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Investing in rural people

Taking IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) to the Next Level

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AOS	Annual Outcome Survey
CLEAR	Centres for Learning Evaluation and Results
CIs	core indicators
DEF	Development Effectiveness Framework
FSP	Financial Service Provider
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OPE	Operational Programming and Effectiveness Unit
ORMS	Operational Results Management System
PAR	portfolio-at-risk
RIA	Research and Impact Assessment Division
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
RMF	Results Measurement Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SO	strategic objective
OSS	Operational Self-Sufficiency

Taking IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) to the Next Level

I. Introduction

1. The Development Effectiveness Framework (DEF) that was reviewed by the Executive Board in 2016 (EB 2016/119/R.12) proposes as one of its core activities the establishment of better linkages between project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and corporate results reporting. For the last decade, the primary mechanism for reporting the results achieved by IFAD-supported projects has been the Results and Impact Management System (RIMS).
2. This paper proposes a revised RIMS framework, building on the wealth of experience gained through implementation of the RIMS over time, to enhance the measurement of IFAD's results by upgrading the current set of indicators and their measurement methodologies. Among other things, this will lead to improved quality and coherence of project-level logical frameworks (logframes). At the project-level, logframes will be assessed via the development effectiveness checklist to ensure that they reflect the project logic and corporate requirements, and that they include relevant results indicators. The RIMS is being reformed to make it more robust, strategic and relevant, and also simpler so that its indicators can be easily incorporated into logframes.
3. The RIMS indicators will be aggregated to report results at the corporate level. The corresponding data for impact indicators will be collected through impact assessments on a subset of projects, and the results of this analysis will be projected to the portfolio as a whole.

II. Process

4. To ensure that the proposed changes adequately reflect the views of operational teams across the institution, an interdepartmental RIMS Task Force was set up in October 2015 under the joint guidance of the Operational Programming and Effectiveness Unit (OPE) and the Research and Impact Assessment Division (RIA). This task force was given the mandate to simplify RIMS reporting, so as to make corporate results reporting: more strategic (by mapping indicators to corporate priorities); more robust (through better definitions and measurement methodologies); simpler (by reducing the number of indicators, layers and requirements); and effectively mainstreamed in project M&E systems.
5. A smaller working group comprising core participants¹ was later formed in March 2016 to expedite deliberations and to ensure the timely and effective delivery of a proposal. The working group met on a regular basis throughout 2016 and consulted extensively across IFAD, notably with technical staff in PTA and other divisions, to make sure the proposed indicators were aligned with state-of-the-art thinking in all thematic areas and were methodologically sound. Guided by the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025, the working group started by mapping out existing commitments (relative to IFAD replenishments, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, the Results Measurement Framework, etc.) and requirements pursuant to existing policies (on gender, indigenous

¹ The working group is led by Sylvie Marzin (West and Central Africa Division) and comprises Laure Martin (Latin America and the Caribbean Division [LAC]), Estibalitz Morrás and Ilaria Firmian (Environment and Climate Division), Tim Balint (RIA), Hisham Zehni (Strategy and Knowledge Department [SKD] then OPE), Beatrice Gerli and Zainab Sengalawe (Policy and Technical Advisory Division [PTA]); Celie Manuel then Henrik Franklin (East and Southern Africa Division), Tawfiq El-Zabri (SKD then Asia and the Pacific Division [APR]), Kaushik Barua and Sara Kouakou (OPE), Hansdeep Khaira (SKD then Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD) and Jakob Tuborgh (LAC then Global Engagement, Knowledge and Strategy Division [GKS]).

peoples, climate mainstreaming, etc.), to arrive at a preliminary list of proposed core indicators of outputs and outcomes.

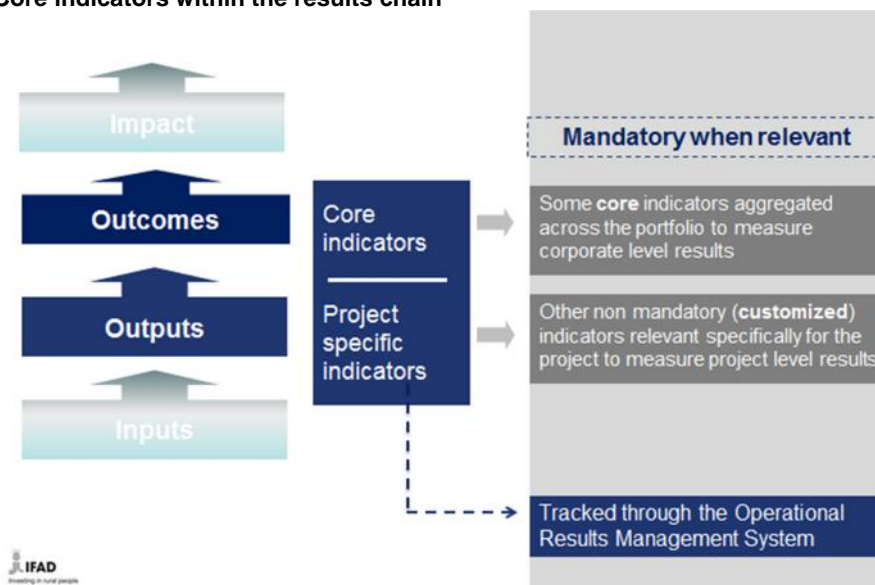
6. During August-September 2016, the preliminary list of revised indicators was externally reviewed by selected institutions/individuals familiar with the nature of IFAD's operations and with M&E expertise in the agriculture and rural development context.² Subsequently, with support from an M&E expert, the group analysed the rich feedback received from external reviewers and produced a final list of proposed indicators, which was further reviewed by the full RIMS Task Force and then submitted to the Operations Management Committee (OMC) for review. After the OMC, a final round of comments was compiled, notably from PTA, to fine-tune the list of indicators and their definitions. An information seminar was held with staff in January 2017 to share the status of the RIMS review and the proposed way forward, and to collect additional feedback before the final proposal was submitted to the Executive Management Committee.

III. Taking RIMS to the next level: core indicators

7. The term "core indicators" (CIs) has been coined to identify the subset of new and improved RIMS output and outcome indicators to be used in project logframes and M&E systems. CIs will be mandatory when relevant for each project, based on the project's main area(s) of thematic focus and intervention type (see figure 1). Table 2 presents the proposed CIs mapped to the strategic objectives (SOs) and areas of thematic focus of the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025, indicating the main Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets that they relate to, and key dimensions for data disaggregation. Annexes I-IV present the CI definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources.

Figure 1

Core indicators within the results chain

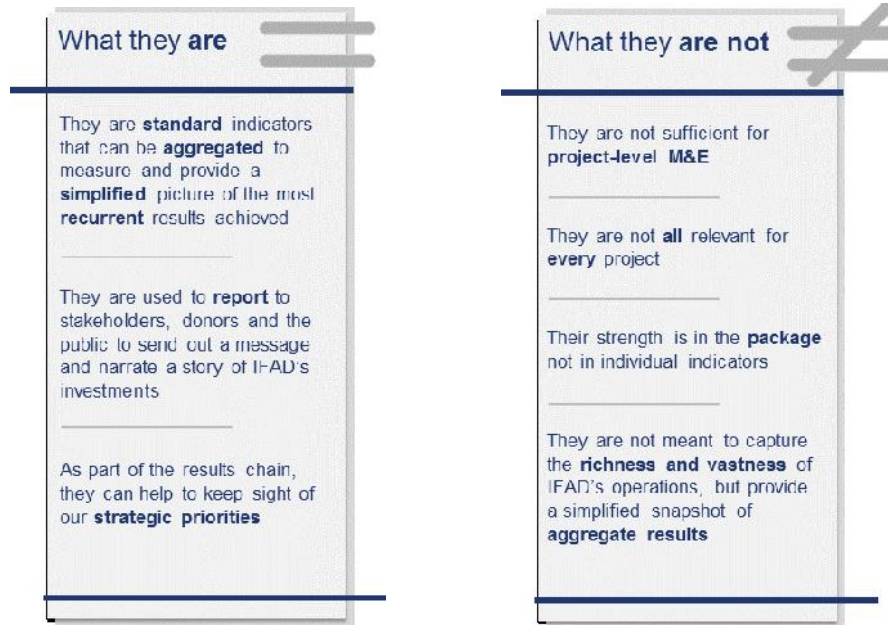


8. CIs provide a simplified snapshot of the key outputs and outcomes achieved as a result of IFAD-supported activities (see figure 2). CIs serve strong accountability and communication purposes for shareholders and the public at large, including reporting on IFAD's contribution to the SDGs and their targets. CIs are aggregated across projects and countries to facilitate corporate reporting.

² The following institutions/individuals provided feedback: African Development Bank, Data Development Group, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the Investment Centre Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Environment Facility, Inter-American Development Bank, and two independent M&E experts (Edward Mallorie and Maria Donnat).

9. CIs are complemented by project-specific indicators, which are designed to measure specific results that may not be adequately captured by the CIs. IFAD will only aggregate the CIs for corporate reporting.

Figure 2
Scope of core indicators



IV. Innovations

10. The main innovations introduced with the proposed CIs include the following:
- From extensive use to a more strategic selection at the project level. The current RIMS indicators were first developed in 2003 and have seldom been updated; so they have not kept up with IFAD's evolving SOs and priorities or with practical experience. The proposed CIs are closely aligned with the SOs and areas of thematic focus of IFAD's current Strategic Framework; they measure the more recurrent outputs and outcomes achieved through IFAD operations and draw on important lessons learned from over a decade of RIMS implementation and from the Impact Assessment Initiative of the Ninth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD9).
 - From possible double-counting to more robust definitions. Efforts were made to further mitigate the risk of double-counting the beneficiaries receiving services and ensure greater consistency in the aggregation of results across the portfolio. In this connection, output indicators, e.g. on training, have been redefined, to ensure that the number of people who received training "at least once" are measured, while minimizing the risk that individuals who received training more than once are counted multiple times. For the outreach indicator, the definition has been tightened to minimize confusion on how the household unit is used to compute the total number of persons reached.
 - From subjective assessments to objective outcome measurement. Under the current RIMS, outcome indicators are assessed on a scale of 1 to 6, relying on informed judgements of performance, often without adequate supporting evidence (quantitative and/or qualitative). The proposed new approach entails direct measurement of outcome performance, representing an important methodological departure from that of the current RIMS. It builds on the "annual outcome survey" (AOS) methodology piloted by IFAD in the Asia and the Pacific region. AOS is designed as a simple, cost-effective tool geared

to local M&E capacities and sensitive to the amount of time beneficiaries can devote to such activities. While AOS will be the recommended approach to outcome measurement, countries will be encouraged to use their own systems and methodologies if these are equally sound or better than AOS.

- From “before and after” reviews to rigorous impact measurement. Under the current RIMS, all projects are expected to carry out baseline and completion surveys to document three mandatory impact-level indicators. Generally, these surveys have tended to be of limited value in the rigorous assessment of project impact reflecting results assessment on a contribution basis (not least due to weak institutional capacity and resource constraints). This practice will be discontinued and, under IFAD's Impact Assessment Programme led by RIA, fewer projects will be assessed for impact; but the assessments will be consistently conducted to the highest standards (some 15 per cent of IFAD-funded projects will be rigorously assessed for impact by RIA).
- From an exclusive focus on investment to measuring policy engagement. Country policy engagement is now an important instrument for IFAD to enhance its development effectiveness; and an increasing number of the projects it funds have objectives explicitly related to policy. The policy output and outcome CIs are cross-cutting and may be applied to any of the areas of thematic focus or SOs in the Strategic Framework.
- From parallel reporting to mainstreaming in project management. RIMS indicators have often been perceived as an add-on to project M&E systems. By reducing the number of indicators, simplifying their measurement requirements and ensuring their relevance to project management, the proposed CIs will be more effectively mainstreamed in project M&E systems. This will also be facilitated by the CLEAR³ training programme on M&E for project staff to be rolled out as from 2017.
- From discretion to compliance through clear operational procedures and checklists. New operational procedures to promote the consistent use and measurement of CIs will be developed and issued shortly. Furthermore, by introducing a development effectiveness checklist (foreseen under the DEF) the logframes and M&E provisions of newly designed projects will be systematically reviewed to make sure their CIs are adequately incorporated and that satisfactory arrangements for data collection are made.
- From more than 100 indicators to fewer than 40. The current RIMS system has 75 output, 34 outcome and three impact indicators, several of which are seldom used, and, in the case of the outcome and impact indicators, are challenging to measure. The proposed CIs consist of 20 output and 19 outcome indicators, thus more than halving the existing number of indicators.
- From complex definitions to simpler ones, harmonized with key development partners. Simplifying the CIs to make them straightforward to quantify and easy to aggregate has been a key concern throughout the exercise, as this is crucial to their effective operationalization and to the quality and accuracy of data reported. The external review of CIs contributed to this as well as to harmonization with the CIs of key development partners.
- From sex disaggregation to additional dimensions for data disaggregation. In the new proposal, data will continue to be disaggregated by sex, where appropriate, but also in respect of youth and indigenous peoples.

³ Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results (CLEAR) is a global M&E capacity development programme.

V. Connecting the dots across the results chain

11. The new CIs and related measurement approaches have been developed to be consistent with and complementary to IFAD's impact assessment programme, thus ensuring that the performance of IFAD operations is measured across the results chain, i.e. at the output, outcome and impact levels. In view of cost-effectiveness considerations, in terms of both IFAD's own capacity and that of the countries it works with, a differentiated approach to measuring results is needed. In this context, all projects will be designed, supported accordingly, and expected to measure and report on output and outcome CIs. In most projects, outcomes will be assessed on a "contribution" basis, using methodologies that are sound and at the same time manageable within typical project M&E budgets and capacities (as noted above. Although AOS will be the recommended approach to outcome measurement, countries will be encouraged to use their own systems and methodologies where these are equally sound or better).
12. For a subset of projects (approximately 15 per cent of the portfolio), IFAD will conduct rigorous outcome and impact assessments on an "attribution" basis, through its impact assessment programme. For projects not covered by that programme, countries will nonetheless be strongly encouraged to conduct a project impact assessment of some kind (at least by estimating contribution as opposed to attribution), with support provided by IFAD, inter alia, through the two new M&E capacity-building initiatives described in section VI below. All IFAD-supported projects will therefore be expected to report on their impact through project completion reports.
13. Figure 3 summarizes the IFAD impact assessment agenda, and table 1 presents the impact indicators that will be measured through the impact assessment programme, indicating the main SDG targets to which they are linked.

Figure 3

Measuring Impact : IFAD Impact Assessment Agenda

Measurement of impact	Impact assessment plan	Corporate reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Portfolio analysis and Strategic Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO1: Production • SO2: Markets • SO3: Resilience ✓ Indicators linked to SOs and SDGs ✓ Targets based on portfolio focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 15% of portfolio with impact assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex ante focus ✓ Project selection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Learning ii. Feasibility iii. Buy-in iv. Portfolio distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Impact: Projection to portfolio based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio analysis • Impact assessments ✓ Outcomes: Synthesis of lessons learned from impact assessments

Table 1

Impact-level indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Number of people experiencing economic mobility	1.1 and 1.2	Projection from IFAD impact assessments of the number of rural people experiencing changes in economic status (10% or more) including income, consumption, wealth, food diversity or nutrition
Number of people with improved production	2.3 and 8.2	Projection from IFAD impact assessments of the number of rural people experiencing substantial gains (20% or more) in the production of agricultural or non-agricultural products
Number of people with improved market access	2.3 and 10.2	Projection from IFAD impact assessments of the number of rural people achieving higher product sales value (20% or more) in agricultural or non-agricultural markets
Number of people with greater resilience	1.5 and 13.1	Projection from IFAD impact assessments of the number of people with strengthened resilience (20% or more)

VI. Building country capacity for results management

14. Improving country capacities and systems for results measurement and management will be critical for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Recognizing this, IFAD is undertaking two complementary initiatives funded by IFAD grants. The first aims to develop a tool to assess in-country M&E systems and capacities, and to develop action plans to address identified gaps. The second aims to provide systematic capacity-building in countries on M&E in rural development through the CLEAR programme.
15. The M&E assessment tool will be based on the capacity scans (cap scans) contained in the Managing for Development Results framework, which is a diagnostic review that allows countries to conduct assessments of strengths and capacity gaps, develop actions to address resource needs, and target donor support. The tool will be adapted to have a specific rural development focus, given IFAD's mandate and the challenging and unique nature of the sector. Furthermore, a participatory approach will be adopted in working with governments to self-diagnose and self-assess M&E shortfalls in the rural sector and develop a tool, index and workable action plans. The latter will become integral part of the COSOPs that will allocate resources to support them, as part of each project's M&E components.
16. Through the certification framework for M&E in rural development, which is being developed under the IFAD-CLEAR partnership, training and certification will be provided in countries, with the aim of significantly expanding and adding value to efforts to close data gaps. Strengthening and enhancing country and regional capacities in the collection, management and use of evidence-based decision-making in the rural development sector context will make a significant contribution to achieving better development results.

VII. Operational Results Measurement System

17. CIs are designed to be an integral part of the Operational Results Measurement System (ORMS). This system will offer a single online platform that will link expected results (as per the logframe in project design reports [PDRs]), through progress toward results (as documented in supervision reports), to results actually achieved (as reported in project completion reports). CIs are the cornerstone of this system: they will be tracked throughout the project cycle and aggregated to provide a snapshot of IFAD's results at any point in time. The corporate dashboard will show live progress in achieving results for each CI.
18. The ORMS is a full-fledged online system that builds on interconnected templates for the online presentation, analysis, reporting, and approval of project design, supervision and completion documents. The ORMS will bring IFAD more in line with the standards of other multilateral development banks, while gaining efficiencies throughout. Those gains include streamlined harmonized processes, improved data generation, capture and accessibility, and better statistics and reporting, thereby enabling more timely and evidence-based decision-making informed by better-quality, accessible and real-time results analysis and reporting.
19. In this connection, RIMS online and project status report online data are expected to be integrated into a single system to leverage the benefits described above of a single interconnected system (workbench), and of results data being available in real-time for evidence-based decision-making. An indicator-mapping exercise will be conducted to allow a smooth data migration from RIMS to ORMS and to ensure data continuation for reporting purposes during IFAD10.

VIII. Use of Core Indicators

20. As mentioned above, the CIs are mandatory when relevant and are to be integrated in logframes as from project design and consequently in project M&E systems. The CIs to be used for a given project will be selected on the basis of the project's main area(s) of thematic focus and the specific interventions to be implemented (i.e. a project supporting interventions related to inclusive financial services is required to include the associated CIs, unless otherwise justified). Thus, CIs will be integral to measuring and reporting on project results, along with other indicators in project logframes and M&E systems. The outreach CI is required for all projects.
21. The assessment of outcome indicators by projects will be mandatory. The adoption of an AOS-based approach is the recommended methodology for assessing outcomes in IFAD-funded projects. However, the use and strengthening of national M&E systems is a key priority for IFAD and the aid effectiveness agenda. Thus, AOS will not be imposed where partner countries have equally sound or better methodologies and systems in place, to reliably measure and report the outcomes of IFAD-funded projects. When an outcome-assessment methodology other than AOS is endorsed, the outcome-level CIs can be adapted to better suit the methodology in question. The choice of the outcome-assessment methodology should be specified in project design documents and be discussed and endorsed during the quality enhancement/assurance process.
22. Following the Operational Procedures on LogFrames approved in 2015, midterm and project-end targets need to be set for CIs in logframes from the design stage onwards, drawing on relevant baseline information gathered in the course of design (from primary and/or secondary sources, the economic and financial analysis, etc.) and/or at start-up.
23. In accordance with these procedures, most indicators are expected to have baseline data before they are approved by the Board. For each indicator for which baseline data are not available at approval, specific justification is provided in the PDR, and provisions for obtaining such data within one year of entry into force are specified.
24. Results for CIs (and other indicators in the logframe) are to be reported during supervision and at least once a year. RIMS CIs will be reported through the ORMS.

IX. Roll-out plan

25. CIs will be considered for inclusion in the IFAD11 RMF as part of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources to be held in 2017. Corporate reporting on the output CIs included in the IFAD11 RMF will commence with the 2020 Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE), which will report on results for the first year of the IFAD11 period, i.e. 2019.
26. To that end, the integration of CIs across the project portfolio will start in 2017. The aforementioned Operational Procedures on LogFrames will be expanded to include a section on CIs in the first quarter (Q1) of 2017. CIs will be introduced in all projects to be considered by the Executive Board from September 2017 onwards; and they will be retrofitted to ongoing projects closing in 2019 or after (i.e. projects with planned completion dates on or before 31 December 2018 are exempt). However, projects that are currently reporting on any of the RIMS indicators in level 3 of the IFAD10 RMF that will be discontinued in the new CI set will need to continue doing so until their completion, to allow for complete reporting on the IFAD10 RMF. More detailed provisions on this reporting modality will be provided in the instruction note, to ensure timely integration of the new CIs in new and ongoing projects and a well-managed transition.

27. As all outcome indicators are effectively new, in the initial years of their roll-out they will be considered as pilots to be refined over time (along with the associated AOS questionnaires) as experience is gained.

X. Next steps

28. To ensure a smooth roll-out of the CIs and revised RIMS, the following steps will be taken by the end of Q2 2017:

Operational Procedures and Guidelines

- Expand current Operational Procedures on LogFrames to include a section on core indicators by Q1 2017.
- Develop an M&E handbook that covers all aspects introduced by the DEF, including all guidance on the use of CIs, based on existing materials developed by IFAD in the past (including the RIMS and M&E handbooks).

Integration

- Revise the current themes and project types, including the process of assigning different themes and project types to investment operations, to better reflect current investments and international best practices.
- Develop standard results chains for different themes and project types that propose project-specific best-practice indicators to complement the CIs.

Compliance

- Design and roll-out the development effectiveness checklists proposed in the DEF to ensure that CIs are systematically mainstreamed from design through implementation.

Methodology

- Adjust the AOS methodology, based on a thorough assessment of APR's experience, to ensure its robustness and relevance across regions and the overall portfolio, and adapt survey questionnaires to comprehensively address all outcome CIs.

Systems

- A transition plan will be developed, in close collaboration with the Information and Communications Technology Division, to progressively migrate data on core indicators from RIMS to ORMS with a goal to discontinue RIMS online by the end of IFAD10.

Awareness and Dissemination

- Develop a dissemination plan for the Programme Management Department and SKD, as well as across departments, to ensure adequate awareness and full buy-in of the new proposed approach.
- Incorporate training on CIs and their associated tools into the curriculum of the Global Certification Training developed by IFAD through CLEAR.

29. While all the above steps will be led by OPE and RIA, the RIMS working group will remain the operational vehicle to ensure that appropriate consultations and expertise are harnessed.

Table 2
Overview of proposed core indicators

		Output indicators				Outcome indicators		
Areas of thematic focus	SDG target	No.	Title	Legend*	No.	Title	Legend*	
Outreach		1	•Number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project	C, S, Lead, Y, IND				
		1.a 1.b	•Corresponding number of households reached •Estimated corresponding total number of households members					
SO1: Increase poor rural people's productive capacities								
Access to natural resources	1.4 and 2.3	1.1.1	•Number of persons whose ownership or user rights over natural resources have been registered in national cadasters and/or geographic information management systems	S, Y, IND	1.2.1	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes	S, Y, Lead, IND, SEC	
Access to agricultural technologies and production services	1.4, 2.3 and 2.4	1.1.2	•Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated (<i>current RIMS 1.1.5</i>)	S, Y, IND	1.2.3	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs	C, S, Y, Lead, IND, SEC	
		1.1.3	•Number of rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages (<i>modified current RIMS indicators 1.2.6/1.2.7</i>)		1.2.2	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices	S, Y, Lead, IND, SEC	
		1.1.4	•Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies (<i>modified current RIMS 1.2.2/1.2.3/1.2.4</i>)		1.2.4	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting an increase in production	S, Y, Lead, IND, SEC	
Inclusive financial services	1.4, 2.3 and 8.3	1.1.5	•Number of persons in rural areas accessing financial services (savings, credit, insurance, remittances, etc.) (<i>modified current RIMS indicator 2.3.2</i>)	S, Y, IND, P	1.2.5	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting using rural financial services	S, Y, Lead, IND, P	
		1.1.6	•Number of financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas		1.2.6	•(Number) Percentage of partner financial service providers with portfolio-at-risk 30 days below 5%		
		1.1.7	•Number of persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services (<i>modified current RIMS indicators 1.3.12</i>)		1.2.7	•(number) Percentage of partner financial services providers with operational self-sufficiency above 100%		
Nutrition	2.1 and 2.2	1.1.8	•Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition	S, Lead, Y, IND	1.2.8	•(Number) Percentage of women reporting improved quality of their diets	Y, IND, LEAD	
SO2: Increase poor rural people's benefits from market participation								
Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities	8.2, 8.3 and 10.2	2.1.1	•Number of rural enterprises accessing business development services (<i>modified current RIMS 1.5.4</i>)	SIP, Lead, IND S, Y, IND	2.2.1	•Number of new jobs created	S, Y, IND SIP, Lead, SEC	
		2.1.2	•Number of persons trained in income-generating activities or business management (<i>merged current RIMS 1.5.1 1.5.3 and 1.4.1</i>)		2.2.2	•(Number) Percentage of supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit		
And								

		Output indicators			Outcome indicators		
Areas of thematic focus	SDG target	No.	Title	Legend*	No.	Title	Legend*
Rural producers' organizations		2.1.3	•Number of rural producers' organizations supported (modified <i>current RIMS 1.4.4 and 1.4.6</i>)	SIP, S, Y, Lead, IND	2.2.3	•(Number) Percentage of rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities	Lead, IND, SEC
		2.1.4	•Number of supported rural producers that are members of a rural producers' organization (modified <i>current RIMS 1.4.5</i>)	SIP, S, Y, Lead, IND	2.2.4	•(Number) Percentage of supported rural producers' organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organization	S, Y, Lead, IND
					2.2.5	•(Number) Percentage of rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales	Lead
Rural infrastructure	2.3	2.1.5	•Number of kilometres of roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded (<i>current RIMS 1.4.2</i>)		2.2.6	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities	S, Y, Lead, IND, SEC
		2.1.6	•Number of market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated (<i>modified current RIMS 1.4.3, 1.4.7, 1.4.8</i>)				
SO3: Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities							
Environmental sustainability and Climate change	2.4, 5.4, 7.2, 13, 13.1-13.3 and 15.1-15.3	3.1.1	•Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks (<i>modified current RIMS 1.6.11</i>)	C, SIP, LEAD, IND	3.2.1	•Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2) avoided and/or sequestered	C
		3.1.2	•Number of persons provided with climate information services (<i>modified current RIMS 1.1.15</i>)	C, S, Y, IND	3.2.2	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices	S, Y, Lead, IND
		3.1.3	•Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions (<i>modified current RIMS 1.1.18</i>)	C, S, Y, IND	3.2.3	•(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel	S, Y, Lead, IND
		3.1.4	•Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management (<i>modified current RIMS 1.1.17</i>)	C			
Policy (cross-cutting)		Policy 1	•Number of policy-relevant knowledge products completed		Policy 3	•Number of existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment	
		Policy 2	•Number of functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported				

* Legend:

SIP Refers to specific indigenous peoples indicators for IP-relevant projects.

C Mandatory indicators for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme [ASAP] cofinancing).

S The reported data should be disaggregated by the sex of beneficiary (male or female).

Lead The reported data should be disaggregated by the sex of the head of household, small and medium-sized enterprise owner or group leader (as relevant).

Y The reported data should be disaggregated by the age status of the beneficiary ("young" or "not young" as per the national definition for youth).

IND Means that the number of beneficiary indigenous peoples needs to be tracked and reported separately.

P Means that the reported data should be disaggregated by type of rural finance product.

SEC Means that the reported data should be disaggregated by sector (crop/livestock/forestry/fisheries).

Strategic objective 1: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

SO1: Increase poor rural people's productive capacities

Output indicators

Access to natural resources

Output indicator 1.1.1

1.1.1	Number of persons whose ownership or user rights over natural resources have been registered in national cadasters and/or geographic information management systems
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the number of beneficiaries who have been supported, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), in gaining formal ownership or use rights over land (forests, farmland, pasture), water (for livestock, crop, domestic and drinking use) or over water bodies (for capture fisheries or fish farming), as recognized or incorporated in cadastral maps, land databases or other land information systems accessible to the public.</p> <p>Land ownership (or property) rights refer to the inalienable ability of individuals, households or communities to freely obtain, utilize and possess land at their discretion, provided their activities on the land do not impinge on other individuals' rights. Use rights refer to the legally recognized rights of individuals, households or communities to access and exploit the land (or forest, or water body) which is the property of a third party or the community, sometimes for a limited period of time. Use rights can be defined across a broad spectrum and they may be strong and encompassing (e.g. usufruct rights), or else rather weak or specific (e.g. the right to hunt).</p> <p>Formal ownership or use rights are those that are explicitly recognized by the State (even though they may be customary) and may be protected using legal means.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Indigenous peoples - Youth - Natural resource type (crop land/pasture/forest/fishery grounds/mangroves/marine areas)
<i>Data source</i>	Data to be collected from the official records of the supported land administration or other relevant formal institution supported by the project.
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Access to agricultural technologies and production services

Output Indicator 1.1.2

1.1.2	Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated
<i>Definition</i>	Water-related infrastructure includes dams and ditches, irrigation and drainage infrastructure, infrastructure for rainwater harvesting (at field level), wells and other water points, etc. constructed or rehabilitated with support from the project.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	- Hectares of farmland under new/improved irrigation systems. Refers to the area, in hectares of farmland, located in the command area of the irrigation and drainage infrastructure that has been newly constructed or rehabilitated by the project, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up

	<p>(cumulative reporting). The indicator does not attempt to measure the actual area of farmland that has been irrigated in the past 12 months or since project start-up, although it is recommendable that projects with large irrigation and drainage investments measure this important aspect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of direct catchment area (up to 100 km²) of irrigation systems under conservation to protect the water source and reduce sediment removal costs with project support, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). - Hectares of farmland under new complementary micro-irrigation systems connected to rainwater-harvesting infrastructure, or wells or other water points, constructed/rehabilitated by the project, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). <p>The disaggregation into irrigation and micro-irrigation systems should measure the irrigation potential created, or the area that can be irrigated annually by the quantity of water that could be made available by all the connected and completed works up to the end of the water courses or the last point in the water delivery system.</p>
<i>Data collection method</i>	<p>The data will be collected by project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff, farmers if they are doing the construction, or by engineering staff from periodic contractors' reports on the status of physical works.</p> <p>In the case of irrigation systems, for each planned irrigation scheme, the M&E system should at least record the following key data concerning the command area and physical works: <i>contract start and end date; km of canal planned and actually constructed; size of command area in hectares; number of farmers in the command area; volume (m³) of water to be distributed and volume actually distributed per year.</i></p> <p><i>Note: To avoid double-counting, annual reporting should only cover new schemes that have been <u>fully completed</u> in the past 12 months.</i></p> <p>For other water-related infrastructure, for rainwater harvesting, wells and ponds, the M&E system should record number of structures constructed/rehabilitated with project support, and the volume (m³/year) of water mobilized for storage or immediate use.</p>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Works and infrastructure
<i>Comment</i>	Modified Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) indicator 1.1.5

Output Indicator 1.1.3

1.1.3	Number of rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to farmers, livestock owners or other rural producers who received support to access production inputs (e.g. chemical or organic fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, cattle or other animals, veterinary medicines, etc.) or technological packages (e.g. processing equipment, farming tools, animal health and artificial insemination kits, drip irrigation systems, etc.) thanks to project interventions. Such inputs or technological packages and options may be provided on a free basis, or against some beneficiary contribution.</p> <p>The capacity-building shall only concern <u>primary production activities</u> and it excludes training in processing, value addition, marketing or business development, which are being captured under SO2.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples
<i>Data collection methods</i>	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers (if inputs/technical packages are provided by external entities) or by project staff (if the support is provided by them).</p> <p>Project records should track the following data at least: date of input provision; locality; type of input/technological package and number of beneficiaries (<i>women/men/youth/indigenous peoples</i>).</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has received more than one input/technological package</i></p>

	<i>during the past 12 months, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Inputs and technologies
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicators 1.2.6/1.2.7

Output indicator 1.1.4

1.1.4	Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Number of persons who have been trained at least once in improved or innovative production practices and technologies, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting).</p> <p>Training and capacity development may be provided in a variety of forms (participation in community mapping of natural resources, participation in a farmers' field school, field demonstrations, training in livestock immunization, etc.), and for various durations (a full day's training conducted outside the trainees' community, training of extension officers in a district centre; shorter sessions conducted within the trainees' community/village, regular short classroom training, or on-the-job or in-field training).</p> <p>Training topics may concern crop production (e.g. cultivation practices, participatory varietal selections, use of improved seeds, soil fertility practices and technology, efficient water use, proper plant protection, or enhancing produce quality); livestock production (milking and milk handling, slaughtering, animal nutrition, disease prevention and veterinary practices, animal husbandry); or fish production (e.g. fish capture techniques, management of fish sanctuaries, fish farming). Training in the management of natural resources and climate-related risks shall not be considered here.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Indigenous peoples - Youth - Sector [<i>Crop/Livestock/Forestry/Fisheries</i>]
<i>Data source and collection methods</i>	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers or external trainers (if training sessions are outsourced) or by project staff (if training is provided by them).</p> <p>Trainers' and project records should track the following data at least: training date; locality; duration; number of trainees (women/men/youth/Indigenous peoples), name of trainee or social security number (or equivalent), as well as training topic.</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has been trained more than once during the past 12 months (not considering season-long training as more than one training event, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Services and training
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicators 1.2.2/1.2.3/1.2.4

Inclusive rural financial services

Output indicator 1.1.5

1.1.5	Number of persons in rural areas accessing financial services (savings, credit, insurance, remittances, etc.)
<i>Definition</i>	<p>This refers to the number of individuals who have accessed a financial product or service specifically promoted/supported by the project and its partner financial service provider (FSP), at least once during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). Such services include loans and micro-loans, saving funds, micro-insurance/insurance, remittances, and membership of a community-based financial organization (e.g. savings and loan group).</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous peoples - Financial product (loan/savings/insurance/remittances, other)
<i>Data source</i>	Information to be collected from partner FSP who should track the outreach numbers of rural clients separately from the outreach numbers of other clients.
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 2.3.2

Output indicator 1.1.6

1.1.6	Number of financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to FSPs that have received project support, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), to develop an outreach strategy, or to deliver products and services that are adapted to the needs and repayment capacities of the rural poor and other project beneficiaries.</p> <p>A new outreach strategy refers to any type of formalized plan for an FSP's rural finance operations, including business plans or action plans to improve outreach and the inclusion of the rural poor. Other types of support to be considered include budget support, staff training, studies and technical assistance. Financial products and services include savings, credit, remittances and insurance.</p>
<i>Data collection method</i>	Data to be collected from routine M&E activities. At a minimum, project records should track the support provided to partner FSPs and their networks (in particular the type and date of support). FSPs should track the number of local branches and offices benefiting from this support and/or providing services to project target groups.
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Institutional capacity-building (including knowledge management, policy)
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Output indicator 1.1.7

1.1.7	Number of persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the individuals in rural areas who received capacity-building from the project, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), enabling them to acquire the knowledge, skills and confidence to make responsible financial decisions or handle household economics and investments more effectively.</p> <p>Financial literacy programmes usually cover topics such as basic numeracy training, budgeting, saving or credit management.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples
<i>Data source</i>	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers or external trainers (if training sessions are outsourced) or by project staff (if training is provided by them).</p> <p>Trainers' and project records should track the following data at least: training date; locality; duration; number and profile of trainees (women/men/youth/indigenous peoples); and the training topic.</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has been trained more than once during the past 12 months, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Services and training
<i>Comment</i>	Current RIMS indicator 1.3.12

Nutrition

Output indicator 1.1.8

1.1.8	Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition
<i>Definition</i>	<p>In projects that have been classified as “nutrition sensitive”, or any project that is implementing specific activities to improve or diversify the diet and nutrition of targeted households, and particularly women, this indicator refers to the number of beneficiary households that have actively participated in project-supported activities specifically designed to help improve the nutrition of those households, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). This is usually done through agriculture- and food-based approaches that improve the quality, diversity and quantity (as required) of household food intake.</p> <p>Activities to obtain general and untargeted information on nutrition should not be reported under this indicator.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Sex of the head of household - Youth - Indigenous peoples
<i>Data collection method</i>	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers or project staff in charge of the supervision/implementation of nutrition programmes.</p> <p>Service providers’ or staff records should track the following data at least: date of activity; type of activity (nutrition education/behaviour change communication activities that will be captured under this indicator should be specified); number of beneficiary households; and sex and age of participants.</p>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Outreach
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Outcome indicators

Access to natural resources

Outcome indicator 1.2.1.

1.2.1	(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes
<i>Definition</i>	Percentage of project beneficiaries interviewed who claim that now, as compared to the pre-project situation, they can effectively exercise their use rights over land (forests, farmland, pastureland), water (for livestock, crop, domestic and drinking use) and water bodies (for capture fisheries or fish farming), to generate an income and/or sustain their access to food, and/or their access to such resources is more secure.
<i>Data collection method</i>	Data to be collected through an outcome survey applied to a sample of project beneficiaries.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples - Households headed by women - Sector (crop land/pasture/forest/fishery grounds/mangroves/marine areas)
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicators 2.1.2/2.1.3/2.6.1

Access to agricultural technologies and production practices

Outcome indicator 1.2.2

1.2.2	(Number) Percentage of persons/ households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices
<i>Definition</i>	Percentage of beneficiary households interviewed who claim that: (a) they are fully satisfied with the inputs, practices or techniques promoted; and (b) they are now using those inputs, practices and technologies instead of previous ones.
<i>Data collection method</i>	Data to be collected through an outcome survey applied to a sample of project beneficiaries. Projects may want to complement the results of outcome surveys with ad hoc surveys focusing on the extent to which beneficiary households use the new/improved inputs or apply the new/improved technologies in an appropriate way, or have changed their practices.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples - Households headed by women
<i>Comment</i>	Current RIMS indicator 2.2.2

Outcome indicator 1.2.3

1.2.3	(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs
<i>Definition</i>	Number of beneficiary individuals/households interviewed who claim that they now have enough water for crop, aquaculture and livestock production during dry-spells and the dry season. This indicator monitors the improvement in water availability; the results could be driven as much by improved technology (more water-efficient) or less water-demanding crop varieties, as by greater water availability. These are equally important in the water-stressed environments in which many of IFAD's target group are living. Water mobilization has a natural limit depending on hydrology and climate zones, which, in dry areas, makes water-use efficiency equally important for sustained

	productive capacity.
<i>Data collection methods</i>	Data to be collected through an outcome survey applied to a sample of project beneficiaries.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples - Households headed by women
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator. . Mandatory indicator for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with ASAP cofinancing).

Outcome indicator 1.2.4

1.2.4	(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting an increase in production
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the percentage of beneficiary households interviewed (e.g. rain-fed and irrigated farms, livestock owners, fishers) who claim that project-supported activities (e.g. training, input provision) have helped them increase the quantity of key crops harvested as a result of better yields (i.e. quantity of crop harvested per unit of land area) or an increase in cropped area, compared to the previous year. For cereals, grain and legumes, production is normally measured in metric tons or kilograms. May also refer to an increase in livestock production (e.g. increased milk production, reduced animal mortality, improved fertility), or in the volume of fish catches as compared to the pre-project situation.
<i>Data collection methods</i>	Data to be collected through an outcome survey applied to a sample of project beneficiaries. <i>Note: For crop production, as a complement to the outcome survey and to obtain more scientific data on actual yields, state-of-the-art crop cut surveys may be undertaken, possibly with support from ministries of agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or agricultural research centres.</i>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples - Households headed by women
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 2.2.2.

Inclusive rural financial services

Outcome indicator 1.2.5

1.2.5	(Number) Percentage of people/households reporting using rural financial services
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the proportion of beneficiary households interviewed who state that they are fully satisfied with and are using the financial products and services facilitated by the project, in order to invest in a productive or income-generating activity (i.e. as opposed to being used for consumption or other non-productive purposes).
<i>Data collection methods</i>	Data to be collected through an outcome survey applied to a sample of project beneficiaries. <i>Note: The outcome survey could also ask questions on the main use made of the financial services received.</i> <i>Data can also be collected at FSP level and then used for triangulation. The FSPs should submit their "usage" indicator (typically "Number of active clients or accounts")</i>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous peoples - Households headed by women
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 2.3.2

Outcome indicator 1.2.6

1.2.6	(Number) Percentage of partner financial service providers with PAR 30 days below 5%
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Portfolio-at-risk (PAR) denotes the risk to a loan portfolio from potential defaults. The lower the percentage, the healthier and less risky the loan portfolio and the safer an individual's savings are. The indicator expresses the value of outstanding loans that have at least one instalment overdue by more than 30 days, as a percentage of the value of the entire portfolio of all outstanding loans. The outstanding value of all renegotiated loans, including rescheduled and refinanced loans, should be included because they have higher than normal risk, especially if a payment is missed after renegotiation.</p> <p>The calculation for PAR 30 days is as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{Outstanding balance of all loans with a payment more than 30 days overdue} \times 100}{\text{Gross loan portfolio}}$ <p>A PAR 30 days below 5% is generally considered a desirable benchmark denoting good performance by the FSPs in question.</p>
<i>Data collection method</i>	<p>This ratio should be calculated by the FSPs themselves, which should routinely track outreach numbers on loans and other basic data on their gross loan portfolio.</p> <p>The percentage of partner FSPs should be the proportion of partner FSPs supported since project start-up reporting PAR 30 days below 5%.</p>
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 2.3.3

Outcome indicator 1.2.7

1.2.7	(Number) Percentage of partner financial service providers with operational self-sufficiency above 100%
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Operational self-sufficiency (OSS) is a performance indicator denoting the sustainability of an FSP. It shows how well an FSP covers its costs with its operating revenue, and how reliant it is on donor funds. The higher the percentage, the stronger and more sustainable the FSP. A sustainable FSP should have an OSS index of over 100%, and preferably 120% or above.</p> <p>OSS is calculated using the following formula:</p> $\frac{\text{Financial revenues (from the income statements)}}{[\text{Financial expenses} + \text{loan loss provision expenses} + \text{operating expenses}]}$ <p>Community-based financial organizations that are not time-bound and are accumulating funds, should be required to calculate their OSS.</p> <p>The percentage of partner FSPs should be the proportion of partner FSPs in IFAD's portfolio reporting an OSS of above 100%.</p>
<i>Data collection methods</i>	OSS is to be calculated by partner FSPs for each participating local branch/office. The figure to be reported to IFAD will only include the number of FSPs with an OSS above 100% out of those supported since project start-up.
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 2.3.3

Nutrition

Outcome indicator 1.2.8

1.2.8	(Number) Percentage of women reporting improved quality of their diets
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the percentage of women surveyed claiming that the quality and diversity of their diet have improved (i.e. they are consuming more varied and more nutritious food) as compared to the previous year.
<i>Data collection method</i>	<p>Data to be collected through an outcome survey applied to a sample of project beneficiaries, with recall questions (i.e. questions that ask them to compare the pre-project situation with the current situation), as well as questions on food items consumed following the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women questionnaire.</p> <p>Projects may want to complement the results of outcome surveys with more advanced nutrition studies, possibly in cooperation with United Nations International Children's Fund or the World Food Programme, in order to understand behavioural changes and nutrition practices as well as intra-household dynamics.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Households headed by women - Indigenous peoples - Youth
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Strategic objective 2: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

SO2: Increase poor rural people's benefits from market participation

Output indicators

Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities; rural producers' organizations

Output indicator 2.1.1

2.1.1	Number of rural enterprises accessing business development services
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the number of rural enterprises that have accessed business development services promoted by the project, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). Rural enterprises are structured businesses that have a well-defined physical location, normally with legal status, a bank account and some employees. They include pre-entrepreneurial activities such as self-employment initiatives, and microenterprises with semi-structured activities. Both formal and informal enterprises can be considered, but only non-farm upstream and downstream activities (processing, marketing) are to be included. Production activities are excluded.</p> <p>As generally defined, business development services aim to improve the performance of the enterprise, its market access and its ability to compete. They include an array of services such as training in income-generating and value-adding activities, organizational management, consultancy and technical advice, business planning, marketing and market research, technology development and transfer, facilitation of linkages with traders, or product quality control or certification. Such services may be strategic (addressing medium- to long-term issues that improve performance) or operational (day-to-day issues).</p> <p>Project-facilitated financial support (e.g. equity support, start-up financing, venture capital, insurance mechanisms) should not be reported here.</p>
<i>Additional indicators</i>	<p>The following additional indicators are to be reported upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Number of members of the project-supported enterprise disaggregated by sex, youth, indigenous peoples ◆ Number of project-supported enterprises with women in leadership positions ◆ Number of project-supported enterprises headed by young farmers ◆ Number of project-supported enterprises headed by indigenous peoples
<i>Data source</i>	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers or external trainers (if training sessions are outsourced) or by project staff (when training is provided by them).</p> <p>Trainers' records should track the following data at least: training date; duration; number of enterprises supported; number of trainees; sex and age of trainees; and training topic.</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has been trained more than once during the past 12 months, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Disaggregation dimension</i>	Sex of owner of supported enterprise
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Outreach
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 1.5.4; indicator also applicable under thematic focus area "Rural producers' organizations"

Output indicator 2.1.2

2.1.2	Number of persons trained in income-generating activities or business management
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the number of persons who, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (for cumulative reporting), have received training in topics related to income-generating activities , including post-production handling, processing and marketing. Such activities include cheese-making, small-scale processing of fruit, meat and milk products, handicrafts, weaving, embroidery, knitting, tailoring, wool-spinning, conservation of agricultural products, agro-processing techniques, handling in compliance with safety (use of chemicals, pesticides) and other quality requirements, packaging, market information and procedures. Vocational training is also included (e.g. blacksmithing, carpentry, dress-making, tailoring, hairstyling, masonry, welding). Business management training includes organizational management, accounting and bookkeeping, cash flow management and marketing.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples
<i>Data source</i>	Data to be recorded by service providers or external trainers (if training sessions are outsourced) or by project staff (if training is provided by them). Trainers' and project records should track the following data at least: training date; locality; duration; number of trainees (women/men/youth/indigenous peoples) and training topic. <i>Note: If the same person has been trained more than once during the past 12 months, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Services and training
<i>Comment</i>	Merged current RIMS indicators 1.5.1/1.5.3/1.4.1

Output indicator 2.1.3

2.1.3	Number of rural producers' organizations supported
<i>Definition</i>	The indicator refers to the number of (first-level) groups of farmers or other rural producers, whether or not formally registered, that have been newly formed or created, or strengthened with project support, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), in order to enhance agricultural, livestock or fishery production, processing or marketing, and provide services to their members. These rural producers' organizations should be distinguished from groups formed to manage natural resources (natural resource management groups are reported only under SO3).
<i>Additional indicators</i>	The following additional indicators are to be reported upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Number of members of (first-level) producers' organizations, disaggregated by Sex, youth, indigenous peoples (if applicable) ◆ Number of rural producers' organizations with women in leadership positions ◆ Percentage of first-level organizations belonging to a union or federation
<i>Data source</i>	Data to be recorded by service providers, rural producers' organizations themselves, external trainers (if support is provided by external entities) or by project staff (if support is provided by them). Project records should track the following data at least: training/support date; type of support or training topic; number of group members; number of women/indigenous peoples in leadership positions. <i>Note: (a) If the same person has been trained more than once during the past 12 months, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries; (b) groups formed or supported in earlier years that have not received any additional support in the past 12 months should not be reported.</i>
<i>Related</i>	Outreach

<i>intervention type</i>	
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current indicators RIMS 1.4.4 and 1.4.6

Output indicator 2.1.4

2.1.4	Number of supported rural producers that are members of a rural producers' organization
<i>Definition</i>	The indicator refers to the number of rural producers that belong to a rural producers' organization, whether or not formally registered, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting).
<i>Additional indicators</i>	Where feasible and relevant, depending on project approach, the following additional indicators are to be reported upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Number of rural producers' organizations for which maturity assessments are regularly undertaken ◆ Number of first-level (grass-roots) rural producers' organizations supported ◆ Number of first-level (grass-roots) rural producers' organizations supported that are federated into higher-level organizations ◆ Number of rural producers' organizations (at all levels) with women in leadership positions ◆ Number of rural producers' organizations (at all levels) with indigenous peoples in leadership positions
<i>Data source</i>	Data to be recorded by service providers or external trainers (if support is outsourced to external entities) or project staff (if support is provided by them). Project records should track the following data at least: date of training/support; type of support or training topic; number of groups supported; number of group members; number of women/indigenous peoples in leadership positions. <i>Note: (a) If the same person has been trained more than once during the past 12 months, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries; (b) groups formed or supported in earlier years that have not received any additional support in the past 12 months should not be reported.</i>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples (if applicable)
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Outreach
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 1.4.5

Rural infrastructure

Output indicator 2.1.5

2.1.5	Number of kilometres of roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded
<i>Definition</i>	The total length, in kilometres, of roads that have been fully constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded (e.g. from feeder road to asphalt road) by the project, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). All types of roads should be included, such as feeder, paved, primary, secondary or tertiary roads. Roads where construction/rehabilitation works have been started during the past 12 months but not yet completed, should not be reported.
<i>Data source</i>	Data to be collected from routine M&E activities. For each planned road or road segment, project records should include at least the following key data on the physical works: contract start and end date; number of kilometres of roads planned and actually constructed/rehabilitated/upgraded. <i>Note: To avoid double-counting, reporting should only cover the number of kilometres of</i>

	<i>roads where physical works have been fully completed during the past 12 months (even though works may have started earlier). Achievements linked to roads for which physical works have started during the past 12 months, but are not yet complete, will be reported in the next reporting period (or upon completion).</i>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Works and infrastructure
<i>Comment</i>	Current RIMS indicator 1.4.2

Output indicator 2.1.6

2.1.6	Number of market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated
<i>Definition</i>	The number of market, processing or storage facilities that have been fully constructed or rehabilitated by the project, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). Market facilities are the structures used to sell produce, such as market places and shading structures. Processing facilities include equipment and machinery that are used for the transformation of agricultural produce (such as mills, hullers, shellers, extractors) where value is added. Storage facilities include structures used for mid- to long-term storage or preservation of produce. The facilities may be on-farm storage structures such as containers and small silos, or village/community facilities such as warehouses, granaries and large silos.
<i>Data source</i>	Data to be collected from routine M&E activities. For each planned infrastructure item, project records should include at least the following key data on physical works: contract start date and planned completion date; type of infrastructure (markets/processing/storage); actual completion date, volume and type of produce expected to be treated/stored annually. <i>Note: To avoid double-counting, reporting should only concern the infrastructure for which physical works were fully completed during the past 12 months (even though construction may have started earlier). Infrastructure for which physical works have started during the past 12 months, but are not yet complete, will be reported in the next reporting period (or upon completion).</i>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Works and infrastructure
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicators 1.4.3/1.4.7/1.4.8

Outcome indicators

Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities; rural producers' organizations

Outcome indicator 2.2.1

2.2.1	Number of new jobs created
<i>Definition</i>	Number of new full-time or recurrent seasonal on-farm and off-farm jobs created since project start-up, either as independent individuals (self-employed) or as employees of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Jobs created within farmers' organizations that received project support are also included, but temporary jobs created for a limited period (e.g. for road construction) shall be <u>excluded</u> .
<i>Data collection method</i>	Data to be collected through specific surveys applied to: (a) a sample of beneficiaries supported to engage in an income-generating activity or who have received vocational training; and/or (b) a sample of supported rural enterprises or rural producers' organizations.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex, - Indigenous peoples (if applicable), - Youth
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator; indicator also applicable under thematic focus area "Rural producers' organizations"

Outcome indicator 2.2.2

2.2.2	(Number) Percentage of supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Number/percentage of project-supported rural enterprises surveyed reporting an increase in profit over the previous 12 months, as shown by sales, income and expenditure patterns. Profit is estimated by deducting all expenditures and recurrent costs from total income or sales.</p> <p>The indicator applies to rural enterprises supported through the project, whether formal or informal, and includes pre-entrepreneurial activities such as self-employment initiatives, microenterprises with semi-structured activities or small enterprises with structured businesses.</p>
<i>Data collection method</i>	<p>The data may be collected or calculated by project M&E staff, using the income and expenditure data that should be routinely recorded by beneficiary enterprises; alternatively, the data may be collected through a survey applied to a representative sample of the enterprises supported since project start-up.</p> <p>The percentage reported should refer to the total number of enterprises supported since project start-up – i.e. including the fraction that went out of business.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous peoples (if applicable) - Women leaders - Sector (crop/livestock/forestry/fisheries)
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Outcome indicator 2.2.3

2.2.3	(Number) Percentage of rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the percentage of surveyed producers' organizations that have established contractual or other types of arrangements with other value chain stakeholders and/or public entities, with project support. Includes upstream and downstream arrangements (e.g. input provision or selling arrangements) and partnerships with public and/or private entities.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous peoples (if applicable) - Women leaders - Sector (crop/livestock/forestry/fisheries)
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator; also applicable under thematic focus area "Rural producers' organizations" and further disaggregated, where relevant/feasible, by the organization's maturity level (first, second and third).

Outcome indicator 2.2.4

2.2.4	(Number) Percentage of supported rural producers' organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organization
<i>Definition</i>	Number of rural organizations supported by the project that have developed better or more diversified services for their members, such as access to storage, processing, marketing facilities, credit provision, inputs and equipment purchase, technical assistance, grouped sales. Includes new services, as well as existing ones that were improved due to strengthened organizational capacities, as perceived and reported by the members themselves.
<i>Data collection method</i>	Data to be collected through ad hoc surveys applied to a sample of rural producers' organizations supported by the project since start-up.
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Outcome indicator 2.2.5

2.2.5	(Number) Percentage of rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the percentage of producers' organizations interviewed claiming that they have recorded an increase in the volume of production sold or in the value of sales compared to the preceding year, thanks to project marketing and other capacity-building support.
<i>Data collection method</i>	Data to be collected through ad hoc surveys applied to a sample of supported rural producers' organizations.
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Rural infrastructure

Outcome indicator 2.2.6

2.2.6	(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the percentage of beneficiary households interviewed who claim that, as compared to the pre-project situation: (a) they can now more easily access the required market, processing or storage facilities; and that (b) these facilities are fully functional.
<i>Data collection method</i>	Data to be collected through an outcome survey applied to a representative sample of project beneficiaries.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	Sex
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Strategic objective 3: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

SO3: Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities

Environmental sustainability and climate change

Output indicator 3.1.1

3.1.1	Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the number of groups (whether or not formally registered and including indigenous peoples' communities) involved in the management of natural resources (rangelands, common property resources, water resources, forests, pastures, fishing grounds and other natural resources) for agricultural production that have received project support, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), to improve the sustainability of services provided to the resource base and to manage climate-related risks. Natural resource management groups involved in promoting technologies and practices for environmental protection, combating deforestation and desertification, or promoting soil/water conservation initiatives to prevent or increase resilience to climate-related risks should also be considered.</p> <p>Climate-related risks are those resulting from climate change that affect natural and human systems and regions. Direct climate change risks are expected especially for productive sectors that rely heavily on natural resources, such as agriculture, fishing and forestry. The aim of such engagement is ultimately to enable these individuals/groups to take better and more resilient decisions that can avoid losses and damage to their livelihoods resulting from climate-related events.</p>
<i>Additional indicators</i>	<p>The following additional indicators are to be reported upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Number of members in the groups supported (disaggregated by sex, youth, indigenous peoples) ◆ Number of groups with women in leadership positions ◆ Number of groups with indigenous peoples in leadership positions
<i>Data source</i>	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers or external trainers (if support is provided by external entities) or project staff (if support is provided by them).</p> <p>Project records should track the following data at least: training/support date; type of support or training topic; number of groups supported; number of group members; number of women/indigenous peoples in leadership positions.</p> <p><i>Note: (a) If the same group has received more than one type of support during the past 12 months or since project start-up, this group should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting; (b) groups formed or supported in earlier years, but that have not received any additional support in the past 12 months, should not be counted for annual reporting.</i></p>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Outreach
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 1.6.11; Mandatory indicator for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with ASAP cofinancing).

Output indicator 3.1.2

3.1.2	Number of persons provided with climate information services
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the number of individuals reached by weather, climate or seasonal forecasts and/or disaster early-warning information, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), according to the procedures agreed upon by government and other data providers. Households that have received advice in the past 12 months regarding the expected climate impacts on crops, livestock and fisheries, to enable better choices as to the type, timing and location of agricultural practices and to prevent, reduce and/or manage risks, should also be included.</p> <p>This indicator only refers to climate information services provided through extension workers, disaster preparedness or response teams, community volunteers or community leaders. Of the modern communications media, only the recipients of SMS messages are to be considered. Persons reached through mass media (radio or television) are not to be reported under this indicator.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples
<i>Data source</i>	Data to be collected from service providers, who should record, at least, the number of individuals included in their message recipient lists and regularly contacted, or those using the service.
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Services and training
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 1.1.15; Mandatory indicator for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with ASAP cofinancing).

Output indicator 3.1.3

3.1.3	Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the number of individuals who were provided, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), with renewable energy sources and/or more energy-efficient technologies helping to reduce carbon emissions and secure carbon sequestration through the enhancement and protection of carbon stocks in the biomass, both above ground (e.g. conservation/restoration of degraded ecosystems) and below ground (in soil organic matter).</p> <p>Individuals who received advice or training during the past 12 months with a view to changing their land-use practices in the forestry and agricultural sectors (e.g. improved livestock and manure management, improved rice cultivation) should also be included.</p>
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Youth - Indigenous peoples
<i>Data source</i>	<p>Data to be recorded by service providers (if technical packages are provided by external entities) or by project staff (if the support is provided by them).</p> <p>Project records should track the following data at least: date of input/support provision; locality; type of technological package/support; and number of beneficiaries (women/men/youth/indigenous peoples).</p> <p><i>Note: If the same person has received more than one relevant technological packages during the past 12 months, he/she should be counted only once in order to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries.</i></p>
<i>Related</i>	Inputs and technologies

<i>intervention type</i>	
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 1.1.18; Mandatory indicator for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with ASAP cofinancing).

Output indicator 3.1.4

3.1.4	Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Refers to the number of hectares of land in which activities were started, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), to restore the productive and protective functions of the land, water and natural ecosystems and/or reverse degradation processes .</p> <p>Examples of climate-resilient practices or adaptation investments that reverse the process of degradation and protect agricultural land and production infrastructure include targeted farm and landscape management practices (e.g. reforestation, afforestation, improved rangeland management, watershed management, erosion control, agroforestry, removal of non-native species and weeds, reintroduction of native species); soil and water conservation infrastructure (terraces and other contour bunds and natural hedges constructed/planted or rehabilitated with project support, preventing soil erosion and sustaining soil moisture); the establishment and management of ecological buffer zones to reduce the impact of climate hazards (e.g. mangrove greenbelts, sand dunes, flood retention zones, storm breaks, groundwater recharge zones, shelter belts); and the establishment of protected areas and biodiversity corridors to restore the biological diversity and ecosystem services of endangered landscapes.</p>
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Natural resource management
<i>Comment</i>	Modified current RIMS indicator 1.1.17; Mandatory indicator for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with ASAP cofinancing).

Outcome indicators

Environmental sustainability and climate change

Outcome indicator 3.2.1

3.2.1	Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e) avoided and/or sequestered
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the extent to which the project succeeded in avoiding or reducing greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ e) as a result of the introduction and uptake of technologies and practices promoted by the project. The indicator is measured in tons of emissions avoided and/or sequestered, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (for cumulative reporting).
<i>Data source</i>	<i>Note: Technical support for measuring this indicator through specific tools (such as FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)) will be provided by IFAD's Environment and Climate Division for the projects selected to adopt this indicator.</i>
<i>Comment</i>	Current RIMS indicator 2.1.9; Mandatory indicator for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with ASAP cofinancing).

Outcome indicator 3.2.2

3.2.2	(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the percentage of surveyed project beneficiaries who were trained in environmentally sustainable practices and/or the management of climate-related risks, and who claim that: (a) they have fully mastered these practices; and (b) they are now routinely using these technologies and practices.
<i>Comment</i>	Modified RIMS indicator 1.8.6; Mandatory indicator for projects which make specific investments to address climate change issues (this includes all projects with ASAP cofinancing).

Outcome Indicator 3.2.3

3.2.3	(Number) Percentage of persons/households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent collecting water or fuel
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the percentage of surveyed project beneficiaries who claim to have halved the amount of time spent by household members collecting drinking water or fuel wood, per day or week.
<i>Data collection method</i>	Through surveys asking respondents about the daily average time spent (or distance travelled) to collect water or fuel, before and after project interventions. Such interventions include drinking-water schemes, wells, rainwater collection infrastructure, rural roads, tree plantation.

Outreach and policy: Core indicator definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources

Outreach indicators

Outreach 1	Number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to the number of individuals who have directly received or used services promoted or supported by the project, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting).
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Households headed by women - Youth - Indigenous peoples - Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effect of climate change.
<i>Data source</i>	Project records
Outreach 1.a	Corresponding number of households reached
<i>Definition</i>	<p>Relative to the previous indicator, refers to the number of households in which at least one member received direct project support, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting).</p> <p>If two persons belonging to the same household (e.g. the husband and wife) have received direct project support, then this household should only be counted once for annual reporting. Similarly, for cumulative reporting, if the same families are being supported over the years, they should only be counted once.</p>
<i>Data source</i>	Project records
Outreach 1.b	Estimated corresponding number of total household members
<i>Definition</i>	Refers to an estimate of the total number of persons in the households supported by the project (<i>as reported under the previous indicator</i>), either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting). This estimate is based on the average number of persons per household recorded in the country or, if available, in the project intervention area.
<i>Data source</i>	Project records (for data on the number of households reached) and national statistics (for data on average household size).

Policy indicators

Output indicators

Policy 1	Number of policy-relevant knowledge products completed
<i>Definition</i>	Number of policy analyses, research papers, working papers, studies, strategies, pieces of legislation, by-laws or other policy-related material produced as part of the project's policy goals.
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Institutional capacity-building (including knowledge management, policy)
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Policy 2	Number of functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported
<i>Definition</i>	Number of platforms/groups/round tables involving different grass-roots rural producers, private-sector partners, local service providers, local government representatives; central government; and/or financial institutions that have been supported, either during the past 12 months (annual reporting) or since project start-up (cumulative reporting), with the objective of entering into policy dialogue and improving the rural investment environment. This includes new platforms/forums created during the past 12 months, as well as existing ones that have received support during the same period.
<i>Disaggregation dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous peoples - Youth - Women in leadership positions
<i>Related intervention type</i>	Services and training
<i>Comment</i>	New indicator

Outcome indicator

Policy 3	Number of existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment
<i>Definition</i>	New indicator to be developed further.