

<p><b>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE:</b> AG-005 FTF (FTF Code: EG.3.2-1)</p>	<p><b>Training:</b> Number of individuals who have received Peace Corps supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training. (AG-005 FTF)</p>
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<p><b>AGRICULTURE SECTOR</b></p>	<p><b>Sector Schematic Alignment</b> <i>Note: This indicator belongs to the “Ag Production and Improved Cultivation Practices” Project Area and “Extension Methodology: Farmer Field Schools” Project Activities/Training Package (PA/TP) within the AG Sector but is borrowed by the following Project Activities/Training Packages within the AG and ENV Sectors.</i></p> <p><b><u>AG Sector (“Home” of the SSI)</u></b> <b>PA/TP:</b> Extension Methodology: Farmer Field Schools</p> <p><b><u>AG Sector</u></b> <b>PA/TP:</b> Staple Crops, Soil and Water Conservation Management, Agroforestry, Gardens &amp; Small Animal Husbandry: Chickens/Beekeeping, Business Development Services, Income Generation Activities, Post-Harvest Management, Nutrition for Healthy Families, Dimensions of Food Security, WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</p> <p><b><u>ENV Sector</u></b> <b>PA/TP:</b> Agroforestry, Soil and Water Conservation Management, Gardens</p>
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<p><b>Type:</b> Output</p>	<p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Individual</p>	<p><b>Disaggregations:</b> <b>Sex:</b> Male, Female <b>Type of Individual:</b> Producers, People in government, People in private sector, People in civil society <b>Technology Type:</b> Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild fishing technique/gear, Aquaculture management, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management (non-irrigation based), Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest handling &amp; storage, Value-added processing, Other, <i>Total with one or more improved technology/practice*</i></p> <p><small>*This is NOT the sum of the number of people trained on an improved technology or practice, but the total number of <i>distinct</i> people trained on an improved technology or practice; some people may have been trained on more than 1 improved technology or practice.</small></p>
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**Definitions:**

This indicator measures the number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted.

**Individuals measured against this indicator include but are not limited to:** farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers; rural entrepreneurs, processors, marketers, managers, traders, and transporters; and host nation government employees, extension specialists, researchers, policymakers, etc.

**Short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training:** There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action.

**Peace Corps supported training may include but is not limited to:** financial aid, workshops, demonstrations, lessons, service delivery, or activities conducted by Peace Corps. These activities typically are conducted to provide participants with knowledge and/or skills, technical assistance, learning opportunities, services or expand coverage for services, etc.

**Some examples of the type of knowledge or skills imparted include but are not limited to :** producers who receive training in a variety of best practices on productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets; rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets; extension specialists, researchers, policymakers, or others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management trained in new or improved technology or management practices, food security, or climate smart agriculture and/or climate change resilience

**Human nutrition-related trainings should NOT be reported in this indicator. Human nutrition-related training is reported under AG-047 FTF.**

This indicator counts individuals trained, NOT individuals applying a new technology or management practice. Application of new technology or management practice is measured in **AG-003 FTF**.

**Examples for Type of Individual disaggregation:**

- *Producers* – farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.
- *People in government* – policy makers, extension workers
- *People in private sector firms* – processors, service providers, manufacturers
- *People in civil society* – NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations

**PLEASE NOTE:** While *producers* are included in Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under indicators AG-030 FTF and AG-029 FTF, *only* count them under the “Producers” and NOT the “Private sector firms” disaggregation for this indicator. This avoids double counting of individuals.

**PLEASE NOTE:** While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, *only* count them under the “private sector firms” and NOT the “Civil Society” disaggregation for this indicator. This prevents double counting.

**Beneficiary** – an individual who is engaged with a project activity or comes into direct contact with a set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project or Peace Corps Volunteer. Individuals merely contacted or involved in an activity through brief attendance (non-recurring participation) do not count as a beneficiary.

**Scenarios for counting a beneficiary for this indicator:**

1. If a beneficiary is trained on more than improved technology in the fiscal year, **the farmer should be counted once for each improved technology that he/she is trained on during the fiscal year under the appropriate category in the Technology Type disaggregation.** For example, if a Peace Corps Volunteer trains a farmer on mulching and then on Integrated Pest Management, the person should be counted under the Cultural Practices category (for the mulching training) and the Pest Management category (for the IPM training). However, **the farmer should only be counted once in the Sex disaggregation and the Type of Individual disaggregation.** See **Counting for Technology Type Disaggregation** below for an example.

2. **Beneficiaries who are part of a group** and trained on improved technologies should **NOT** be counted under this indicator. This indicator counts individuals who have been trained on improved technologies, whereas indicator **AG-035 FTF** (“Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations...and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving Peace Corps assistance”) counts the firms, associations, or other group entities trained on association- or organization-level improved technologies or practices. **Members of those organizations** should NOT be counted under this indicator – they should be counted un **AG-004 FTF** “Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving Peace Corps assistance”.

**\*Counting for Technology Type Disaggregation**

If an individual is trained on more than one improved technology, count the individual as having been trained on each technology type (i.e. double-count). In addition, count the individual once under the “**total with one or more improved technology**” category. Since it is common for Peace Corps trainings to promote more than one improved technology, this approach allows us to accurately track and count trainings on the different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of individuals who have been trained on at least one improved technologies.

**If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple benefits, the individual trained on that technology may be reported under each relevant Technology Type category. For example, mulching could be reported under Cultural practices (weed control), Soil-related fertility and conservation (organic content) and Water management (moisture control), depending on why (for what purpose(s)/benefit(s)) the technology would be applied by the farmer.**

**Example:** You trained one farmer on using improved seed (crop genetics), Integrated Pest Management (pest management) and mulching (cultural practices and water management) over the course of the fiscal year. You trained another farmer on drip irrigation (irrigation), System of Rice Intensification (SRI) (cultural practices), and how to properly store her seed (post-harvest handling & storage). Technology Type disaggregation data entry would be as follows:

Technology type	
crop genetics	1
cultural practices	2
livestock management	
wild fishing technique/gear	
aquaculture management	
pest management	1
disease management	
soil-related fertility and conservation	
irrigation	1
water management (non-irrigation-based)	1
climate mitigation	
climate adaptation	
marketing and distribution	
post-harvest handling & storage	1
value-added processing	
other	
total with one or more improved technology	2

**Examples for Technology Type disaggregation:**

- Crop genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through biofortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germ plasm
- Cultural practices: e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, moulding; mulching
- Livestock management: e.g. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices
- Wild fishing technique/gear: e.g. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices
- Aquaculture management: e.g. improved fingerlings, improved feed and feeding practices, fish disease control, pond culture, pond preparation, sampling & harvesting, carrying capacity & fingerling management
- Pest management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management (IPM); improved insecticides & pesticides, improved & environmentally sustainable use of insecticides & pesticides
- Disease management: e.g. improved fungicides, appropriate application of fungicides
- Soil-related fertility and conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM), soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; erosion control
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes
- Water management (non-irrigation-based): e.g. water harvesting, sustainable water use practices, improved water quality testing practices; mulching
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives; examples include low- or no-till practices, efficient nitrogen fertilizer use
- Climate adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns; examples include drought and flood resistant varieties, conservation agriculture
- Marketing and distribution: e.g. contract farming technologies and practices; improved input purchase technologies and practices; improved commodity sale technologies and practices; improved market information system technologies and practices
- Post-harvest handling & storage: e.g. improved packing house technologies and practices; improved transportation; decay and insect control; temperature and humidity control; improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading
- Value-added processing: e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices
- Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management

**Fiscal Year** – October 1 to September 30

**Rationale:**

Measures enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation, which is key to transformational development.

**Measurement Notes:**

1. **Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods:** Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. For this Standard Sector Indicator, a tracking sheet that collects the number of

individuals who have received USG (including Peace Corps) supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training will capture the needed data.

2. **General Data Collection for Volunteer Activities:** All Volunteer activities should be conducted with the intention of achieving outcomes – knowledge change (short-term), skills demonstration (intermediate-term), and behavioral changes (intermediate to long term) as defined by the progression of indicators within the objectives of a project framework. The progression of measurement for all Volunteer activities should begin with baseline data being conducted prior to the implementation of an activity (or set of activities), followed by documenting any outputs of the activities and then later at the appropriate time, measurements of specific outcomes (see “Frequency of Measurement”).
3. **Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection:** Because this is an output indicator that does not measure any change, there is no need to take a baseline measurement before reporting the results of this indicator. However, Volunteers should take baseline measurements for any outcome indicators that are related to this output indicator. Refer to the project framework to review related outcome indicators.
4. **Frequency of measurement:** An output indicator only needs to be measured once—in this case, every time the Volunteer holds a short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training, he/she will want to keep track of the number of unique individuals who are supported and report on it in the next VRF.
5. **Definition of change:** Outputs do not measure any changes. This indicator only counts the number of individuals that participate in training.
6. **General Reporting in the VRF:** In the case of output indicators, Volunteers only have one box to fill in on their VRF: “total # (number).”
7. **Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF:** This indicator is disaggregated by multiple categories; “Sex”, “Type of Individual” and “Technology Type”. Due to the functionality of the VRF, the Volunteer will see a table to enter the disaggregated data for the “Sex” category. Then the Volunteer will see a box to enter disaggregated data for the “Type of Individual” and then a box for “Technology Type”. The totals for each disaggregation category (“Sex”, “Type of Individual” and “Technology Type”) **MUST** be equal. **PLEASE NOTE:** Volunteers should check, before submitting their VRF to see if the totals are equal.

**PLEASE NOTE:** After a Volunteer submits their first VRF, the data entered into the “Type of Individual” box will be editable, so a Volunteer should make sure that the sum of the “Type of Individual” (producers, people in government, people in private sector firms, and people in civil society) **REMAINS** equal to the “New Total” column in the “Sex” disaggregation table.

**Data Quality Assessments (DQA):** DQAs are needed for each indicator selected to align with the project objectives. DQAs review the validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness of each indicator. For more information, consult the Peace Corps MRE Toolkit.

**Alignment with Summary Indicator:** AG. PRODUCTIVITY/FOOD SECURITY TRAINING (INDIVIDUALS), & ENV. ASSIST. TO INDIVIDUALS