<table>
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<th><strong>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Community Engagement: Teachers and Staff</strong> - Number of school community members, out of the total number of school community members the Volunteer/partner worked with, who improved school administration or activities to enhance English learning opportunities. (ED-007-F)</th>
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| **EDUCATION SECTOR**              | **Sector Schematic Alignment**  
|                                   | **Project Area:** TEFL  
|                                   | **Project Activity Area/Training Package:** Community Engagement in English |
| **Type:**                         | **Unit of Measure:** School Community Members  
| **Outcome**                       | **Disaggregation:**  
|                                  | **Sex:** Male, Female |

**Definitions:**

**School Community Members** – teachers, administration, staff, school board or committee members

**School Administrative Procedures** – policies and practices used to infuse English into the school environment (e.g., making classroom space available for English clubs, creating schedules for English tutoring, new systems for capturing student grades)

**Student English Learning Opportunities** – occasions in which English students have the chance to improve their English language skills (e.g., English club, tutoring sessions, English book club, English spelling bees, English theater competitions)

**Rationale:** An increase in the number of school community members strengthening opportunities for English language practice will result in a conducive environment for students to learn and use English.

**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—observation, 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 this link on the intranet page as sample tools are regularly uploaded for post use. Once a tool has been selected and/or developed for the 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 school community member or group of school community members. 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 data sheet.
Volunteers should collect baseline information early in their work with school community member(s), and may use their judgment to determine timing because the information will be more accurate if the Volunteer has built some trust with the school community member(s) first. 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 “Unit of Measure”), taking a baseline measurement helps Volunteers to develop a more realistic snapshot of where school community members 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 students 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 school community members 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 school community member(s), typically after 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. Once Volunteers have measured that at least one school community member 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 school community member (or group of school community members) for the following valid reasons:

a. Volunteers may want to measure whether or not any additional school community members 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 school community members achieving the outcome in their next VRF.

5. **Definition of Change**: The minimum change to report against this indicator is any school community member improving school administration in one or more of the listed ways: strengthened school administrative procedures for English teachers, improved school facilities to expand English use, or enhanced student English learning opportunities.

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 school community members who, as a result of working with the
Volunteer, improved school administration in one or more of the listed ways. The “total number” (or denominator) that Volunteers will report on for this indicator in their VRFs is the total number of school community members who participated in the activities designed to meet this indicator.

7. **Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF**: This indicator is disaggregated by “Sex.” When reporting in the VRF, a Volunteer should disaggregate the school community members who achieved the outcome based on male and female gender.

**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**: ED COMMUNITY SUPPORT