STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: AG-008 FTF (FTF Code: 4.5.2-34)	**Climate Change – Risk Reduction:** Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of Peace Corps assistance. (AG-008 FTF)
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**Sector Schematic Alignment** *Note: This indicator belongs to the "Ag Production and Improved Cultivation Practices" Project area and "Soil and Water Conservation and Management" 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.* **AG Sector ("Home" of the SI)** **PA/TP:** Soil and Water Conservation and Management **AG Sector** **PA/TP:** Staple Crops, Agroforestry, Gardens, Small Animal Husbandry: Chickens/Beekeeping, Post-harvest Management **ENV Sector** **PA/TP:** Agroforestry, Gardens, Soil and Water Conservation and Management, & Tree Planting and Nurseries

Type: Outcome	**Unit of Measure**: Stakeholder	**Disaggregation:** **Sex**: Male, Female **Type of Risk Reducing Practice**: Agriculture, Water, Health, Disaster Risk Management, Urban

Definitions:

There is strong scientific and evidence-based information that stakeholders can attenuate the effects of climate change by using appropriate new and tested management practices or implement measures that reduce the risks of climate change impacts

Stakeholders include but are not limited to: producers involved in sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fishing, and other areas of natural resources

Risk-reducing management practices include but are not limited to: changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops (e.g., switching crops, using a greenhouse, or changing the cropping calendar), soil management practices that reduce rainwater run-off and increase infiltration, changing grazing practices, or adjusting the management of other aspects of a farming, agricultural production, or natural resource management system, etc.

Risk-reducing measures include but are not limited to: applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, diversifying into different income-generating activities or into crops that are less susceptible to drought and greater climatic variability, etc.

Any adjustment to the management of resources or implementation of an adaptation action that responds to climate -

related stresses and increases resilience can be considered. Practices and actions will aim to increase predictability and/or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change

Disaggregation definitions for Type of Risk Reducing Practices:

- *Agriculture* – practices and actions will aim to increase predictability and/or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change
- *Water* - practices and actions will aim to improve water quality, supply, and efficient use under anticipated climate variability and change
- *Health* - practices and actions will aim to prevent or control disease incidence and outcomes under anticipated climate variability and change
- *Disaster Risk Management* - practices and actions will aim to reduce the negative impact of extreme events associated with climate variability and change
- *Urban* - practices and actions will aim to improve the resilience of urban areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change

Rationale: While many management practices and technologies exist and can be diffused, others may not be well suited to perform under emerging climate stresses. Improved management and new technologies are available and others are being developed to perform better under climate stresses. Resource management experiences from other parts of the world may be useful as climate conditions shift geographically. Practices and actions will aim to increase predictability and/or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change.

Measurement Notes:

1. **Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods (for Peace Corps staff use):** Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. A data collection tool to measure this indicator could be based on one of the following methods—survey, observation, or interview—though there may be other data collection methods that are appropriate as well. For more information on the suggested methods, please see **Appendix I in the MRE Toolkit.** Also be sure to check the intranet page as sample tools are regularly uploaded for post use. Once a tool has been developed, post staff should have a few Volunteers and their partners pilot it, and then distribute and train Volunteers on its use.

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**: Activity-level baseline data should be collected by Volunteers/partners before or at the start of their activities with a stakeholder or group of stakeholders. It provides a basis for planning and/or assessing subsequent progress or impact with these same people. Volunteers should take a baseline measurement regarding the outcome(s) defined in this indicator (i.e. determine whether or not a stakeholder in question has implemented risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change before working with the Volunteer) early in their work focused on climate change and risk reduction. The information for the baseline measurement will be the same or very similar to the information that will be collected in the follow-on measurement (see "Frequency of Measurement") after the Volunteer has conducted his/her activities and it is usually collected using the same data collection tool to allow for easy management of

the data over time.

Because Volunteers are expected to implement relevant and focused activities that will promote specific changes within a target population (see the "unit of measure" above), taking a baseline measurement helps Volunteers to develop a more realistic snapshot of where stakeholders within the target population are in their process of change instead of assuming that they are starting at "0." It also sets up Volunteers to be able to see in concrete terms what influence their work is having on the stakeholders they work with during their service. Please note that data collection is a sensitive process and so Volunteers will not want to take a baseline measurement until they have been able to do some relationship and trust-building with the person/people the Volunteer is working with, and developed an understanding of cultural norms and gender dynamics.

4. **Frequency of Measurement**: For reporting accurately on this outcome indicator, Volunteers must take a minimum of two measurements with stakeholders of the target population reached with their activities. After taking the baseline measurement (described above), Volunteers should take at least one follow-on measurement with the same stakeholder(s), typically <u>after</u> completing one or more activities focused on achieving the outcome in this indicator and once they have determined that the timing is appropriate to expect that the outcome has been achieved. Please note that successful documentation of a behavior change or new practice may not be immediately apparent following the completion of activities and may need to be planned for at a later time. Once Volunteers have measured that at least one stakeholder has achieved the indicator, they should report on it in their next VRF.

Volunteers may determine to take more than one baseline and one follow-on measurement with the same stakeholder (or group of stakeholders) for the following valid reasons:
   a. Volunteers may want to measure whether or not any additional stakeholders initially reached with activities have now achieved the outcome in the indicator, particularly for any activities that are on-going in nature (no clear end date);
   b. Volunteers may want to enhance their own learning and the implementation of their activities by using the data collected as an effective monitoring tool and feedback mechanism for the need to improve or increase their activities;
   c. A Peace Corps project in a particular country may choose to increase the frequency of measurement of the indicator and Volunteers assigned to that project will be required to follow in-country guidance.

In all cases, any additional data collection above the minimum expectation should be based on the time, resources, accessibility to the target population, and the value to be gained versus the burden of collecting the data. Following any additional measurements taken, Volunteers should report on any new stakeholders achieving the outcome in their next VRF.

5. **Definition of Change**: The minimum change to report against this indicator is a stakeholder implemented risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as compared to what was measured initially at baseline. In the case of this indicator, if the stakeholder the Volunteer/partner works with already implemented soil management practices to reduce rainwater run-off and increase infiltration before beginning to work with the Volunteer/partner, then the Volunteer would <u>not</u> be able to count him/her for this activity because the Volunteer's work did not actually lead to the desired change. However, if as a result of working with the Volunteer/partner, the stakeholder starts cultivating crops that are more drought resistant, that would count because the Volunteer's work influenced the cultivation of more drought resistant crops.

6. **General Reporting in the VRF**: The "number achieved" (or numerator) that Volunteers will report against for this

indicator in their VRFs is the number of stakeholders who implemented risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, after working with the Volunteer/partner. The "total number" (or denominator) that Volunteers will report on for this indicator in their VRFs is the total number of stakeholders who participated in the activities designed to meet this indicator.

7. **Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF:** This indicator is disaggregated by multiple categories; "Sex" and "Type of Risk Reducing Practice". 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 Risk Reducing Practice"; agriculture, water, health, disaster risk management and urban. The totals for each disaggregation category ("Sex" and "Type of Risk Reducing Practice") **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 Risk Reducing Practice" box will be editable, so a Volunteer should make sure that the sum of the "Type of Risk Reducing Practice" (agriculture, water, health, disaster risk management and urban) **REMAINS** equal to the "New Achieved 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. NEW TECH/MGMT PRACTICES (INDIVIDUALS), & ENV. ADOPT NEW/IMPROVED NAT. RES. MGMT PRACTICES (INDIVIDUALS)