



European
Commission

Because results count

An Intervention
Logic and Catalogue of
Indicators for Food and
Nutrition Security and
Sustainable Agriculture
(FNS&SA)

*International
Cooperation and
Development*



Foreword

The financial relevance and the multifaceted nature of Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNS&SA) interventions prompted DEVCO C1 to launch an internal process to elaborate an Intervention Logic and Catalogue of Indicators. This initiative is in line with the work being carried out by DEVCO 05 'Results and Business Processes' on the EU Results Framework (EURF), results reporting and the Sector Indicator Guidance (SIG).

This impetus was reinvigorated with the emergence of the new EU Consensus for Development, and the approval of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, with important implications for DEVCO C1's mission. Though C1 does not have direct responsibility for managing the entire body of EU interventions in the FNS&SA thematic area, it does have key responsibilities, such as policy analysis and development, management of financial instruments (e.g. Global Public Goods and Challenges), quality of interventions, and support to EU delegations. In this context, an Intervention Logic and Catalogue of Indicators are considered important tools

to enhance the overall effectiveness of the Unit's work, as well as that of delegations. The process for developing these tools involved several rounds of consultation within DEVCO C1 and an in-depth analysis of the current portfolio of EU Actions in this field. A pilot exercise with three EU delegations was also carried out in order to improve the relevance, quality and user-friendliness of the proposed Intervention Logic and Catalogue of Indicators. It should be noted that these are living tools which will need to be updated to take account of changes in priorities and based on feedback from operational managers and implementation partners.

The Intervention Logic and Indicators are now available on DEVCO 05's interactive website: <http://indicators.developmentresults.eu/> and will also be incorporated into the OPSYS which is currently being developed.

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← **COVERPHOTO**

**Children each holding
a piece of apple**

Photo: Gajus / Shutterstock.com

↓ **Woman working in
coffee field**

Photo: Syndromeda /
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Contents

Glossary	4
1. Introduction	5
2. The Intervention Logic	6
2.1 Levels of the Intervention Logic	6
2.2 Assumptions	9
3. The Catalogue of Indicators	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 So why do we need indicators?	17
3.3 But why do we need a Catalogue of Indicators?	17
3.4 So how do we use the catalogue?	18
3.5 Tracking and reporting on indicators	21
Annex 1: Analysis of the problem	26
Annex 2: Indicators	29

Glossary

AMIS	Agriculture Market Information Systems
BAPs	Best agricultural practices
BPPs	Best processing (harvest and post-harvest) practices
CAT	Catalogue of Indicators
CBN	Community-based nutrition
CLTSH	Community-led total sanitation and hygiene
CMAM	Community-based management of acute malnutrition
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
CSO	Civil society organisation
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EURF	EU Results Framework
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FNS&SA	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture
GHG	Greenhouse gases
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHs	Households
IC	Inventory credit
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IL	Intervention Logic
IP	Implementing partner
IPM	Integrated pest management
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LFM	LogFrame Matrix
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MDD–C	Minimum Dietary Diversity – Children
MDD–W	Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women and adolescent girls
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NIPN	National Information Platforms on Nutrition
NRM	Natural resource management
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OM	Operational manager
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHEM	Public Health Emergency Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SoV	Sources of verification
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary standards
TLU	Tropical livestock unit
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

1. Introduction

Within the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Unit C1 is in charge of 'Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition'¹ including, but not limited to: agricultural growth, sustainable agriculture, nutrition and resilience.² The multifaceted and complex nature of Actions³ in this vast domain, commonly referred to as Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNS&SA), and its financial relevance within the EU portfolio, prompted Unit C1 to launch an internal process to elaborate an Intervention Logic (IL) and Catalogue of Indicators (CAT), aligned with the corporate EU Results Framework (EURF) and results reporting process. This impetus was reinvigorated with the approval of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and of the new EU Consensus on Development, which frames the EU contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Unit C1 has key responsibilities in the FNS&SA area, such as policy analysis and development, management of financial instruments, quality of interventions and support to delegations. An IL and CAT are considered necessary tools to enhance the overall effectiveness of Actions. This IL and CAT have been developed primarily to respond to that need by assisting delegations to improve the effectiveness of their FNS&SA investments and dialogues.

This set of tools has been designed with three specific objectives in mind.

The first is **to strengthen the strategic focus and policy alignment of interventions**. It is intended for staff at headquarters and delegations in order to guide policy dialogue and the design of Actions. The IL and indicators associated with the results depicted in the IL serve as guidance for assessing the strategic orientation of Actions during the identification and formulation phases.

The second objective is **to enhance results-based project cycle management**. It provides a link between programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, helping to ensure that the implementation of EU programmes in FNS&SA is strongly results-oriented. It provides the indicators and metrics for results monitoring, as well as for reviews and evaluations. It is linked to the EU corporate results framework and therefore helps to complement the cyclical corporate end-of-project reporting.

The third objective is **to enhance accountability, knowledge sharing and communication**. It provides a basis for accountability at delegation and headquarter levels. It facilitates a structured identification of good practices and lessons learned, which can be further shared and communicated, thereby strengthening peer-to-peer learning and external visibility.

¹ DEVCO mission statement: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/mission-statement_en.pdf

² Agriculture also includes livestock, fisheries and aquaculture.

³ Note that the term 'Action' is used in its broadest sense and includes projects, programmes, budget support operations and actions in general.

2. The Intervention Logic

The IL has been elaborated to help clarify the EU's objectives in the area of Food Security, Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Agriculture, Nutrition and Resilience, and translate them into a hierarchy of expected effects/results. The problem analysis that this IL aims to address is summarised in Annex 1.

The specific objectives of EU action in this area are to enhance smallholder family farmers' incomes through sustainable agricultural growth; support rural diversification and balanced territorial development; create opportunities for vulnerable groups to participate in, and benefit from, wealth creation and decent jobs; improve systemic resilience to food crises; and help partner countries to further reduce the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025. These objectives contribute primarily to the achievement of SDG2: 'End hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030', as well as to several other SDGs (SDG1: 'No poverty'; SDG3: 'Decent work and economic growth'; SDG5: 'Gender equality'; SDG12: 'Sustainable consumption and production'; SDG13: 'Climate action'; SDG14: 'Life below water'; SDG15: 'Life on land'; SDG17: 'Partnerships for the goals') and, at the same time, address the five key themes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the EU Consensus on Development: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

The EU's key drivers for achieving sustainable development and accelerating transformation are: gender equality, resilience and sustainability, inclusive growth and decent jobs, climate change, and the migration/mobility and security/development nexus.

The reconstructed IL is based on a faithful interpretation of EU policies on development cooperation in the thematic areas of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture⁴ and on the new EU Consensus on Development. It is meant to offer strategic guidance to EU policy officers and operational managers, as well as stakeholders and partners, in

the identification, design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of EU Actions through different types of implementation modalities (e.g. project approach, sector budget support, thematic trust funds) and across all EU development cooperation financial instruments (thematic and geographic).

2.1 Levels of the Intervention Logic

The following narrative describes the logical (causal, 'if-then') relationships between the different elements of the EU's FNS&SA strategy, specifically its resources (inputs), activities and results (outputs, outcomes and impact). These are referred to as the 'levels of the Intervention Logic'. A graphical representation of the IL is presented in Figure 1. To facilitate a better understanding of the logic it is best to read the diagram from right to left, i.e. from the overall desired impact to the outcomes, outputs and activities that will contribute to bringing the desired change about.

2.1.1 Impact

The expected impact of EU action in the field of FNS&SA is a future when:

- smallholder family farming, husbandry, aquaculture and fisheries will be engines for economic prosperity for all, including women, and will be increasingly attractive for younger generations;
- agricultural systems, from farm to fork, will be solidly based on the principles of environmental, social and economic sustainability;
- sufficient nutritious and safe food will be available for all, primarily for children and women, especially women of reproductive age and adolescent girls;
- individuals, communities and nations will have built their systemic capacity to react to, and recover from, food crises of different origins (human, environmental, climate change).

⁴ Humanitarian Food Assistance COM(2010)126; EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges COM(2010)127; Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change COM(2011)637; The EU approach to resilience: learning from food security crises COM(2012)586; Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: an EU Policy Framework COM(2013)141; A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries COM(2014)263.

These overall objectives are translated into four impact statements represented in Figure 1 as: **inclusive growth, sustainable agriculture, improved nutritional status and increased systemic resilience to food crises and climate change**. These goals should be seen as highly interconnected and integrated; combined, they represent the EU's planned contribution to the achievement of SDGs in the field of FNS&SA (primarily SDG2, but also SDGs 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16), and the five key themes of the 2030 Agenda and of the EU Consensus on Development.

2.1.2 Outcomes

To contribute to such an ambitious impact, a series of complex transformation processes are necessary in the lives of individuals, and in societies and economies at large. More specifically:

Inclusive growth (People and Prosperity) will be achieved through the inclusive and sustainable transformation of rural economies. The agricultural sector will continue to be fundamental but new territorial dynamics, increased connectivity with urban areas to tap into emerging demands for new products and new markets, and increased opportunities for income diversification and jobs are required. Rural economies will need to be diversified in order to absorb the demand for jobs from a constantly growing population. Family farming will continue to be essential to the transformation of the agricultural sector; female and male smallholders will have full access to productive resources, primarily land, and will make full use of agricultural services and improved infrastructure, and will be linked to markets. The development of inclusive and sustainable value chains will play a key role in the process of agricultural transformation; new investments (both public and private, domestic and foreign) will be attracted to a more dynamic rural sector.

Sustainable agriculture (Planet) will be achieved through increased productivity of agricultural, husbandry, aquaculture and fishery systems, taking into account the principles of sustainability. This will ensure an adequate response to the evolving demand for food, raw materials, income, environmental services and recreation

functions. Sustainable intensification will imply that production systems will be designed to preserve the qualities of the natural resource base (soils, water, etc.), conserve and utilise the agro-biodiversity of plants and animals, contribute to climate change mitigation, conserve landscapes, protect the environment and prevent pollution. New technologies and innovations will be adopted by smallholders to transform production systems, while improved governance of land, water and biodiversity, and improved human and social capital for family farming, will provide the necessary foundations for sustainable food production systems.

Improved nutritional status (People) will be achieved through an increased commitment by key stakeholders and more appropriate regulatory and institutional frameworks, and through better nutrition practices and adequate dietary intake in terms of calories and micronutrients. Childcare and, in particular, feeding practices, will need to be improved. Agriculture will become more nutrition sensitive, through the diversification of crop production and the enhanced safety and quality of final food products, as well as through its inclusion in food transformation processes. Food losses and waste will be drastically reduced. Households will make full use of basic social services, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, education and social protection systems.

It is often not the lack of food that affects a child's nutrition but rather a lack of nutritious foods.

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Figure 1 – Intervention Logic

OUTCOMES

IMPACTS

Enhanced rural diversification

More inclusive value chains

Increased use of land, infrastructure,
services and markets

Increased sustainable production and productivity
of agriculture, husbandry and fisheries

More sustainable and inclusive NRM

Reduced food loss and waste

Adequate dietary intake

Improved hygiene, childcare and
feeding practices

Women empowered

Increased uptake of basic healthcare and social
services

Improved prevention of, and preparedness for,
food crises

Improved FNS&SA governance

Increased investment in agriculture

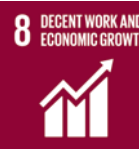
Increased application of learning, innovation and
improved technologies in FNS&SA

Inclusive growth
(PEOPLE, PROSPERITY)

Sustainable agriculture (PLANET)

Improved nutritional status (PEOPLE)

Increased systemic resilience to food
crises/climate change (PEOPLE, PEACE)



Integration/coherence with other
sector policies (macroeconomic,
migration, health, urban, territorial,
energy, education, research, etc.);

Application of the principles of PC
D across all policies.

Effective and inclusive global
governance of food security and
nutrition;

Efficient provision of global/
international public goods.

Increased systemic resilience to food crises (People and Peace) will be achieved through adequate food systems analysis, including crises risk analyses, and increased preparedness and capacity for short-term responses to mitigate the impact of crises with flexible and rapid mechanisms. Long-term underlying causes of food crises will be addressed through improvements in production systems, adaptation to climate change and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. Smallholder family farmers will make full use of appropriate tools to manage agricultural risks, from input acquisition to post-harvest storage and marketing (warehouse systems, market information systems, insurance, crop diversification, etc.). Diversification of income generation activities, and more equitable inclusion of female and male smallholder family farmers in value chains, will improve households' capacity to withstand and react to crises, through increased incomes and increased financial savings.

These specific objectives are translated into a series of outcome statements (as depicted in Figure 1):

- enhanced rural diversification
- more inclusive value chains
- increased use of land, infrastructure, services and markets
- increased sustainable production and productivity of agriculture, husbandry and fisheries
- more sustainable and inclusive natural resource management (NRM)
- reduced food loss and waste
- adequate dietary intake
- improved hygiene, childcare and feeding practices
- women empowered to participate in decisions about the use of productive resources and household income
- increased uptake of basic healthcare and social services
- improved prevention of, and preparedness for, food crises
- improved FNS&SA governance
- increased investment in agriculture
- increased application of learning, innovation and improved technologies in FNS&SA.

As in the case of impact, the outcome statements should be seen as highly interconnected and integrated.

2.1.3 Outputs

The outputs are those deliverables that are expected to lead to the outcomes described above, either on their own or, more likely, in combination. These outputs are numerous and diverse but can be clustered into the following categories:

- rural infrastructure (re)constructed/delivered (transport, energy, water and irrigation, internet connectivity, housing, food storage, etc.)
- increased access to productive inputs/tools/equipment
- strengthened agricultural and rural services available
- marketing services available for [farmers/producer groups/associations/cooperatives]
- capacities of [beneficiaries] for [topic] developed
- increased awareness of e.g. family planning, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, environmental protection and disaster risk reduction (DRR)
- social capital developed
- improved access to nutritious food (diversified foods, micronutrient content of food, food safety, etc.)
- improved coverage of basic services (health, WASH, childcare)
- DRR plans developed
- improved food stock management systems
- up-to-date information, data and statistics available (markets, nutrition, food security, resilience, production, etc.)
- multi-stakeholder platforms established
- policies, legislation, regulations and action plans, etc. developed
- public financial management (PFM) reform plans and strategies developed.

2.1.4 Activities

In order to deliver the outputs listed above, FNS&SA Actions encompass a diverse range of activities, which can be grouped into the following categories:

- building appropriate infrastructure (e.g. irrigation systems, storage, transport)
- developing or strengthening agricultural and rural services (financial, advisory, market information, risk management, veterinary, sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS))

- promoting environmentally friendly and resilient practices (e.g. soil and water conservation, climate-smart technologies, integrated pest management (IPM))
- developing rural diversification, including alternative income sources
- developing human capital (skills, knowledge, awareness, etc.)
- promoting the reduction of food losses and waste
- promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- providing agricultural inputs such as livestock, seeds, fertiliser and tools
- empowering women through overcoming gender inequalities
- increasing the coverage and quality of basic services, including social protection systems
- developing DRR plans, including early warning systems (EWS)
- increasing the level and quality of research and technologies (biophysical and social)
- mobilising political commitment
- mobilising budgetary resources
- building multi-stakeholder partnerships, platforms and/or alliances
- promoting inclusive governance at all levels
- developing social capital such as producer organisations, community-based organisations, etc.
- promoting development of appropriate policies and legislation
- developing statistical and information systems.

2.2 Assumptions

For the EU's FNS&SA strategy to deliver as planned, a series of assumptions relating to the actions and behaviours of others needs to hold true in order to move from one level of the IL to the next, i.e. from activities to outputs, from outputs to outcomes and from outcomes to impact (see Figure 1). These assumptions acknowledge the fact that **change is not linear** (i.e. if I do this, then that will happen) and that there are other factors beyond the scope of the collective FNS&SA interventions that can affect the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impact. The basic assumptions underpinning the FNS&SA IL are depicted in the bottom section of Figure 1 and include:

On the **activity level** (i.e. for activities to deliver the planned outputs) the following key assumptions need to be in place and to hold:

- partner government openness to adopting credible and informed policies cutting across sectors and promoting territorial approaches;
- partner government commitment and capacity to manage the change processes with a results-based approach;
- donor commitment to deliver on their commitments.

On the **output level** (i.e. for outputs to deliver the planned outcomes) the following key assumptions need to hold:

- democratic governance operates at different levels (local, national and regional);
- beneficiaries are open to embrace change in their living, working and organisational habits.

On the **outcome level** (i.e. for outcomes to deliver the intended impacts) the following key assumptions need to hold:

- integration/coherence with other sector policies (macroeconomic, migration, health, urban, territorial, energy, education, research, etc.);
- application of the principles of policy coherence for development across all policies.

And finally, for the **impacts** to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs the following assumptions will have to hold:

- effective and inclusive governance of food security and nutrition;
- efficient provision of global/international public goods.

Figures 2-5 show four examples of results chains (output, outcome and impact). At the end of Section 3, Figures 7-10 show these examples with the relevant indicators.

Figure 2 – Example of climate change results chain



Figure 3 – Example of food and nutrition security results chain

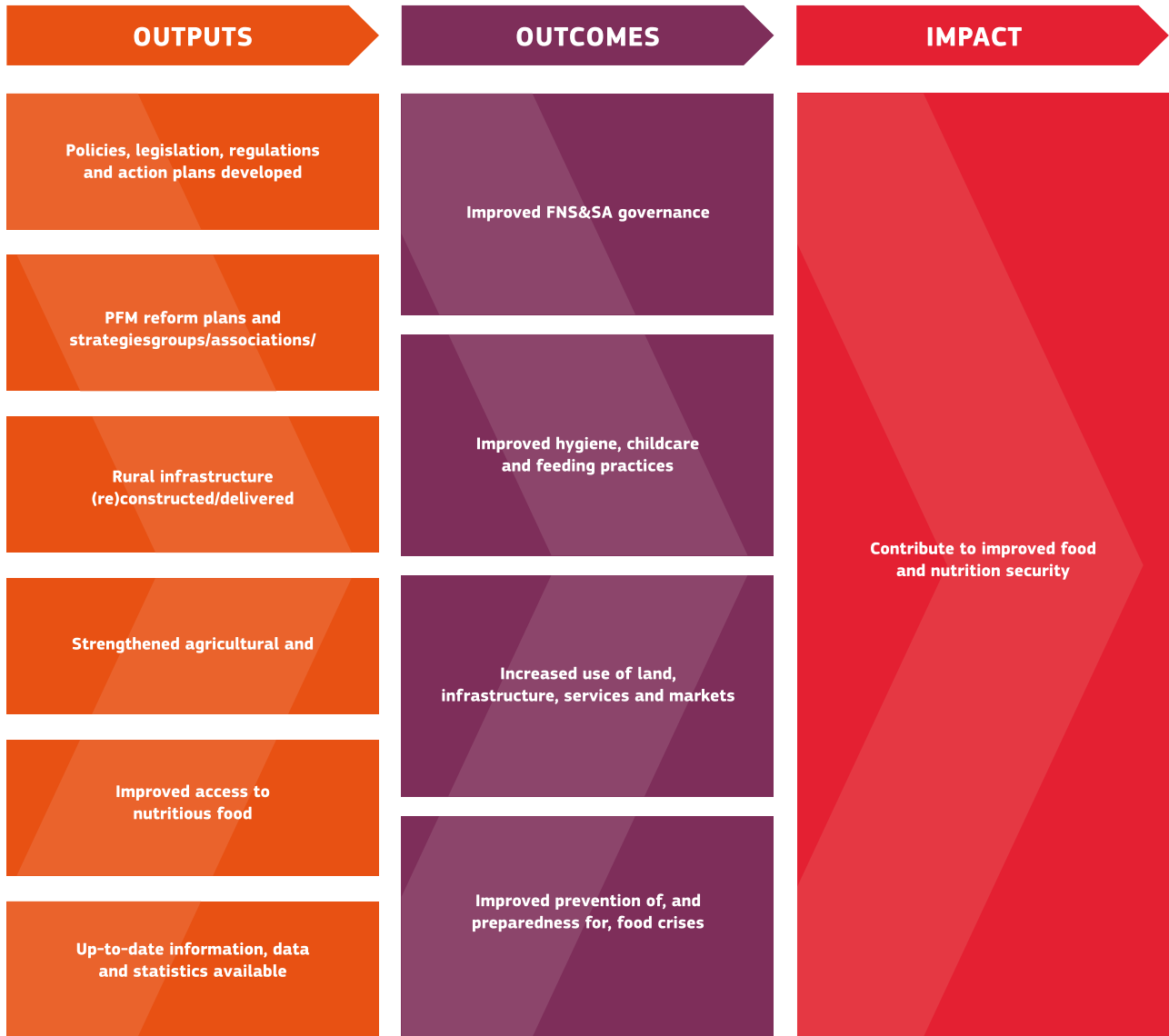


Figure 4 – Example of inclusive growth results chain

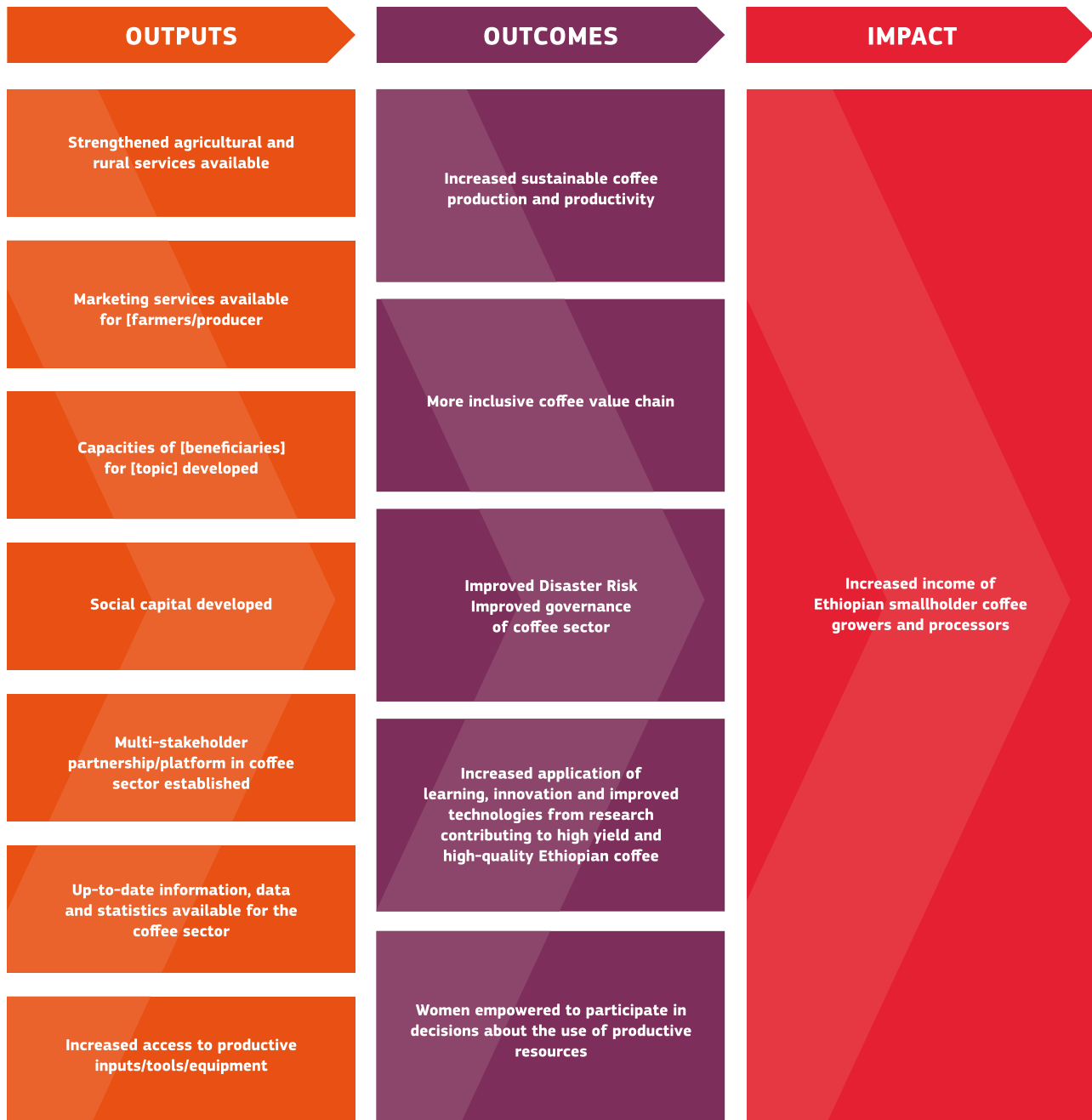


Figure 5 – Example of resilience results chain



3. The Catalogue of Indicators

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of the CAT is to support operational managers (OMs), both in EU delegations and headquarters, as well as implementing partners (IPs) in the identification of appropriate indicators to measure the change(s) brought about by the projects and programmes (Actions) they are responsible for.⁵ It introduces a core set of FNS&SA indicators, from which OMs and IPs are expected to select the most appropriate.⁶ In those cases where a relevant indicator cannot be found in the catalogue, additional ones will have to be devised. In other words, the proposed list of core indicators should not be perceived as exhaustive. The list of indicators for the different results areas depicted in the IL is provided in Annex 2.

It should be noted that, in the selection of indicators for this catalogue, an attempt has been made to align with the work being carried out by the Inter Agency Expert Group working on the definition of indicators for the SDGs and the indicators included in the EURF.⁷ The requirements of the EC's new information management system, OPSYS, have also been taken into account as far as possible.

For each of the results areas identified in the IL, i.e. impact, outcome and output levels, a series of potentially relevant indicators has been identified. The usefulness of a given indicator will vary from country to country and Action to Action and will depend on the availability of reliable and credible data sources or sources of verification. Indicators should be developed together with the definition of programme/project/sector

results, i.e. the expected outputs, outcomes and impact. Different types of indicators measure different levels of results.

Output indicators provide a measure of the products and/or services delivered by an Action and are very closely linked to the corresponding activities.⁸ Examples of output indicators would be: number of people receiving rural advisory services; number of water systems rehabilitated; number of community-managed DRR committees established; and number of households reached by nutrition-related campaigns.

Outcome indicators measure the observed benefits or effects/changes achieved by an Action. They assess the degree to which an Action has achieved its intended purpose or specific objective. Note that Actions are accountable for the delivery of the planned outcome, i.e. the project purpose. Examples of outcome indicators would be: proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services; proportion of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems area where sustainable land and water management practices have been introduced; or number of households reporting new income sources.

Impact indicators allow us to measure the degree to which an Action has contributed to its overall objective. All FNS&SA Actions should be contributing to at least one of the overall objectives defined by the EU for FNS&SA. Note that impact targets are not generally achievable within the life cycle of an Action so projects often do not report on them (see section opposite on reporting).

Indicators are defined as quantifiable or qualitative variables or factors that can be measured to provide reliable information to assess/measure performance and change or progress towards the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impact over time. They form the basis of a project's monitoring system and help us to answer key questions throughout the lifecycle of an Action and beyond.

⁵ The indicators are relevant for Actions both in project and budget support modality.

⁶ These core indicators are drawn from the FNS&SA Intervention Logic (IL).

⁷ SDG indicators are marked with * while EURF indicators are marked with **.

⁸ Due to the similarity between activity and output indicators most projects and programmes only consider the latter.

3.2 So why do we need indicators?

All projects and programmes need indicators; they serve several purposes.

They provide **key information for management** by telling them whether a project is on track to achieve its expected results (e.g. is this Action leading to increased crop productivity and incomes for smallholders, or is that Action facilitating women's access to micro credit and to their empowerment?). If a project is off track, management can take informed decisions based on monitoring information to bring it back on track.

The future DEVCO management system, OPSYS, will require all projects to report back against indicators for all levels of the results chain, including activities. In other words, working with indicators and reporting on them is no longer optional.

They allow us to **learn** what works and what does not, and therefore to design better projects; e.g. by increasing the production of staple crops, will this Action be able to reduce child undernutrition? Data collected on indicators over determined periods of time have shown that increased availability of staple foods has a limited impact on children's nutrition levels; it is often not the lack of food that affects a child's nutrition but rather a lack of nutritious foods and the poor diets of their mothers.

Indicators and the monitoring systems they form also help us to **choose between options**; e.g. which of these two Actions has a bigger impact on nutrition: sanitation and hygiene promotion or social transfers to vulnerable families? Again, data collected against indicators over time have demonstrated that the promotion of sanitation and hygiene has a bigger impact on the nutrition levels of target groups than social transfers.

They also serve an **accountability** purpose. Without indicators to track the achievement of results, it is not possible to demonstrate results achieved in an informed (evidence-based) and meaningful way.

The process of defining/selecting indicators also supports dialogue and reflection between FNS&SA OMs (in the field and at headquarters) and their IPs; by facilitating a better understanding of an Action and what is needed to achieve the intended results, **indicators bring clarity to the dialogue**. The selection of indicators starts early in the project cycle and is an exercise carried out jointly by the various project partners to ensure a common understanding of the objectives of a given Action and of how those objectives or results will materialise. Note that the principal responsibility for the identification of indicators (and targets) lies with the IPs as they are responsible for tracking them and will be the main users of the data they provide.

The quality of indicators and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that will be built around them is highly dependent on the clarity of the stated results/objectives. If an Action's overall and specific objectives and planned outputs are not clearly stated then it will be impossible to identify a coherent set of indicators to measure them.

3.3 But why do we need a Catalogue of Indicators?

By encouraging the use of a series of commonly agreed indicators, the catalogue will act as a reminder of the EU's policy priorities in the field of FNS&SA, thereby encouraging alignment of Actions in the field with established priorities. If a project/Action is able to select a relevant outcome or impact indicator from the proposed list, then de facto it is aligned with EU priorities. However, it is important to bear in mind that projects/programmes are NOT obliged to select an indicator from this catalogue; all that is requested is that, if a relevant indicator cannot be found, this is signalled to DEVCO C1, so that the area concerned can be covered in a future revised version.

By reporting back against a commonly agreed list of indicators, the aggregation of data across projects is facilitated to a certain degree, as is the scope for making comparisons across sectors/themes to improve learning and better communicate what works and what does not. Whilst it is

fully accepted that this type of comparison needs to be carried out with care and caution, the use of common indicators does make comparison a more reasoned and viable exercise.

For staff in headquarters, it is expected that this catalogue of commonly agreed core indicators will assist OMs with different tasks, such as support to the quality control of proposed Actions; thematic support to delegations; capitalisation and sharing of experiences and lessons learned; contribution to DEVCO reporting on the corporate indicators and on international commitments (e.g. SDGs); support to policy development; and management of the thematic programme.

So, in summary, the indicators included in the catalogue, and the monitoring systems they support, aim to serve several purposes, such as:

- improving the quality of Actions by providing key data to inform project management decision making;
- learning, by identifying what works and what does not;
- accountability, by demonstrating in an objective way how public funds have been used and what they have achieved;
- alignment of Actions with defined priorities;
- bringing clarity to the dialogue between project partners.

3.4 So how do we use the catalogue?

The first stage in project design is a thorough understanding of the problem to be addressed; this entails a detailed context analysis, including public policy analysis (partner country and EU) as well as stakeholder analysis. Once the root causes of a given problem are understood the different objectives can be established and options considered. It is only once the specific strategy of intervention has been agreed on that the intervention logic (theory of change) starts to emerge. In general, the intervention logic of any given Action will fit with the overall FNS&SA IL; in other words, a proposed FNS&SA Action should be

contributing to one of the overall objectives of the FNS&SA IL:

- inclusive growth
- sustainable agriculture
- improved nutritional status or
- increased systemic resilience to food crises.

Similarly, it should also have as its principal purpose at least one of the outcomes identified in the FNS&SA IL and likewise with the outputs and activities. Four examples of results chains drawn from Figure 1, along with corresponding indicators, are given in Figures 7-10 below. It should be noted however that in particular on the lower levels of the results chain, i.e. outputs and activities, there is flexibility to incorporate additional results/activities not foreseen in the IL.

The end result of this process is the LogFrame Matrix (LFM). In the first column of the LFM, we find the summary of the results chain (Figure 6).

For each of the results (outputs, outcomes and impact) at least one indicator will have to be identified. There is no ideal number of indicators to measure progress towards achievement of a stated result; it will depend on the result and the context. However, as a rule, **fewer indicators are better**, as the tracking of each indicator will imply costs in terms of time and money. As responsibility for tracking the evolution of the selected indicators over the life cycle of an Action lies with the project IPs, their involvement in the selection of the most appropriate indicators is crucial.

The catalogue will facilitate the process of identifying suitable indicators. IPs with support from OMs can do this by consulting either the paper or electronic version of the catalogue and going to the relevant section; e.g. if the proposed Action is concerned with increasing resilience by creating alternative income sources, then the IP/OM would go to the relevant sections of the catalogue to find appropriate indicators (i.e. in the impact section under 'increased systemic resilience to food crises' and in the outcome section

Figure 6 – The results chain⁹



under 'enhanced rural diversification'). The same procedure would be followed to identify possible output indicators; e.g. if the Action is increasing skills, then the section on 'capacities developed' should be consulted; if it is more about facilitating access to credit then 'agricultural and rural services available' would be more appropriate; or if both types of output are being considered then both categories would be consulted in the catalogue.

It should be emphasised that this list of indicators is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive; IPs and OMs are free to use other indicators if they consider them more appropriate.

To get more information about an indicator, the IP/OM can click on the indicator metadata in the electronic table of contents, which will open another sheet in the same document and will display additional information, such as the definition, method of calculation, sources of verification, link to SDGs and additional comments for each indicator; e.g. when someone locates 'Multi-stakeholder platforms developed' (an output result), a list of possible indicators will be displayed alongside the result. When one of these options is selected, clicking on the metadata for the individual indicator will open a separate sheet and display all the details about that particular indicator, i.e. the metadata referred to above.

It is expected that, over time, IPs and OMs will become more familiar with the content of the catalogue and so this process will be less time consuming. Also, it needs to be emphasised that this catalogue is a living document/tool that will need to be updated to take account of changing priorities and strategies as well as feedback from users.

Sources of verification (SoV) are where data relating to an indicator can be found. It is essential to identify the SoV once an indicator is selected; if it is not possible to collect data relating to an indicator then another indicator will have to be found. **An indicator without an SoV is of no use.** Where possible, existing SoV, e.g. government sources, should be used. If these are considered unreliable, priority should be given to strengthening national/local systems (where feasible) rather than introducing parallel ones (principle of alignment with partner systems). One of the reasons underpinning the use of SDG indicators wherever possible, is that data sources for these indicators are more likely to exist or be in the process of being set up, hence avoiding the establishment of parallel data systems. Where possible, the catalogue proposes SoV for the selected indicators.

Once the indicators and their SoV have been established, the **baseline data** will have to be collected. The baseline of an indicator is the quantitative and/or qualitative value or the situational analysis of the indicator at project start-up. By extension, the 'baseline of a project' is the value of all the indicators of the project at start-up. It should be noted that in certain cases the baseline of an indicator is 'zero' at project start-up; this would be the case when an indicator refers to specific outputs or outcomes that are a new and direct consequence of an Action. For example, indicators like 'number of women and children benefitting from nutrition-related programmes with EU support' will have a baseline value equal to zero, whereas the baseline for productivity levels will be defined on the basis of the productivity levels prevailing at the time the Action started. A lot of baseline data will already have emerged during the context analysis phase as it is not possible to devise

⁹ Some Actions, particularly larger and more complex ones and in particular budget support Actions, prefer to introduce additional levels into the results chain, such as intermediate outcomes and impacts as well as processes. This is totally acceptable and does not alter the relevance of the proposed indicators.

a project without a good understanding of the context and baseline data is part of that context or situational analysis.

Establishing baseline values for indicators will require identifying potential data/information sources and adequate/feasible collection methods. Several methods can and should be used in order to provide a complete and reliable picture. Current methods for collecting information on the baseline of an indicator, which can also be used for monitoring the evolution of the value of an indicator, include:

Consultation or extrapolation of existing data or statistics, i.e. using relevant quantitative and/or qualitative information compiled routinely by government institutions, international organisations and civil society groups. This requires research on what exists already as data sources, which should be the starting point of any data collection plan. As stated above, existing sources of data should always be prioritised.

Interviews can be either formal or informal ways of learning about the views and perceptions of different project stakeholders and other key informants, on a confidential basis. They allow for a direct and potentially more engaging contact (whether in person, by phone or video), and represent a main source of qualitative and quantitative data (e.g. an interview to establish the use of government extension services will provide information on the level of use of those services, i.e. quantitative, as well as the perceived usefulness of those services, i.e. qualitative).

Focus groups and workshops bring together representatives of the direct stakeholders of a project (and eventually experts or other relevant actors not directly involved in the project) in an interactive setting where participants can engage with one another. They can be used for defining project requirements; improving understanding of the needs of different groups; gathering perceptions and expectations and understanding the attitudes of the different stakeholders; developing relations; and building trust. They are a quicker and more cost-effective means of gathering information than one-to-one interviews, provided access to and participation of all different stakeholders' groups is ensured.

Questionnaires and surveys are sets of structured or semi-structured written questions designed to compile information when the stakeholders are numerous or not easily accessible. They can collect quantitative and qualitative data or information. It may be possible to use data/findings from existing public surveys, or from surveys carried out by other organisations, to supplement information/data or to generate ratings for indicators based on public perceptions or experiences.

Observations provide a direct source of information about the project context and the stakeholders in their environment and how they interact. Information can be collected through in-depth case studies or systematic observations of a particular group, institution or setting. It can be a participatory process or not.

Once baseline values have been established, **targets** can be agreed. Targets describe the desired value or direction for progress. Targets are based on the starting point (baseline) combined with a realistic assessment of the likely rhythm of change (based on evidence) and must be established for each indicator. **Targets should be challenging but not unrealistic.** They should be established further to discussions between the IPs and the OM. It is impossible to set targets without baseline data. Targets can be revised, if necessary, by agreement between all partners.

The production of staple crops can contribute to the reduction of child undernutrition.

Chattapat / Shutterstock.com



Once targets are established, **milestones** can be set. Milestones are key points along the path towards the desired target and serve as progress markers (flags). They can be described as sub-objectives or stages into which an Action is divided in order to periodically check if it is on or off track, or a scheduled event that indicates the completion of a major deliverable of an Action.

It is important to not confuse results, targets and indicators. They are closely related but distinct. By way of example, if the desired result is a reduction in the number of children under five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition, a target would be: 'a reduction in the number of stunted children under five by 7 million by 2025' and a relevant indicator would be 'the prevalence of stunting'. Note that the **indicators are neutral, i.e. they do not indicate the direction of change, that is the role of targets.**

And finally, **quantitative indicators** are fact based whereas **qualitative indicators** are perception based. So, for example, the number of male and female farmers with recognised evidence of land tenure would be a quantitative indicator, whereas the number of men and women who felt that access to credit would be facilitated by more secure land tenure arrangements would be a qualitative indicator. Neither type of indicator is better than the other; their usefulness will depend on the context and the result to be measured and often a combination of both types is the most beneficial.

3.5 Tracking and reporting on indicators

The responsibility for data collection and reporting on indicators at output and outcome levels lies with the IPs and should be quality controlled by OMs. As the impact of an Action generally only materialises after an Action has closed, it is often not possible to report definitively on this aspect during the life cycle of an Action. Therefore, in many cases, reporting against impact indicators

is not realistic for projects although in the case of budget support operations, or large sector support programmes, impact level indicators become more relevant. Frequency of reporting and the format of reporting is agreed at project/programme outset but it is important that reporting is not restricted to progress on lower levels, i.e. on activities and outputs. OMs should ensure that they are also receiving feedback on progress towards the achievement of outcomes (and where relevant impact) on a regular basis.

3.5.1 Tracking progress on reducing gender inequalities

A gender transformative approach brings about change in the long term and when change comes it is difficult to measure. It is non-linear, complex and will encounter many barriers along the way. The challenge is how to embed the transformative approach into project and programme frameworks that are normally time-bound and expect short- or medium-term results. The shoots or indicators of transformative change could be identified through sample surveys, using a mixture of participatory and non-participatory methodologies that produce quantitative and qualitative data that assess contribution rather than attribution. One such methodology is the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. Financial and human resources to carry out these surveys need to be included in project and programme designs from the start otherwise there is a danger that indicators to reflect social change will not be measured.¹⁰ It is recommended, however, that ALL indicators should be disaggregated by sex and by age.

Similarly, in order to facilitate the aggregation of data, absolute numbers should be recorded as well as percentages for relevant indicators. For example, indicators in the catalogue read:

- number (%) of smallholders with access to appropriate storage facilities;
- number (%) of smallholders with access to water sources (boreholes, water harvesting structures etc.).

¹⁰ For further details on gender-sensitive indicators see EU (2017) *Because women matter: Designing interventions in food, nutrition and agriculture that allow women to change their lives*. <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/dg/devco/thematic-activities/rural-development-food-security-nutrition/Pages/index.aspx>

Figure 7 – Example of climate change results chain with indicators¹¹

	Results chain	Indicators
Objective/ impact	To improve the resilience of the targeted communities to the effects of climate change	1.4.1 Number of months of self-reported food insecurity (food gap)
		1.4.3 Number of persons forced to migrate due to the effects of climate change
		1.1.8 Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
Specific objective(s)/outcome(s)	Sustainable and inclusive NRM	1.2.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture *(2.4.1)
		2.5.3 Number of hectares of land covered by improved rangeland management structures and practices
		2.5.1 GHG emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the Action, expressed in terms of CO ₂ equivalent
		2.5.4 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation *(6.5.1)
	Increased sustainable production and productivity of agriculture	2.4.2 Number (%) of smallholders practising sustainable agriculture (climate-smart agriculture)
		2.4.3 Yearly volume of agricultural production (metric tonnes)
		2.4.9 Average yield per hectare, disaggregated by type of crop
	Improved FNS&SA governance	2.12.4 Evidence of use of relevant and credible information in FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations
		2.12.9 Rate of progress on implementing FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations
		2.12.10 Information on progress on implementing FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations regularly made public
	Improved prevention of, and preparedness for, food crises	2.11.4 Value of distress sales of assets by HHs as compared to previous similar disasters
		2.11.3 Number of HHs that report saving regularly, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant of household member who saved
		2.11.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 *(11.b.1)
	Enhanced rural diversification	2.1.1 Number of HHs reporting new income sources, disaggregated by source
	Outputs	Strengthened agricultural and rural services available
3.3.3 Number of extension workers certified/trained by the Action, disaggregated by sex and topic		
Capacities of [beneficiaries] for [topic] developed		3.5.4 Number of people trained by the Action on new agricultural practices/technologies (e.g. dryland farming initiatives, seed multiplication), disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
		3.5.7 Number of people trained by the Action on sustainable land and water management practices, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
		3.5.1 Number of people who have benefited from TVET/skills development programmes with EU support disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant *(2-28)
		3.5.2. Number of people trained to engage in Income Generating Activities (IGA), disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
Up-to-date information, data and statistics available		3.12.7 Status of M&E system for policy monitoring in FNS&SA sectors (e.g. NRM/climate change actions/nutrition)
Policies, legislation, regulations and action plans developed		3.14.1 Number of FNS&SA policies/strategies/laws/regulations revised/elaborated with support of the Action
Increased awareness		3.6.5 Number of people with increased awareness of DRR thanks to support provided by the Action, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
		3.6.4 Number of people with increased environmental awareness, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant

¹¹ As noted above, the list of indicators is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive so in these examples there are 'additional' indicators that have been selected by IPs and OMs in order to reflect the specific circumstances of a given project but as they are not of general interest they are not included in the CAT. Also note that indicators are not necessarily word for word the same as those in the CAT.

Figure 8 – Example of food and nutrition security results chain with indicators

	Results chain	Indicators
Objective/ impact	Contribute to improved food and nutrition security	1.3.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age *(2.2.2)
		1.4.1 Number of months of self-reported food insecurity
Specific objective(s)/outcome(s)	Improved FNS&SA governance	2.12.4 Evidence of use of relevant and credible information in FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations
		2.12.2 Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, disaggregated by respondents' ethnicity, sex, age, income, disability status, religion, migratory or displacement status, sexual orientation and gender identity *(16.7.2)
		2.12.10 Information on progress in implementing FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations regularly made public
	Improved hygiene, childcare and feeding practices	2.8.6 Number (%) of women who practise proper Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), disaggregated by breast feeding (early initiation, exclusive breast feeding until 6 months and continued breast feeding until 1 year of age)
		2.7.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)
	Increased use of land, infrastructure, services and markets	2.3.3 Number (%) of smallholders practising irrigated agricultural production
Improved prevention of, and preparedness for, food crises	2.11.5 Strategic grain reserve (metric tonnes)	
Outputs	Policies, legislation, regulations and action plans developed	3.14.2 Status of national costed FNS&SA plan
	PFM reform plans and strategies developed	3.15.3 Status of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for FNS&SA
		3.15.2 Status of Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) in FNS&SA subsectors
	Rural infrastructure (re) constructed/delivered	3.1.3 Number of hectares of arable land under irrigation thanks to EU support
	Strengthened agricultural and rural services available	3.3.5 Percentage of livestock vaccinated, disaggregated by species and location
	Improved access to nutritious food	3.8.4 Number of client HHs with adequate knowledge on IYCF practices thanks to support of this Action, disaggregated by location
		3.8.3 Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 years benefiting from nutrition-related programmes with EU support, disaggregated by age and ethnicity when relevant *(2-9)
		2.8.9 Number (%) of children receiving nutritional supplements (e.g. vitamins),
Up-to-date information, data and statistics available	3.12.7 Status of M&E system for policy monitoring in FNS&SA sectors	

Figure 9 – Example of inclusive growth results chain with indicators

	Results chain	Indicators
Objective/ impact	Increased income of Ethiopian smallholder coffee growers and processors	1.2.2 Average income of small-scale producers, by sex and indigenous status *(2.3.2)
		1.1.8 Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
Specific objective(s)/outcome(s)	Increased sustainable coffee production and productivity	2.4.3 Yearly volume of coffee production (metric tonnes)
		2.4.9 Average yield of coffee per hectare
		2.4.2 Number (%) of smallholders practising sustainable agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture, climate-smart agriculture approaches, etc.)
	More inclusive coffee value chain	2.3.8 Volume of coffee sales by smallholders
		2.3.9 Value of coffee sales by smallholders
		2.2.1 Additional added value created
		2.2.2 Proportion of added value going to smallholder farmers
		2.3.5 Proportion of adults (aged 15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money-service provider, disaggregated by sex, age, location and ethnicity when relevant *(8.10.2)
	Improved governance of coffee sector	2.12.3 Number of coffee-related policies, strategies and regulations incorporating inputs and recommendations from multi-stakeholder platforms
		2.12.4 Evidence of use of relevant and credible information in coffee-related policies, strategies and regulations
	Increased application of learning, innovation and improved technologies from research contributing to high yield and high-quality Ethiopian coffee	2.14.1 Number (%) of smallholders adopting appropriate (wet and dry) processing methods (tonne/year/cooperative and quality classification)
		2.14.3 Percentage of coffee graded/sold as speciality coffee
Women empowered to participate in decisions about the use of productive resources	2.9.2 Proportion of women who participate in decisions on coffee-related business	
	2.9.4 Proportion of women in managerial positions in producers' organisations	
Outputs	Strengthened agricultural and rural services available	3.3.3 Number of coffee extension workers certified/trained by the Action, disaggregated by sex and topic
		3.3.2 Ratio of extension agents/providers to smallholder population
		3.3.8 Number of people with bankable business plans developed with support of the Action, disaggregated by sex, age and location
	Marketing services available for [farmers/producer groups/associations/cooperatives]	3.4.1 Number of farmers with access to Agriculture Market Information Systems (AMIS) provided by the Action, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity when relevant and location
	Capacities of [beneficiaries] for [topic] developed	3.5.4 Number of organised smallholders trained by the Action with certified competencies on BAPs and BPPs, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
		3.5.5 Number of smallholders trained by the Action on coffee processing techniques, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
	Social capital developed	3.7.3 Number of people who are members of cooperatives/farmers' groups, etc. established/reinforced by this Action, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
		3.7.4 Number of cooperatives/farmers' groups registered with the support of the Action
	Multi-stakeholder partnership/platform in coffee sector established	3.13.1 Number of stakeholder groups participating in multi-stakeholder platform established/reinforced with support of the Action (public, private, CSO and smallholder representatives)
		3.13.2 Number of smallholders involved in multi-stakeholder platform established/reinforced with support of the Action
	Up-to-date information, data and statistics available for the coffee sector	3.12.7 Status of M&E system for policy monitoring in coffee sector
		3.12.2 Status of Market Information Systems
Increased access to productive inputs/tools/equipment	3.2.1 Number of people receiving inputs and assets (seeds, improved varieties, etc.) with EU funding, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary, value and type of input	

Figure 10 – Example of resilience results chain with indicators

	Results chain	Indicators
Objective/ impact	To strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable communities in Region X	1.3.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age *(2.2.1) and *(1-9)
		1.3.3 Prevalence of malnutrition among women of reproductive age and adolescent girls
		1.4.1 Number of months of self-reported food insecurity (food gap)
		2.11.4 Value of distress sales of assets by HHs as compared to previous similar disasters
Specific objective(s)/outcome(s)	Improved hygiene and child feeding practices	2.8.6 Number (%) of women who practise proper IYCF, disaggregated by breast feeding (early initiation, exclusive breast feeding until 6 months and continued breast feeding until 1 year of age)
		2.8.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water sources, disaggregated by sex *(6.1.1) and *(1-22)
		2.8.5 Incidence of waterborne diseases, disaggregated by sex and age
		2.8.4 Number of targeted areas declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)
		• Number (%) of clients showing an improvement in their psychological wellbeing, disaggregated by age and sex
	Enhanced rural diversification	2.1.1 Number of HHs reporting new income sources, disaggregated by source
		2.11.3 Number of HHs that report saving regularly, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant of household member who saved
		1.1.3 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, disaggregated by sex *(8.6.1)
		2.7.3 Household dietary diversity score (HDDS)
	Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity of the targeted communities	2.11.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 *(11.b.1)
		2.5.3 Number of hectares (percentage of land) covered by improved rangeland management structures and practices
	Increased application of learning, innovation and improved technologies adapted to drought-prone areas	2.14.1 Number (%) of smallholders adopting improved technologies and innovation, disaggregated by location
Outputs	Increased capacity of the health system to deliver quality services (health services, package and information management)	3.5.8 Number of health professionals trained on nutrition-related topics
		3.9.6 Percentage of health facilities supported by the Action reporting sufficient essential medicines and supplies (zero stock outs)
	Increased coverage of basic services	3.9.5 Number of water systems rehabilitated with Action support
		3.9.8 Number of new water systems built with Action support (persons reached)
		3.7.5 Number of functioning WASH committees with by-laws enforced with support of the Action
		• Number of districts reached by sanitation and hygiene promotion through CLTSH and behaviour change approaches, disaggregated by sex and age
	Improved community mobilisation for nutrition and health education (CBN, PHEM, IYCF, CMAM) and service delivery	• Number of healthcare facilities practising early detection and defaulter tracing
		• Number of healthcare facilities that put in place a complete and timely surveillance reporting system
	Increased awareness of Young Child Feeding and care practices at all levels of the communities	3.6.2 Number (%) of HHs reached by childcare practice/IYCF campaigns supported by the Action, disaggregated by location
		3.8.4 Number of client HHs with adequate knowledge on IYCF practices thanks to support of this Action, disaggregated by location
	Capacities of [beneficiaries] for [topic] developed	3.5.2 Number of people trained to engage in Income Generating Activities (IGA), disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
		3.5.1 Number of youth/people who have benefited from TVET/skills development programmes with EU support, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant *(2-28)
	Increased access to productive inputs (drought resistant crop varieties, scale irrigation, vegetables, seeds, livestock)	3.2.2 Number of HHs receiving improved agricultural inputs funded by the EU, disaggregated by location (rural/urban)
		3.2.3 Average number of livestock (in tropical livestock units (TLU)) provided for targeted HHs distributed by EU-funded Action to HH or productive unit, disaggregated by type of input and number of HHs
	Strengthened governmental veterinary services and HHs livestock assets	3.3.4 Number of HHs/productive units with access to veterinary services supported by the Action
		3.3.5 Percentage of livestock vaccinated, disaggregated by species and location
	Increased capacity on Disaster Risk Management at all levels	• Number of early warning and DRR task force members trained at district and regional levels, disaggregated by sex and age
	Stress tolerant and nutritious crop varieties introduced, tested and released	3.2.2 Number of farmers who received stress tolerant crops with EU funding, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary, value and type of input
3.2.3 Average quantity of stress tolerant and nutritious crop varieties distributed by EU-funded Action to HH or productive unit, disaggregated by type of input and number of HHs		

Annex 1: Analysis of the problem

For the purposes of this IL, four major problem areas have been identified:

- poverty and inequality
- degradation of natural resources
- food insecurity
- malnutrition.

These problems are intrinsically complex, as they reflect a mix of varied behavioural, social, economic, environmental and political problems. In addition, it is important to highlight the following three major cross-cutting elements that need to be addressed in order to achieve the expected results and accelerate transformation in the areas of agricultural growth, sustainable agriculture, nutrition and resilience.

Gender inequalities in access to resources and services, workloads and participation in decision-making processes. The EU, as set out in the Gender Action Plan 2016-2020, is committed to a transformative gender approach. This means going beyond the traditional gender approach of increasing access to resources for women — and hoping that this will empower them — to tackling entrenched social norms, behaviours, attitudes and balances of power. Gender considerations should underpin all aspects of project design and delivery. Activities should overcome gender inequalities in accessing agricultural inputs, technologies and practices (including workload reduction, food storage, climate smart, etc.), agricultural and rural advisory services and financial services, and in opportunities to engage in on-farm and off-farm income-generating activities. Women should gain a voice at all levels, through their active engagement in stakeholder partnerships, governance systems, community-based organisations, producer organisations and, most importantly, within the household. They should have the same opportunities as men to develop their technical and business skills, access information and benefit fully from infrastructure investments. Gender considerations should also be mainstreamed into the policy and institutional environment, including nutrition-sensitive agricultural policies (and land tenure), early warning

systems, research and statistical and information systems. Crucial dimensions of gender transformative approaches include active engagement with men, community leaders and other influential people to create a context in which it is acceptable to break away from social norms and behaviours that otherwise perpetuate gender stereotypes.

Climate change, for its increasing threats to food production and productivity (drought, floods and extreme events affecting production systems) and its contribution to shocks and food crises, as well as the agricultural sector's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Inadequate governance, including insufficient political commitment and resource mobilisation; weak institutions and governance systems; inadequate involvement of development actors and key stakeholders; inadequate sector-specific policies; lack of institutional reforms, regulations, plans and M&E systems; insufficient sector-specific capacities at the individual, organisational and institutional level; poor national research and innovation systems; lack of reliable data and information; and insufficient coordination between donors and development partners.

Poverty and inequality

Small farms provide livelihoods for up to 2.5 billion people and account for up to 80 per cent of the food produced in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. However, most malnourished and food insecure people are concentrated in the rural areas of developing countries where poverty continues to be a major contributing factor to poor quality of life. Even if there has been substantial progress made in reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty since the 1990s,¹² progress on tackling inequality has not been as strong. As measured by the GINI coefficient, inequality in low- and middle-income countries increased from 38.5 in the early 1990s to 41.5 in the late 2000s.¹³ The declines in poverty and undernutrition were sharpest in Asia, but were less dramatic in

¹² In 1990, some 44 per cent of the population in developing regions lived on less than US\$1.90 a day. This rate had dropped to 14.9 per cent by 2012, reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty by 1.06 billion (World Bank 2016).
¹³ https://www.ifad.org/documents/30600024/30604591/02_introduction.pdf/e86c74c7-c151-4ac7-8711-bc6923dde456

other regions of the world. The fact remains that, in most regions, poverty rates in rural areas are higher than those in urban areas and poverty is more pronounced among households headed by women.

It is against this backdrop of persistent rural poverty and growing inequalities that rural transformation processes are taking place according to different modalities. Smallholder family farms still dominate agricultural systems in developing countries and are still key to food security. Some of the challenges of the current dynamics are: continued demographic pressure, increased inequalities, urbanisation without industrialisation, speculation of financial markets on agricultural commodities, and the increasing need to create new job opportunities in non-farm activities, especially for rural youth, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where agriculture alone will not be able to absorb new generations of workers.

An important dimension of rural poverty is the persistent gender inequalities in economic and social power, income and access to productive resources and services. The direct causes of rural poverty are: long-standing barriers to accessing and using resources (land, water, etc.), technology, inputs, finance, advisory services, knowledge and markets (particularly for women and rural youth); insufficient levels of production and productivity; the adverse effects of climate change and of natural resources degradation; unequal distribution of the added value generated in value chains; insufficient level of investments (both public and private, domestic and foreign); low level of employment in rural areas; insufficient level of income diversification; insufficient integration and connectivity with urban areas; and unsustainable and unethical business conduct by private sector investors.

Degradation of natural resources

Natural resources, such as land, fertile soils, water (including oceans and fresh waters) and agro-biodiversity, are essential factors of agricultural, husbandry, aquaculture and fisheries production. Yet, globally, one-third of the earth's land surface is degraded, affecting more than 2.6 billion people in more than 100 countries. When land is degraded,

it cannot support the diverse processes that depend on it.¹⁴ Until recently, production and productivity have been able to cope with the increased demand generated by demographic growth, thanks to technology, investment, intensification and expansion of under-used areas. However, increased productivity and production are now under threat because the availability of productive natural resources (land, fertile soil, water, minerals used for fertiliser production) is limited at the global level and faces growing competition for use, while pollution, soil degradation, depletion of fish stocks and climate change are putting a strain on future production. Moreover, the challenges for the coming decades are huge: a growing global population, together with a growing pattern of individual food consumption, imply a significant increase in food demand (60 per cent more demand in 2050 according to the most reliable estimates) and changing consumption patterns (increased demand for proteins of animal origin).

These global challenges are translated at local levels in different ways. Some countries could benefit from market opportunities due to crop failures in other regions/countries, while others, particularly developing countries and predominantly the most fragile ones, could experience a rising number of people potentially exposed to the risk of food crises, creating unprecedented challenges for humanitarian food assistance. Food crises are the consequence of crises of different natures, but can also be their underlying cause; food crises can create the conditions for increased fragility, e.g. the overexploitation of natural resources for food production triggers deforestation, desertification and soil erosion, exacerbating the impact of droughts or floods. The direct causes of natural resources degradation are overexploitation, inadequate adoption of resilient production practices and insufficient adoption of practices for sustainable resource management.

Food insecurity

Globally, the prevalence of hunger has declined, from 15 per cent according to figures for 2000 to 2002, to 11 per cent according to figures for 2014 to 2016. However, approximately 790 million people today live in a situation of undernutrition

¹⁴ <https://www.thegef.org/topics/land-degradation>

and chronic food insecurity.¹⁵ Moreover, many more people, around 2 billion in total, are potentially exposed to the effects of major natural or human-made events that can trigger food crises, where the immediate, most evident effect is the rise in acute undernutrition and loss of lives. Recent years have seen an increase in the number and impact of various crises, ranging from extreme weather, often linked to climate change and natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, etc.), to human-made events (social unrest, political or economic crises, wars, etc.) and to intrinsic food system instability (food price volatility, disease outbreaks, etc.). Alongside the differing crises occurring in developing countries, food insecurity is caused by a deterioration in one or more of the four pillars of food security, namely:

- availability (food production)
- access (income and physical access to food)
- nutrition (quality of food intake, access to water and health services)
- stability of the previous three pillars over time (lack of food crises).

Deterioration in the last pillar is exacerbated by a failure to adopt disaster and risk reduction strategies and plans that address the increased vulnerability of people and countries to food crises.

Malnutrition

Poor nutrition represents one of the most serious and preventable tragedies of our time. Progress in reducing it is lagging

behind in many countries, with one in every three people suffering from some form of malnutrition.¹⁶ Children in particular are victims of a vicious cycle, where poverty, inadequate diet and disease combine to give them the worst possible start in life, keeping individuals and societies in poverty for successive generations.

Poor nutrition is the single most important threat to the world's health. In developing countries, undernutrition is an underlying cause of nearly half of all deaths in children under 5 years of age¹⁷ and 20 per cent of maternal mortality every year. Millions of children survive, but grow up stunted, having experienced several episodes of wasting (weight loss) before they reach the age of 5 years. Stunting is defined as inadequate height for age, an indicator of the cumulative effects of undernutrition and infection. Globally, nearly one in four children under the age of 5 years, an estimated total of 155 million children, had stunted growth in 2014. Asia and Africa accounted for more than 90 per cent of the children under the age of 5 years with stunted growth in 2016.¹⁸

The major direct causes of malnutrition are: inadequate dietary intake by children and women (especially women of reproductive age); insufficient food diversification; inadequate childcare and feeding practices; insufficient availability and access to high-quality nutritious food; and insufficient access to/uptake of basic social services (e.g. WASH, health, education, safety nets, etc.).

Smallholder family farms still dominate agricultural systems in developing countries and are still key to food security.

Photo: shaifulzamri / Shutterstock.com



¹⁵ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg2>

¹⁶ <https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/global-nutrition-report-malnutrition-becoming-%E2%80%9Cnew-normal%E2%80%9D-across-globe>

¹⁷ UNICEF 2017 (<https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/>)

¹⁸ <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/JME-2017-brochure-1.pdf>

Annex 2: Indicators

1. Impact level

1.1 Inclusive growth (PEOPLE, PROSPERITY)

Indicators:

- 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) *(1.1.1) and **(1-1)¹⁹
- 1.1.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (in rural areas) *(8.5.2)
- 1.1.3 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, disaggregated by sex, location (urban/rural), age group and ethnicity *(8.6.1)
- 1.1.4 Proportion and number of children (aged 5-17 years) engaged in child labour, by sex, location (urban/rural), age group and ethnicity *(8.7.1)
- 1.1.5 Average annual household income, disaggregated by location (rural/urban), ethnicity when appropriate
- 1.1.6 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities *(8.5.1)
- 1.1.7 Share of food expenditure as percentage of total household expenditure
- 1.1.8 Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)²⁰

1.2 Sustainable agriculture (PLANET)

Indicators:

- 1.2.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture *(2.4.1)
- 1.2.2 Average income of small-scale producers, by sex and indigenous status *(2.3.2)
- 1.2.3 Global food loss index *(12.3.1)

1.3 Improved nutritional status (PEOPLE)

Indicators:

- 1.3.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age *(2.2.1) and **(1-9)
- 1.3.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age *(2.2.2)
- 1.3.3 Prevalence of malnutrition among women of reproductive age and adolescent girls
- 1.3.4 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age and adolescent girls, disaggregated by age, reproductive status (pregnant, lactating, and non-pregnant, non-lactating), trimester of pregnancy, level of severity of anaemia and, where available, by relevant socioeconomic and demographic factors, such as education, income and urban/rural residence
- 1.3.5 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies among women of reproductive age and adolescent girls, disaggregated by type of micronutrient

¹⁹ Sustainable Development Goals indicators are marked with * while EU Results Framework indicators are marked with **.

²⁰ The Index aims to increase understanding of the connections between the empowerment of women, food security and agricultural growth. It measures the roles and extent of women's engagement in the agriculture sector in five domains:

1. decisions about agricultural production
2. access to and decision-making power over productive resources
3. control over use of income
4. leadership in the community
5. time use.

1.4 Increased (systemic) resilience to food crises and climate change (PEOPLE, PEACE)

Indicators:

- 1.4.1 Number of months of self-reported food insecurity (food gap)
- 1.4.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), disaggregated by location, household income, composition (including, for example, presence and number of small children, members with disabilities, elderly members), sex, age and education of the household head *(2.1.2)
- 1.4.3 Numbers of persons emigrating, where possible disaggregated by cause of displacement (by sex and age)
- 1.4.4 Average Coping Strategies Index (CSI) score, disaggregated by location, household income, composition (including for example presence and number of small children, members with disabilities, elderly members), sex, age and education of the household head

2. Outcome level

2.1 Enhanced rural diversification

Indicators:

- 2.1.1 Number of HHs reporting new income sources, disaggregated by source
- 2.1.2 Number of jobs created
- 2.1.3 Number of new businesses/start-ups created

2.2 More inclusive value chains

Indicators:

- 2.2.1 Additional added value created
- 2.2.2 Proportion of added value going to smallholder farmers, disaggregated by agricultural product

2.3 Increased use of land, infrastructure, services and markets

Indicators:

- 2.3.1 Number of women and men who have secure tenure of land with EU support **(2-8)
- 2.3.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure *(1.4.2)
- 2.3.3 Number (%) of smallholders practising irrigated agricultural production
- 2.3.4 Quantity of smallholders' produce stored in appropriate facilities
- 2.3.5 Proportion of adults (aged 15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money-service provider, disaggregated by sex, age, location and ethnicity when relevant *(8.10.2)
- 2.3.6 Number (%) of adults with at least one loan outstanding from a bank or other formal or informal financial institution, disaggregated by type of financial institution, sex, age, location and ethnicity when relevant
- 2.3.7 Number (%) of individuals with digital literacy in rural areas (disaggregated by sex) *(related to 4.6.1)
- 2.3.8 Volume of sales of smallholders' produce
- 2.3.9 Value of sales of smallholders' produce, disaggregated by type of animal or crop produce (meat, eggs, cereals)
- 2.3.10 Smallholders' agricultural exports (volume and value), disaggregated by type of animal or crop produce (meat, eggs, cereals)

2.4 Increased sustainable production and productivity of agriculture, husbandry and fisheries

Indicators:

- 2.4.1 Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land and water management practices have been introduced (hectares) ^{**}(2-6)
- 2.4.2 Number (%) of smallholders practising sustainable agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture, climate-smart agriculture approaches, etc.)
- 2.4.3 Yearly volume of agricultural production (metric tonnes)
- 2.4.4 Yearly volume of production of proteins/lipids (metric tonnes, disaggregated by source of protein and lipids (animals or plants))
- 2.4.5 Yearly volume of fish production (metric tonnes), disaggregated by type of production and location
- 2.4.6 Total number of livestock (Tropical Livestock Unit), disaggregated by type of livestock, type of production, location
- 2.4.7 Livestock mortality rate, disaggregated by type of livestock
- 2.4.8 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size, disaggregated by classes of farming, pastoral/forestry enterprise size ^{*}(2.3.1)
- 2.4.9 Average yield per hectare, disaggregated by type of crop
- 2.4.10 Livestock productivity (e.g. milk yield per head and/or kg of beef production per head), disaggregated by type of produce and location

2.5 More sustainable and inclusive natural resource management (NRM)

Indicators:

- 2.5.1 GHG emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the Action, expressed in terms of CO2 equivalent
- 2.5.2 Number of hectares of protected areas managed with EU support ^{**}(2-24)
- 2.5.3 Number of hectares of land covered by improved rangeland management structures and practices
- 2.5.4 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation ^{*}(6.5.1)
- 2.5.5 Number of hectares under afforestation/reforestation
- 2.5.6 Percentage decrease in the rate of deforestation
- 2.5.7 Number of hectares of land with agro-forestry systems
- 2.5.8 Number of hectares of forest managed under Participatory Forest Management schemes
- 2.5.9 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels ^{*}(14.4.1)
- 2.5.10 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities, disaggregated by type of germplasm and tissue ^{*}(2.5.1)

2.6 Reduced food loss and waste

Indicators:

- 2.6.1 Estimated level of food losses along the production, processing, transportation and distribution chain (including post-harvest handling practices)

2.7 Adequate dietary intake

Indicators:

- 2.7.1 Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women and adolescent girls (MDD-W)
- 2.7.2 Minimum Dietary Diversity – Children (MDD-C)
- 2.7.3 Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
- 2.7.4 Food Consumption Score (FCS)
- 2.7.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)

2.8 Improved hygiene, childcare and feeding practices

Indicators:

- 2.8.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water sources, disaggregated by sex *(6.1.1) and **(1-22)
- 2.8.2 Availability of safe drinking water (litres per person per day)
- 2.8.3 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility including a hand-washing facility with soap and water, disaggregated by sex *(6.2.1)
- 2.8.4 Number of targeted areas declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)
- 2.8.5 Incidence of waterborne diseases, disaggregated by sex and age
- 2.8.6 Number (%) of women who practise proper IYCF, disaggregated by breast feeding (early initiation, exclusive breast feeding until 6 months and continued breast feeding until 1 year of age)
- 2.8.7 Number (%) of 1 year olds immunised, disaggregated by sex **(2-19)
- 2.8.8 Number (%) of children who have received deworming treatment, disaggregated by sex
- 2.8.9 Number (%) of children receiving nutritional supplements (e.g. vitamins), disaggregated by sex
- 2.8.10 Number (%) of children (under 5 years) with acute malnutrition receiving timely and appropriate nutrition treatment, disaggregated by sex

2.9 Women empowered to participate in decisions about the use of productive resources and HH income

Indicators:

- 2.9.1 Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location *(5.4.1)
- 2.9.2 Proportion of women who participate in decisions about use of productive resources (choice of crops, inputs, timing of cropping, sale/transfer of land)
- 2.9.3 Proportion of women who participate (solely or jointly) in decisions about HH income
- 2.9.4 Proportion of women in managerial positions (e.g. in WASH groups, producers' organisations, infrastructure monitoring committees, NRM committees, etc.) *(5.5.2)
- 2.9.5 Secondary education completion rate for girls

2.10 Increased uptake of basic healthcare and social services

Indicators:

- 2.10.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their needs for family planning satisfied with modern methods *(3.7.1)
- 2.10.2 Number of births attended by a skilled health professional *(3.1.2) and **(2-18)
- 2.10.3 Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers supported by the EU **(2-10)

2.11 Improved prevention of, and preparedness for, food crises

Indicators:

- 2.11.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 *(11.b.1)
- 2.11.2 Evidence of use of hazard, vulnerability and/or resilience-related data to inform decision on FNS&SA programming and implementation
- 2.11.3 Number of HHs that report saving regularly, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant of household member who saved
- 2.11.4 Value of distress sales of assets by HHs as compared to previous similar disasters
- 2.11.5 Strategic grain reserve (metric tonnes)
- 2.11.6 Number of livestock water and pasture shortage/gap months

2.12 Improved FNS&SA governance

Indicators:

- 2.12.1 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services, disaggregated by type of public service accessed, location and characteristics of the respondent (ethnicity, sex, age, income, disability status, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, minority or indigenous status, sexual orientation and gender identity) *(16.6.2)
- 2.12.2 Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, disaggregated by respondents' ethnicity, sex, age, income, disability status, religion, migratory or displacement status, sexual orientation and gender identity *(16.7.2)
- 2.12.3 Number of policies, strategies and regulations incorporating inputs and recommendations from multi-stakeholder platforms
- 2.12.4 Evidence of use of relevant and credible information in FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations
- 2.12.5 Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework (including customary law) which recognises and protects women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control *(derived from 5.a.2)
- 2.12.6 Agricultural supply chains taking into account 'due diligence frameworks' (such as the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains)
- 2.12.7 Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognises and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries *(14.b.1)
- 2.12.8 Share of government budget allocated to agricultural research and development
- 2.12.9 Rate of progress on implementing FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations
- 2.12.10 Information on progress on implementing FNS&SA policies, strategies and regulations regularly made public

2.13 Increased investment in agriculture

Indicators:

- 2.13.1 Country score for the agriculture orientation index for government expenditures *(2.a.1)
- 2.13.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector *(2.a.2)
- 2.13.3 Yearly volume of credit to agriculture
- 2.13.4 Foreign Direct Investment inflows to agriculture, forestry and fishing

2.14 Increased application of learning, innovation and improved technologies in FNS&SA

Indicators:

- 2.14.1 Number (%) of smallholders adopting improved technologies and innovation (e.g. improved varieties/processing techniques, etc.), disaggregated by location
- 2.14.2 Number (%) of HHs using improved energy-saving technologies, disaggregated by location
- 2.14.3 Percentage of produce (e.g. coffee, cocoa and cashew nuts) graded/sold as high quality, disaggregated by type of produce

3. Output level

3.1 Rural infrastructure (re)constructed/delivered (transport, water and irrigation, storage, internet connectivity, etc.)

Indicators:

- 3.1.1 Km of road constructed/rehabilitated with EU support
- 3.1.2 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road constructed with EU support (disaggregated by sex) *(9.1.1)
- 3.1.3 Number of hectares of arable land under irrigation thanks to EU support
- 3.1.4 Number (%) of smallholders with access to appropriate storage facilities constructed with EU support
- 3.1.5 Number (%) of smallholders with access to water sources (boreholes, water harvesting structures, etc.) constructed with EU support
- 3.1.6 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, disaggregated by sex *(5.b.1)

3.2 Increased access to productive inputs/tools/equipment

Indicators:

- 3.2.1 Number of people receiving inputs and assets (e.g. livestock, seeds, tools, etc.) with EU funding, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary, value and type of input
- 3.2.2 Number of HHs receiving improved productive inputs funded by the EU (e.g. drought-resistant local breeds of livestock (goats, chickens, etc.) or pest-tolerant crop varieties, etc.), disaggregated by location (rural/urban)
- 3.2.3 Average quantity of inputs distributed by EU-funded Action to HH or productive unit, disaggregated by type of input and number of HHs
- 3.2.4 Number of HHs or productive units with access to climate-smart innovative options promoted by the Action (e.g. energy-saving technologies, etc.), disaggregated by location (urban/rural) and type of option

3.3 Strengthened agricultural and rural services available

Indicators:

- 3.3.1 Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant **(2-7)
- 3.3.2 Ratio of extension agents/providers to smallholder population
- 3.3.3 Number of extension workers certified/trained by the Action, disaggregated by sex and topic
- 3.3.4 Number of HHs/productive units with access to veterinary services supported by the Action
- 3.3.5 Percentage of livestock vaccinated, disaggregated by species and location
- 3.3.6 Number of people with access to business incubator services (entrepreneurial mentoring, advisory services and technical assistance for diversified businesses) developed/strengthened with support of the Action, disaggregated by sex, age and location
- 3.3.7 Number of HHs/productive units with access to veterinary services supported by the Action
- 3.3.8 Number of people with bankable business plans developed with support of the Action, disaggregated by sex, age and location

3.4 Marketing services available for [farmers/producer groups/associations/cooperatives]

Indicators:

- 3.4.1 Number of farmers with access to either (a) Agriculture Market Information Systems (AMIS), (b) warehouse receipt systems of inventory credit (IC) or (c) agricultural commodity exchanges provided by the Action, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity when relevant and location
- 3.4.2 Number of producer groups/associations/cooperatives having contractual arrangements with marketing agents facilitated with support of the Action

3.5 Capacities of [beneficiaries] for [topic] developed

Indicators:

- 3.5.1 Number of people who have benefited from TVET/skills development programmes with EU support, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant ^{**}(2-28)
- 3.5.2 Number of people trained to engage in Income Generating Activities (IGA), disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.3 Number of people trained by the Action on financial management
- 3.5.4 Number of people trained by the Action on new agricultural practices technologies (e.g. dryland farming initiatives, seed multiplication), disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.5 Number of people trained by the Action on processing techniques (e.g. coffee), disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.6 Number of people trained by the Action on food conservation and preservation, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.7 Number of people trained by the Action on sustainable land and water management practices, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.8 Number of health professionals trained on nutrition-related topics
- 3.5.9 Number of people trained by the Action on climate-smart techniques/technologies, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant ²¹
- 3.5.10 Number of people trained by the Action on animal health, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.11 Number of people trained on leadership skills, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.12 Number of people trained by the Action on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.5.13 Number of government personnel trained by the Action on FNS&SA-related topics, disaggregated by sex, age, institution, position and ethnicity when relevant

3.6 Increased awareness of e.g. family planning, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, environmental protection and DRR

Indicators:

- 3.6.1 Number (and %) of HHs with increased awareness of family planning methods thanks to support provided by the Action, disaggregated by location
- 3.6.2 Number (and %) of HHs reached by nutrition-related campaigns supported by the Action (e.g. inclusion of nutritional education in the curriculum for primary and secondary education, TV and radio spots addressing vulnerable HHs and decision makers, nutrition awareness campaigns, etc.), disaggregated by location
- 3.6.3 Number (and %) of HHs reached by sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns supported by the Action, disaggregated by location
- 3.6.4 Number of people with increased environmental awareness, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.6.5 Number of people with increased awareness of DRR thanks to support provided by the Action, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant

²¹ Covering non-agricultural activities (e.g. related to energy saving).

3.7 Social capital developed

Indicators:

- 3.7.1 Number of people who are members of savings/loans groups established reinforced by this Action
- 3.7.2 Number of cooperatives/farmers' groups established/strengthened by the Action (e.g. for collective purchase of inputs and/or marketing, etc.)
- 3.7.3 Number of people who are members of cooperatives/farmers' groups, etc. established/reinforced by this Action, disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity when relevant
- 3.7.4 Number of cooperatives/farmers' groups registered with the support of the Action
- 3.7.5 Number of functioning WASH committees with by-laws enforced with support of the Action

3.8 Improved access to nutritious food (food diversification, micronutrients content, food safety, etc.)

Indicators:

- 3.8.1 Percentage increase in nutritional yield (HH level) in HH directly benefiting from this Action
- 3.8.2 Percentage increase in crop diversity (HH cultivating 3 or more crops) thanks to support of this Action, disaggregated by location
- 3.8.3 Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 years benefiting from nutrition-related programmes with EU support, disaggregated by age and ethnicity when relevant ^{**}(2-9)
- 3.8.4 Number of client HHs with adequate knowledge on IYCF practices thanks to support of this Action, disaggregated by location

3.9 Increased coverage of basic services (health, WASH and childcare)

Indicators:

- 3.9.1 Percentage of the population with access to health facilities (re)constructed with support of this Action, disaggregated by sex
- 3.9.2 Number of pregnant women who receive (a) at least one visit or (b) at least four visits by a healthcare professional (in case of Actions where healthcare professionals are funded from the Action)
- 3.9.3 Number of women/adolescent girls receiving primary healthcare (in case of Actions where healthcare professionals are paid from the Action budget) (e.g. maternal healthcare, child healthcare, reproductive healthcare, supplementation, therapeutic feeding, support to breast feed)
- 3.9.4 Number of women receiving childcare services provided with Action support
- 3.9.5 Number of water systems rehabilitated with Action support
- 3.9.6 Percentage of health facilities supported by the Action reporting zero stock outs of tracer drugs over a quarter (tracer drugs = oral rehydration solution, Zinc, Amoxicillin/Co-trimoxazole, Coartem) / reporting stock outs
- 3.9.7 Number of persons benefitting from the water systems rehabilitated by the Action, disaggregated by sex
- 3.9.8 Number of new water systems built with Action support (persons reached)

3.10 DRR plans developed

Indicators:

- 3.10.1 National and local DRR strategies developed with Action support *(1.5.3 and 13.1.1)
- 3.10.2 Number of districts/regions having contingency plan and DRR plan developed with Action support
- 3.10.3 Percentage of districts supported by the Action providing regular (12 months/year) early warning (EW) monitoring data to the regions
- 3.10.4 Number of community-managed DRR committees established with Action support

3.11 Improved food stock management systems

Indicators:

- 3.11.1 Food stock management system designed/equipped with Action support

3.12 Up-to-date information, data and statistics available (market, nutrition, food security, resilience, production, etc.)

Indicators:

- 3.12.1 Status of agricultural census
- 3.12.2 Status of Market Information Systems
- 3.12.3 Status of information systems for nutrition (e.g. National Information Platforms of Nutrition (NIPN))
- 3.12.4 Status of food security early warning systems
- 3.12.5 Status of information system for land management (e.g. cadastres, land registry)
- 3.12.6 Status of unified/single social transfers beneficiaries' database
- 3.12.7 Status of M&E system for policy monitoring in FNS&SA sectors (e.g. NRM/climate change actions/nutrition)

3.13 Multi-stakeholder platforms established

Indicators:

- 3.13.1 Number of stakeholder groups participating in multi-stakeholder platform established/reinforced with support of the Action (public, private, CSO and smallholder representatives)
- 3.13.2 Number of smallholders involved in multi-stakeholder platform established/reinforced with support of the Action
- 3.13.3 Number of local governance structures set up or strengthened by the Action (e.g. village development committees, land committees, networks for NRM, etc.)
- 3.13.4 Status of national inter-sectoral FNS&SA coordination platform/system

3.14 Policies, legislation, regulations and action plans developed (including on land tenure, water, biodiversity, nutrition, territorial development, food security, food prices, fiscal, etc.)

Indicators:

- 3.14.1 Number of FNS&SA policies/strategies/laws/regulations revised/elaborated with support of the Action
- 3.14.2 Status of national costed FNS&SA plan

3.15 PFM reform plans and strategies developed

Indicators:

- 3.15.1 Status of Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms
- 3.15.2 Status of Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) in FNS&SA subsectors
- 3.15.3 Status of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for FNS&SA

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