

<p><b>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE:</b> AG-057 FTF (FTF Code: EG.3-1)</p>	<p><b>USG Assistance - Rural Households:</b> Number of households benefiting directly from Peace Corps assistance. (AG-057 FTF)</p>	
<p><b>AGRICULTURE SECTOR</b></p>	<p><b>Sector Schematic Alignment</b> <i>Note: This indicator belongs to the “Resilience and Stability” Project area and “Dimensions of Food Security” Project Activities/Training Package (PA/TP) within the AG Sector but is borrowed by the following Project Activities/Training Packages within the ENV Sectors.</i></p> <p><b><u>AG Sector (“Home” of the SI)</u></b> <b>PA/TP:</b> Dimensions of Food Security</p> <p><b><u>AG Sector</u></b> <b>PA/TP:</b> Gardens, Nutrition for Healthy Families, WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</p>	
<p><b>Type:</b> Output</p>	<p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Individual</p>	<p><b>Disaggregations:</b></p> <p><b>Duration:</b> New, Continuing</p> <p><i>Note: Any households that benefitted in a previous year but were not benefitting in the current fiscal year should not be included.</i></p> <p><b>Gendered Household Type:</b> Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&amp;F), Child No Adults (CNA)</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Rural, Urban/Peri-Urban</p>
<p><b>Definitions:</b></p> <p><b>Household:</b> A household is benefiting directly if it contains at least one individual who is a direct beneficiary.</p> <p><b>Beneficiary:</b> An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project or Peace Corps Volunteer. Individuals who receive training or benefit from activity-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Individuals merely contacted or involved in an activity through brief attendance (non-recurring participation) do not count as a beneficiary.</p> <p>An <b>indirect beneficiary</b> who does not have direct contact with the activity and does not directly receive goods or services from the activity <u>should not be counted</u> even if he/she still benefits. This includes a neighbor who sees the results of an improved technology applied by a direct beneficiary and decides to apply it himself/herself or an individual who hears a radio message but does not receive any other training or counseling from the activity.</p> <p>This indicator is intended to capture all beneficiary households of Peace Corps food security activities. However, care must be taken to eliminate double counting. <b>Households that have more than one direct beneficiary household member should be counted only once.</b></p> <p><b>Households benefiting from Peace Corps interventions in agriculture, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition can be included under this indicator.</b></p> <p><b>Location (Rural, Urban/Peri-Urban):</b> These should be defined using the respective national statistical service of the country. Volunteers should consult Peace Corps staff or other professionals in the country for clarity on this term.</p>		

**Duration:**

**New** – this fiscal year is the first year the household benefited directly from Peace Corps intervention

**Continuing** – this household first benefited directly from Peace Corps intervention in the previous fiscal year and continues to benefit directly from Peace Corps intervention

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

**Rationale:** Ensuring adequate coverage and scale of food security activities is essential for the results achieved with direct beneficiaries to make a meaningful contribution to reductions in poverty and hunger among the population in the Peace Corps country. This indicator tracks access and equitable access to services in targeted area. Increased access to Peace Corps interventions should improve the economic opportunity, livelihoods, and quality of life for households and individuals.

**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, participant list, or survey that collects the number of rural households benefiting directly from Peace Corps intervention captures 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 a rural household benefits from a Peace Corps intervention, a Volunteer will want to keep track it and report on it in the next VRF.
5. **Definition of change:** Outputs do not measure change. However, if desired, a minimum expectation can be set for meeting the output. For this indicator please see above (“Definitions”) for the distinction between which household benefits and which household is not benefiting.
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; “Gendered Household Type” and “Duration”. Due to the functionality of the VRF, the Volunteer will see a table to enter the disaggregated data for the “Gendered Household Type” category. Then the Volunteer will see a box to enter

disaggregated data for the “Duration”; new and continuing. The totals for each disaggregation category (“Gendered Household Type” and “Duration”) **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 “Duration” box will be editable, so a Volunteer should make sure that the sum of the “Duration” (new and continuing) **REMAINS** equal to the “New Total” column in the “Gendered Household Type” 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. ASSIST. TO HOUSEHOLDS