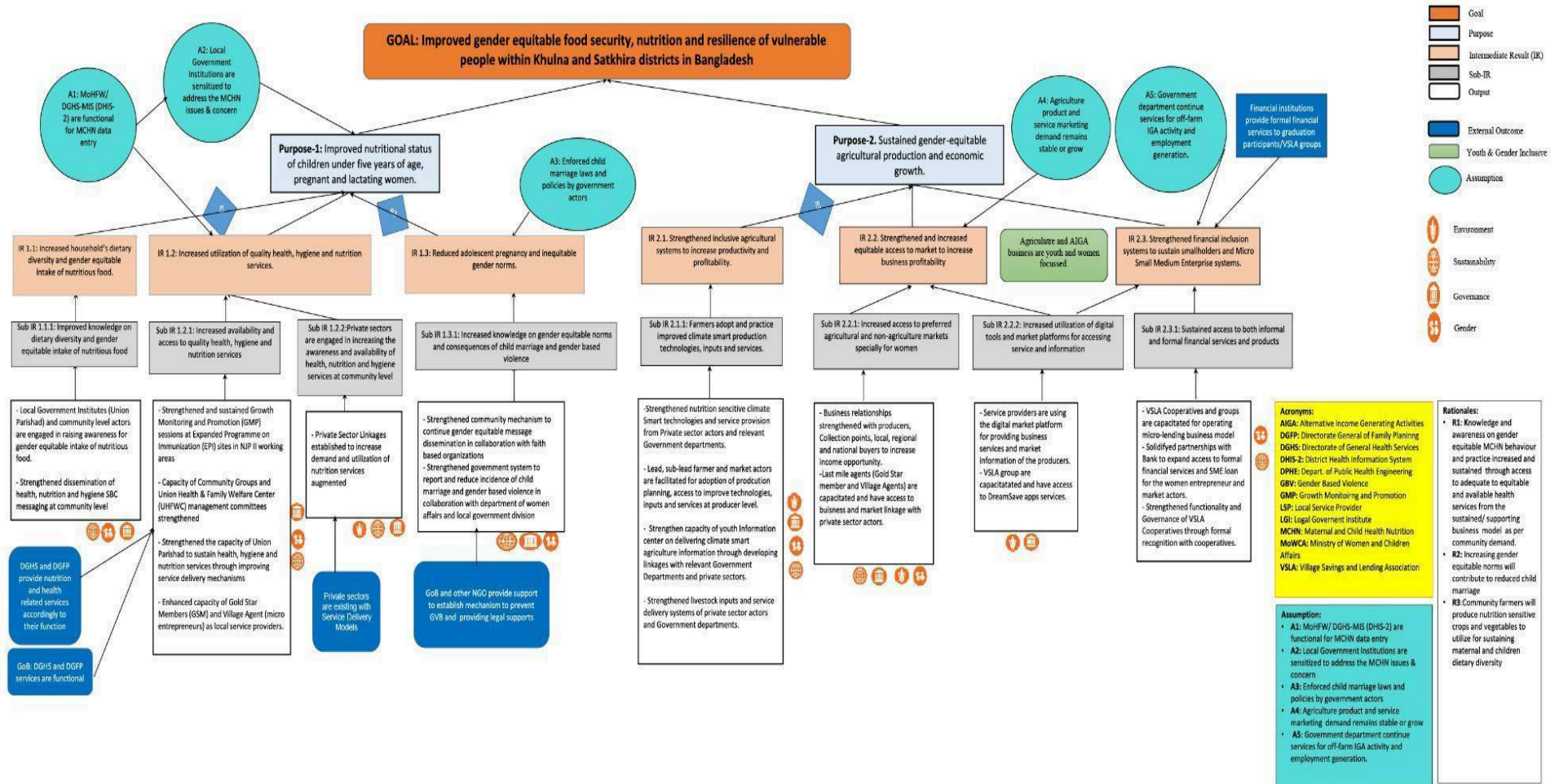
² Google link of Cyclone Yaas and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) assessment -
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DLsekvy3UNBN0Gn16zgF8P6q6cCO_Sx9/view

through the GoB's Multi-Purpose Health Volunteers, and the adoption of health and nutrition behaviors through existing NJP partnerships with private sector health actors (Social Marketing Company, Advanced Chemical Industries Limited) and Local Service Providers (Village Agents and Gold Star Members). NJP II will allow further time to strengthen GoB extension services, propel the expansion of income generating activities through market facilitation, and solidify partnerships with the private sector to supplement services, bridging gaps in production abilities and support producers to re-engage in production of nutritious foods following multiple lockdowns, during which they were not able to easily access inputs and markets. Further, market linkages and financial inclusion will continue to be strengthened via Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), access to digital technologies and linkages to formal financial institutions. Simultaneously, Social and Behavior Communication (SBC), specifically on GBV, including child marriage, will be integrated into activities and utilized to increase the adoption of outcomes.

2. Theory of Change (ToC):

NJP II seeks to improve gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira districts in Bangladesh using an integrated and evidence-based approach. NJP II's theory of change, which is summarized in Figure 1 below, is that by improving nutritional status of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women; followed by increasing household's dietary diversity and gender equitable intake of nutritious food, increasing utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services and reducing adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender norms. On the other hand, sustaining gender-equitable agricultural production and economic growth; followed by strengthening inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability, strengthened and increased equitable access to market to increase business profitability and strengthened financial inclusion systems to sustain smallholders and Micro Small Medium Enterprise systems, increasing mobility and voice for women; and communities becoming engaged and influencing change at the national policy level, chronic poverty will be reduced, households will gain greater resilience and there will be a truly transformative change in the lives of individuals of Khulna and Satkhira districts in Bangladesh. The program believes that integrating its own actions and those of government, private sector, and other development partners is essential to achieving its result. Therefore, the program will engage at the national, district, upazila, and union level with actors and implementing institutions to achieve its goals. WV and key systems actors/stakeholders will support improvements in households and communities' capacities to absorb shocks, adapt to change and transform local systems through coordination with Government and private sector actors.

Figure I: Theory of Change (ToC)



3. Development hypothesis:

NJP II will continue focusing on the four factors identified as necessary to demonstrate sustainability, to ensure that the results of different interventions are sustained: (1) a sustained source of resources, (2) sustained technical and managerial capacity, (3) sustained motivation (of participants and service providers), and (4) linkages to governmental organizations and/or other entities. Building upon the results of NJP, NJP II will continue the capacity building initiatives for the participants, transformational development agents (such as GSMs and VAs) and government service providers as well as to strengthen the linkage with private sectors and government departments to address the community needs regarding nutrition, health and hygiene products as well as services.

The activity's development hypothesis is that:

IF participants are provided with increased knowledge, practical skills, and motivation that will lead them to raise their voice continuously to address the service gaps of the government service delivery systems including community clinics and union health & family welfare centers, THEN there will be improved gender-equitable nutrition for children under 5 as well as pregnant and lactating women in the Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh. NJP II further hypothesizes that the collaborative initiatives with various government departments such as the Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN), Community Based Health Care (CBHC), and Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) will support continued service provision in its target communities.

And, IF NJP II strengthens existing systems/structures and private sector partnerships, and promotes economic empowerment of project participants through VSLAs and linking the VSLAs with formal financial institutions such as BRAC Bank, and micro entrepreneurship through LSPs, THEN there will be sustained agricultural production and economic growth among vulnerable people in the Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh.

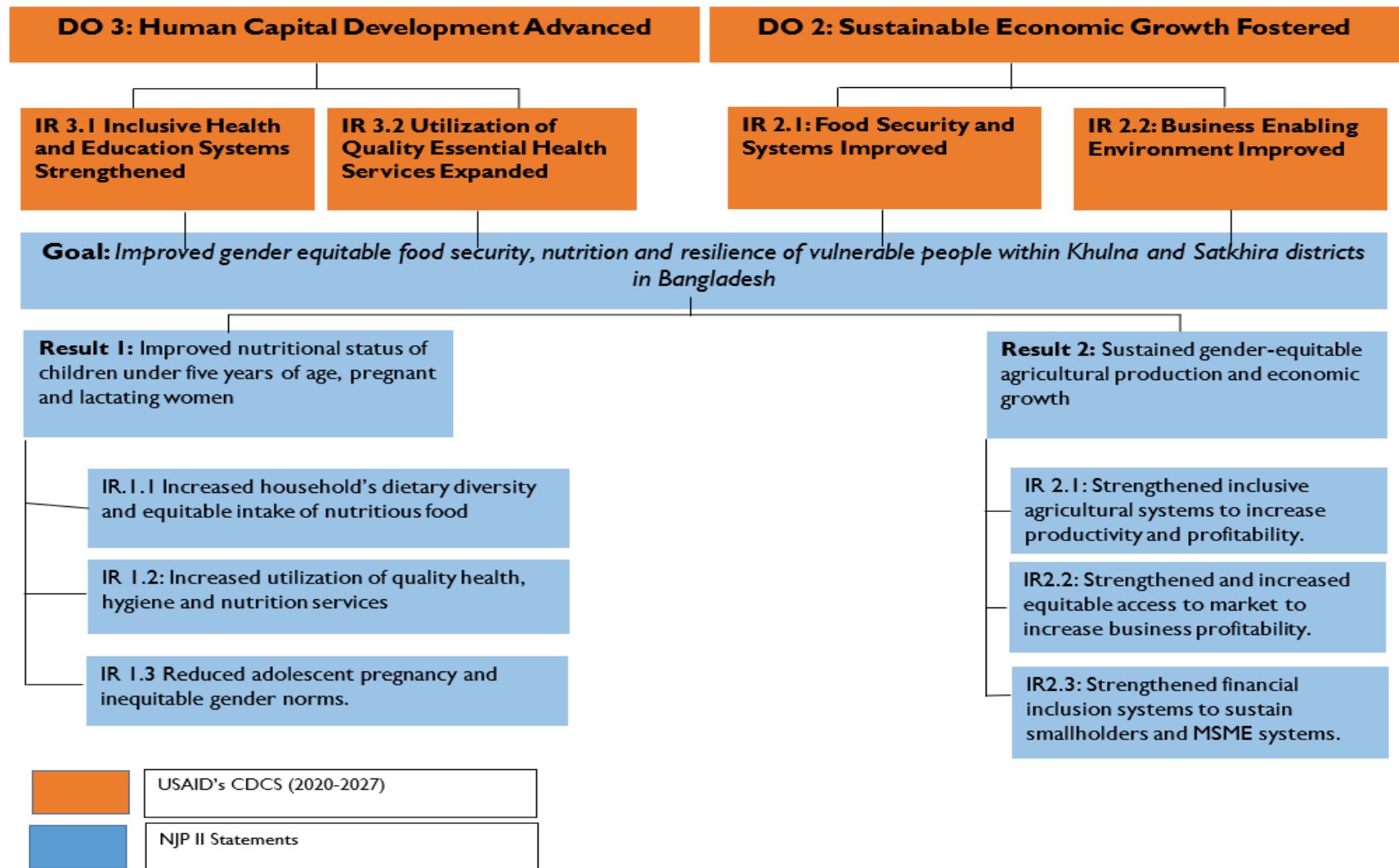
The designed partnership with key private sector actors (Advanced Chemical Industries, BRAC bank, Social Marketing Company, Renata Limited, A.R. Malik, GME Agro Ltd, Lal Teer, etc.) will contribute to the sustainability of interventions under Results 1 & 2 and support the achievement of the project goal of "Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within the Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh."

4. Results Framework and Logic Model:

4.1 Results framework:

The results framework aligns with USAID's 2020-2027 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for Bangladesh and identifies intermediate results under two purposes that contribute to the overall project goal as shown in **Figure 2** below:

Figure 2: NJP II Results Framework alignment with USAID/Bangladesh CDCS



4.2 Logic Model

Based on the Theory of Change (ToC), the NJP II logic model was designed in accordance with USAID's 2020-2027 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for Bangladesh and identifies intermediate results under two results/purposes that contribute to the overall project goal. The two results are-

- Improved nutritional status of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women
- Sustained gender-equitable agricultural production and economic growth

The first result will be achieved through Increased household dietary diversity and equitable intake of nutritious food, increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services and reduced adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender norms. To achieve the second result, the project will implement activities to strengthen inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability, equitable access to market to increase business profitability and strengthened financial inclusion systems to sustain smallholders and MSME systems. The logic model is shown below as a Logframe (Figure-3)

▪

▪

▪

Figure 3: Logframe - Nobo Jatra Project II

Logframe NJP II								
Result and Narrative Summary	Result Statement	Indicator	Type	Data Sources	PPR	Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: Yes/No	PMP Indicator (If contributes to PMP)	Assumptions
Goal	Improved gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira districts in Bangladesh							
		RESIL-a Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		The political situation remains stable
		RESIL-2: Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/implementing mechanism (IM) level]	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		The political situation remains stable

		EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	Output	Routine Monitoring (Using MIS-Sinai/Cloud)	Yes	Yes	EG.3-2: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	The political situation remains stable
		Custom 7 Percentage of participants who are satisfied with government service provisions (Custom Outcome)	Outcome	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No		Political and economic systems at macro and micro level will remain stable over the lifespan of the program
IR I	Improved nutritional status of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women							
IR I.1	Increased household's dietary diversity and gender equitable intake of nutritious food	HL.9.1-d Percentage of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W)	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		

Sub IR I.I.I	Improved knowledge on dietary diversity and gender equitable intake of nutritious food	Custom I Percentage of PLW who can identify appropriate timing and complementary foods for children under 2, PLW	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	No	No		Local Government Institutes (Union Parishad) and community level actors (Multipurpose Health Volunteers, Gold Star Members, Lead Mothers and Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Volunteers etc.) are engaged in raising awareness for gender equitable intake of nutritious food.
-----------------	--	---	---------	--	----	----	--	---

IR 1.2	Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services.							
Sub IR 1.2.1	Increased availability and access to quality health, hygiene and nutrition services	HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	Output	Routine Monitoring from Govt database (DGHS-MIS)/cloud base application	Yes	Yes	Number of People Accessing Services as a Result of USG Assistance	Local Government Institutions are sensitized to address the MCHN issues & concern
		HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	Output	Routine Monitoring	Yes	Yes	Number of People Accessing Services as a Result of USG Assistance	
		Custom 2 Percentage of referred acute malnutrition cases treated		Project Document Review (PDR)	No	No		DGHS and DGFP provide nutrition and health related services accordingly to their function
Sub IR 1.2.2	Private sectors are engaged in increasing	Custom 3 Percentage of community people	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Base	No	No		Public health system will

	the awareness and availability of health, nutrition and hygiene services in the community	accessing nutrition, health and hygiene products		d Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)				continue to provide health facilities to community people
		Custom 4 Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	No	Yes	Number of People Accessing Services as a Result of USG Assistance	DGHS and DGFP provide nutrition and health related services accordingly to their function
IR 1.3	Reduced adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender norms.	GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		
Sub IR 1.3.1	Increased knowledge on gender equitable norms and consequences of child marriage and gender based violence							

		Custom 8 Number of child marriage prevention committees that implement annual action plans	Output	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No		
IR 2	Sustained gender-equitable agricultural production and economic growth.							
IR 2.1	Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability.	EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance[IM-level]	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		
		Custom 6 Percentage of producers who report increased access to private sector services in agriculture (Custom Outcome)	Outcome	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No		
Sub IR 2.1.1	Improved climate smart production technologies, inputs and services-adopted and practiced by farmers.	EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	Yes	EG: 3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture and food	

							system who have applied improvement management practices or technologies with USG assistance	
IR 2.2	Strengthened and increased equitable access to market to increase business profitability	EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (RiA)	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		Agriculture product and service marketing demand remains stable or grows
		EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		
Sub IR 2.2.1	Increased access to preferred agricultural and non-agriculture markets specially for women	Custom 5 Percentage of producers reporting (by sex/gender) increased market access and use of	Outcome	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No		Agriculture product and service marketing demand

		market information as a result of intervention						remains stable or grows
IR 2.3	Strengthened financial inclusion systems to sustain smallholders and MSME systems.							
Sub IR 2.3.1	Sustained access to both informal and formal financial services and products	YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]	Output	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No		Government departments continue services for off-farm IGA activity and employment generation.
		EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [IM-level]	Output	Routine Monitoring (Using MIS-Sinai/Cloud)	Yes	No		Financial institutions provide formal financial services to graduation participants/V SLA groups

5. Illustrative interventions:

Result 1: Improved nutritional status of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

Sectors: Health, Nutrition, Market Systems Development (MSD), Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Good Governance and Social Accountability (GGSA).

IR 1.1 Increased household's dietary diversity and gender equitable intake of nutritious food

NJP II established platforms such as VSLAs, youth clubs, secondary schools, Village Development Committees and local government structures i.e. Union Parishad (a grassroots tier of local Government) will be leveraged to facilitate social behavior change messaging on dietary diversity, gender equitable intake of nutritious food, and health and nutrition behaviors, including strengthening linkages between health care services/providers, community level actors (Gold Star Members, Village Agents, Multi-Purpose Health Volunteers), private sector partners and NJP II's direct participants. NJP II will utilize the SBC/IEC materials from NJP on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices and child marriage, including reporting mechanisms to the GoB. NJP II will also build upon the successful male engagement for gender equality activity (implemented by NJP from 2015-2020) to promote shared decision making around household budgeting and investments, agricultural production, income generation activities, food purchases, intra-household food distribution, and mobility. To increase population-wide acceptance and promotion of optimum behaviors, NJP II will target PLWs and caregivers of children with messaging that will be delivered through resource persons such as Multi-Purpose Health Volunteers, lead mothers, faith leaders and Local Service Providers (LSPs) known as Village Agents and Gold Star Members.

IR 1.2 Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services

NJP II will continue to solidify the provision of sustained, quality community-based health care through GoB health structures such as Community Clinics (CCs) and Union Health and Family Welfare Centers (UHFWCs). NJP II will build upon WV's Citizen Voice and Action [local level advocacy and social accountability] approach and sensitize various committees under CCs and UHFWCs to monitor service standards and improve accountability through regular meetings and monitoring annual plans. This approach builds upon NJP's CVA evaluation in 2020 which showed that institutional actors are better organized to achieve coordinated actions to improve service delivery due to the CVA process. Simultaneously, NJP II will facilitate continuation of services by the paid performance based Multi-Purpose Health Volunteers (MHV), a structure initiated by Community Based Health Care (CBHC), under the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). MHVs are a pilot initiative of the GoB and have been extended to 182 sub districts across Bangladesh, including NJP II working areas, under the CBHC operational plan. NJP asked CBHC to deploy MHVs in its operational areas to sustain quality community based health care including Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) sessions at Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) sites. As a result, 905 MHVs have been trained on GMP and nutrition SBC and are providing GMP services at EPI sites. NJP II will continue to facilitate the Institute of Public Health and Nutrition, and CBHC to strengthen and sustain GMP services through MHVs at all 960 EPI sites in NJP II working areas. NJP II will also advocate through the DGHS to integrate GMP data from EPI sites in the Government DHIS-2 database for

strengthened monitoring of nutrition trends and resource mobilization. NJP II will also use cloud-based applications for Children under 2, children under 5, PLW participants. NJP II will build on the lessons learned from the NJP Cost Extension (CE) phase and work to solidify and sustain the adoption of improved health and nutrition behaviors including hand washing, menstrual hygiene, safe sanitation and provision of Micronutrient Powder (MNP) to children through existing private sector partnerships (established under NJP) with Social Marketing Company (SMC) and Advanced Chemical Industries (ACI). In doing so, service delivery will continue through Local Service Providers (LSPs) such as Gold Star Member and Village Agents (micro entrepreneurs) who are trained by SMC and ACI on business management, marketing skills and messaging on health and hygiene. The LSPs ensure that quality; affordable health and hygiene products are available in communities and provide messaging on health and nutrition behaviors. In tandem with private sector partners, NJP II will facilitate strengthening community-based supply chains of health and nutrition products (which needed solidifying pre COVID-19 and are disrupted further due to the crisis) and increase market outreach by LSPs to include all NJP II supported VSLAs, community clinics, EPI centers and community groups. To diversify and expand income generating opportunities for LSPs NJP II will facilitate access to affordable loan facilities through VSLAs and formal financial institutions to procure health and nutrition products from SMC and ACI. To optimize their business, NJP II will facilitate LSPs to use a digital application (tally khata) for record keeping and monitor business growth – this will also allow the LSPs to access loans from banks using their transaction records from the application.

IR 1.3 Reduced adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender norms

NJP II will leverage project established platforms such as VSLAs, youth clubs, secondary schools, Village Development Committees and local Government structures through the Union Parishad (a grassroots tier of local government) to facilitate social behavior messaging on gender equitable behaviors and norms building upon the successful male engagement intervention implemented by NJP. Topics will include child marriage, shared decision making around household budgeting and investments, agricultural production, income generation activities, food purchases, intra-household food distribution, and mobility including child marriage reporting mechanisms to the GoB. To increase population-wide acceptance and promotion of optimum behaviors, NJP II will continue to target PLWs and caregivers of children with messaging that will be delivered to resource persons such as MHVs, lead mothers, faith leaders, youth club leaders, and LSPs (Village Agents and Gold Star Members). To reduce the risks of child marriage, NJP II will mobilize the GoB's Child Marriage Prevention Committees (CMPCs) to play a critical role in creating community awareness, monitoring and reporting instances of child marriage. NJP II will also advocate through CMPCs, faith leaders and the Upazila/Union Parishad to set up child/women friendly desks known as 'Child Affairs Desks' at each police station where instances of GBV, child marriage and any other protection issues faced by women, girls and children can be reported, which will provide a sustainable channel to address these issues by local authorities.

Result 2: Sustained gender-equitable agricultural production and economic growth.

Sectors: Market Systems Development (MSD), Financial Inclusion, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Good Governance, and Social Accountability.

2.1 Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase sustainable productivity and competitive profitability

NJP II will continue to facilitate structuring inclusive market systems that incorporate innovations, enhance managerial skill sets, and strengthen marketing networks that increasingly shift market power in favor of

targeted participants. In so doing, NJP II will continue to attract Private Sector Engagement (PSE) with influential supply chain actors who will continue to increase the number of market-driven alliances with targeted participants to further build and expand competitive market networks that endure beyond project support. This will sustain an ecosystem that improves availability and accessibility of quality agricultural inputs, services, and technologies that support climate smart agriculture while increasing access to higher value markets. NJP II will expand success in collaborating with agribusinesses such as seed companies, livestock pharmaceuticals, and animal feed, to strengthen business and technical skills as well as the capacity of individual farmers and aggregated producer groups to maximize sustainable productivity, increase incomes, and foster uptake/adoption of improved agricultural practices. This will be achieved by continuing to facilitate public and private market actors, GoB departments (Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock Services, Department of Fisheries), and research institutions.

A “Farmer to Farmer” (FtF) learning- and sharing approach will continue to improve adoption and implementation of climate-smart agriculture technologies such as surface water irrigation systems, pest and disease management, and improve regenerative cultivation practices such as zero tillage and vermicompost soil fertility to smallholder farmers by using the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) platforms as entry points for learning. NJP II established farmer demonstration sites consisting of 199 lead and 889 sub-lead farmers will also be used. To mitigate climate change stresses such as soil salinity, smallholders will continue to increase the utilization of saline tolerant and nutrient fortified crop varieties such as leafy vegetables, watermelon, and orange flesh sweet potatoes that will continue to expand market opportunities increasing annual incomes and household nutritional well-being. Smallholder farmers who have been receiving farm and business management training along with access to higher quality inputs will be guided in selling and sustaining supplier networks in multiple markets with supply chain buyers.

NJP II will facilitate and collaborate with private companies, GoB departments, FtF projects partners, and other donor projects to increase farmers’ access to agriculture mechanization facilities, digital applications, weather forecasting, and crop insurance to increase business efficiencies of Local Service Providers (LSPs) and productivity of farmers. NJP II will facilitate the strengthening of inclusive livestock market systems by addressing the systemic gaps in collaboration with private companies (i.e., Renata limited) and the Department of Livestock Services. Business skills and capacity building of livestock service providers, LSP Associations, and input retailers will be developed through business linkages, learning sharing, and coaching so livestock input, climate-smart technology, and agriculture extension services will be accessible to smallholder farmers to increase productivity, consumption and income.

2.2 Strengthened financial inclusion systems to sustain smallholders and MSME systems.

VSLAs are a core component of NJP II’s sustainability approach and serve as a hub for access to financial services, information on health, hygiene, GBV, and affordable health and nutrition products through LSPs. Since the start of NJP in 2015, VSLAs have been providing economic support to members, who are predominantly extremely poor women working in the informal sector. NJP II will build on the recommendation of the USAID-led RFSA Lessons Learned Workshop on Sustained Interventions for Financial Inclusion, to solidify pathways for GoB through the Department of Cooperatives and formal financial institutions to offer technical assistance to sustain VSLA groups and support LSPs (village agents) access formal financial services such as savings and credit. NJP II will strengthen and expand the use of the digital financial application DreamSave³ in VSLAs to help VSLAs adopt improved management practices. NJP

³ <https://www.dreamstartlabs.com/dreamsave.html>

It will solidify existing partnerships with City Bank and BRAC bank, and work through LSPs who will provide agent banking services and support individuals and groups to open bank accounts, access savings, access micro credit services and facilitate financial inclusion literacy for smallholder farmers, micro-small entrepreneurs, and VSLA group members.

6. Performance Monitoring:

The monitoring strategy describes the process of collecting data to inform performance of the project’s monitoring indicators listed in the indicator performance tracking table that will be submitted annually as part of the Annual Progress Report. NJP II activity outcomes will be monitored each year to generate data for annual reporting and to provide timely information to project managers. There are four types of annual surveys and reporting in NJP II: Participants-Based Survey - PaBS (aka Participants Annual Sample Survey - PASS), Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA), Project Document Review (PDR) and Routine Monitoring. Routine Monitoring data will also be collected on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly and semi-annually) using different cloud-based applications such as ODK and KoboToolbox. Further, NJP II will maintain a secure shared MIS participant data folder in a WV protected MS Teams space.

Performance monitoring of outcome indicators will be conducted through a PaBS / PASS by an external firm selected through an open procurement process and the Learning Utilization Assessment will be led internally by the NJP II M&E team. Further, through internal monitoring, NJP II will collect data for 5 Routine monitoring indicators with the support of external enumerators.

6.1 Routine Monitoring (Reach Database)

Routine Monitoring is one of the functions of the NJP II M&E information management system that covers 4 indicators. NJP II has unique identification numbers (district code, upazila code, union code, village code, HHs code then participant code) in an integrated central online MIS database/system comprising all households and individuals residing in the targeted Upazilas. NJP II will report four (04) routine monitoring indicators that focus on program reach, quantifying the different types of participants in the respective project groups/committees as well as the total number of individuals who will be participating. The data will be collected through activity tracking and entered into the NJP MIS application through cloud-based applications such as a KoboToolbox /ODK/Surveycto platform.

Table 1: NJP II Routine Monitoring (Reach Database) Indicators

Indicators
EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs
EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [IM-level]
HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs

6.2 Routine Monitoring (Project Documents Review)

There is only one indicator, which will be captured by the relevant technical component managers through their routine site visit mechanisms, project documents, referral documents, MOUs, meetings and coordination note/resolution, and different registers as applicable. The indicator records will be maintained by relevant program staff but during reporting times, the Sr. Manager-M&E and Coordination-M&E and MIS will cross check these documents and the final valid information will be reported under the Indicator Summary Table. The information will be retained in the M&E unit for record keeping as well.

Table 2: NJP II Routine Monitoring (Project Document Review) indicator

Indicator
Custom 2 Percentage of referred acute malnutrition cases treated

6.3 Participant-Based Survey (PaBS)

Eleven indicators (combining standard and custom indicators) will be tracked through an annual mixed methods Participant-Based Survey - PaBS (aka Participants Annual Sample Survey - PASS). The PaBS keeps provision to include other indicators/ variables e.g., sustainability matrix. These 11 indicators are not available directly from project activity reporting thus will be obtained from the survey. Given the large number of participants and the types of contact that project staff will have with them, it will be impossible for project staff to collect the necessary information as part of their routine monitoring activities. Agriculture indicators related to productivity, profit and adoption of improved production practices need to be collected annually by interviewing farmers. All other custom indicators are related to practices and attitudes of respondents, and this information will not be captured through routine activity monitoring of project staff. For these reasons, a sample of project participant households is required to collect information for these annual monitoring indicators.

For each FY during the NJP II period of performance, a detailed methodology including sampling will be developed following Feed the Future's 'Participant-Based Survey Sampling Guide for Feed the Future Annual Monitoring Indicators.' NJP II will obtain HAO approval prior to finalizing the Request for Proposal (RFP) or Terms of Reference (ToR) for the PaBS/ PASS. 11 annual indicators are identified for estimating values on an annual basis. Survey design involves complex options related to clustering, to choosing the number of clusters, stages of selection and selecting a sample. The sample size calculations will be associated with different types of indicators. Selecting the appropriate sampling formula, applying multiplicative adjustments to the initial sample size are critical to the survey design and sampling plan. The indicators selected for PaBS/PASS are linked with several individual and combined sampling frames. Given the relative mix of programming activities and indicators selected to monitor program progress through the PaBS/PASS, three sample frames: i) value chain beneficiaries, ii) Non-value chain agriculture producer group beneficiaries, and iii) total beneficiaries will be sufficient to capture the information necessary to track all identified PaBS/PASS annual indicators.

A two-stage cluster sampling procedure will be applied to select the sample households for the quantitative survey and a purposive sample will be identified for qualitative analysis. The clusters are made of the project villages and will be selected using the Probability Proportional to the Size (PPS) method. For the purposes of PPS selection, 'size' of the cluster will be the total number of participant households from the three sampling frames within that cluster.

A third-party consulting firm will be hired to carry out the annual PaBS/ PASS. The consulting firm shall follow the process of selecting sample clusters and survey respondents which has been clearly defined in Section 9.4.1 of the Feed the Future Sampling Guide for Participant-Based Surveys- (Diana Maria Stukel, September 2018). The consulting firm will be expected to have extensive experience with quantitative surveys, and it will be contracted to organize, manage, and implement the data collection activities associated with the PaBS/PASS. The firm will be responsible for identifying and hiring competent interviewers and field supervisors, organizing and participating in an enumerator training, arranging data collection field logistics, overseeing, supervising and quality control of data collection, management and transmission of data from the field, and delivery of a final dataset to the NJP II M&E team. The following table shows the proposed PaBS/PASS indicators for NJP II.

Table 3: List of PaBS/PASS indicators

Indicators
HL.9.1-d Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W)
RESIL-a Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index
RESIL-2: Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/implementing mechanism (IM) level]
Custom 1 Percent of PLW who can identify appropriate timing and complementary foods for children under 2, PLW
Custom 3 Percent of community people accessing nutrition, health and hygiene products
Custom 4 Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy
GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities
EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]
EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance
EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (RiA)
EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance
YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]

6.4 Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)

NJP II has four (4) indicators that will be collected through learning utilization assessments (LUAs). NJP II will leverage NJP's past experience with collecting LUA data to engage skilled enumerators in administering annual LUAs that will enable NJP II to assess the extent to which NJP II is building capacity to sustain interventions beyond the life of the award. To capture data from indicators under the Learning Utilization Assessment, the NJP II M&E unit will try to adapt the LUA tools and techniques such as checklists, questionnaires, observation checklists, organizational assessment tools, and capacity assessment tools that

were developed under NJP. Learning-related indicator data will be collected from system stakeholders (e.g, Local Service Providers, Village Savings Lending Associations, Lead Farmers, Market actors etc.) during a planned time frame each year. The M&E team and wider teams, as well as hired enumerators, will collect the data. The entire data management (collection, editing, validation, analysis, reporting etc.) process will be facilitated by the NJP II M&E team.

Table 4: List of Learning Utilization Assessment indicators

Indicators
Custom 5 Percentage of producers reporting (by sex/gender) increased market access and use of market information as a result of intervention
Custom 6 Percentage of producers who report increased access to private sector services in agriculture (Custom Outcome)
Custom 7 Percentage of participants who are satisfied with government service provisions (Custom Outcome)
Custom 8 Number of child marriage prevention committees that implement annual action plans

Data Collection process:

NJP II will recruit Field Monitors to collect real time data on a regular basis using Android-enabled tablets and web-based data collection tools such as the KoboToolbox application. The M&E Specialists shall conduct a sample data check through which data will be verified and validated, then the data will be uploaded onto a central SharePoint/common cloud-based server of WV for data preservation. WV will maintain the safety and protection of the data and only the Coordinator-M&E, MIS, and Senior Manager-M&E will have the ability to access, download, edit and review the dataset. Field Monitors will visit activity sites to perform on-site data quality spot checks. The M&E team will develop process-monitoring tools for assessing the quality of implementation compared with the program implementation plan. WV will also oversee a third-party consultancy firm that will be contracted to collect PaBS/PASS annual data using a standard online data collection platform. NJP II will use standard two-stage cluster sampling as per [FtF participant based survey sampling guidelines](#). NJP II will also conduct an annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA) where field monitors will collect field-level data using an online cloud-based platform, and the Coordinator-M&E and MIS will verify, validate and analyze the data using SPSS. Project Document Review (PDR) will be captured by the relevant technical component managers through their routine mechanisms, project documents, referral documents, MOUs, meeting and coordination notes/resolution, different registers, contract/agreement documents, and programmatic assessments. Relevant program staff will maintain these indicator records but during reporting times, the Sr. Manager-M&E, Coordinator-M&E and MIS will cross check these documents and report the final, validated indicator data through the Performance Data Table (PDT). NJP II will also report indicator data on the DIS platform. NJP II, will submit a quarterly report on below mentioned indicators for Ukraine supplemental fund and will also submit the information in DIS on a quarterly basis.

- ✓ HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs and
- ✓ EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs.

Standard survey methodology will be developed before going to field level data collection as per indicator criteria and demand. Data will be collected using tablets through cloud-based applications and online platforms. The sampling frame will be drawn from different institutions and groups/ market actors separately which will be taken from NJP II MIS Application. The survey will be conducted based on a representative sample using two-stage cluster sampling with systematic selection of participants from indicator-based participant targets.

7. Context Monitoring:

Context monitoring will take account of conditions and external factors that may affect activity implementation and performance. The activity will develop a context-monitoring plan that tracks the extent to which critical project design assumptions that were identified through NJP, such as the potential impacts of floods, cyclones, and COVID-19 in the project location are affecting the implementation of NJP II. The NJP II M&E team will track changes in project context through situational monitoring and suggest need-based interventions as the context demands. Indicators and data sources will be identified, as appropriate, and incorporated into the overall monitoring architecture for NJP II.

8. Participant Feedback Plan:

NJP II will continue a Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) that was established under the Nobo Jatra project to ensure that both project participants and other community members within the project operational areas have a way to voice their feedback and complaints to WV regarding the implementation of the project. NJP II will respond to any concerns and/or complaints raised by participants. The CRM will be achieved through several mechanisms:

Project launch and pre-distribution meetings: The project will conduct meetings with local officials and communities to share details on the project, including the identity of the donor, implementing agency, and participating partners and their roles and responsibilities, information about entitlements and responsibilities of the participants, participant selection criteria, and modalities of access.

Information and education materials: Detailed information on the project will be prepared and distributed as handouts in important public places such as Union Parishad, health complexes, and community clinics. The material will include all essential project information, announcements, participant criteria, and instructions (including the procedure for submitting complaints). WV will develop a standard public script (talking points) that will be used by the field staff to inform communities about the project, the donor, the partner, the CRM mechanism, the WV code of conduct, and the safeguarding policy.

Suggestion boxes: Suggestion boxes will be set up at popular community clinics where participants access health services. The boxes will be opened by the M&E team who are authorized as safeguarding personnel from the organization. The feedback will be documented by the M&E team and any follow up /verification/investigation will be done. Feedback will be shared with staff, participants and USAID, accordingly. The suggestion boxes will be used at every meeting place where project staff meet in communities.

Hotline mechanism: During project sensitization sessions, participants will be informed of the toll free hotline through which they can raise complaints. The M&E Specialist will be responsible for managing this and will log complaints received, categorize them according to their nature, and forward them to the

relevant departments/points of contact. The project staff will be required to prepare a response to the actions taken to address the issues raised from the complaint mechanisms. The accountability mechanisms will be managed by the Coordinator-M&E and MIS. On a monthly basis, he/she will generate a report of all complaints received and will seek solutions to those complaints from relevant staff. The project staff will be required to prepare a weekly response to the actions taken to address the issues raised from the previous report. The complaints will be treated as they arise through the established CRM protocol, with a maximum period of seven (7) days to respond to the complainant. All personal identification will be excluded if the complainant wishes to remain anonymous. Any personally-identifiable information will also be removed from the MIS database.

Monthly partner coordination meetings, will include time for the discussion of complaints that have been received as well as their resolution. This will serve as a cross-learning platform for the partners, with partners learning from each other practical ways of resolving participants' complaints. Complaints and any remedial actions will be presented to participants on a monthly basis in project locations. The project will gather statistics on the number of complaints, actions and results, as well as the timeliness of resolution.

Table 5: Accountability Data flow matrix

	Who	What	How	When	Where
Collection	M&E Specialist	Data from phone call, complaint box and complaint register	Voice call, written complaint in complaint box or register	Any time when complaint is received	Specific phone number and complaint register at office Complaint box at different project locations
Entry	M&E Specialist	Complaints/ feedback	Documenting in a excel format	After receiving complaints	Laptop register at office
Storage	M&E Specialist	Complaint report	Compiling complaints	Monthly	Excel sheets
Processing	Coordinator-M&E and MIS	Community complaints	By using excel format and preparing report	Monthly	Field office at sub-district level
Reporting	Coordinator-M&E and MIS and Sr. Manager-M&E	Specific complaints and their outcomes	Manually	Monthly/ quarterly	NJP II Coordination Office and WV Bangladesh Office

9. Evaluation Plan:

Internal Evaluation Plan and Target setting

NJP II will not conduct any evaluations or population-based surveys. However, annual participants based

sample surveys (PaBS) / PASS will be conducted through engaging a third party research firm each year. Nobo Jatra CE Phase FY22 final newline results, PaBS and routine monitoring's data will serve as the baseline (FY'23 Q1) values for all of the indicators in the Indicator Summary Table. Please see Section 6 (above) for details on the different approaches that will be used to collect data for the indicators in the PDT. Also NJP II will collaborate with USAID to conduct an external evaluation. USAID has scheduled the evaluation for the end of Year 2 and will focus on assessing the sustainability of the outcomes and the input and service provisioning systems necessary to sustain these outcomes.

10. Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Approach (CLA):

Collaborating Learning and Adaptation (CLA):

NJP II will build on NJP's legacy of CLA, with a strong focus on continuous learning and strategic collaborations with USAID Bangladesh's other food security activities, FtF, other USAID implementing partners and the GoB. During NJP II, WV will continue to dedicate resources to ensure CLA is intentional and systematic throughout the activity cycle. Focusing on integrated resilience programming and sustaining outcomes, NJP II will align its learning priorities with the FtF learning agenda in the areas of market systems and gender and women's empowerment. Further, NJP II will share resources, innovations and recommendations through CLA workshops, identify and participate in opportunities and platforms to document and highlight CLA efforts and continue to engage closely with USAID-supported learning and knowledge sharing platforms such as Implementer-ed Design Evidence Analysis and Learning (IDEAL), Practices, Research and Operations in Water Sanitation and Hygiene (PRO WASH), the Gender and Youth Activity (GAYA) and Strengthening Capacity in Agriculture Livelihoods and Environment (SCALE).

Internally, the NJP II program team will use data from various M&E activities to take corrective measures to improve implementation quality of the project and share best practices with wider audiences. This method will be reviewed and designed in appropriate frequency and with a delivery method that is appropriate for NJP II data quality and implementation needs. To start, NJP II will identify technical, behavioral, and organizational factors that facilitate/hinder data quality and utilization. Data can then be disseminated and presented in user-friendly formats to inform decision-making. NJP II will share indicator and specific intervention data with HAO and the other partners in regular reports and dashboards to monitor progress and inform learning and adaptive management. NJP II's internal data management system, will present data for decision-making at various levels through monthly program management team meetings to identify problems and address bottlenecks. Quarterly NJP II coordination meetings and reports will support reviews of program progress. This will be an important part of leveraging local ownership and maintaining joint accountability. Annual/bi-annual partners review meetings will also be held to review progress against key NJP II performance indicators.

Table 6: Key questions and learning areas

Key questions / Learning areas	Methodology	Data source	Learning Product	Contribute to PMP learning Priorities (Yes/No/Not Applicable)
How to strengthen the role and service delivery of the Community Health	Periodic assessment of sustainability aspects	Internal activity team, Activity participants (service recipients), Public	Assessment Report, Learning Brief, Case	No

Key questions / Learning areas	Methodology	Data source	Learning Product	Contribute to PMP learning Priorities (Yes/No/Not Applicable)
Workers (CHW) within the existing healthcare service provision (Public and Private) to stimulate long-term sustainability and impact	(systematically analyzes current situation / strengths – which are performing well and which not and potentials (future scopes)	and Private health service providers (system delivery) and other actors/ stake-holders.	Story and Presentations	
How efficient and effective are the linkages and collaboration in establishing and maintaining productive partnerships among community level actors (CHW, GSMs, VAs, Lead/Sub-lead farmers, VSLA groups, CPMC), government agencies, and local communities	Pause and Reflect Meetings, internal survey and document review.	Internal activity team, service recipients, public service providers and community level actors.	Summary Findings, reflection meeting and Learning Brief	No
How is the activity building capacity of local service providers?	Internal survey and document review.	Internal activity team, Public and Private service providers (system delivery) and other actors/ stake-holders.	Survey findings	Yes; PMP learning question: How can Activity ensure local partners/ actors are increasing their capacity, technical know-how and incentive to partner with the Activity in the future?

Key questions / Learning areas	Methodology	Data source	Learning Product	Contribute to PMP learning Priorities (Yes/No/Not Applicable)
How does the NJP II lead and sub-lead farmers adapt and promote (replication) climate smart and nutrition sensitive agriculture technologies and management practices?	Routine monitoring, Observation and interviews conduct by the project teams	Lead and Sub-lead farmers Project participants Local Inputs sellers and Govt. Officials (including DAE staff/SAAO and UZ level Officers)	Report, disseminate Learning brief/summary findings for larger adaptation and replication	No
How does the group-based savings and credit (VSLA and registered cooperatives) overall system contribute to the needs of the livelihood participants and their business growth?	Periodical research by the project staff.	Internal activity team, Committee members and participants of the VSLA and registered cooperatives, Govt. Officials and other service providers/actors and stakeholders	Research Report and Learning Brief, Presentations	No
Sustainability assessment asking key questions on early sign and impact of sustainability, how well the desired roll shifting and functionality of the key factors contribute to attain desired impact/ sustainability and windows for improvement, where RCLM and resilience will be kept at center. This will inquire and analyze whether (and how far) the service provider's/system delivery actors (public,	Conduct survey applying mixed method by external firm	Multiple actors and stakeholders from both demand and delivery sides, such as Participants/ service recipients, Service delivery – public and private sectors, end-point delivery, Market actors Local Committees and Community Groups	Report, Learning Brief / Summary, Facts, Findings and Figures, current scenarios. Lessons learnt and potentials.	No

Key questions / Learning areas	Methodology	Data source	Learning Product	Contribute to PMP learning Priorities (Yes/No/Not Applicable)
<p>private, market actors, local committee's/ service providers) sustained source of 'resources'? To what degree they sustained technical and managerial 'capacity', so that service providers can operate independently? 'Linkages' to the governmental organizations, private sectors and with communities and/ or other entities and level of sustained 'motivation' (of beneficiaries and service providers) that does not rely on project inputs and key learning out of the sustainability efforts. Will also explore potentials and future scope for creating greater impact towards long-term sustainability.</p>				

Further details about the CLA is available in Annex B: NJP II CLA Plan

I I. Data Utilization, Quality Assurance and Management:

II.1 Data Utilization:

The cornerstone of the M&E plan design is to generate high-quality data that can be confidently used to inform interventions. The NJP II M&E team will review multiple sources of data and evidence, including the results of annual PaBS / PASS surveys, Learning Utilization Assessment data, and routine monitoring data, to

establish the critical baseline information against which progress will be measured over the life of the project. WV's plan for M&E is to obtain or generate high quality, reliable project performance data routinely from such multiple sources, and use it for decision-making. WV assumes that in addition to what has been done during the NJP II phase, NJP II resources will be sufficient to allow WV to work to close the gap in data quality, availability, and utilization and augment data as needed. NJP II plans to obtain or generate high quality, reliable activity performance data routinely, and use it for decision-making.

Findings from various M&E results will be incorporated into the monthly and quarterly reports that are submitted to USAID/Bangladesh, as well as annual reporting. Results will also be presented in the NJP II coordination meeting.

11.2 Data Quality Assurance/ Assessment (DQA):

NJP II will routinely monitor data quality, including both indicator-specific data collected for management and reporting at the service delivery levels, as well as data from different sources that feed into the MIS. As part of strengthening routine quality and process monitoring, NJP II will support improved data quality of field level-collected data. For example, NJP II will adapt tools to trace and verify routine project data. NJP II will also provide a tool to conduct routine data quality audits, which will be particularly important to NJP II work with community-based activities. Data quality audit results will also be used to identify areas for building local capacity in M&E and assess the results of capacity-building activities. NJP II strives to meet the USAID expected data quality standards. NJP II holds itself to the highest standards by adhering to the following high data quality traits for different indicators.

The quality of the data collected for NJP II activities will be maintained through data quality checks instituted at different levels in the data collection process. First, at the point of collecting primary data, enumerators will be trained in proper data collection methods and NJP II M&E staff will check all protocols for completion and accuracy before transmitting data to the MIS system. Second, data entry and data cleaning procedures will be used to eliminate transcription errors. The NJP II M&E and MIS team will review data that are collected and conduct a spot check of the data against field-based records. Third, the integrity of the data will be protected by developing standard operating guidelines for the MIS system and for all partners reporting on the indicators. Finally, the project will ensure high data quality by conducting internal Data Quality Assessment (DQA) using the checklist of data elements for the five data quality standards discussed above to validate the data reported for each indicator.

Service delivery-related indicators will be the primary targets for WV's planned internal DQA. The DQA will be designed to be flexible, be informed by current USAID DQA procedures, and serve multiple purposes. NJP II will carry out internal DQAs on selected service delivery-related indicators semi-annually. NJP II will adapt the USAID DQA template for its internal DQA process to align and support USAID's DQA requirements and enhance the quality mechanism for the project. WV's internal DQA will be conducted in consultation with the AOR, USAID/Bangladesh and the WVUS DM&E Specialist and include the following elements:

Validity: Data should clearly and adequately represent the intended result

- Are the staff members collecting data qualified and properly supervised?
- Are steps taken to identify and correct data errors?
- Are steps being taken to minimize errors such as sampling, transcription, and measurement errors?
- Has an acceptable level of error been established?
- Are data quality problems clearly described in the internal DQA reports?

- Is there a method for detecting duplicate data?
- Is there a method for detecting missing data?

Reliability: Data should reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time

- Is the indicator clearly and objectively defined in the PIRS?
- Is a consistent data collection process used?
- Are there consistent sampling methods or comparable data collection instruments and procedures in place?
- Are data collection and maintenance procedures periodically reviewed and documented in writing?

Timeliness: Data should be available at a useful frequency should be current, and should be timely enough to influence management decision making

- Is a data collection schedule in place that meets project management needs?
- Is data sufficiently up to date to be useful to the project?
- Is data properly stored and readily available for donors, stakeholders?

Precision: Data have a sufficient level of detail to permit management decision making (error is less than the anticipated change)

- Has the margin of error been reported along with the data to the central M&E team?
- Is the data collection tool exact enough to register expected change?

Integrity: Data collected should have safeguards to minimize the risk of transcription error or data manipulation

- Are there proper safeguards in place to prevent unauthorized changes to the data by the team?
- Is there a system in place to provide independent review of data and results reported to the team as well?

Routine data quality checks as part of on-going monitoring and supervision: For example, routine data quality checks will be included in already planned supervision visits at the service delivery sites.

Initial and follow-up assessments of data management and reporting systems: repeated assessments (e.g., biannually or annually) of a system's ability to collect and report quality data at all levels will be used to identify gaps and monitor necessary improvements.

Strengthening staff capacity on data management and reporting: For example, field level M&E and project staff will be trained on WV's internal DQA procedures and sensitized to the need to strengthen data management and reporting in order to produce quality data.

Preparation for a formal data quality audit: WV's internal DQA can also help identify data quality issues and areas of weakness in the data management and reporting system that would need to be strengthened to increase readiness for a formal data quality assessment by USAID. The potential users of WV's internal DQA include program managers, supervisors and M&E staff at National and sub-national levels, as well as HAO and other stakeholders.

The Chief of Party and the Senior Manager - M&E manager of the project will have the final responsibility for the quality of NJP II project data. Technical Leads and other staff involved in implementing activities will

ensure collection of routine activity data and that secondary source data meets expected quality standards. The NJP II M&E team will provide oversight. Staff will use program data collection tools and apply rigorous data quality checks to ensure that all data reported under the activity are complete, timely, and accurate.

11.3 Data Management and Safeguards:

Ensuring the safety and proper management of data generated from different M&E activities is one of the key activities for the NJP II M&E team. To ensure data security and accountability, there will be a system to back-up M&E data regularly on-cloud and hard drives and the data will be stored at project and WV national office level for present and future references. The back-bone data and outputs will be prevented from any unauthorized access and modifications. The project will develop a DMIS system and dashboard using Power BI. KoboToolbox and Google sheets will be used for data entry and management and will be updated and continued to be used during the project. It has an interface that incorporates the rich features of form-hub technology for data management, allowing aggregation, editing and annotation of the data directly within the platform with access restricted to authorized users. The application program interface allows dynamic and automated interaction with the data, including its seamless integration into another system. Access to the application/database will be password protected and only authorized personnel will have access to data sets. If any data is shared with an external person it will be encrypted through a personal de-identifier and using non-proprietary software. WV will follow the procedures in USAID's ADS 508 and 579 for protection of privacy of data and PII information.

The NJP II MIS Application incorporates the rich features of form-hub technology for data management, allowing aggregation, editing and annotation of the data directly within the platform by authorized users, as well as mapping of geo-referenced data. The application program interface allows dynamic and automated interaction with the data.

Field and national level WV staff will be responsible for managing data collected from different NJP II activities. Data collection will be conducted using standard user-friendly templates that are tweaked to meet the unique needs of each activity. In cases where digital data collection is not allowed, data collected by field level staff will be entered in a spreadsheet and that is shared with NJP II's Bangladesh-based staff. NJP II will maintain both an online and off-line platform for routine data collection with strong safeguards and other authorization protocols.

12. Resources:

SI	Budget Item	Amount for FY23 in USD	Amount in USD FY24*
1	M&E Staff cost	103,379	103,379
2	Field Monitor/Enumerators cost for data collection, routine monitoring etc.	15,400	15,400
3	Capacity building training cost	7,290	7,290
4	Environmental compliance monitoring	14,000	14,000
5	Consultancy fees for PaBS / PASS, Data Visualization	39,400	39,400
6	Consultancy fees for sustainability assessment	-	20,000
7	Coordination and Collaboration and director cost	6,667	6,666
8	M&E – logistics and supplies	1,900	1,900
9	Travel and per-diem for M&E	9,905	9,905
	Total	197,941	217,940

*If there is any change(s) in FY'24 budget in particular on M&E those will be incorporated.

13. Roles and Responsibilities:

13.1 Senior Manager – Monitoring and Evaluation: (Key Personnel/ MEL Lead)

The Senior M&E Manager is accountable for review and implementation of the NJP II MEL Plan. S/he provides leadership in design, development, maintenance and implementation of the project II MEL and MIS systems to monitor whether the project is reaching its targets and overall objectives. S/he assists them to monitor the project's efforts to stimulate long-term sustainability. S/he is also responsible to coordinate with WV technical staff, manage and support third-party consulting firms for baseline, evaluation, survey and operational research processes, conduct data analysis and reporting, and capacity building of technical program and M&E staff. S/he is also responsible for developing competency-based capacity assessment tools on Feed the Future's (FtF) suggested list of M&E core competencies to systematically identify gaps in M&E related skills to tailor training and support supervision processes.

13.2 Coordinator- M&E and MIS:

The M&E and MIS Coordinator is responsible for ensuring the development/customization and operation of an efficient web-based information management system, including designing and revising the Indicator Summary Table to support regular reporting to donors. S/he provides reports through PDT. S/he assists in formulation, directing, and participating in the design, development, implementation and maintenance of the M&E and MIS systems. S/he also assists the Sr. M&E Manager with developing different data collection

methodology, sampling frames and data quality improvement procedures as needed. S/he works under the guidance of Sr. Manager – M&E to monitor the project’s efforts to stimulate long-term sustainability. S/he works closely with the Sr. Manager-M&E to advise senior management on how to improve information automation, standards, procedures and development of best fit IT-based solutions & functioning of an e-M&E system for donor reporting, indicator performance tracking, and data quality assurance. Also, s/he is responsible for customizing GIS-based software features into mobile-web applications, developing and maintaining mobile based data management tools that are integrated with GIS, updating and managing attribute data, assisting with spatial analysis, collecting GPS coordinates, and producing GIS outputs. S/he is responsible for preparing data collection tools using ODK/ KoboToolbox/Surveycto, including for the Learning Utilization Assessment, and project documents review.

13.3 M&E Specialists (2)-Upazila:

The two Upazila-level M&E specialists are responsible for the successful implementation of M&E activities at the field level. The Upazila-level M&E specialists are responsible for monitoring the quality of implementation, including outputs and outcomes, and they also assist in the establishment of utilization-focused community-based monitoring approaches. The Upazila-level M&E specialists play a key role in supporting long-term, post-award sustainability by providing capacity building to project and partner staff, including community volunteers, on quality data collection and reporting. The specialists directly supervise field monitors at NJP II field offices as well. They assist with the design & development of key NJP II M&E documents, including the MEL plan, and data collection tools. They monitor the project’s efforts to stimulate long-term sustainability. The Upazila-level M&E specialists conduct internal DQAs in their assigned area(s) under the supervision of the Senior Manager – M&E with support, as needed, from the WVUS DM&E Specialist.

13.4 WVUS DM&E Specialist

A WV HQ-based DM&E Specialist will provide a variety of technical support as needed, including quality reviews of the MEL Plan, PDT, PIRS, Logframe and sustainability matrix. S/he also provides support with the quality review of data collection tools, such as the PaBS / PASS and LUA, as well as the review of reports (e.g., annual PaBS / PASS survey report, PDM reports, quarterly & annual reports to USAID) and ToRs / SoWs / RFPs as necessary. The DM&E Specialist provides technical guidance for standard sampling and tools as needed and also supports the submission of project datasets to the Development Data Library (DDL) in accordance with ADS 579.

14. Schedule of NJP II MEL Plan Tasks:

Table 7: Schedule of Recurring Tasks Table

Tasks	Frequency	Responsible person or team
Organize training for Enumerators on data collection tools, techniques and methods, data analysis and indicator reporting for Annual Monitoring Indicators survey for Learning Utilization Assessment and Capacity Assessment for FY23 & FY24	Annually	Senior Manager-M&E and M&E Specialists

Conduct orientation on tools, techniques, data collection, data compilation and report preparation for different assessments –Monitoring survey, impact assessment etc.	Annually	Senior Manager-M&E and M&E Specialists
Capacity building training/workshop with M&E & TMs for program quality, accountability, M&E, RQPM/DQA etc.	Annually	Senior Manager-M&E
Conduct Routine Quality & Progress Monitoring	Monthly	Coordinator-M&E and MIS, M&E Specialists
Conduct Internal DQA	Quarterly	Coordinator-M&E and MIS, M&E Specialists
Conduct Routine Monitoring	Monthly	M&E and Field team
Semi Annual M&E Coordination meeting	Semi-annually	Senior Manager-M&E
Training on program accountability	Annually	Coordinator-M&E and MIS, M&E Specialists
Designing IEE and EMMP for NJP II	After approval of FY 23 NJP II work plan	Environmental Safeguard Consultant
Facilitate Training on Environmental Compliance and Monitoring for private sector actors under MCHN, Agriculture and livelihood components	Annually	Environmental Safeguard Consultant
Observation of World Environment Day	Annually	M&E Specialist
Environmental safeguard monitoring, training for agriculture LSPs and environmental status report through engaging a short term consultant	Annually	Environmental Safeguard Consultant
Conduct Annual Learning Utilization Assessment Survey	Annually	Coordinator-M&E and MIS
Annual participant-based survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS) FY23 & FY24.	Annually	External consultant – managed by Sr. Manager-M&E
Design DMIS, KoboToolbox, real time data entry formats and Dashboard (Power BI), review and continue its use	3 rd Quarter of FY'23 and update	NJP II MEAL and WB NO PQA Team
Sustainability assessment	Half-yearly	External consultant – managed by Sr. Manager-M&E

Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	M&E and Knowledge Management team
Annual Reporting	Annually	M&E and Knowledge Management team
Annual DIS reporting	Annually	Sr. Manager-M&E
Design and execute qualitative surveys (FGD, KII, IDI, case studies – need based)	Annually	Sr. Manager-M&E and Team

15. Schedule of NJP II MEL Plan Deliverables to USAID:

Table 8: Schedule of Activity MEL Plan Deliverables to USAID

Deliverable	Frequency	Transmission to USAID via	Description of Content
Quarterly progress report	Quarterly	Word version with email	Report provides programmatic updates in narrative form, including a description of NJP II progress against quarterly indicators.
Quarterly Ukraine supplemental Report	Quarterly	CoP	The QPR is a quarterly reporting requirement for USAID.
Annual Progress Report	Annually	Word version, excel and pdf using email and DIS platform	The report provides a narrative description of NJP II performance, innovation(s), next steps, challenges and strategy including success stories, photo stories
Success stories	Quarterly	Word and pdf through email communication	Quarterly success stories document project impact and outcome. Stories will be collected from project participants, local service providers or change agents.
Submission of Development Data Library (DDL)	Annually and End of Project	Submit the PaBS / PASS survey codebook, database in excel format through the designated WV point of contact	NJP II PaBS / PASS survey questionnaire (codebook), consent form and dataset will be uploaded in the DDL system as per USAID's guidelines.

Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) submission	Quarterly and End of Project	Submit all quarterly, annual and other reports, as well as completed assessments, in PDF format	Word/PDF version of quarterly report(s), annual reports, the final performance report and other completed assessments will be submitted to the DEC in accordance with ADS 540
---	------------------------------	---	---

Annex A: Indicator Summary Table (IST)

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Type (Impact, outcome, output)	Source of Data	PPR	PMP	Remarks
Goal: Improved gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira districts in Bangladesh						
RESIL-a Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI-level]	Index score	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
RESIL-2: Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/implementing mechanism (IM) level]	Percentage of participants	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	# of individual participants	Output	Routine Monitoring	Yes	Yes	

Custom 7 Percentage of participants who are satisfied with government service provisions (Custom Outcome)	% of participants	Outcome	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No	
Result 1: Improved nutritional status of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women						
IR.1.1 Increased household's dietary diversity and equitable intake of nutritious food						
HL.9.1-d Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W)	% of women	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
Custom 1 Percentage of PLW who can identify appropriate timing and complementary foods for children under 2, PLW	% of PLW	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	No	No	
IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services						
HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	# of CU5	Output	Routine Monitoring from Gov't database (DGFP-MIS/DHIS-2/SBCC)	Yes	Yes	
HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	# of pregnant women participants	Output	Routine Monitoring	Yes	Yes	

Custom 3 Percentage of community people access nutrition, health and hygiene products	% of people	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	No	No	
Custom 4 Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	# of women	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	No	Yes	
Custom 2 Percentage of referred acute malnutrition cases treated	% of cases treated	Outcome	PDR (Project Document Review)	No	No	
IR 1.3 Reduced adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender norms.						
GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities	% of participants	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
Custom 8 Number of child marriage prevention committees that implement annual action plans	# of committee	Output	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No	
Result 2: Sustained gender-equitable agricultural production and economic growth						
IR 2.1: Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability						

EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance[IM-level]	# of hectares	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
Custom 6 Percentage of producers who report increased access to private sector services in agriculture (Custom Outcome)	% of producers	Outcome	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No	
EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	# of individual participants	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	Yes	
IR2.2: Strengthened and increased equitable access to market to increase business profitability.						
EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (RiA)	Sales in (USD)	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
Bitter gourd						
Bottle gourd						
Watermelon						
Duck						
GIFT Tilapia						

EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	Total production in metric tons / # of hectares in production	Outcome	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
Bitter gourd						
Bottle gourd						
Watermelon						
Duck (#)						
GIFT Tilapia						
Custom 5 Percentage of producers reporting (by sex/gender) increased market access and use of market information as a result of intervention	% of producers	Outcome	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment (LUA)	No	No	
IR 2.3. Strengthened financial inclusion systems to sustain smallholders and Micro Small Medium Enterprise systems.						
YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]	% of youth participants	Output	Annual Survey – Participant-Based Survey (PaBS) / Participants Annual Sample Survey (PASS)	Yes	No	
EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [IM-level]	# of individuals	Output	Routine Monitoring (Using DMIS)	Yes	No	

Annex B: Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

GOAL: Improved gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna & Satkhira districts in Bangladesh

PIRS of RESIL-a indicator
SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue “Resilience”
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Food Security and Systems Improved
Development Objective 2 Sub-IRs: 2.1.1 – Sustainable Climate-Resilient Agricultural Production Increased & 2.1.3. – Access to Nutritious Diets Improved
Activity Objective: Goal: Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: 2.1: Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability
Name of Indicator: RESIL-a Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index [ZOI-level]
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>The Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index is based on estimation of the ability of households to recover from the typical types of shocks and stressors that occur in the program areas, such as loss of a family member, loss of income, hunger, drought, flood, conflict or similar events, based on data regarding recovery from the shocks and stressors households experienced in the year prior to the survey and their perceived ability to meet food needs the following year.</p> <p>The base “ability to recover” index is calculated based on the responses to two questions after the respondent is asked about his/her household exposure to and the severity of a series of 16 types of shocks and stressors that might have occurred during the previous year:</p> <p>I. Would you say that right now, your household's ability to meet your food needs is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Better than before these difficult times? (assigned a value of 3) ● The same as before these difficult times? assigned a value of 2) ● Or worse than before these difficult times? (assigned a value of 1) <p>AND</p>

PIRS of RESIL-a indicator

2. Looking ahead over the next year, do you believe your household's ability to meet your food needs will be:

- Better than before these difficult times? (assigned a value of 3)
- The same as before these difficult times? (assigned a value of 2)
- Or worse than before these difficult times? (assigned a value of 1)

The responses to the two questions are combined (additive) into one variable that has a minimum value of 2 and a maximum value of 6.

The 16 shocks and stresses are: too much rain, too little rain, erosion of land, loss of land, sharp increase in the price of food, someone stealing or destroying belongings, not being able to access inputs for crops, disease affecting crops, pests affecting crops, theft of crops, not being able to access inputs for livestock, disease affecting livestock, someone stealing animals, not being able to sell crops, livestock or other products at a fair price, severe illness in the family, death in the household.

Since each survey household did not experience the same types of shocks/stressors of the same severity, it is necessary to create a “shock exposure corrected” index to measure ability to recover.

A measure of shock/stressor exposure and severity is created that takes into account the shocks or stressors to which a household is exposed out of the total number of shocks or stressors, and the perceived severity of the shock on household income and food consumption.

Perceived severity is measured using two variables: impact on income security and impact on food consumption. The variables are based on respondents' answers to the questions, “How severe was the impact on your household economic situation?” and “How severe was the impact on household food consumption?” which are asked of each shock or stressor experienced. The possible responses are:

- Not severe (assigned a value of 1)
- Somewhat Severe (assigned a value of 2)
- Severe (assigned a value of 3)
- Extremely Severe (assigned a value of 4)

The responses to the two questions are combined into one severity variable that has a minimum value of 2 and a maximum value of 8 for each shock and stressor.

The Shock Exposure Index (SEI) is then a weighted sum of the incidence of experience of each shock (a variable equal to one if the shock or stressor was experienced and zero otherwise), weighted by the perceived severity of the shock. The SEI ranges from 0 to 128 (if all 16 shocks/stressors were experienced by the households at the highest level of severity).

PIRS of RESIL-a indicator

Finally, the shock exposure-corrected Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index (ARSSI) is calculated to create a measure of ability to recover that corrects for any differences between households in their shock exposure and is therefore comparable across them.

To do so, a linear regression of the base ability-to-recover (ATR) index on the SEI is run, yielding the amount by which an increase of 1 in the shock exposure index can be expected to change the ability to recover the index.

The estimated empirical equation is:

$$ATR = a + b * SEI$$

We can expect the coefficient on SEI, the “b”, to be a negative number such that the higher is shock exposure, the lower is the ability to recover.

The coefficient ‘b’ is then used to calculate the adjusted ARSSI for each household using the following equation:

$$ARSSI = ART + b * (Y - SEI)$$

where Y is the mean across households of the SEI. As such, the ATR index value of a household with shock exposure below the mean would have a downward adjustment of its value and the opposite for a household with shock exposure above the mean.

RATIONALE:

The Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index acts as a proxy for actual recovery (which is complex to capture in a population-based survey). It is associated with positive coping behaviors in the face of shocks and stresses, which indicates that a household is resilient to shock and stresses and thus is in a much better position to recover from them [1] [2]. This indicator falls under Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems in the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) results framework.

[1] Jones, L. & Tanner, T. “Subjective Resilience:” Using Perceptions to Quantify Household Resilience to Climate Extremes and Disasters. *Reg Environ Change* (2017) 17: 229. Available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10113-016-0995-2>

[2] Maxwell, D., Constan, M., Frankenberger, T., Klaus, D. & Mock, M. 2015. Qualitative Data and Subjective Indicators for Resilience Measurement. Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group. Technical Series No. 4. Rome: Food Security Information Network. Available at:

https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/paragraphs/documents/FSIN_TechnicalSeries_4.pdf

PIRS of RESIL-a indicator	
UNIT: Score ranging from 2-6	DISAGGREGATE BY: Gendered Household Type: Male and Female Adults (M&F), Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Child No Adults (CNA)
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Participant-based survey / PASS
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Third party consulting firm
DATA SOURCE:	Primary data are collected via a PaBS/PASS that is conducted in the portion of the ZOI where NJP II operates using Feed the Future guidelines for participant-based surveys
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data should be collected at baseline and endline.
BASELINE INFO:	The FtF Phase 2 Baseline ZOI Survey for Bangladesh reported a mean ARSSI score of 5.52, which is high on the adjusted Ability to Recover (ATR) i.e., ARSSI scale of 1.93 to 7.83. This mean ARSSI score includes data from the districts (Khulna & Satkhira) where NJP II is being implemented as well as other districts within the ZOI in Southwest Bangladesh.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of RESIL-2 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: Cross Cutting issue, “Resilience”
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)—SO2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems
INDICATOR TITLE:
RESIL-2: Percent of participants receiving USG assistance who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses [activity/implementing mechanism (IM) level]

PIRS DEFINITION

This indicator is based on the participant’s perception of their household’s ability to recover from, or adapt to, shocks and stressors (such as loss of a family member, loss of income, hunger, drought, flood, conflict, or similar events) that occurred in the programming area. It is based on

data on the type and severity of shocks and stresses to which a household was exposed in the 12 months prior to data collection, as well as their perceived ability to meet food needs currently and in the following year.

The indicator is based on the following questions to be included in a participant-based questionnaire:

Introduction:

- Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about difficult times that your household may have faced. Difficult times are events and pressures that have bad effects on your household's well-being, assets, livelihoods, or safety. These may have happened slowly, such as drought, persistent discrimination, or intergroup conflict; or may have occurred rapidly, such as flooding, loss of a family member, disease, or rapid changes in prices.

Q1. In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of having...[ASK ABOUT EACH SHOCK ON THE LIST]?

(Implementing partners (IPs) should contextualize this list on an annual basis to reflect those shocks experienced in the program area in the past 12 months. IPs should add relevant shocks that are missing and remove shocks that are not relevant to the context.)

- Too much rain (includes flooding).
- Variable rain or drought.
- Hail or frost.
- Landslides or erosion.
- Crop disease (e.g., rust on wheat or sorghum, banana bunchy top virus, etc.) or crop pests (e.g., locusts, fall armyworm, etc.) or weeds (e.g., striga).
- Livestock disease.
- Human disease outbreaks (including from contaminated water).
- Theft or destruction of assets (e.g., livestock, crops, assets, etc.).
- Delay in food assistance.
- Increasing food prices.
- Increased prices of agricultural or livestock inputs.
- Decreased prices for agricultural or livestock products.
- Loss of land/rental property.
- Unemployment or loss of livelihood (such as losses occurring from lockdowns or limits on movement).
- Death of a household member.

(Activities/IMs should add or remove choices, as relevant.)

- No shock experienced -> End questionnaire for indicator.

Q2. What was the overall impact of these shocks on your household's ability to meet the goods, services, and food you need in your daily life?

1. Not severe.
2. Somewhat severe.

3. Severe.
4. Extremely severe.

Q3. Would you say that right now, your household's ability to meet its food needs is better than before these difficult times, the same as before these difficult times, or worse than before these difficult times?

1. Better.
2. The same.
3. Worse.

Q4. Looking ahead over the next year, do you believe your household's ability to meet your household's food needs will be better than before these difficult times, the same as before these difficult times, or worse than before these difficult times?

1. Better.
2. The same.
3. Worse.

Analysis Method:

The percent of participants who feel their household is able to recover is calculated via the following steps:

Step 1. Each participant is assigned a value indicating whether they feel their household is about to recover.

- Respondents who answered "Worse than before these difficult times" for either Q3 or Q4 would be assigned 0.
- Respondents who answered "Better than before these difficult times" or "The same as before these difficult times" for Q3 and Q4 and did not answer "Worse than before these difficult times" for either Q3 or Q4 would be assigned 1.

Step 2. The indicator numerator and denominator are:

- Numerator: Number of participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data.

The numerator and denominator should be sample-weighted to calculate the total number of estimated participants if the data are collected by a participant-based survey.

Step 3. The indicator should then be disaggregated by shock severity (Q2), sex, and age, as shown below. IPs should use participant-survey sample weights to estimate the total number of participants for the numerator and denominator if the data are collected by a participant-based survey.

Enter:

Shock severity:

- Numerator: Number of participants who responded “Not severe” and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded “Not severe” with indicator data.
- Numerator: Number of participants who responded “Somewhat severe” and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded “Somewhat severe” with indicator data.
- Numerator: Number of participants who responded “Severe” and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded “Severe” with indicator data.
- Numerator: Number of participants who responded “Extremely severe” and were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants who responded “Extremely severe” with indicator data.

Sex:

- Numerator: Number of male participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of male participants with indicator data.
- Numerator: Number of female participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of female participants with indicator data.
- Numerator: Number of “neither” participants who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of “neither” participants with indicator data.
- Numerator: Number of participants who were assigned a value of 1 whose sex disaggregates are not available.
- Denominator: Total number of participants with indicator data whose sex disaggregates are not available.

Age:

- Numerator: Number of participants aged 15–29 who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 15–29 with indicator data.
- Numerator: Number of participants aged 30 and older who were assigned a value of 1.
- Denominator: Total number of participants aged 30 and older with indicator data.

Computing the indicator if an IP decides to collect more granular data on shock severity rather than from the shocks overall:

If an IP is interested in a more granular understanding of the severity of individual shocks in the past year, they could design the questionnaire to ask Q2 after asking whether the participant’s household experienced each shock in the list in Q1. If shock severity is collected for each shock individually, the analyst should use the maximum shock severity reported by the participant across all shocks to disaggregate in the indicator by shock severity in Step 3.

Note, this indicator is required as applicable (RAA) only for activities/IMs that are:

1. Working in a Feed the Future Target Country or Resilience Focus Country.
2. Intentionally seeking to strengthen resilience among participants.
3. Generating results that can be measured by the indicator.

RATIONALE

The percent of participants who feel their households are able to recover from shocks and stresses acts as a perception-based proxy for an objective measure of household recovery to shocks and stresses, which is complex to capture at the activity/IM level. The indicator is associated with positive coping behaviors in the face of shocks and stresses, which indicates that a household is resilient to shock and stresses and, thus, is in a much better position to recover from them^{1,2}. The indicator maps to the GFSS SO2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems, by capturing perceived resilience by shock severity.

¹ Jones, L. and T. Tanner. 2017. “[Subjective resilience’: Using Perceptions to Quantify Household Resilience to Climate Extremes and Disasters.](#)” Regional Environmental Change 17: 229–243.

² Maxwell, D., M. Conostas, T. Frankenberger, D. Klaus, and M. Mock. 2015. [Qualitative Data and Subjective Indicators for Resilience Measurement: Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group, Technical Series No. 4.](#) Food Security Information Network.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
Percentage	Severity of shocks: Not severe, somewhat severe, severe, extremely severe Sex: Male; female; neither; disaggregates not available Age: 15–29; 30+
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Activity/IM level ● WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: Implementing partners (IPs) ● DATA SOURCE: Annual participant-based survey or census ● FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Annually ● BASELINE INFO: A baseline is required; can be an activity baseline. NJP II will use fist survey as baseline and next round will be used for comparison to
REPORTING NOTES	FEED THE FUTURE REPORTING IN DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SOLUTION (DIS) DATA ENTRY NOTES:

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY
	See “Analysis Method” in the main definition above. An additional data point that is required is the total number of participants who reported “No shock experienced.”

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of **EG.3-2** Indicator

SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG. 3 - Agriculture

Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered

Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 Food Security and Systems Improved

Development Objective 2

Sub-IR 2.1 I: Sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture enhanced

Activity Objective: **Goal:** Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh

Activity Intermediate Result: 2.1: Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability

Name of Indicator: **EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs**

Classification: USAID Standard Indicator

PPR Indicator: Yes

PMP Indicator: Yes

Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator:

DEFINITION:

This indicator is designed to capture the breadth of our food security work. This indicator counts participants of Feed the Future-funded programs, including those we reach directly, those reached as part of a deliberate service strategy, and those participating in the markets we strengthen. USAID expects Implementing Partners (IPs) to track or estimate the number of individual participants across different interventions within their own project and to report numbers of participants reached, not number of contacts with the project or project-supported actors.

This indicator counts, with some exceptions listed below, all the individuals participating in NJP II nutrition, resilience, and agriculture and food system activities, including:

Adults that projects or project-supported actors reach directly through nutrition-specific and community-level nutrition interventions, (e.g. parents and other caregivers participating in community care groups, healthcare workers provided with in-service training on how to manage acute malnutrition), but not children under two reached with nutrition-specific or community-based interventions, who are counted under indicators HL.9-1 and HL.9-2 instead;

People reached by productive safety nets, community-based micro-finance and diversified livelihood activities through our assistance;

PIRS of EG.3-2 Indicator

Members of households reached with household-level interventions (households with new access to basic sanitation through our work, households receiving family-sized rations);

Smallholder and non-smallholder producers that projects or project-supported actors reach directly (e.g. through an irrigation training, through a loan provided, through distribution of drought-tolerant seeds to specific farmers);

Proprietors of firms in the private sector that we help strengthen (e.g. agro-dealers, aggregators, processors). Employees of these firms are also counted if they are reached directly with a USG-assisted service such as training;

Producers who directly interact with those USG-assisted firms (e.g. the producers who are customers of an assisted agro-dealer; the producers from whom an assisted trader or aggregator buys), but not customers or suppliers who are not producers;

Participants whose main source of income is labor (e.g. Laborers/non-producer diversified livelihood participants);

People in civil society organizations and government whose skills and capacity have been strengthened by projects or project-supported actors;

School-aged children who are recipients of USG school feeding programs;

In cases where activities work with multiple individuals in a household, this indicator counts all activity participants in the household, not all members of the household. However, in the case of sanitation services and family-sized rations, all members of the household receiving the sanitation facility or ration can be counted here.

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

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

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

PIRS of EG.3-2 Indicator

The first step involves identifying which private sector firms have been assisted by the activity during the reporting year, and counting the number of proprietors of those firms.

The second step, which is only applicable to firms that buy from or sell to producers, is to count the number of producer customers or suppliers of each assisted firm.

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

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

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

This indicator does not count the indirect beneficiaries of our activities. An indirect beneficiary is someone who does not have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population that uses a new road constructed by the activity, neighbors who see the results of the improved technologies applied by direct participants and decide to apply the technology themselves (spillover), or the individuals who hear an activity-supported radio message but don't receive any training or counseling from the activity. In part, this is because accurate tracking of indirect beneficiaries is challenging by its nature, despite the fact that spillover is a core component of the Feed the Future theory of change. In general, spillover is captured in Feed the Future through measuring changes in population level indicators (e.g. percent applying improved technologies and management practices) and linking those to the work activities are doing directly.

Note that this indicator cannot be summed across years for a project total, since “new” and “continuing” participants are not disaggregated, and thus this will only show a total of individuals reached in any one reporting year. This includes, but not limited to the Lead Farmers, Sub-lead Farmers, Value chain participants, Alternative Income Generating Activities (AIGA) participants, Ultra Poor Graduation participants (UPG) and homestead/kitchen gardening, market actors and others reached by the project interventions directly, media campaigning, demonstration plots, and/ or other means. The individuals reached through health and nutrition activities will also be considered as reached participants, who may be disaggregated and reported separately.

PIRS of EG.3-2 Indicator

USAID: Each IP should report on the number of individuals participating in their specific IM. Then the OU should report on the Mission-wide total number of unique participants reached across all Ims. This will require estimating and removing double counting and overlap among IMs. Please see reporting notes below.

Interagency: Each activity / grant / project should report on the number of individuals participating in that activity / grant / project that year. In the case where more than one activity / grant / project exists per country / post, then the overall number of individuals participating in the country should also be reported, after any double-counting is removed. Please see reporting notes below.

RATIONALE:

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

UNIT:

Number (of people)

DISAGGREGATE BY:

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

Male- 3,553

Female- 52,134

Total 55,687

(Out of 66,000 targeted participants 10,313 will be reached through health and nutrition)

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

Disaggregates Not Available

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

School-aged children (only to be used for counting those reached by USG school feeding programs; report the total reached with school feeding regardless of actual age);

15-29;

30+;

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

Disaggregates Not Available

Note: Children under two reached with nutrition interventions are counted under HL.9-1

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

PIRS of EG.3-2 Indicator

	<p>Parents/caregivers; Household members (household-level interventions only), such as new access to basic sanitation and/or receipt of family rations; School-aged children (i.e. those participating in school feeding programs); People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers, healthcare workers); People in USG-assisted private sector firms (e.g. agro-dealers, traders, aggregators, processors, service providers, manufacturers) People in civil society (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations, community volunteers) While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count their proprietors under the “Private Sector Firms” disaggregate and not the “Civil Society” disaggregate Laborers: (Non-producer diversified livelihoods participants); Producer: Smallholder (see definition below); Producer: Non-smallholder; Producer: Aquaculture; Producer: Size Disaggregates Not Available Producers (e.g. farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers) should be counted under one of the “Producers” disaggregate, not the “Private Sector Firms” disaggregate Smallholder Definition: While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock. Type of Individual Not Applicable Type of Individual Disaggregates Not Available</p>
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better.
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Routine Monitoring (Using MIS-Sinai/Cloud based KoboToolbox/ ODK, various Attendance sheets, Mass gathering/campaign report, record of HHs level counseling by LSP)
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing staff of NJP II
DATA SOURCE:	Using MIS-Sinai/Cloud, activity records/ DMIS/ Google sheet
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data collection frequency quarterly. Reporting frequency is quarterly and NJP II M&E will oversee the quality of the data and data points

PIRS of EG.3-2 Indicator	
BASELINE INFO:	N/A
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>*** IMPORTANT NOTE ***</p> <p>USAID: Each Implementing Mechanism (IM) should count the individuals with whom it works with and report that number under their IM in DIS, being careful to enter the unique number (no double counting) under the “Sex” and “Age Category” disaggregates. Then, the USAID Mission should aggregate across lms to report an overall Mission-wide total, after removing any double counting of individuals being reported by more than one IM, and report that total under the Mission’s placeholder IM titled “High-level Indicators – [COUNTRY NAME]”, using the same disaggregate categories.</p> <p>Interagency Partners: After entering the “number of individuals participating” for each of your activities / grants / projects in DIS , then enter an overall agency-level number of “individuals participating” in each country where you work that sums up all of your participants and removes any double counting under the “Total Participants” entry listed under each country in DIS.</p> <p>REPORTING EXAMPLES:</p> <p>Example 1: In Malawi there is a group of 30 caregivers/mothers who are part of a Care Group that provides training and support on breastfeeding, childcare, nutrition, etc. This Care Group is also used as an entry point to reach those same caregivers/mothers to do agricultural training on improved practices for their groundnut crop. In this case, the same people are receiving two intervention types.</p> <p>The Implementing Partner should list the unique number of caregivers/mothers (which is 30) disaggregated into their “Sex” and “Age Category”. The total under the “Sex” disaggregate would be 30, and the total under the “Age Category” would be 30, i.e. they should match.</p> <p>Then, under the “Type of Individual” category, they would enter the number 30 under both the “Mothers/Caregivers” type and the “Producers” type, since this group of 30 people is both. Even though adding up these types would look like 60 people, we allow double-counting here, and will be able to take the unique number of individuals (the 30 people) from the “Sex” and “Age Category” disaggregates.</p>	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of Custom 7 Indicator
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered
Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 Business Enabling Environment Improved
Development Objective 2
Sub-IR 2.2.2: Strategic Public and Private Partnerships Leveraged
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Name of Indicator: Custom 7: Percentage of participants who are satisfied with government service provisions
Classification: Custom Indicator

PIRS of Custom 7 Indicator

PPR Indicator: No

PMP Indicator: No

Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No

DEFINITION:

This indicator will measure the satisfaction level of participants about the services provided by the existing government service provisions. The project will measure the state of services as per user perspective through this indicator. To measure progress with regard to indicator, project will consider following service centers/ provisions as government service points considering the project interventions and sustained outcomes-

- Community Clinics
- Union Health and Family Welfare Center
- Union Agricultural Service Unit/provisions
- Upazila/union livestock service provisions
- Upazila/union fisheries service provisions

This indicator will measure the availability (Service providers are there as per schedule time) of services and the responsiveness of service providers to the service users. A mood meter tool will be used to measure this indicator using a mood meter having five rating options (Very Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, Neutral, Satisfactory and Very Satisfactory). NJP II will assess the satisfaction of users for both the above-mentioned aspects-

Availability of services: Very Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, Neutral, Satisfactory and Very Satisfactory

Response of the service provider: Very Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, Neutral, Satisfactory and Very Satisfactory

If people went to seek services and/or used government services in the last 12 months from any above-mentioned service provisions, then they will be counted as Service User population. If one person uses three service provisions, NJP II will count it as a 03-sample population, which will help the project team to calculate results. If the respondents report Satisfactory or Very Satisfactory for both the variables for a single service option/provision, then the response will be counted as 01 Satisfied Respondents. If any respondent used services from two service points or provisions (Community Clinics; Union Health and Family Welfare Center) and if he/she responds satisfactory for both the variable for Community Clinics but neutral for variable and very satisfactory for Union Health and Family Welfare Center, the response will be counted as 01 satisfactory responses and 01 unsatisfactory.

The indicator is calculated by dividing (a) Number of satisfied respondents by (b) Total number of sample population who used the services from the mentioned government service provision. The result is then multiplied by 100 to obtain the indicator value.		
RATIONALE: NJP II intends to increase accountability among health service providers at the community level, so that community people can get continued support from the existing government service providers that will help to sustain project outcomes. This indicator will help to track the quality of health services provided by the government for the community.		
HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.		
UNIT: Percent		DISAGGREGATE BY: N/A
LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT) Outcome	CUMULATIVE / NON-CUMULATIVE Non-Cumulative	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+) Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Annual Survey (Learning Utilization Assessment)		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A		
MEASUREMENT NOTES		
WHO COLLECTS:	Third Party Consultancy Firm	
FROM WHOM:	Project participants	
METHOD:	A checklist/ tool will be developed outlining the required information in the checklist /tool once in year	
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Annually	
BASE VALUE INFO:	47.66% (Actual of FY'22 data)	
REPORTING NOTES		
FURTHER GUIDANCE		
If applicable: N/A		

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of HL.9.1-d Indicator
SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9 – Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced
Intermediate Result: IR 3.2: Utilization of Quality Essential Health Services Expanded
Development Objective 3
Sub-IR: 3.2.3: Adoption of appropriate healthy behaviors, including nutrition, increased
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh

PIRS of HL.9.1-d Indicator
Activity Intermediate Result: IR.1.1 Increased household's dietary diversity and equitable intake of nutritious food
Name of Indicator: HL.9.1-d Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W)
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator captures the percent of women of reproductive age in the population who are consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W). A woman of reproductive age is considered to consume a diet of minimum diversity if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups during the previous day and night. The 10 food groups included in the MDD-W indicator are: g</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) Nuts and seeds⁴ (including groundnut) Dairy Meat, poultry and fish Eggs Dark green leafy vegetables Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables Other vegetables Other fruits <p>The numerator for this indicator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years in the sample who consumed at least five out of 10 food groups throughout the previous day and night. The denominator is the sample-weighted number of women 15-49 years of age in the sample with food group data. Note that while Feed the Future usually considers groundnut as part of a legume value chain, for MDD-W purposes it is classified in the Nuts and seeds group.</p> <p>MDD-W is a new version of the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) indicator (number HL.9.1-c). There are two main differences between the MDD-W and the WDDS. First, the MDD-W is a prevalence indicator, whereas the WDDS is a quasi-continuous score. Prevalence indicators, which reflect the percent of a population of interest that is above or below a defined threshold (in this case, women who are consuming a diet of minimum diversity), are more intuitive and understandable to a broad audience of stakeholders. MDD-W will be more useful for reporting and describing progress toward improved nutrition for women than the WDDS, which reports the mean number of food groups consumed by women. Second, the food groups used to calculate</p>

⁴ "Seeds" in the botanical sense includes a very broad range of items, including grains and pulses. However, seeds are used here in a culinary sense to refer to a limited number of seeds, excluding grains or pulses, which are typically high in fat content and are consumed as a substantial ingredient in local dishes or eaten as a substantial snack or side dish. Examples include squash/melon/gourd seeds used as a main ingredient in West African stews and sesame seed paste (tahini) in some dishes in Middle Eastern cuisines.

PIRS of HL.9.1-d Indicator	
<p>MDD-W are slightly different from those used to calculate WDDS. MDD-W uses 10 food groups, while WDDS uses nine. Since Feed the Future used WDDS to establish baselines and set targets through 2017, the initiative will continue to track WDDS through the second interim survey in 2017, after which it will be dropped. Feed the Future started collecting data on MDD-W in the first interim survey in 2015 and will continue to monitor only MDD-W.</p>	
<p>RATIONALE: Dietary diversity is a key characteristic of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content and is thus important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children. Research has validated that women of reproductive age consuming foods from five or more of the 10 food groups in the MDD-W indicator are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups⁵. This indicator is linked to IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.</p>	
<p>UNIT: Percent</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: Age Category: < 19 years: 5 % 19+ years : 60%</p>
<p>TYPE: Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
<p>LEVEL OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS / Participants Annual Sample Survey - PASS). Indicator overall estimate will be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting.</p>
<p>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:</p>	<p>Third Party Research Firm</p>
<p>DATA SOURCE:</p>	<p>Annual Survey (Participant Based-Survey-PaBS / PASS)</p>
<p>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:</p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>BASELINE INFO:</p>	<p>50.8 %</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of Custom I Indicator
<p>SPS LOCATION: N/A</p>
<p>IR.1.1 Increased household's dietary diversity and equitable intake of nutritious food</p>
<p>Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced</p>
<p>Intermediate Result: IR 3.2: Utilization of Quality Essential Health Services Expanded</p>
<p>Development Objective 3</p>
<p>Sub-IR: 3.2.3: Adoption of appropriate healthy behaviors, including nutrition, increased</p>
<p>Activity Objective: Goal: Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh</p>
<p>Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition</p>

⁵ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nutrition_assessment/Dietary_Diversity/Minimum_dietary_diversity_-_women_MDD-W_Sept_2014.pdf

PIRS of **Custom I** Indicator

Name of Indicator: Custom I Percentage of PLW who can identify appropriate timing and complementary foods for children under 2

Classification: Custom Indicator

PPR Indicator: No

PMP Indicator: No

Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No

DEFINITION:

This indicator will measure the Percent of Pregnant and Lactating Women who can identify appropriate timing and complementary foods for children under 2. The quality of children's diets is more important before age 2 than at any other time in life. Appropriate complementary foods and timely feeding practices contribute to child survival, growth and development; they can also prevent micronutrient deficiencies, morbidity and obesity later in life.

Appropriate timing for food for under 2 children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children aged 9-23 months.

Complimentary food for breastfed children aged 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following 7 food groups (refer to the WHO IYCF operational guidance document cited below):

Grains, roots and tubers (Rice, corn, millet, Potatoes)

Legumes and nuts (beans, lentils, peas, ground-nuts)

Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)

Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)

Eggs (Chicken eggs, Duck Eggs)

Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (mangos, papaya, carrots, sweet potatoes, pumpkin)

Other fruits and vegetables

RATIONALE:

UNIT:

Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:

N/A

TYPE: Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

MEASUREMENT NOTES

LEVEL OF COLLECTION:

Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS. Indicator overall estimate will be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting.

WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:

Third-party research firm.

DATA SOURCE:

Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:

Annually

BASELINE INFO:

N/A

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of HL.9.1 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9: Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.8 Increased use of nutrition specific services
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced
Intermediate Result: IR 3.2: Utilization of Quality Essential Health Services Expanded
Development Objective 3
Sub-IR: 3.2.3: Adoption of appropriate healthy behaviors, including nutrition, increased
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Name of Indicator: HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: Yes
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: Yes, HL.9-1 Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs [IM-level]
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>Children under 5: Children under 5 years are those zero to 59 months of age. They are often targeted by United States Government (USG)-supported activities with nutrition objectives.</p> <p>Nutrition-specific interventions: A child can be counted as reached if s/he receives one or more of the following nutrition-specific interventions directly or through the mother/caretaker:</p> <p>Social and behavior change communication (SBC) interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding (IYCF) behaviors including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusive breastfeeding for six months after birth Continued breastfeeding until at least age two Age-appropriate complementary feeding of children 6 to 23 months of age (including meeting minimum dietary diversity and appropriate frequency, amount, and consistency) Hygienic preparation and feeding of food to a young child Appropriate responsive feeding of young children Vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months Zinc supplementation during episodes of diarrhea Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation Admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition Admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

PIRS of **HL.9.1** Indicator

Direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products (i.e. CSB+, Super cereal Plus, etc.)

Children reached: Children are often reached through interventions that target adults such as mothers and caretakers. If, after birth, the child benefits from the intervention, then the child should be counted, regardless of the primary recipient of the information, counseling, or intervention. For example, if a project provides counseling on complementary feeding to a mother, then the child should be counted as reached. Implementers should not count a child as reached during pregnancy. There is a separate standard indicator that enumerates the number of pregnant women reached (HL 9.3).

A child reached directly or via a caretaker should be counted if s/he receives a product, participates in an intervention, or accesses services from a USG-supported activity during the reporting year.

A child should not be counted as reached if the mother or caretaker was solely exposed to a mass media or social media behavior change campaign such as radio, video, or television messages. However, projects should still use mass communication interventions to reinforce SBC messages. Children reached through community drama or community video should only be counted if their caregivers participated in a small group discussion or other interactive activity along with it.

If the USG is supporting a nutrition activity that is purchasing nutrition commodities (e.g. vitamin A, zinc, MNPs) or providing “significant” support for the delivery of the supplement, then the child should be counted as reached. Significant is defined as: a reasonable expectation that the intervention would not have occurred in the absence of USG funding.

Projects that support growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) interventions should report children reached under the SBC disaggregate (#1).

Double counting across disaggregates A child can be counted under more than one intervention disaggregate if s/he receives more than one intervention, but double counting should be eliminated when calculating the total number of children reached. In order to avoid double counting, the implementing partner (IP) should follow a two-step process:

First, count each child by the type of intervention. For example, a child whose mother receives counseling on exclusive breastfeeding and who also receives vitamin A during a child health day should be counted once under each intervention;

Second, eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of children under five reached and when disaggregating by sex. The IP may develop a system to track individual children using unique identifiers or estimate the overlap between the different types of interventions and subtract it from the total.

PIRS of **HL.9.1** Indicator

In Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) activities, some children who are discharged as “cured” may relapse and be readmitted at a later date. There are standard methods for categorizing children as ‘relapsed’, but due to loss to follow-up, it is generally not possible to identify these children. Therefore, a limitation of this indicator is that there may be some double counting of children who were treated for severe and/or moderate acute malnutrition and relapsed during the same fiscal year.

There are three nutrition PPR indicators (HL 9.1, HL 9.2, HL 9.3) that seek to measure children and pregnant women reached. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical 1,000 day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

USAID Reporting Notes:

Missions and IPs that have a strong justification may opt out of the requirement to disaggregate this indicator into the seven interventions. For example, Operating Units may opt out if IPs rely on the government health system to collect this data and these disaggregates are not included in that system. The reason should be noted in the online PPR reporting database (via the indicator narrative). In this case, Missions may report the total number of children under five reached. If only some disaggregates are available, then Missions should report both the total number and the number for each available disaggregate. Sex disaggregates are required and should be calculated using available program or government health information system data on actual services provided. If data on sex disaggregates are not available (e.g. not collected by the government system), this should be noted in the indicator narrative and population estimates can be used (only when program or government system data are not available).

Note for Feed the Future target countries:

Values reported should reflect countrywide results in Feed the Future target countries; results should not be restricted to only those achieved in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence.

RATIONALE:

Good coverage of evidence-based nutrition-specific interventions among children under five years of age is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and to improve child survival. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of 45 percent of childhood deaths. This indicator measures the progress of USAID’s Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014-2025) and is linked to Intermediate Result (IR) 8 (Increased use of nutrition specific services) of the Global Food Security Strategy results framework. It also supports reporting and measurement of achievements for the following: Acting on the Call Annual Reports; Feed the Future Progress Reports; International Food Assistance Report; and Feed the Future and Global Health annual Portfolio Reviews.

PIRS of HL.9.1 Indicator	
UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: Sex: Male: 5,142 Female: 5,351 Total: 10,493 Intervention: Number of children under 5 whose parents/caretakers received social and behavior change communication interventions that promote essential infant and young child feeding behaviors Number of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months Number of children under 5 who received zinc supplementation during episodes of diarrhea Number of children under 5 who received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplementation Number of children under 5 who were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition Number of children under 5 who were admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition Number of children under 5 who received direct food assistance
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Activity-level, activity participants, only those children reached by USG intervention
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	NJP II project staff
DATA SOURCE:	Routine Monitoring Activity records/program data, regular monitoring systems such as registration/attendance lists during activities or unique identifier cards, government health information systems, or participant surveys.
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Quarterly
BASELINE INFO:	N/A

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of HL.9-3 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: Program Area HL.9 Nutrition
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced
Intermediate Result: IR 3.2: Utilization of Quality Essential Health Services Expanded
Development Objective 3
Sub-IR: 3.2.3: Adoption of appropriate healthy behaviors, including nutrition, increased
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Name of Indicator: HL.9-3 Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
Classification: USAID standard indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator captures the reach of interventions that are targeted towards women during pregnancy, intended to contribute to the health of both the mother and the child, and to positive birth outcomes. A separate standard indicator will count the number of children under two reached by United States Government (USG)-supported programs (HL.9-2: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs).</p> <p>Women reached: Nutrition interventions for women are often delivered at the facility level, included in the package of antenatal care (ANC), but they may also be delivered through community-level platforms, such as care groups or community health extension activities. IFA supplementation is a commonly implemented intervention for pregnant women, often with broad coverage. Ideally, however, pregnant women should receive nutrition interventions beyond IFA, within a comprehensive ANC program informed by the local epidemiology of nutrient deficiencies.</p> <p>What IS included under this indicator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nutrition-specific interventions: A pregnant woman can be counted as reached if she receives one or more of the following interventions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation 2. Counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition 3. Calcium supplementation 4. Multiple micronutrient supplementation 5. Direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products (i.e. CSB+, Super cereal Plus, etc...)

PIRS of HL.9-3 Indicator

- A woman is reached with IFA if she receives the IFA according to national guidelines regardless of the number of days she adheres.
- If the implementing partner contributes to “supply” side activities (i.e. procuring the commodity), then the women reached through these interventions can be counted as reached.
- The nutrition interventions during pregnancy listed above affect neonatal health outcomes such as low birth weight, small for gestational age, preterm birth, and other negative birth outcomes. Nevertheless, pregnant women reached by these interventions should be counted under this indicator and not counted as a “child reached” under the two other nutrition indicators: (1) (HL.9-1): number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs; (2) (HL.9-2): number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs.

How to count the number of pregnant women reached:

Women may be double-counted across the intervention disaggregates if they receive more than one intervention, but the number of unique women must be entered into the age disaggregates. The age disaggregates must sum to the total number of pregnant women reached. In order to avoid double counting, World Vision’s NJP II project will follow a two-step process:

1. Count each pregnant woman under each type of intervention from which she benefited in the reporting year. For example, a woman who receives IFA and also receives nutrition counseling should be counted once under each intervention;
2. Eliminate double counting when estimating the total number of pregnant women reached. This can be accomplished by maintaining records at the participant level, e.g., in a participant database that records the age, intervention type and date of participation/benefit by each woman. In cases where no database is maintained, the overlap of participants is estimated among the different types of interventions. For example, if 100 women receive comprehensive facility-based ANC care and 20 of those women are also participants in a community-based nutrition SBCC program, the total number of pregnant women reported in aggregate is only 100, not 120.

What IS NOT included under this indicator?

- If a woman receives only Iron or only Folic Acid during the reporting year, she would not be counted. She must receive both to be counted.
- If the NJP II project only contributes to “demand” creation (i.e. social and behavior change (SBC) messaging), then “demand” creation should not be counted under this indicator.

There are three nutrition standard indicators (HL 9.1), (HL 9.2), (HL 9.3) that seek to measure children, pregnant women, and/or caretakers reached, as well as the types of interventions received. These indicators measure various age groups and interventions in the critical 1,000 day period of life from pregnancy to age two, as well as key interventions reaching children under five years of

PIRS of HL.9-3 Indicator

age. There is some degree of overlap in individuals reached across these indicators. IPs are allowed to double count children and mothers/caretakers reached across these PPR indicators since they seek to measure different underlying constructs.

The 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child’s second birthday are the most critical period to ensure optimum physical and cognitive development. Good coverage of nutrition-specific interventions among pregnant women is essential to prevent both child and maternal undernutrition and to improve survival.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: For the LOA overall and age disaggregate, the aggregate is the unique number of pregnant women reached. For LOA intervention disaggregates, the counts should be the unique individuals within each disaggregate.

UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● received IFA supplements ● received counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition ● received calcium supplements ● received multiple micronutrient supplementation ● received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products Age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● women < 19 years of age : 95 ● women > or = 19 years of age: 4979
------------------------	---

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/ IMPACT): Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+)
--	---------------------------------

DATA SOURCE: Routing Monitoring: Activity records, registration/attendance records, health cards, government health information systems

MEASUREMENT NOTES

WHO COLLECTS:	NJP II project staff
FROM WHOM:	Activity MCHN participants
METHOD:	Routine monitoring
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Data collection frequency depends on the method described in the M&E plan. Reporting frequency is annual.
BASE VALUE INFO:	5,074

REPORTING NOTES

For the Indicator Summary Table, the overall value and all appropriate disaggregates are entered. Values are entered by age and intervention type.

PIRS of HL.9-3 Indicator
<p>Overall</p> <p>1. Total number of unique pregnant women reached</p> <p>By Age</p> <p>2. Total number of unique women < 19 years of age of pregnant women reached</p> <p>3. Total number of unique women > or = 19 years of age of pregnant women reached</p> <p>4. Disaggregates not available</p> <p>By Intervention Type</p> <p>5. Total number of pregnant women received IFA supplements</p> <p>6. Total number of pregnant women received counseling on maternal and/or child nutrition</p> <p>7. Total number of pregnant women received calcium supplements</p> <p>8. Total number of pregnant women received multiple micronutrient supplementation</p> <p>9. Total number of pregnant women received direct food assistance of fortified/specialized food products</p>
FURTHER GUIDANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of Custom 2 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: N/A
IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced
Intermediate Result: IR 3.2: Utilization of Quality Essential Health Services Expanded
Development Objective 3
Sub-IR 3.2.1: Equitable access to integrated health services improved
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Name of Indicator: Custom 2 Percentage of referred acute malnutrition cases treated
Classification: Custom indicator
PPR Indicator: No
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of referred cases of acute malnutrition that are treated. Cases of acute malnutrition refer to the prevalence of all wasting, i.e. both moderate and severe wasting combined. Measures of moderate wasting are defined as a child with a MUAC of ≥ 11.5 - < 12.5 cm or weight-for-height Z-score below -2 and ≥ -3. Measures of severe wasting are defined</p>

PIRS of **Custom 2** Indicator

by a MUAC below 11.5 cm, a weight-for-height z-score below -3, or the presence of bilateral pitting oedema.

All wasting may be detected with nutritional screenings using measures of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), weight-for-height Z-score (WHZ), and/or a test for the presence of bilateral pitting edema. The MUAC and WHZ measures and test for presence of bilateral Pitting edema should be used as independent criteria for referral to a treatment program. The nutritional screening involves routine measurement and comparison of the result with a child growth standard appropriate for that indicator. Nutrition screenings may be provided in community-based health campaigns or health facilities, including private, government or non-government organization health facilities.

Once detected, cases of acute malnutrition may be referred to therapeutic or supplementary feeding programs for treatment. To count the number of children who are referred for treatment, the referral may be verified using program or health facility records. Ideally, the record of the referral would indicate that a child was referred to an appropriate treatment program given the results of the nutritional screening. For instance, the record would show that a child with acute malnutrition was referred to a therapeutic feeding program according to ministry of health protocols/guidelines.

The nutritional screening measure used to detect all wasting should be the same as the measure used to admit children into a treatment program to avoid the problem of rejected referrals.

To report on the indicator, the total number of referred cases of acute malnutrition that are treated is divided by the total number of referred cases of acute malnutrition and the result is multiplied by 100.

All referred and treated cases of acute malnutrition that occur in the reporting year will be counted, even if the same case of acute malnutrition is referred and treated multiple times in a year.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The LOA value is the total of unique children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions. Each child should only be counted once in LOA.

UNIT: Percentage
For the PDT, enter the following values:

Overall:
Percentage of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated

DISAGGREGATE BY:
Sex: 90%
(Malnourished children: Boy- 12 and Girl: 8)

PIRS of Custom 2 Indicator	
<p>Total number of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated</p> <p>Total number of cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment</p> <p>By sex:</p> <p>Percentage of male cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated</p> <p>Total number of male cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated</p> <p>Total number of male cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment</p> <p>Percentage of female cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated</p> <p>Total number of female cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment that are treated</p> <p>Total number of female cases of acute malnutrition referred for treatment</p>	
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+)
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Project Document Review
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Project Implementing staff of NJP II
DATA SOURCE:	Routine Monitoring (Project Document Review) Activity records, registration/attendance records, health cards, government health information systems
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data collection frequency quarterly. Reporting frequency is annual and NJP II M&E will oversee the quality of the data and data points.
BASELINE INFO:	N/A
FURTHER GUIDANCE	
NA	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of Custom 3 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: N/A
IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced
Intermediate Result: IR 3.2: Utilization of Quality Essential Health Services Expanded
Development Objective 3
Sub-IR: 3.2.3: Adoption of appropriate healthy behaviors, including nutrition, increased
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Name of Indicator: Custom 3 Percentage of community people who access nutrition, health and hygiene products
Classification: Custom Indicator
PPR Indicator: No
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator will measure the percent of community people with access to affordable nutrition, health and hygiene products through the joint intervention of NJP II and SMC for promoting accessible and affordable health, nutrition and hygiene products by the Gold Star Members (GSMs) at the household level, and this will be successfully operationalized in all the four sub-districts in NJP II working areas.</p> <p>NJP II developed the business model supported by SMC-GSM and Village agents; and it is being operationalized through the GSM members and village agents in the working areas to ensure that a supply of health, nutrition and family planning products are available at the community level through sales agents.</p> <p>The indicator will measure the service accessibility besides door-to-door/service coverage by the Village Agents and GSM models. It will calculate the coverage area of the village agents and GSM and calculate the community people who access services themselves.</p>
<p>RATIONALE: This indicator will show the accessibility of door-to-door nutrition, health and hygiene services for community people through village agents and GSM members.</p>

PIRS of Custom 3 Indicator	
UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Male: 75 % Female 75 %
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	.
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Third party research firm
DATA SOURCE:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS / PASS)
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
BASELINE INFO:	TBD

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of Custom 4 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: N/A
IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced
Intermediate Result: IR 3.2: Utilization of Quality Essential Health Services Expanded
Development Objective 3
Sub-IR 3.2.1: Equitable access to integrated health services improved
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.2: Increased utilization of quality health, hygiene and nutrition services
Name of Indicator: Custom 4 Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy
Classification: Custom Indicator
PPR Indicator: No
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No

PIRS of **Custom 4** Indicator

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the percent of women ages 15 to 49 with a live birth who attended antenatal care (ANC) four or more times during their most recent pregnancy, as a result of USG assistance.

To be counted, skilled health personnel should provide the ANC received.

Skilled health personnel refer to a doctor, nurse, midwife, skilled birth attendant, or clinical officer. Live birth is the birth of one or more children after 22 weeks' gestation or weighing 500 g or more that shows signs of life-breathing, cord pulsation, or audible heartbeat.

This indicator does not measure the quality of the ANC visit and does not require that a minimum number of services are received during ANC. For reference, the following are the four main categories of care and examples of services for each category that may be provided during ANC: identification of pre-existing health conditions (e.g., check for weight and nutritional status, anemia, hypertension, syphilis, HIV status); early detection of complications arising during pregnancy (e.g., check for pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes); health promotion and disease prevention (e.g., tetanus, vaccination, prevention and treatment of malaria, nutrition counseling, micronutrient supplementation, family planning counseling); and birth preparedness and complication planning (e.g., birth and emergency planning, breastfeeding counseling, antiretroviral for HIV positive women, and reducing mother to child transmission of HIV).

How to count the number of live births receiving at least 4 ANC visits:

- If a woman delivers more than one child from a single pregnancy, it counts as a single live birth.
- To be counted for this indicator, a woman needs to show evidence of attending ANC visits provided by skilled health personnel, e.g., on a health card.
- When counting the number of ANC visits per pregnancy, count all that happened throughout the period of gestation, even if some of the ANC visits occurred during the year prior to the year of delivery.
- Visits by pregnant women to skilled health personnel for reasons other than ANC (e.g., illness in the family) should not be counted as an ANC visit.
- Visits to either trained or untrained traditional birth attendants (TBA) are not counted under this indicator.

To calculate this indicator, sum the number of live births to activity MCHN participants during the current reporting year that received four ANC visits during pregnancy. To effectively promote ANC

PIRS of Custom 4 Indicator

activity staff should be in regular contact with women during their pregnancy and monitor and record ANC visits as they happen. For example, when pregnant women are provided food supplements, she should present her health card at monthly distributions so that activity staff can record information about an ANC visit that took place since the previous distribution. This also provides staff opportunities to encourage women who are late with ANC to go for care. The creation of a beneficiary database with information about ANC visits, use of other MCHN services, and birth outcomes, is strongly recommended to not only assure accurate counts but also to support ongoing supervision of activities and monitoring of activity outcomes.

HOW TO COUNT LOA: The LOA value is the sum of the annual values.

RATIONALE: Applicable for activities implementing health, nutrition and/or family planning activities targeting women of reproductive health and/or children 6 months and under 2 years of age.

UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATE BY: Sex (boys and girls)
------------------------	---

TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+)
----------------------	---------------------------------

MEASUREMENT NOTES

LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS
-----------------------------	--

WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Third Party Research Firm
--	---------------------------

DATA SOURCE:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS / PASS)
---------------------	--

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
---------------------------------	----------

BASELINE INFO:	TBD
-----------------------	-----

PIRS of GNDR-4 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue “Gender”
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR 1.3 Reduced adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender norms.
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced
Intermediate Result: IR 3.1: Inclusive Health and Education Systems Strengthened
Development Objective 3
Sub-IR: 3.1.3: Evidence-based strategic decision-making improved
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.3 Reduced adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender
Name of Indicator: GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator will be used to gauge the effectiveness of USG efforts to promote gender equality by measuring changes in attitudes about whether men and women should have equal access to resources and opportunities in social, political, and economic spheres. Changes in attitudes are measured via the Equal Opportunity survey (see Data Source below for survey instructions) administered in conjunction with training or programs in any sector which include goals or objectives related to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Projects that aim to change participants' broad attitudes about gender equality are particularly relevant.</p> <p>GNDR-4 is applicable to programs in multiple sectors that are designed to raise awareness of women's human rights and/or to increase acceptance of gender equality among women and/or men (or girls/boys), including programs that train journalists to report more responsibly on gender issues; Definition: Education or social and behavior change programs designed to change gender norms and roles; programs designed to increase the political or economic participation of women; and health sector programs designed to drive changes in gender-based attitudes and behaviors, among others. Note that it is not necessary that programs be focused on the sectors reflected in the questions that comprise the indicator (i.e., political, economic) in order to report against GNDR-4. Any program that may feasibly alter attitudes about gender equality should report against this indicator.</p> <p>The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number. Numerator = the number of participants whose survey scores have improved over time Denominator = the total number of participants who participated in the relevant training/programming.</p>

PIRS of GNDR-4 Indicator

For example, if the number of participants whose scores improved over time (the numerator) divided by the total number of participants in the training/program (the denominator) yields a value of .40, the number 40 should be the reported result for this indicator. Values for this indicator can range from 0 to 100.

The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates. This indicator must also be disaggregated by sex - see the disaggregates box below for details.

Primary SPS Linkage	As a cross-cutting gender indicator, this indicator can be used to report on applicable activities under any of the Program Categories in the SPSD.
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator measures changes in individual attitudes and norms about gender equality that may be a proxy for deeper structural changes in the social, political, and economic spheres.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Reporting Type	Percent
Disaggregate(s)	Sex: Male / Female Male: 65% (i.e., the percentage of male participants who showed increased agreement with gender equality concepts) and Female 65% (i.e., the percentage of female participants who showed increased agreement with gender equality concepts)
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Third Party Research Firm
DATA SOURCE:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS Data for this indicator will be collected by pre- and post-survey, once at the start of relevant USG-funded training/programming and a second time at the end of the training/programming. Results for GNDR-4 should therefore be reported at the end of the training/program, when changes in attitudes can be calculated. The surveys should be administered to persons who can clearly be identified as program participants and should be translated into the language(s) spoken by participants, if necessary. The survey may be read to program beneficiaries who are illiterate. Each COR or AOR would be responsible for ensuring that implementers collect these data.

PIRS of GND-4 Indicator	
	<p>Respondents will be asked: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</p> <p>*Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do</p> <p>*On the whole, men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women. (r)</p> <p>*When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women. (r)</p> <p>Scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Strongly Disagree o Disagree o Neither Agree nor Disagree o Agree o Strongly Agree <p>To score the opportunity measure, responses are coded as follows:</p> <p>-2 = Strongly Disagree -1 = Disagree 0 = Neither Agree nor Disagree +1 = Agree +2 = Strongly Agree</p> <p>The items with an (r) should be reverse-scored, i.e. those items followed by an “r” that have a score of -1 are recorded as +1. For example, for item 2 (“On the whole, men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women” (r)), a response of ‘strongly agree’ is re-coded as “- 2”.</p> <p>A higher score indicates greater agreement that men and women should have equal opportunities.</p>
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annual
BASELINE INFO	TBD

PIRS of Custom 8 Indicator		
SPS LOCATION: N/A		
Development Objective 3: Human Capital Development Advanced		
Intermediate Result: IR 3.1: Inclusive Health and Education Systems Strengthened		
Development Objective 3		
Sub-IR 3.1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced		
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh		
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 1.3 Reduced adolescent pregnancy and inequitable gender		
Name of Indicator: Custom 8 Number of child marriage prevention committees that implement annual action plans (Custom Output)		
Classification: Custom Indicator		
PPR Indicator: No		
PMP Indicator: No		
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No		
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>Nobo Jatra Project II (NJPII) will work with Union Parishads (local elected administrative body), Upazila and district level Child Protection Committees (“Family Arbitration and, Women and Child Welfare Standing committee” of Union Parishads; “Women and Child Development Committee” of Upazila Parishads, and District “Violence against Women and Children Prevention Committees-CPC”) to activate/ reactivate, prepare and implement annual actions. Training will be provided to the committee members primarily on their roles and responsibilities, including how to monitor cases of early marriage and how to harness funds through official government channels. The CPCs should have an annual plan of action. They will maintain the plan and undertake activities as and when described by their action plans. The action plans include, but is not limited to awareness raising and campaigning, work with the faith leaders on child marriage prevention, meeting and activate various committees, capacity strengthening support to youth clubs, and local Govt. bodies, and Union Parishad, etc. (Ref. DIP for more on this)</p> <p>RATIONALE: These committees will work as local “watch groups” that identify and report cases of early marriage and intervene to help prevent early marriage.</p>		
UNIT: Number	DISAGGREGATED BY: N/A	
TYPE: Output	CUMULATIVE/NON-CUMULATIVE: Cumulative	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+) Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Through checklist Annual Survey (Learning Utilization Assessment)		
MEASUREMENT NOTES:		
WHO COLLECTS:	NJPII M&E team hired skilled enumerators	
FROM WHOM:	Project-level, union and upazila level committees	

PIRS of Custom 8 Indicator	
SPS LOCATION: N/A	
METHOD:	Through checklist (Annual Survey-Learning Utilization Assessment)
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Annually
BASE VALUE INFO:	Base value is zero
QUESTIONS: A checklist will be developed outlining the minimum requirement and information that should be collected through this checklist once in a year.	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of EG.3.2-25 Indicator	
SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3. Agriculture	
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy - IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade	
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered	
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 Food Security and Systems Improved	
Development Objective 2	
Sub-IR 2.1.3: Access to nutritious, diverse diets improved	
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh	
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability.	
Name of Indicator: EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance[IM-level]	
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator	
PPR Indicator: Yes	
PMP Indicator: No	
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures the area in hectares where USG-promoted improved management practices or technologies were applied during the reporting year to areas managed or cultivated by producers participating in a USG-funded activity. Management practices counted are agriculture-related, land- or water-based management practices and technologies in sectors such as cultivation of food or fiber, aquaculture, fisheries, and livestock management, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase producer's productivity and/or resilience. The application of both intensive and extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies in different landscapes are captured under the Type of Hectare disaggregate. The Type	

PIRS of **EG.3.2-25** Indicator

of Hectare disaggregates are: crop land, cultivated pasture, rangeland, conservation/protected area, freshwater or marine ecosystems, aquaculture, and other.[1] Intensive interventions are those where higher levels of inputs, labor and capital are applied relative to the size of land. Extensive interventions are those where smaller amounts of inputs, labor and capital are applied relative to the size of land. For example, an intervention working to increase the production of fingerlings in aquaculture is considered intensive while using improved grazing practices for livestock in a rangeland landscape would be considered extensive. Those interventions carried out on crop land, cultivated pasture and aquaculture are considered “intensive”. Those carried on rangeland, conservation/protected areas and freshwater or marine ecosystems are considered “extensive”. The same area cannot be counted under more than one Type of Hectare disaggregate category.

This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in NJP II program areas.

A management practice or technology can be applied under a number of different hectare types. For example, improved grazing practices could take place in cultivated pasture, rangeland, or conservation and mixed-used landscapes, and climate adaptation/climate risk management interventions can be applied in all hectare types.

The following Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:

- Crop genetics: i.e. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content (i.e. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (i.e. drought tolerant maize or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm.
- Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, i.e. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.
- Livestock management: i.e. improved grazing practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops.
- Wild-caught fisheries management: i.e. sustainable fishing practices.
- Aquaculture management: i.e. pond culture; pond preparation; management of carrying capacity.
- Natural resource or ecosystem management: i.e. biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management.
- Pest and disease management: i.e. Integrated Pest Management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; aflatoxin prevention and control during production.
- Soil-related fertility and conservation and nutrient management: i.e. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels,

PIRS of **EG.3.2-25** Indicator

such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (i.e. soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.

- Irrigation/ Water Management: i.e. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agriculture water management - non-irrigation-based: i.e. water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; practices that improve water quality.
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low- or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (i.e. drip irrigation).
- Climate adaptation/climate risk management: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of climate change. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry.
- Mulching, thinning, pruning and improved-bed system
- Maintain proper spacing
- Crop rotation
- Soil treatment
- Crop nutrient management, weed and pest management,
- Other: i.e. improved mechanical and physical land preparation.

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

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

PIRS of **EG.3.2-25** Indicator

the farmer would only be counted once under indicator EG.3.2-24 (Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance.)

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

The indicator should count those specific practices promoted by the activities, not any improved practice. Even then, baseline values could be quite high, especially if a wide range of practices are included in the list of promoted practices.

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture applications on hectares only for the reporting year. Hectares where a USG activity-promoted management practice was applied before the intervention constitute the baseline. Hectares where the USG activity-promoted management practice is applied during the activity period get counted and in any subsequent years where that technology is applied. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count applications on unique hectares over the life of the activity.

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

Demonstration plots cultivated by researchers (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance) should not be counted under this indicator nor should the researcher be counted under this indicator or indicator EG.3.2-24) The area of a demonstration or common plot cultivated under improved practices or technologies by participants who are part of a group or members of an organization should not be counted under this indicator, the participants should not be counted

PIRS of **EG.3.2-25** Indicator

under indicator EG.3.2-24 (Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance), and the yield should not be counted under indicator EG.3-10, -11, -12 (Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance.)

For cultivated cropland, these three indicators EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25, and EG.3-10, -11, -12) only capture results for land that is individually managed. If more than one participant is involved in cultivating the same plot of land, the area of the plot should be divided by the number of participants cultivating it. The divided area where the individual applied improved management practices and technologies should then be reported under the appropriate sex and age categories.

Additionally, rangelands, conservation/protected areas, and freshwater or marine ecosystems under the “Type of Hectares” disaggregate that are communally- or group-managed can be reported under this indicator. These cases should be reported under the association-applied category under the Sex and Age disaggregate. Association-applied would be applicable for landscapes where communities or organizations develop and adhere to policies regarding management, harvest, protection, etc. Only extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies should count as association-applied, and not associations on crop lands, cultivated pasture, or aquaculture.

I] Type of hectare disaggregates are defined as:

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

Improved management practices on agriculture land, in aquaculture, and in freshwater and marine fisheries will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity. This indicator tracks successful application of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agricultural productivity, agricultural water productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate change. In the

PIRS of EG.3.2-25 Indicator	
GFSS results framework, this indicator reports contributions to IR.4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches.	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: LOA counts should be the same as the final year counts, i.e., these are the hectares of land under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance.	
UNIT: Hectare	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY:</p> <p>FIRST LEVEL Hectare Type: Crop land, Cultivated pasture, Conservation/protected area, Freshwater or marine ecosystems, Aquaculture, Other</p> <p>SECOND LEVEL</p> <p>Sex: Male, Female, Association-applied* Crop land: (Male- 109.16, Female-1450.18) Aquaculture: (Male-23.91, Female-207.80)</p> <p>Age: 15-29, 30+, Association-applied*</p> <p>* Only extensive agriculture-related management practices and technologies can be counted as association-applied, and not associations on crop lands, cultivated pasture, or aquaculture.</p> <p>Management practice or technology type (see description above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild-caught fisheries management, Aquaculture management, Natural resource or ecosystem management, Pest and disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Agriculture water management – non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation/climate risk management, Other</p> <p>Commodity Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved where counting hectares is complicated and not meaningful are not required to disaggregate by commodity, and should use the "Disaggregates not available" category under the Commodities disaggregate.</p>
LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): EG.3.2-25	
DATA SOURCE: Annual Survey (PaBS/PASS)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES	

PIRS of EG.3.2-25 Indicator	
WHO COLLECTS:	Third Party Research Firm
FROM WHOM:	NJP II participants, activity partners
METHOD:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Annual
BASE VALUE INFO:	The base value is the area under improved management practices and technologies promoted by NJP II at the start of NJP II
REPORTING NOTES	
<p>For the Indicator Summary Table, the overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by First Level and then nested Second Level.</p> <p>Overall Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance</p> <p>FIRST LEVEL By type of hectare: For each hectare type, enter values below.</p> <p>SECOND LEVEL – For Sex and Age disaggregates, enter values below for all selected commodities.</p> <p>By Sex</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Total area cultivated by male smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities] 3. Total area cultivated by female smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities] 4. Total area cultivated by association-applied activity participants under [all selected commodities] 5. Disaggregates not available <p>By Age</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Total area cultivated by 15-29 year old smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities] 7. Total area cultivated by 30+ year old smallholder farmer activity participants under [all selected commodities] 8. Total area cultivated by association-applied activity participants under [all selected commodities] 9. Disaggregates not available <p>By Management practice or technology type</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Crop Genetics practices/technologies 11. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Cultural practices practices/technologies 12. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Livestock management practices/technologies 13. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Wild-caught fisheries management practices/technologies 	

PIRS of **EG.3.2-25** Indicator

- 14. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Aquaculture management practices/technologies
- 15. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Natural resource or ecosystem management practices/technologies
- 16. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Pest and disease management practices/technologies
- 17. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Soil-related fertility and conservation practices/technologies
- 18. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Irrigation practices/technologies
- 19. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Agriculture water management-non-irrigation based practices/technologies
- 20. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Climate mitigation practices/technologies
- 21. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Climate adaptation/climate risk management practices/technologies
- 22. Total area cultivated by activity participants under Other practices/technologies
- 23. Disaggregates not available

By Commodity: For each commodity, enter the total area cultivated by activity participants.

- 24. Total area cultivated by activity participants under [commodity 1] 24.1. Total area cultivated by activity participants under [commodity2]
- 24.2. ...
- 25. Disaggregates not available

FURTHER GUIDANCE

- Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator:
<https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf>
- Refer to Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for a number of methods to measure area and production of crops, animals and fisheries:
<https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of **Custom 6** Indicator

SPS LOCATION: N/A

Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered

Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 Food Security and Systems Improved

Development Objective 2

Sub-IR 2.2.2: Strategic public and private partnerships leveraged

PIRS of Custom 6 Indicator
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability
Name of Indicator: Custom 6 Percentage of producers who report increased access to private sector services in agriculture
Classification: Custom Indicator
PPR Indicator: No
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
APPLICABLE FOR PRODUCERS WHO HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO PRIVATE SECTOR AGRO-SERVICES
<p>DEFINITION: The Nobo Jatra Project developed private sector entities known as Local Service Providers (LSP) comprising Input suppliers, Mobile seed sellers, Fingerling producers, Vegetable aggregators, and Animal Health Service Providers, traders/buyers and Collection Point Management Committees (CPMCs) to provide support to agriculture project participants. NJP II provides various training and input support to further develop the capacity of LSPs. This indicator refers to the project participants who will receive service from the LSPs. NJP II will develop private sector services in the local market so that supply will be sufficient to meet producer demand.</p> <p>Access: Access will be measured here through frequency of support received from the LSPs, the distance of LSPs from target communities and whether products and services are easily accessible in a timely manner in NJP II localities.</p> <p>Information will be captured annually from all NJP II farmer participants. Members of producer groups will be surveyed to capture their access to, awareness and knowledge of service provisions. Members of producer groups will report whether there is increased awareness along with the total number of producer groups that have been informed about LSP service use and access.</p> <p>CALCULATION: To calculate this indicator: total (a) number of project participants reporting that they have received services from the LSPs when they needed them in the current fiscal year and (b) divide by the total number of survey respondents in the NJP II project area. The result (c) is then multiplied by 100.</p> <p>RATIONALE: This indicator provides information on service provision from private LSPs. Each LSP will serve as an agricultural advisor to NJP II producers in addition to the community's general farmer population, providing them with basic information, services and quality inputs, and agro-vets, input suppliers, buyers and other projects working on extension as well as input supply. By working with producer groups through demo plots and collection centers, LSPs will help to generate demand for products and services based on identified market needs, to communicate market information prices and quality specifications and to facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers.</p>

PIRS of Custom 6 Indicator		
HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.		
UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Types of producer (Micro, small and medium) Male: 2,187 Female: 15,945	
LEVEL (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/ IMPACT) Outcome	CUMULATIVE / NON-CUMULATIVE Non-cumulative	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+) Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Annual survey (Learning Utilization Assessment)		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):N/A		
MEASUREMENT NOTES		
WHO COLLECTS:	Nobo Jatra II M&E Team through external skilled enumerators	
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Annual	
BASE VALUE INFO:	77.71%	
REPORTING NOTES		
Percentage of male micro producer Percentage of female micro producer Percentage of male small producer Percentage of female small producer Percentage of male medium producer Percentage of female medium producer		

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of EG.3.2-24 Indicator
SPS LOCATION : Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR 2.1: Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 Food Security and Systems Improved
Development Objective 2
Sub-IR 2.1.3: Access to nutritious, diverse diets improved
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR 2.1: Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems to increase productivity and profitability.

PIRS of **EG.3.2-24** Indicator

Name of Indicator: EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [activity/implementing mechanism (IM) level]

Classification: USAID Standard Indicator

PPR Indicator: Yes

PMP Indicator: Yes

Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: Yes, EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture and food system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance.

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the total number of agriculture and food system actors participating in the U.S. government-funded activity who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies promoted by the U.S. government anywhere within the agriculture and food system during the reporting year. These individuals can include:

- Farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock and livestock products, fish and other fisheries/aquaculture products, agro-forestry products, and natural resource-based products, including non-timber forest products such as fruits, seeds, and resins.
- Individuals in the private sector, such as entrepreneurs, input suppliers, traders, processors, distributors, service providers, and wholesalers and retailers.
- Individuals in civil society, such as researchers or academics and non-governmental and community organization staff.

The indicator tracks those individuals who are changing their behavior while participating in U.S. government-funded activities. Individuals who attended training or were exposed to a new technology do not count under this indicator unless the individual actually applies what he or she learned. For example, if an agriculture extension agent attends a gender-sensitive agriculture extension training, he can be counted under this indicator once he applies what he learned by changing the way he reaches out to and interacts with the female farmers to whom he provides extension services.

Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:

- Crop genetics: Improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g., through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g., drought-tolerant maize or stress -tolerant rice);
- Cultural practices: Context-specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g., seedling production and transplantation; and cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding.

PIRS of **EG.3.2-24** Indicator

- **Livestock management:** Improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices and housing; improved feeding practices; improved grazing practices; improved waste management practices; improved fodder crop; and cultivation of dual-purpose crops.
- **Aquaculture management:** Improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; and management of carrying capacity.
- **Natural resource or ecosystem management:** Management practices/technologies are promoted with the intention of supporting the sustainable functioning, protection, and management of the natural system and its resources, including soil, water, and biodiversity. These practices or technologies can be land- or water-based and may support producers' productivity directly or indirectly. Some examples include: biodiversity conservation; maintaining or strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration, reforestation, or afforestation; participatory land use planning; strengthening sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., sustainable fisheries management); woodlot management; and conservation agriculture principles like no till. Community-based, or Indigenous, customary, and traditional management including governance, practices, and user arrangements over land and water areas.
- **Pest and disease management:** Integrated pest management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological, and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; and aflatoxin prevention and control.
- **Soil-related fertility and conservation:** Integrated soil fertility management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g., soil organic matter and mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; and erosion control.
- **Irrigation:** Drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; and irrigation schemes.
- **Agriculture water management—non-irrigation-based:** Water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; and practices that improve water quality.
- **Water resources management (WRM):** Practices and technologies are those that improve on-farm water management and efficiency and expanded use of sustainable irrigation approaches, including multiple-use dimensions, as part of broader water resources planning, governance, and finance. This includes incentivizing and expanding access to profitable and efficient irrigation practices and technologies; promoting on-farm soil, land, and water conservation practices; and supporting improved and equitable WRM within sustainable food production systems. Additionally, practices and technologies that improve water quality, quantity, and flow to enhance agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience, while reducing vulnerability to flooding, drought, and chronic water insecurity should be counted. These may include restoration of degraded watershed lands, advancing sustainable land-use

PIRS of **EG.3.2-24** Indicator

practices coupled with efforts to secure tenure, and the use of both green and gray infrastructure. Green infrastructure, such as vegetative buffer strips or wetland construction, utilizes nature-based solutions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, often providing multiple cost-effective benefits. Gray infrastructure refers to conventionally engineered systems, such as dams, seawalls, roads, pipes, or water treatment plants.

- **Climate mitigation:** Technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low- or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; and practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (e.g., drip irrigation, upgrades of agriculture infrastructure and supply chains).
- **Climate adaptation/climate risk management:** Technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk to climate impacts and/or minimizing the severity of climate impacts. Examples include adoption of drought- and flood-resistant varieties, adoption of shorter-duration varieties, adjustments to agricultural calendar, crop diversification, agroforestry, and integrated fisheries/agriculture systems; improving wild fisheries management to adapt to a changing climate; use of index insurance and other financing tools, use of weather and climate information, and adoption of risk-management practices; supporting sustainable intensification on higher-quality agricultural or pastoral lands, while protecting and restoring nearby natural ecosystems on vulnerable or marginal lands; etc.
- **Post-harvest handling and storage:** Improved transportation; decay and insect control, improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading; and sanitary handling practices.
- **Food loss and waste (FLW):** Reducing food loss (pre- and postharvest) and waste (post farm gate) throughout the food systems from production, processing, and handling to distribution, storage, retail, and consumption is another example of a “climate mitigation” practice, and can include things like: use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); pasteurization, cold chain, and food preservation techniques (e.g., canning or salt preservation); proper handling practices (e.g., use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as head/hair cover and raw meat separation); moisture meters and hermetic storage; and applying circular economy methods (e.g., production of Black Soldier Fly Larvae for animal, fish feed or human protein supplements, composting, and using inedible parts of the food (e.g., vegetable stalks and coconut shell/fibers) as feed, compost, for fabric or other textile applications).
- **Food safety:** Technologies and practices promoted with the explicit objective of preventing and controlling biological, chemical, and physical food safety hazards from production, processing, and handling to distribution, storage, and retail. Examples include use of natural biocontrol agents (e.g., Aflasafe®) and GAP; pasteurization, cold chain, and food preservation techniques (e.g., canning); proper handling practices (e.g., use of PPE such as

PIRS of **EG.3.2-24** Indicator

head/hair cover and raw meat separation); moisture meters and hermetic storage; application of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles and other risk assessments, including digital traceability; and sanitary and phytosanitary certification.

- Value-added processing: Improved packaging practices and materials, including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; and improved preservation technologies and practices.
- Marketing and distribution: Contract farming technologies and practices; improved input purchase technologies and practices; improved commodity sale technologies and practices; and improved market information system technologies and practices.
- Digitally-enabled: Technologies that incorporate some form of digital technology, including software (such as databases, mobile apps, websites, artificial intelligence, block chain, and Geographic Information System (GIS) software) and/or hardware (mobile phones, computers, radios, sensors, satellites, autonomous systems, and 3D printers). Examples include individuals using a cloud-based supply chain management system, an Internet-enabled soil sensor, a mobile app that facilitates input purchases, or pest monitoring service that uses artificial intelligence.
- Other: Improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market- and non-climate-related information technology; improved recordkeeping; improved budgeting and financial management; improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment; and improved quality of agricultural products or technology.

This indicator endeavors to capture the individuals who have made the decision to apply a particular management practice or technology, not those who have had to do so as a condition of employment or an obligation. For example, if a manager in a company that distributes agriculture produce decides to use refrigerator trucks for transport and plans the distribution route using GIS information to maximize efficiency, both practices that are promoted by the U.S.

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

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

PIRS of **EG.3.2-24** Indicator

- Count the participant if they have applied a management practice or technology promoted with U.S. government assistance at least once in the reporting year. Count the producer participant who applied improved management practices or technologies regardless of the size of the plot on which practices were applied.
- Count each participant only once per year in the applicable “Sex” disaggregate category and “Age” disaggregate category to track the number of individuals applying U.S. government-promoted management practice or technology type. If more than one participant in a household is applying improved technologies, count each participant in the household who does so.
- Count each individual once per management practice or technology type once per year under the appropriate “Management practice/technology type” disaggregate. Individuals can be counted under a number of different “Management practices/technology types” in a reporting year.

This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the portion of the ZOI where NJP II is operating. This will capture ‘number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies.’

For example:

If a participant applied more than one improved technology type during the reporting year, count the participant under each technology type applied.

If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple benefits, the participant applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Management practice/technology type category. For example, a farmer who is using drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending on what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the activity is being promoted to participant farmers. For example, if a private enterprise invested in newer, more efficient machinery to process or otherwise improve the raw product that is also intended to reduce emissions intensities, this practice would be counted under “value-added processing” and “climate mitigation”.

Count a participant once per reporting year regardless of how many times she/he applied an improved practice/technology type. For example, a farmer has access to irrigation through the USG-funded activity and can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies USG-promoted improved seed to her plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, she would only be counted once in the Crop Genetics category under the Management practice/technology type disaggregate (and once under the Irrigation category.)

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

PIRS of **EG.3.2-24** Indicator

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

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

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

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture farmer applications only for the reporting year. Individuals who applied a USG activity-promoted management practice before the intervention constitute the baseline. Individuals that continue to apply the USG activity-promoted management practice during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology, even if they weren't directly touched by the intervention in the reporting year (if NJP II continues to track information on former participants). However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count applications by unique individuals over the life of the project.

PIRS of EG.3.2-24 Indicator

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

Note that the list of practice/technology type disaggregates is broader under this indicator than the list of practice/technology type disaggregates under indicator EG.3.2-25 because this indicator tracks application of improved practices/technologies beyond those that are applied to a defined land or water area.

RATIONALE:

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

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

FIRST LEVEL

Value chain actor type:

- Smallholder producers (e.g. farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, and natural resource-based products)
- Non-smallholder producers (e.g. farmers, , and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, and natural resource-based products)
- People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers)
- People in private sector firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers)
- People in civil society (e.g. staff and volunteers from non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, research and academic organizations)
- Others

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

PIRS of **EG.3.2-24** Indicator

	<p>Smallholder Definition: While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock.</p> <p>SECOND LEVEL</p> <p>Sex: Male: 2,187 Female: 15,945</p> <p>Age: 15-29: 2372 30+ : 15760</p> <p>Management practice or technology type: Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild-caught fisheries management, Aquaculture management, Natural resource or ecosystem management, Pest and disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Agriculture water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation/climate risk management, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest handling and storage, Value-added processing, Other</p> <p>Commodity (See list in DIS): Activities promoting sustainable intensification or those where multiple commodities are involved (e.g. transportation), where counting participants by commodity is complicated and/or not meaningful are not required to disaggregate participants by commodity, and should use the "Not applicable" category under the Commodity disaggregate.</p>
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Participants based Sample Survey (PaBS) / PASS
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Third Party Research Firm
DATA SOURCE:	Participants based Sample Survey (PaBS) / PASS

PIRS of EG.3.2-24 Indicator	
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually reported
BASELINE INFO:	18,132
REPORTING NOTES	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of EG.3.2-26 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.3: Agriculture
INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy - IR.2: Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 Food Security and Systems Improved
Development Objective 2 Sub-IR 2.1.2: Targeted value chains strengthened
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR2.2: Strengthened and increased equitable access to market to increase business profitability.
Name of Indicator: EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (RiA)
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator measures the value in U.S. dollars of the total amount of sales of products and services by USG-assisted farms and firms during the reporting year within USG-supported agricultural commodity value chains or markets. This indicator also collects additional data points on the value of sales in local currency, the number of activity participants, including the number of producers and the number of assisted private sector firms, and, if applicable, the volume of sales (preferably in metric tons) for agricultural commodities (i.e. seed; food, non-food and feed crops; livestock and livestock products, fish).</p> <p>Examples of USG assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds and other inputs, to extension, business development and financial services, and to micro-enterprise loans; providing technical support in production techniques; strengthening linkages to markets; and other activities that benefit producers or private sector firms in the agriculture and food system.</p> <p>Annual sales include all sales by farms and firms participating in USG-funded activities. This includes producers, such as farmers, fishers and ranchers; and private sector non-farm enterprises, such as</p>

PIRS of **EG.3.2-26** Indicator

aggregators, input suppliers and distributors, traders, or processors of the targeted commodity(ies) throughout the value chain. In value-chain-facilitation and other market-strengthening activities, activity participants include the private sector firms with direct contact with the USG-funded activity and the producers and other customers buying from or selling to the USG-assisted firms. Feed the Future recognizes the difficulty and cost to collect sales data directly from producers, especially when working with firms through a market-system approach intended to strengthen the links between producers and firms that purchase from them for onward sales, processing, etc. In these cases, implementing partners may consider collecting data from firms on producers who sold to the firms while collecting data on sales of the firms, rather than attempting to collect sales data from the producers directly. Implementing partners can then report both producer and firm sales under the appropriate disaggregate.

“Private sector” includes any privately-led agricultural enterprise managed by a for-profit company. A community-based organization (CBO) or nongovernmental organization (NGO) may be included if the CBO or NGO engages in for-profit agricultural activity. Activity participants may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, wholesale or retail sales, fisheries, input supply, or other business activities in USG-assisted value chains and/or markets.

Only count sales in the reporting year that are attributable to the USG, i.e. where the USG assisted the individual farmer or firm, or the market actor with which they are engaged directly, and for those value chains/commodities/markets, which the USG supports. Sales do not have to take place within a specific geographic area, such as the ZOI.

For assisted farms, sales refer to the value and amount of production that is sold, regardless of where the sales take place.

For assisted firms, sales include the value of goods and services at the point of sale, not when the sale was contracted. Data should be collected directly from all firms who are receiving USG assistance.

Under participants, count the number of assisted producers for whom sales data are available. Include producers reached directly with outreach and those buying from or selling to USG-assisted firms in a systems strengthening approach. For firms, count the USG-assisted firm as the participant.

The indicator will measure the value of annual sales (in USD) primarily of Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd, Watermelon, GIFT Tilapia and Duck.

It is essential that a Baseline Year Sales data point be entered. If data on the total value of sales by participant farms or firms prior to USG-funded activity implementation is not available, do not leave

PIRS of **EG.3.2-26** Indicator

the baseline blank or enter '0'. Use the earliest Reporting Year Sales actual as the Baseline Year Sales.

The number of participants in USG-funded activities often increases over time as the activity rolls out. Unless an activity has identified all prospective participants at the time the baseline is established, the baseline sales value will only include sales made by participant farms and firms identified when the baseline is established during the first year of implementation. The baseline sales value will not include the baselines from farms and firms added in subsequent years. To address this issue, the USG requires reporting the number of participants, both producers and private sector firms for each value chain product or service along with baseline and reporting year sales. These data points can be used to calculate average sales per participant at baseline, disaggregated by farm and firm and assist with interpreting the reasons for an observed growth in the value of sales. To generate meaningful out-year targets for annual sales, targets for number of participants, disaggregated by farm and firm, are also required.

The type of Product or Service sold by the producer or firm is the first level disaggregated when reporting.

Products:

Agricultural commodities, which generally include those raw products sold by producers such as staples, legumes, horticulture, livestock, and fish but do NOT include seeds. The specific commodity (maize, mung beans, tomatoes, etc.) needs to be selected.

Inputs: Seeds and planting material.

Inputs: Other non-durable inputs, such as fertilizer and pesticides.

Inputs: Durable equipment and machinery, including land preparation equipment, irrigation equipment, and other equipment or machinery.

Processed products/value added products (post-harvest). The specific commodity does not need to be selected.

Post-harvest storage and processing equipment, including PICS bags and processing machinery.

Services:

Business services, including financial, entrepreneurial, legal, and other enterprise/producer strengthening services

Information services: SMS, Radio, TV, print, etc.

Production support services: other services that are sold to farmers, fishers, ranchers and pastoralists, including extension services, veterinary services, rental of equipment, land preparation, warehousing, post-harvest processing

RATIONALE:

Value (in US dollars) of sales from assisted producers and firms in targeted markets is a measure of the competitiveness of those actors. This measurement also helps track strengthened and expanded

PIRS of EG.3.2-26 Indicator

access to markets and progress toward engagement by farmers and firms throughout the value chain. Improving markets will contribute to Objective One of Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture-led Economic Growth, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. This indicator relates to IR 2: Strengthened and Expanded Access to Markets and Trade in the GFSS results framework.

UNIT:
US Dollar

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Value of products of Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd, Watermelon, GIFT Tilapia and Duck

FIRST LEVEL

Type of product or service: choose from list

SECOND LEVEL

Type of producer/firm (firms are non-farm enterprises): Producer - smallholder, Producer – non-smallholder, Firm – microenterprise, Firm - Small and medium enterprise, Firm- Large enterprise or corporation.

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

Firm Size Definition. For firms, microenterprises employed <10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals.

THIRD LEVEL

Sex of producer or proprietor(s):

Male: 1,049

Female: 6,035

Mixed: 0

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

PIRS of EG.3.2-26 Indicator	
	<p>Age: 15-29: 1011 30+: 6073 Mixed</p> <p>For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.</p>
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS / PASS). Indicator overall estimate will be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting.
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Third Party Research Firm
DATA SOURCE:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
BASELINE INFO:	Bitter gourd (USD) : 1124436.24 Bottle gourd (USD): 120,370.85 Watermelon USD): 1,121,495.40 Duck (USD): 140,320.68 GIFT Tilapia (USD): 152576.75
REPORTING NOTES	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of EG.3-10,-11,-12 Indicator
<p>SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG 3: Agriculture</p> <p>INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy - IR 4: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches</p>
<p>Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered</p> <p>Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 Food Security and Systems Improved</p>
<p>Development Objective 2</p> <p>Sub-IR 2.1.2: Targeted value chains strengthened</p>
<p>Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh.</p>

PIRS of **EG.3-10,-11,-12** Indicator

Activity Intermediate Result: IR2.2: Strengthened and increased equitable access to market to increase business profitability.

Name of Indicator: **EG.3-10,-11,-12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance**

Classification: USAID Standard Indicator

PPR Indicator: Yes

PMP Indicator: No

Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No

DEFINITION:

Yield is a measure of the total output of production of an agricultural commodity (crop, fish, milk, eggs, live animal offtake [1]) divided by the total number of units in production (hectares planted of crops, area in hectares for pond aquaculture, cubic meters of cage for cage aquaculture, total number of animals in the herd/flock during the reporting year for live animals, maximum number of producing cows or hens during the reporting year for dairy or eggs). Yield per hectare, per animal and per cubic meter of cage is a measure of productivity from that farm, fisheries, or livestock activity from USG-assisted producers.

Yield is calculated automatically at the commodity level from the following data points, reported as totals by commodity across all activity participants, and then disaggregated by farm size for crops or production system for livestock, then by sex and age of the producer:

Total Production (TP): Kg, mt, number, or other unit by participants during the reporting period (see preferred units below);

Total Units of Production (UP): Area planted in ha (for crops); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds);

Total number of animals in the herd for the reporting year, which can be calculated by collecting the number of animals in the herd at the beginning of the reporting year plus any additional including, births, purchases or those acquired by any other means during the reporting year OR collecting the number of animals in the herd at the end of the year plus the number of animals that died or were off taken (for live animals); Maximum number of animals in production (for dairy or eggs); Cubic meters of cages (for open water aquaculture) for participants during the reporting year.

Yield is Total Production (TP) / Units of Production (UP), i.e. TP / UP per commodity.

If there is more than one production cycle in the reporting year, the data points for total production (TP) and units of production (UP) should be counted (and summed) each time the land is cultivated, animal products are produced or the cages are used if the same commodity was produced. The sum of TP divided by the sum of UP will provide an estimate of the average yield achieved across the different production cycles.

PIRS of **EG.3-10,-11,-12** Indicator

Total production is the amount that is produced, regardless of how it was ultimately used. It also includes any postharvest loss (i.e. postharvest loss should not be subtracted from total production.)

The preferred units for TP by commodity type are:

Crops: metric tons

Pond aquaculture: kilograms

Cage aquaculture: kilograms

Dairy: liters of milk

Eggs: number of eggs

Livestock: weight in kilograms of entire animals which were offtake

The required units for UP by commodity type are:

Crops: hectare

Tree crops: hectare is recommended [2] 17T

Pond aquaculture: hectare of surface area

Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage

Dairy: maximum number of milking animals during the reporting year

Eggs: maximum number of producing hens during the reporting year

Livestock: total number in herd, flock, or other group during the reporting year

For partners working in livestock value chains, there is an additional disaggregation of livestock production systems to support meaningful analysis of outcomes. Select the system that is the best fit for the livestock activity intervention. There are four production systems: Rangeland; mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive/commercial production.

Rangelands (pastoral, transhumant, agro-pastoral, silvo-pastoral, and extensive grasslands)

Livestock and livestock-crop systems in which production is extensive with low stocking rates (typically <10 TLUs per hectare) and there is a degree of herd mobility in the grazing system beyond the farm for at least part of the production cycle.

Typically, in arid and semi-arid zones, with rainfall dependent (forage) growing seasons less than 180 days per year.

The indicator will measure yield (in MT) of targeted agricultural commodities, such as Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd, Watermelon, GIFT Tilapia and Duck (in Number).

Mixed crop-livestock (ruminants, pigs and poultry and small stock such as rabbits and guinea pigs and animals kept principally for traction including oxen, buffalo and equids)

Integrated crop and livestock production where crop and livestock systems rely on one another for inputs and exist in a fixed rural location, typically a small holding or farmstead. For example, a system where at least some of the livestock feed comes from crop residues and by-products produced on-farm.

PIRS of **EG.3-10,-11,-12** Indicator

Urban/peri-urban (including poultry, small scale dairy, small and large ruminants, pigs, micro-stock, small scale fattening operations)

Livestock are kept in close proximity to human population centers. Land holdings are small and/or include confined, caged and landless production systems

Small to medium scale, variable levels of intensification (from a single animal to a mid-sized enterprise such as a small peri-urban cow dairy or small-scale fattening operator).

Production may target home consumption, local markets or both.

Intensive/ commercial production (large pig and poultry production units, also includes ruminant fattening, large dairying and large-scale dry lots)

Operates at considerable scale and are highly commercialized with significant financial investments and technical inputs in specialized housing, feeding, animal health and marketing approaches.

Animals are typically housed and fed formulated, nutritionally balanced rations.

(Scale of operation, level of technical inputs and capital investment distinguishes from the urban/peri-urban category).

Yield targets should be entered at the commodity level, then at the farm size (crops) or production system (livestock) level, and then at the sex and age level under each commodity. Targets do not need to be set for the TP and UP data points.

For the crop, fish, dairy and egg value chains, absolute yield values for yield at the IM-level and yield at the ZOI-level aren't comparable due to different periods of recall and the methods of computation; however, trends in changes over time may be similar.

For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25, and EG.3-10, -11, -12) only capture results for land that is individually managed.

[1] Offtake quantity includes the entire weight of all animals that were sold, slaughtered, gifted or exchanged, including those for home consumption.

[2] For tree crops, Number of hectares is recommended as UP, however, Number of trees can also be selected for UP.

RATIONALE:

Improving the yield for farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, can increase income when other components of agricultural productivity are in place (e.g., post-harvest storage, value addition and processing, markets), and can therefore contribute to the IR of increasing sustainable productivity and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Yield of farms, fisheries, and livestock is a key driver of agricultural productivity and can serve as a proxy of the overall productivity of these value chains and the impact of interventions when the trend is evaluated over a series of years, and/or appropriate covariates such as inter-annual weather conditions are included in the analysis. In the GFSS Results Framework, this indicator measures Intermediate Result I: Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches.

UNIT:

DISAGGREGATE BY:

PIRS of EG.3-10,-11,-12 Indicator	
<p>Preferred TP units of measure: Crops: metric tons Pond aquaculture: kilograms Cage aquaculture: kilograms Milk: liters of milk Eggs: number of eggs Live animals: kilograms of animal offtake.</p> <p>These TP units of measure are preferred.</p> <p>Required UP units of measure: Crops: hectare Tree crops: hectare is recommended Pond aquaculture: hectare Cage aquaculture: cubic meter of cage Milk: maximum number of milking animals Eggs: maximum number of producing hens Live animals: total number in herd, flock, or other group.</p>	<p>For crops: FIRST LEVEL Commodity: see commodity list SECOND LEVEL Farm size: Smallholder, Non-smallholder THIRD LEVEL Sex: Male: 1049, female: 6035 Age: 15-29: 1011, 30+: 6073</p> <p>While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder crop producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land. The farmer does not have to formally own the land.</p> <p>For aquaculture: FIRST LEVEL Commodity: see commodity list SECOND LEVEL Sex: Male, female Age: 15-29, 30+</p> <p>For livestock, dairy, and eggs: FIRST LEVEL Commodity: see commodity list SECOND LEVEL Production system: Rangelands; mixed crop-livestock; urban/peri-urban; and intensive/commercial production THIRD LEVEL Sex: Male, female Age: 15-29, 30+</p>
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Stable and/or increasing is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES:	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) /PASS. Indicator overall estimate will be calculated using appropriate sample weights before reporting
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Third-party research firm

PIRS of EG.3-10,-11,-12 Indicator	
DATA SOURCE:	Annual Survey Annual Survey (Participant-Based Survey-PaBS) / PASS
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
REPORTING NOTES:	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of Custom 5 Indicator
SPS LOCATION : N/A
IR2.2: Strengthened and increased equitable access to market to increase business profitability.
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered
Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 Food Security and Systems Improved
Development Objective 2
Sub-IR 2.2.3: Access to markets and economic opportunities expanded
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR2.2: Strengthened and increased equitable access to market to increase business
Name of Indicator: Custom 5 Percentage of producers reporting (by sex/gender) increased market access and use of market information as a result of intervention
Classification: Custom Indicator
PPR Indicator: No
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>The Nobo Jatra Project developed private sector entities known as Local Service Providers (LSP) comprising Input suppliers, Mobile seed sellers, Fingerling producers, Vegetable aggregators, and Animal Health Service Providers, traders/buyers and Collection Point Management Committees (CPMCs) etc. to provide support to agriculture project participants. NJP II will provide various training and input support to further develop the capacity of LSPs. This indicator refers to the project participants who will receive service from the LSPs. NJP II will develop private sector services in the local market so that supply will be sufficient to meet producer demand. Information will be captured annually from all NJP II farmer participants. Members of producer groups will be surveyed regarding their level of market access as well as their use of market information.</p> <p>CALCULATION:</p> <p>To calculate this indicator: collect (a) the number of participants who report increased market access and use of market information and from LSPs ,(b) divide by total number of survey respondents in the NJP II operational areas and (c) multiply by 100.</p>

PIRS of Custom 5 Indicator	
HOW TO COUNT LOA: Report the final year values for LOA.	
RATIONALE: This indicator basically provides information related to received services from private LSPs. Each LSP will serve as an agricultural advisor to producers of NJP II in addition to the community's general farmers, providing them with basic information, services and quality inputs, and agro-vets, input suppliers, buyers and other projects working on extension as well as input supply. By working with Producer Groups through demo plots and collection centers, LSPs will help to generate demand for products and services based on identified market needs, to communicate market information prices and quality specifications and to facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers.	
UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: type of producer (Micro, small and medium) and Sex Male: 340 Female:70
TYPE: Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+) Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Learning Utilization Assessment
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing partner staff
DATA SOURCE:	Annual Learning Utilization Assessment
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Annually
BASELINE INFO:	80%
REPORTING NOTES	
Percentage of male micro producer Percentage of female micro producer Percentage of male small producer Percentage of female small producer Percentage of male medium producer Percentage of female medium producer	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of YOUTH-3 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: [n/a] Cross-cutting issue ""Youth""
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered Intermediate Result: IR 2.2: Business Enabling Environment Improved
Development Objective 2 Sub-IR 2.2.4: Access to finance increased

PIRS of YOUTH-3 Indicator
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR2.3: Strengthened financial inclusion systems to sustain smallholders and MSMEs
Name of Indicator: YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>Youth is a life stage when one transitions from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. The meaning of “youth” varies in different societies. The 10-29 age range is used for youth while keeping in mind the concept of “life stages,” specifically 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 years as put forward in the USAID Youth in Development Policy. HAO activities will primarily cover working age youth ages 15-29. Partners may have different age range definitions for youth based on their specific country contexts.</p> <p>The productive economic resources that are the focus of this indicator are physical assets, such as land, equipment, buildings and livestock; and financial assets such as savings and credit; wage or self-employment; and income.</p> <p>Programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> value chain activities and market strengthening activities working with micro, small, and medium enterprises; financial inclusion programs that result in increased access to finance, including programs designed to help youth set up savings accounts workforce resilience programs that have job placement activities; programs that build or secure access to physical assets such as land redistribution or titling; and programs that provide assets such as livestock <p>This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business resilience services or agriculture, food security or nutrition training.</p> <p>The unit of measure for this indicator is a percent expressed as a whole number. The numerator and denominator must also be reported as data points. It is incorrect to sum the sex disaggregated percentages for the overall percent.</p>
HOW TO COUNT LOA:

PIRS of **YOUTH-3** Indicator

- Activities are strongly encouraged to maintain a database of individuals who participate in the activity's interventions that aim to increase participants' access to productive economic resources along with dates of participation. This will enable accurate annual and LOA percent.
- The LOA value is the same as the final year's value, i.e., the percent and number of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth at the end of the activity.

UNIT: Percent	DISAGGREGATE BY: Sex: Male: 6,417 Female: 6,282
------------------	--

LEVEL (OUTPUT/ OUTCOME/IMPACT): Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: (+)
--	-----------------------------

DATA SOURCE: Annual Survey (Participant-based Survey / PASS)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): YOUTH-3

MEASUREMENT NOTES

WHO COLLECTS:	Third Party Research Firm
FROM WHOM:	Activity participants
METHOD:	Annual Survey (PaBS/PASS)
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION AND REPORTING:	Annual
BASE VALUE INFO:	67.80%

REPORTING NOTES

For the Indicator Summary Table, enter the overall value and all appropriate disaggregates. Enter values by sex.

Overall

Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29).

Numerator: Number of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)

Denominator: Number of participants in the activity

By Sex

Percent of male participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)

Numerator: Number of male participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)

Denominator: Number of male participants in the activity

Percent of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)

PIRS of YOUTH-3 Indicator
Numerator: Number of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
Denominator: Number of female participants in the activity
Disaggregates not available – Percent of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
Disaggregates not available – Numerator: Number of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
12. Disaggregates not available – Denominator: Number of participants in the activity
FURTHER GUIDANCE
Please refer to the Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide for collecting and interpreting the data required for this indicator: https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

PIRS of EG.4.2-7 Indicator
SPS LOCATION: Program Area EG.4: Financial Sector INITIATIVE AFFILIATION: Global Food Security Strategy – IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses
Development Objective 2: Sustainable Economic Growth Fostered
Intermediate Result: IR 2.2: Business Enabling Environment Improved
Development Objective 2
Sub-IR 2.2.4: Access to finance increased
Activity Objective: Goal - Improved gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira Districts of Bangladesh
Activity Intermediate Result: IR2.3: Strengthened financial inclusion systems to sustain smallholders and MSMEs
Name of Indicator: EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [IM-level]
Classification: USAID Standard Indicator
PPR Indicator: Yes
PMP Indicator: No
Contribute Data to a PMP Indicator: No
DEFINITION: This indicator tracks individual participation in group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs. This performance indicator, along with the similar ZOI indicator, tracks financial inclusion. Group-based savings programs are formal or informal community programs that serve as a mechanism for people in poor communities with otherwise limited access to financial services to pool their savings. The specific composition and function of the savings groups group vary and can include rotating loan disbursement. The definition is inclusive of all of the different types of group-based savings programs.

PIRS of **EG.4.2-7** Indicator

According to the World Bank, microfinance can be defined as approaches to provide financial services to households and micro-enterprises that are excluded from traditional commercial banking services. Typically, these are low-income, self-employed or informally employed individuals, with no formalized ownership titles on their assets and with limited formal identification papers ^[1] [2].

This indicator captures the uptake of financial services by the participants of USG-funded activities.

It should be noted that the indicator captures the numbers who are participating but does not say anything about the intensity of participation. Furthermore, while summing the number of individuals participating in savings and credit programs is acceptable as a measure of financial inclusion, saving and credit are functionally different and the numbers participating in each type of program should not be compared against each other. Savings groups have added benefits, like fostering social capital, that also contribute to resilience and a household's ability to manage risk and protect their well-being.

[1] For more on microfinance please refer to the [World Bank working paper on microfinance](#).

[2] World Bank FINDEX <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/globalfindex>

RATIONALE:

Access to group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs is one pathway to a household's financial inclusion. Access to financial services is important for households to diversify their livelihood strategies, protect well-being outcomes and manage risks. This indicator links to IR.6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses in the GFSS Results Framework.

UNIT:
Number

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex:
Female: 27,400
Male: 100

Age:
15-29:
30+

Product Type: Savings, Credit

Duration: New (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program for the first time in the reporting year); Continuing (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in the current reporting year)

PIRS of EG.4.2-7 Indicator	
TYPE: Output	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
MEASUREMENT NOTES	
LEVEL OF COLLECTION:	Routine Monitoring (Using MIS-Sinai/Cloud)
WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:	Implementing staff of NJP II
DATA SOURCE:	Routine Monitoring (Using DMIS/ KoboToolbox)
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:	Data collection frequency quarterly. Reporting frequency is annual and NJP II M&E will oversee the quality of the data and data points
BASELINE INFO:	27,500

Annex C: Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) Plan

I. Introduction

‘Nobo Jatra – New Beginning’ II (NJP II) is a USAID-funded 24 months (October 2022 – September 2024) project with a total budget of \$ 4,625,942 USD that is designed to sustain and solidify key service delivery systems that build the resilience of vulnerable populations in the Khulna region. NJP II builds on the learning and experience from the USAID funded Nobo Jatra Project (NJP) under Award AID-FFP-A-15-00012 (Award). The project is implemented by World Vision Bangladesh (WVB), in close partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to ensure continuity in sustaining and solidifying the key outcomes facilitated under NJP and ensure sustainability and greater resilience of 66,000 participants including Pregnant Lactating Women, children and smallholder producers.

NJP II’s CLA plan outlines the project’s overall approach towards internalizing and institutionalizing CLA. The CLA plan provides the team with:

- Guidance on how the CLA framework will be deployed and operationalized,
- Learning mechanisms at different project levels (Intervention, Components and Portfolio), and
- Key tasks for different elements of the CLA framework to ensure effective integration.

All NJP II staff are expected to be exposed to the CLA plan and trained on the CLA approach itself. The plan is an evolving/living document and as such will be reviewed at least once annually and updated subsequently.

2. Collaborating, Learning And Adaptation (Cla) Framework

CLA (Collaborating, Learning and Adapting) is a set of development principles—strategic collaboration, continuous learning, and adaptive management—that USAID and its implementing partners are applying to become more effective. USAID’s Collaborative Learning and Adapting (CLA) framework recognizes that taking the time to pause and reflect on our work is critical to learning and improving performance. NJP II will build on NJP’s legacy of CLA to have a strong focus on continuous learning and strategic collaborations with USAID/Bangladesh, other FtF projects in Bangladesh and the GoB and other stakeholders. The project will collaborate regularly with all relevant stakeholders, learn from both evidence and experience, and adapt iteratively to unexpected results and changes in the operating context. A short synopsis of the key elements of NJP II’s CLA plan is explained below.



2.1 Collaborating

NJP II will collaborate and coordinate with all appropriate public and private sector partners and donors and their implementing partners (IPs) operating in the FtF Bangladesh ZOI. Collaboration includes:

- Working with the private sector, communities and GoB institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, as well as Divisional, District, sub-district and Union-level government offices to implement activities.
- Coordinating with other USG- and donor-funded activities and projects to facilitate the delivery of integrated services to target populations in Khulna and Satkhira Districts and to learn from each other's experiences as summarized below.

Table 1: Collaboration Matrix

	Purpose of collaboration	Partner	Activities/role in collaboration	Methods	Frequency	Documentation
1	Sustained health services including GMP, SBC and courtyard sessions through community level actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health and Family Welfare • Local Government Institutions (UP, UNO) 	Mobilize partners to coordinate among themselves and with community level actors (MHVs, GSMs, VAs, Lead/Sub-lead farmers, VSLA groups) to establish regular courtyard sessions and household visits to promote dietary diversity and gender equitable intake of nutritious food.	meetings and workshops	Quarterly and annually	Action plan/meeting minutes
2	Improved access to safe water and hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPHE, Water Management Committee, WatSan Committees 	Facilitate partners to increase linkage and coordination among themselves to ensure functionality and monitoring of water supply facilities and improve adoption of hygiene practices	Progress review and learning sharing meeting	Semi-annually	Action Plan
3	Improve availability of climate-smart production technologies, inputs, and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AR Malik Seed • USAID FtF projects • Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Agriculture Marketing, BARI 	NJP II will cost share and coordinate with partners to promote climate-smart technologies and ensure availability of inputs and services	Campaign, meetings, fairs and workshops	Ad hoc	Report
4	Increased access to markets and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Cooperatives 	Women entrepreneurs will be capacitated and linked with existing markets, as well as banks	Trainings, meetings,	Ad hoc	Report

other financial services especially for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VSLA, BRAC bank, City Bank • DreanstartLab, daraz, chaldal 	and e-commerce platforms to increase access to financial services and promote empowerment	exposure visits		
---	---	---	-----------------	--	--

2.2 Learning

Learning will be an implicit goal at each level of NJP II collaborations. It will occur at a partnership level, whereby NJP II partners will test and adapt ideas including the use of new technology, applying more inclusive business models, testing marketing and investment strategies, and risk mitigation and planning. At the project level, learning will be informed by quarterly and annual reviews and from external learning shared by USAID and other development implementers. As part of the CLA Plan, a learning plan has also been developed by NJP II management and technical teams which will guide the production, integration, and dissemination of project learning. The NJP II learning plan is based on a set of learning areas that we will strive to conduct during the LOA through various learning activities and events. NJP II will review the learning plan annually to update the areas as needed and plan activities to carry out the following year. Tables 2 and 3 present the learning areas and learning activities as follows:

Table 2: NJP II learning areas

SL #	Learning Area	Learning Questions	Methods	Documentation
1	Regular follow up of service standards to improve the health service of local health structures (Community Clinics and Union Health and Family Welfare Centers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the regular follow up of monitoring standards (as part of adoption of World Vision’s internationally recognized Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach) by the respective Community Group (CG) members and Union Health & Family Welfare Center (UH&FWC) management committee members is contributing to improve the health and nutrition services of community clinics and UH&FWC? • How the improved health and nutrition services at community clinics and UH&FWC is contributing to change the health and nutrition status of the marginal community people at the remote areas? 	Observation, Focus Group Discussions, document review, Key Informant Interviews	-Report -Policy brief
2	Climate smart agriculture (CSA) adaptation by Lead and Sub-lead farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What extent the lead and sub lead farmers are practicing the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) knowledge and technology that they have gained from the project? • How the lead and sub-lead farmers are promoting CSA practices in 	Observation, Focus Group Discussions, document review, Key Informant Interviews	-Technical brief - Case study

		<p>collaboration with private and public sectors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How CSA practices are contributing to reducing food insecurity in the project working areas? 		
3	Engaging faith leaders to stop child marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the religious leaders are supporting as best allies to reduce child marriage? 	Rapid survey with Observation, FGD, KII	-Technical brief - Case study
4	Assess the effectiveness of the micro-lending approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How financial institutions and government departments are supporting the VSLA and VSLA cooperatives for women's economic empowerment and social inclusion? 	Rapid survey with Observation, FGD, KII	-Technical brief - Case study

Table 3: NJP II learning activities

	Learning Event	Frequency	Description	Documentation
1	Start-up workshop with all NJP II staff	Annual	The start-up workshop will provide an opportunity to 'pause and reflect' on the NJP's work and ensure that learnings from NJP will be clearly identified and addressed before the field implementation of NJP II.	Workshop report
2	Progress review and lesson learn workshop with NJP staff	Quarterly	The progress review will be done on the learning agenda that would develop for each component at the beginning of each quarter. Besides, the process documentation of the intervention and initiatives for capturing the evidence based learning from the field will also be analyzed to adapt the changes towards achieving the goal.	Workshop/meeting report
3	Brown Bag sessions cum networking meeting	Quarterly	Two-hour virtual meeting in which study findings/ field lessons will be shared among WVB and other FtF partners to discuss, share learning and adaptation as needed.	Meeting minute
4	Participation in International symposia on Nutrition, Agriculture and Market System Development	Ad hoc	NJP II will share resources, innovations and recommendations with USAID supported learning and knowledge sharing platforms such as Implementer led Design Evidence Analysis and Learning (IDEAL), Practices Research Operations in Water Sanitation and Hygiene (PRO WASH), Gender and Youth Activity (GAYA) and Strengthening Capacity in Agriculture Livelihoods and Environment (SCALE).	Report
5	Workshop on Collaboration,	Annual	Two workshop will be organized on Collaborating Learning and Adaptation (CLA) to	Event Report

	Learning and Adaptation (CLA)		showcase evidence, lessons and impact through integrated food security, nutrition and resilience programs targeted to USAID local mission, GoB, academic, media and civil society to share the experience of successfully implementing an integrated food security, nutrition and resilience project to harness sustainable, transformative change for families and children across Bangladesh.	
--	-------------------------------	--	---	--

2.3 ADAPTING

The evidence that NJP II and its partners collect, together with the learnings that are generated through the project learning plan and the periodic opportunities for reflection will facilitate adaptive management. Table 4 highlights key areas where NJP II plans to use evidence and learning to promote project adaptation.

Table 4: Project Adaptation Matrix

SL #	Action item	Rationale for Adaptation	Description/key activities	Frequency
1	Establish pause & reflect processes in the activity	To review progress on a regular basis and share the learnings with relevant team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with NJP II project team and external stakeholders - Learning sharing event 	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual.
2	Adaptive Management	To adapt and redesign the intervention or improve the intervention to achieve the goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular follow-up on work plan implementation - Reallocating existing project resources to achieve maximum impact 	Ad hoc

Annex D: Theory of Change (ToC)



Annex
D_TOC_WV_NJP II_To

The End