Entrepreneurs Trained to Provide Malaria Prevention Goods or Services: Number of entrepreneurs trained to create businesses in malaria prevention goods or services.

Health Sector
Sector Schematic Alignment
Project Area: Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health
Project Activity Area/Training Package: Malaria Prevention and Control

Type: Output
Unit of Measure: Individuals

Disaggregation:
Sex: Male, Female
IGA Group Affiliation:
# of individuals who are members of an existing IGA
# of individuals who are members of an IGA newly created to do business in malaria prevention
# of non-affiliated Individuals - not a member of a formal IGA

To be counted for this indicator the following criteria must be met:
- Individuals selected to participate in the training must:
  A) Have completed an introductory business education course of at least 24 training hours that addresses basic business principles.
  OR
  B) Have significant entrepreneurial experience (2 years+)
  OR
  C) The malaria training must contain at least 24 training hours of business fundamentals.
- Training must have been provided by the PCV or their partner in an individual or small group setting comprised of no more than 25 people.
- Attendance at educational session/s must be documented by the Volunteer or their partner.

Definitions:
Business in malaria prevention goods or services: Any business that sells products or services aimed at malaria prevention. This can include value-added nets, net repair or modification, ambulance service and drugs (as long as the sale of drugs by the private sector falls within the laws of the host country).

Entrepreneurs: a person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money.

Rationale: Private sector engagement in malaria prevention is key to the sustainability of malaria prevention interventions.
This output indicator captures the work of volunteers to spread malaria prevention knowledge and awareness through private sector channels. It is meant to capture only the volume of work done.

Measurement Notes:
Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods: A tracking sheet that collects the names and sex of participants who were trained in malaria prevention BCC/IEC will capture the needed data.

Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection: As an output indicator, no baseline survey is used with this indicator.

Frequency of measurement: Training logs should be collected at the time of training. Data should be reported to
post in the VRT on whatever schedule is used by the post (quarterly is preferred). Data will be officially reported from the post to HQ annually with preliminary data made available to technical experts in HQ on a rolling basis.

**General Reporting in the VRF:** In the case of output indicators, Volunteers only have one box to fill in on their VRF: “total # (number).”

**Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF:** This indicator is disaggregated by “Sex” and by the affiliation (or lack thereof) of the entrepreneur with an existing or newly created income generating association.

**Data Quality Assessments (DQA):** DQA 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:** No Link