

<p><b>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE:</b> YD-028-F</p>	<p><b>YD Strategies:</b> Number of service providers, out of total number of service providers the Volunteer/partner worked with, who demonstrated using new +YD strategies in their work. (YD-028-F)</p>	
<p><b>YOUTH SECTOR</b></p>	<p><b>Sector Schematic Alignment</b>  <b>Project Area:</b> Support for Youth  <b>Project Activity Area/Training Package:</b> Positive Youth Dev. w/ Service Providers</p>	
<p><b>Type:</b> Outcome</p>	<p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Service Provider</p>	<p><b>Disaggregation:</b> <b>Sex:</b> Male, Female</p>
<p><b>Definitions:</b></p> <p><b>Service Provider</b> – a service provider works in the role of providing a service to others in the community; examples include teachers, health care providers, and agricultural extension agents, amongst others. Service providers are one of the four capacity-building levels that Peace Corps work focuses on, in addition to individuals, organizations, and communities.</p> <p><b>Partner/s</b> – refers to the local counterpart who is co-facilitating activities related to positive youth development approaches or strategies with the Volunteer.</p> <p><b>+YD strategies</b> – strategies which align with positive youth development (+YD) approaches. +YD approaches help young people thrive by following these principles: see youth as resources to be developed rather than problems to be solved; and surround them and their families with experiences, education, opportunities, and relationships that support development. Positive Youth Development occurs within an array of experiences, education, services, supports, opportunities, and relationships that engage and prepare youth for their roles in Family Life &amp; Health, the World of Work, and Active Citizenship. Positive youth development approaches include but are not limited to: a focus on positive outcomes (not problems), proactive (not reactive), involves all youth (doesn't target specific youth), involves youth as active participants in the process (not treating them as recipients of services), and is overseen by community members (not administered by professional providers).</p>		
<p><b>Rationale:</b> An increase in the number of service providers who demonstrated using new positive youth development strategies shows a shift in their work from the less effective traditional youth development services that treat youth as “problems to be solved” towards services in line with the positive youth development approach of treating youth as resources.</p>		
<p><b>Measurement Notes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods (for Peace Corps staff use):</b> Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. Please check the intranet page through <a href="#">this link</a> to see if one or more approved tools exist for this indicator, select the most appropriate tool for the post, and adapt it at the post level for their Volunteers’ use. Please check often, as tools will be uploaded frequently during the year. If no tool is available, this indicator could be measured using private surveys or interviews, though there may be other data collection methods that are appropriate as well. For more information on the suggested methods, please see <a href="#">Appendix I in the MRE Toolkit</a>. Once a tool has been developed, post staff should have a few Volunteers and their partners pilot the tool, and then distribute and train Volunteers on its use.</li> <li><b>General Data Collection for Volunteer Activities:</b> All Volunteer activities should be conducted with the intention of achieving outcomes – knowledge change (short-term), skills demonstration (intermediate-term), and</li> </ol>		

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 service provider or group of service providers. 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 service providers, and may use their judgment to determine timing because the information will be more accurate if the Volunteer has built some trust with the service providers 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 service providers 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 service providers 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 service providers 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 service provider(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 service provider 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 service provider (or group of service providers) for the following valid reasons:

- a. Volunteers may want to measure whether or not any additional service providers 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 service providers achieving the outcome in their next VRF.

- 5. Definition of Change:** The minimum change to report against this indicator is any service provider demonstrating using at least one of the listed new +YD strategies in their work. If a service provider already demonstrates using at least one of the listed new +YD strategies in their work at the baseline measurement, the Volunteer would not count him/ her as having achieved any additional change for this activity because the maximum level of change measured for this indicator has already been achieved. NOTE: If at baseline, nearly all of the service providers with whom you are working have demonstrated using at least one of the listed new +YD strategies in their work, Volunteers should consider implementing other activities that will lead to different outcomes in the project framework.
- 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 service providers who, as a result of working with the Volunteer, demonstrated using at least one of the listed new +YD strategies in their work. The “total number” (or denominator) that Volunteers will report on for this indicator in their VRFs is the total number of service providers 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 service providers 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:** YOUTH PARENTING