USAID/Liberia Performance Management Plan (2019 - 2024)

Final, Approved Mar 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms

ADS	Automated Directives System
AM	Activity Manager
AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
COR	Contract Officer's Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DO	Development Objective
DRG	Democracy, Rights, and Governance Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOL	Government of Liberia
IP	Implementing Partner
J2SR	Journey to Self Reliance
LSA	Liberia Strategy Analysis
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MELPOC	MEL Point of Contact
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
POC	Point of Contact
PPD	Program and Project Development Office
PI	Performance Indicator
PIDS	Performance Indicator Database System
PIRS	Performance Indicators Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
POC	Point of Contact
PPD	Program and Project Development Office
RA	Results Area
SOW	Statement of Work
USG	United States Government

1. Introduction

This Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the USAID/Liberia Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) 2019-2024 is an internal management tool, developed and approved by the USAID/Liberia Mission. It provides a systematic approach to monitoring progress towards achievement of the CDCS results. This PMP meets the requirements of ADS 201.3.2.14, which indicates that a Mission-wide PMP should include the following components:

- Development objective (DO) monitoring plans describing how progress, performance, assumptions and risks, and operational context will be monitored for each DO;
- Evaluation plan identifying all evaluations proposed at DO, project, and activity level;
- Collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) plan;
- Schedule of performance management tasks and responsibilities; and
- Resources for performance management tasks.

As outlined in this document, the monitoring, evaluation, and learning approach taken by the Mission will be systematized and intentional. There will be a focus on measurement of key performance indicators (PI), which will allow the Mission to assess the level of achievement for each indicator. The Mission will conduct various types of evaluations across its portfolio, which will both allow the Mission to test its underlying theories of change and to determine its level of success during implementation. Learning will form a fundamental aspect of how the Mission conducts business. The approach will allow the Mission to gather and analyze information throughout the life of the CDCS, adapt to changing realities on the ground (such as the effects of the novel coronavirus, COVID-19), and redirect resources when needed. Despite having a well-thought out PMP for the previous CDCS, the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in 2014 prevented it from serving as a guiding source for adaptive management. Urgent programming needs meant that, by the time the outbreak had been contained, the Mission’s programming did not align well with the PMP initially developed.

The Mission’s goal of supporting Liberia on its Journey to Self Reliance (J2SR) is integrated throughout this PMP, its overarching five-year strategy, and into this continual feedback loop of learning and implementation. Through these continuous monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities, USAID/Liberia will both contribute to the body of knowledge that will support Liberia along its J2SR and build capacity and commitment of local actors, both in the public and private sectors. Throughout the implementation of its CDCS, USAID/Liberia will monitor the level of Government of Liberia (GOL) commitment by measuring the steps it takes towards sustained economic growth that are commensurate with the will and desire of Liberia’s young population. Primary learning will focus on how USAID’s programs come together to foster the capacity and commitment of key actors at different levels of the system where potential for the most effective transformation is the greatest. The eventual goal of these overall monitoring and evaluation efforts will be to promote Liberians to be able to take their own steps down their development pathway.

This PMP is a living document and will be updated to reflect changes resulting from design of new project appraisal documents (PAD) and activities, amendments of existing PADs, and/or changing conditions in Liberia. The PMP may also be updated following feedback and lessons learned throughout the framework period.

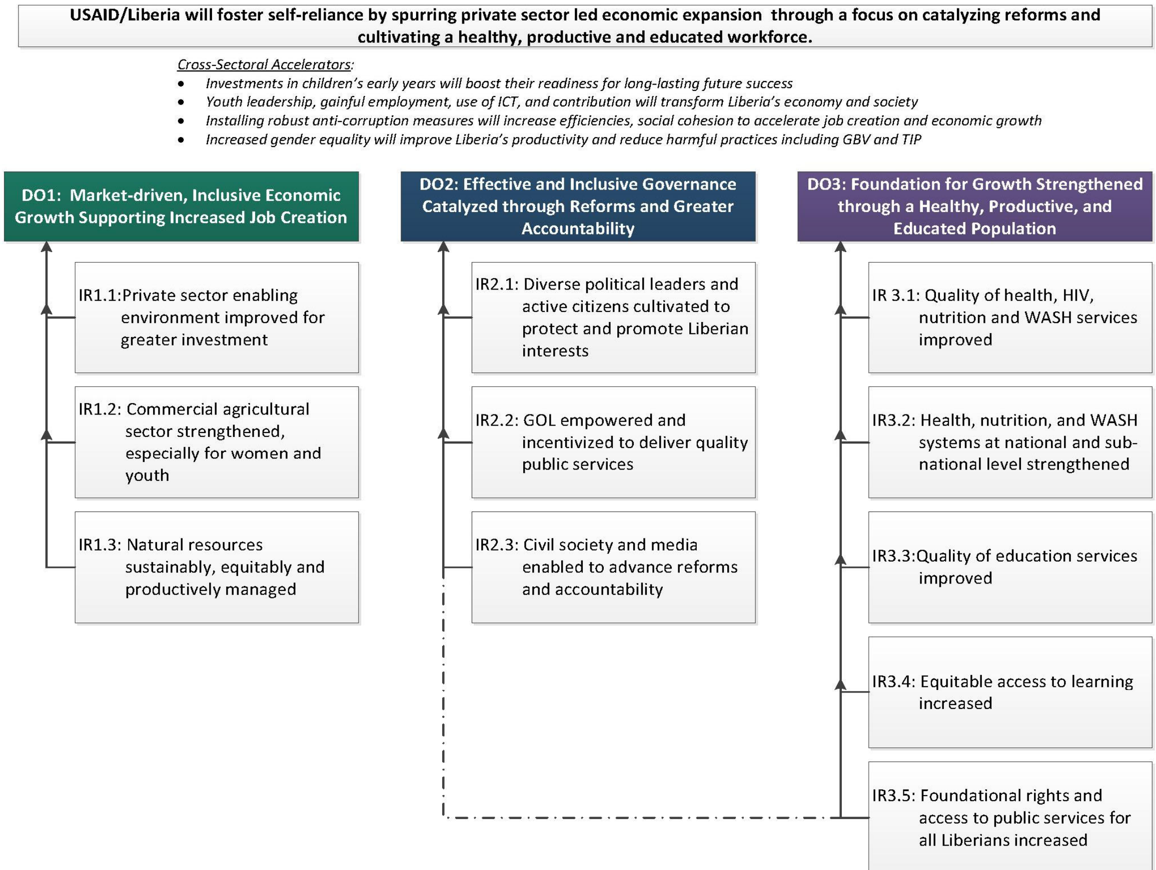
2. CDCS Results Framework

The 2019-2024 CDCS[1] approach is closely linked to, and informed by, the country roadmap for Liberia. Liberia's low level of capacity on the country roadmap indicates a high level of need across all sectors. Levels of commitment are only slightly higher, and inconsistent, indicating a need for USAID/Liberia to adopt a new approach that ensures mutual accountability and commitment to achieve sustainable results. The Mission will continue to build on historic gains, despite the setbacks from the civil war and the Ebola epidemic. Looking forward, the Mission will focus on economic growth, democracy and governance, health, and education. Across the portfolio, USAID assistance will pursue policy reforms that enable private sector growth and a strong civil society.

CDCS Results Framework, 2019 - 2024

The development needs in Liberia remain significant, and the country's Journey to Self Reliance (J2SR) will extend beyond the duration of this strategy. In order to maximize USAID's investments, the strategy focuses on the six central counties of Liberia that represent the majority of the population (Montserrado, Margibi, Lofa, Nimba, Bong, and Grand Bassa). This geographic focus allows USAID to leverage cross-sectoral development efforts to reach the greatest number of people. This purposeful focus facilitates donor coordination and reduces overlap and duplication. The goal is to build development assistance synergy that maximizes results. The

[1] https://www.usaid.gov/liberia/cdcs



*** RF for USAID/Liberia CDCS 2019-2024***

strategic approach presented here will enhance an already strong partnership between USAID and the GOL, which intends to foster greater self-reliance.

3. Development Objective Monitoring Plans

This section of the Performance Monitoring Plan describes how performance and context will be monitored for each of the three Development Objectives. Each of these Development Objective Monitoring Plans has three sections - Performance Monitoring, Additional Monitoring Efforts, and Context Monitoring.

The Performance Monitoring section lays out the DO's Intermediate Results and Sub-Intermediate Results results areas (RA) and lists the Performance Indicators (PIs) selected by the Mission to track its success in achieving these RAs. These PIs form the backbone of the Mission's approach for each DO Monitoring Plan. In selecting PIs, the overall goal was to select those indicators that best captured the outcomes of the specific RA, while keeping the overall number of indicators practical and manageable for the Mission to collect and analyze, as well as adhering to ADS guidance.

The process of selection sometimes involved difficult decisions. In many cases, data collection was not feasible for an individual outcome level indicator. This was usually the result of a high cost of data collection or its management burden on the Mission. In other cases, particularly for broadly worded RAs, there was not one ideal indicator that captured all the various outcomes the

RA aimed to achieve. Here, the team chose one or two indicators that it thought best captured the primary focus of the Mission's work, measured both in terms of how funds were spent and the relative importance of the area to the Mission's work. Particularly important indicators, such as those that monitor significant outcomes, those that help determine if a development hypothesis remains relevant, or those that are otherwise relevant to Mission Management, were given priority. The team also gave indicators reported under the previous PMP extra weight, if they were still relevant, as the continuous reporting of these indicators would be of interest. In the end, the Mission identified 71 indicators[2]. To the extent possible, the Mission will collect disaggregations of these indicators by age, sex, geographic location, and other classifications[3]. These indicators' baselines, targets, and other relevant information will be captured and tracked annually through a Performance Based tracking table, which will be prepared following the approval of this document.

The second section of the DO Monitoring Plan outlines additional efforts the Mission will undertake to monitor program performance. In some instances, PIs are not the most suitable tool to measure expected results, particularly for broad, complex, or qualitative results. To complement performance and context monitoring in situations where results are difficult to predict due to dynamic contexts or unclear cause-and-effect relationships, the DO teams plan to use an additional suite of tools for monitoring. These approaches typically include complexity aware methods. They also rely heavily on participatory and qualitative information that is not readily captured through indicators. Examples of areas where these types of approaches will be used include under DO 1, where the Mission will conduct work to improve the enabling environment for small businesses. Overall, this section presents the Mission's current thinking about these additional approaches, and in cases where there is a clear link between a particular RA and a non-PI tool the Mission will use to measure that RA, points out those linkages.

The third section of the DO Monitoring Plan lays out the Mission's context monitoring approach. This monitoring will meet several objectives. First, it will capture developments outside of USAID's control that will play a role in whether the Agency achieves its DO-level objectives. To a large degree this will be monitoring the assumptions and risks outlined in the CDCS. The general economic outlook and underlying security situation of the country are two examples. Another key priority of context monitoring will be tracking GOL capacity and commitment along its J2SR. The Mission has not included the specific metrics of the J2SR Roadmap here, as they are thoroughly captured in other places, but it has incorporated other related indicators that further flush out the government's progress along its J2SR and will be found in the context monitoring tables. Lastly, context monitoring will help the Mission measure progress towards its overall DO-level goals. Despite the fact that Mission funding and effort is directed to achieve specific DO-level results, in reality, it is often difficult to attribute changes at the DO-level to USAID activities. As such, the Mission's context monitoring will capture changes in outcomes at the DO level using context level indicators. In order to minimize data gathering effort and to keep indicator definitions consistent, each of these types of context monitoring indicators has been drawn from USAID's International Development and Economic Analysis website[4].

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[2] Baselines and targets have not been set for every indicator. In some cases, such as those indicators pulled from the DHS, the baselines have yet to be established. For many indicators, teams have yet to determine their targets. A session on targets for PMP indicators is planned for the next Portfolio Review, afterwhich, the PMP information will be updated.

[3] Further details regarding an indicator's data collection methods, definition, disaggregations, etc., can be found in its Performance Indicator Reference Sheet in Annex 1.

[4] https://idea.usaid.gov/

Commonalities among Development Objective Monitoring Plans

The three DO Monitoring Plans described below each contain indicators and tools that are specific to the results areas within each DO, but while there exist many differences between the indicators measured and the tools used, there are several important management and monitoring commonalities. Three of these are highlighted here.

Performance Indicator Database System

The Performance Indicator Database System (PIDS) was created in 2011. The system was developed as an indicator tracking tool, allowing Implementing Partners (IP) to conveniently submit their data to their AORs/CORs/AMs. This system serves as the Mission's main data tracking tool, and is critical to USAID's reporting capabilities, both during the semi-annual portfolio reviews, as well as the compilation of the Performance Plan and Report.

PIDS is a web-based tool for data entry, visualization, and reporting. When an IP staff member enters data in PIDS, this data is approved by a manager within the IP and then transferred electronically to the Mission's AOR/COR/AM for final approval. Mission staff can then perform queries through interactive tables and charts and across various disaggregations or geographic locations. This flexibility allows Mission staff to analyze their data in unique ways and make decisions on that data that are based on evidence. Each activity-level indicator will be reported through PIDS.

Site Visits

Site visits are another cross cutting monitoring method that will be used in each DO. AORs/CORs/AMs are required to conduct site visits on a quarterly basis. Given the non-permissibility of travel outside Monrovia during the rainy season, there is flexibility around the method of data collection for some visits. For example, some can be considered "virtual" visits, where photos, videos, and other sorts of data are collected from the field and sent to the Mission for AOR/COR/AM review. Overall, the Mission has designed and approved a standard field visit template, which covers Agency requirements and Liberia-specific material, that staff use on visits. This information, often complemented with photographs, is then uploaded to PIDS, allowing it to be easily documented and retrieved when needed.

Context Monitoring

As laid out within each DO Monitoring Plan, the Mission has specified specific indicators that will allow it to monitor the context, risks, and changes to GOL's commitment on its J2SR. These can be found in the table in section three of each Monitoring Plan. In addition to these indicators, qualitative assessments will also be used to monitor these issues, especially the GOL's commitment and capacity for its J2SR. For example, the Mission will monitor GOL official speeches and statements, undertake multidimensional media monitoring, occasionally convene expert panels to gather detailed insights, and conduct stakeholder consultations and analyses. It might also perform more participatory data gathering and use qualitative information that is not readily captured through the context indicators. The nature of these approaches will be determined by the technical teams in consultation with the Front Office.

Development Objective 1 Monitoring Plan: Market-driven, inclusive economic growth supporting increased job creation

1. Performance Monitoring

The Development Objective 1 Monitoring Plan includes the following PIs for the DO's Intermediate and Sub-Intermediate RAs.

DO 1: Market-driven, inclusive economic growth supporting increased job creation*	
Result	**Indicators**
IR 1.1: Private sector enabling environment improved for greater investment	Ease of Starting a Business (sub-dimension of Ease of Doing Business) score Number of new businesses registered
Sub-IR 1.1.1: Business enabling environment improved	Number of laws and policies implemented to support private enterprise growth through USG assistance
Sub-IR 1.1.2: Financial markets strengthened	EG.4.2-1 Total number of clients benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors
Sub-IR 1.1.3: Private sector access and utilization of basic infrastructure services increased	EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance**
Sub-IR 1.1.4: Simplified and transparent processes to increase private sector participation, particularly for small and medium enterprises	Regulation Quality Index†
Sub-IR 1.1.5: Effective linkages developed between the private sector and youth for job creation	YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
IR 1.2: Commercial agricultural sector strengthened, especially for women and youth	EG.3-10: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance EG.3-f: Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
Sub-IR 1.2.1: Access to markets improved through value chain development	EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance
Sub-IR 1.2.2: Agricultural infrastructure improved	Number of agriculture warehouses or processing facilities constructed or rehabilitated
Sub-IR 1.2.3: Diversification into high value and more nutritious agriculture products facilitated	HL.9.1-d Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity
Sub-IR 1.2.4: Women's and youth employment and contribution to the agriculture sector increased	EG.6-12 Percent of individuals with new employment following participation in USG-assisted workforce development programs
IR 1.3: Natural resources sustainably, equitably and productively managed	EG.10.2-2 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

Sub-IR 1.3.1: Natural resource management systems improved	Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes implemented as a result of USG assistance
Sub-IR 1.3.2: Sustainable natural resource enterprises strengthened	EG.10.2-3 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance
Sub-IR 1.3.3: Land effectively managed and utilized through improved tenure system	EG.10.4-8 Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance

Notes:

*For additional information on the performance indicators, please see the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS), in Annex 1.

**The extent of USAID's support to road construction is still under discussion. This indicator is put here as a placeholder.

† This indicator is pulled from the Worldwide Governance Indicators. Given the outcomes for this RA are particularly challenging to capture and attribute to USAID programming, additional monitoring approaches are being considered. Please see section two below.

2. Additional Efforts for Monitoring Programmatic Performance

In addition to monitoring the above-mentioned PIs through review of data submitted by IPs and regular site visits, the economic growth team is considering using the additional monitoring approaches highlighted below.

- Several results areas within DO 1 highlight the importance of the enabling environment for businesses or the access to markets. This is a difficult outcome to measure, especially Sub-IR1.1-4. Given this, a *Commercial, Legal, and Institutional Reform diagnostic*[5], which analyzes a country's commercial law regime and the social dynamics that either enable or disable trade and investment, would be a useful tool to monitor progress. It would provide valuable qualitative information on the processes affecting private sector participation that might be captured through a typical PI.

- Also, the *Most Significant Change technique* would be a useful participatory monitoring tool. By capturing stories from key stakeholders involved in project implementation, it would be able to demonstrate some of the impact of USAID's work that might not be fully reflected in its indicators. The Mission sees this technique being employed to capture the outcomes of several RAs that are difficult to capture through PIs, especially those focused on the policy enabling environment, such as Sub-IRs 1.1-1 and 1.1-4. It will also be used more broadly to assess the contribution of the Mission's DO1 programming towards the GOL's contribution to its J2SR.

3. Monitoring Contextual Conditions and Assumptions

Monitoring the context for DO 1 is expansive. It includes the general economic trajectory of the country, as well as specifics on macroeconomics and foreign direct investment. The left hand column of the table below presents the DO itself and the major assumptions and risks for identified during CDCS development. The right hand one identifies the indicators the Mission intends to

[5] https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00K6QW.pdf

track in order to monitor the operating context, including progress at DO level. Not all assumptions and risks have an equivalent indicator.

DO 1, its Assumptions, Risks, and Context Indicators	
	Indicators
DO 1: Market driven, inclusive economic growth supporting job creation increased	● Ease of Doing Business Score
Assumptions: ● GOL commits to infrastructure and public service upgrades ● GOL undertakes macro-economic reforms ● Increase in foreign direct investment ● Concessionary and state-owned enterprise reforms	● EG.3-e Percent change in value-added in the agri-food system ● Unemployment rate
Risks ● Political risks including challenges with proper governance ● Shifting GOL priorities due to elections (transfer of political power) ● Climate change impacts on the land, ocean and infrastructure ● Pandemic/Outbreaks will negatively affect economic growth ● Civil unrest caused by disaffected youth,workers, and other segments of the population ● Macroeconomic risks (e.g. world market commodity price reductions; inflation; foreign exchange risks) ● Culture of rent seeking creates an opportunity cost of not seeking added value for economic growth	● Global Competitiveness Index 4.0: Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability ● GDP per capita growth rate (annual %) ● Total exports (% of GDP) ● Net official development assistance received (per capita)

Development Objective 2 Monitoring Plan: Effective and inclusive governance catalyzed through reforms and greater accountability

1. Performance Monitoring

The Development Objective 2 Monitoring Plan includes the following performance indicators for the DO's Intermediate and Sub-Intermediate RA.

DO 2: Effective and inclusive governance catalyzed through reforms and greater accountability*	
Result	**Indicators**

IR 2.1: Diverse political leaders and active citizens cultivated to protect and promote Liberian interests and fundamental rights	Number of candidates in 2020 and 2023 elections who commit to working towards community-driven policy solutions
Sub-IR 2.1.1: Resilient elections institutions established	Percent of Liberians who perceive National Elections Commission performance during 2020 and 2023 elections as fairly good or very good
Sub-IR 2.1.2: Political representation of traditionally marginalized groups enhanced	Percent of those surveyed from marginalized groups who perceive elected leaders to be representing their interests
Sub-IR 2.1.3: An informed and active citizenry that can participate in democratic processes	DR.3.2-5 Number of individuals receiving civic education through USG-assisted programs
Sub-IR 2.1.4: Civil society hold elected officials accountable	Percent of respondents who indicate they have contacted a Member of the House about some important problem to give their views in the last year
IR 2.2: GOL empowered and incentivized to deliver quality public services	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: Quality of Public Administration
Sub-IR 2.2.1: Foundations for the political, administrative, and fiscal decentralization strengthened	Capacity index score of targeted subnational entities
Sub-IR 2.2.2: Domestic resource mobilization strengthened to support development priorities	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization
Sub-IR 2.2.3: Public resources managed transparently and accountably	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management
Sub-IR 2.2.4: Improved access to justice	Number of disputes in target counties resolved by trained local leaders in keeping with best practices of alternative disputes resolution
IR 2.3: Civil society and media enabled to advance reforms and accountability	Overall CSO Sustainability Index
Sub-IR 2.3.1:Civil society and media technical ability strengthened to perform core functions	Quality of engagement between civil society and government
Sub-IR 2.3.2:Organizational capacity improved to increase sustainability and self-reliance	CSO Organizational Capacity Index Score
Sub-IR 2.3.3:Enabling environment for civil society and media enhanced	Percent of Liberian public that believes independent media can impact legislation, policies, and government practices**

Notes:

*For additional information on the performance indicators, please see the PIRS, in Annex 1.

**The method to measure USAID's support to independent media is still under discussion. This indicator is put here as a placeholder.

2. *Additional Efforts for Monitoring Programmatic Performance*

In addition to monitoring the above-mentioned PIs within the PIDS and through regular site visits, the democracy and government team has a variety of assessments and analyses planned. Given the wide-ranging scope of the DRG portfolio and the complexity of the issues that it tries to address, the team will often rely on monitoring approaches beyond the typical PIs and evaluations. Some of the team's planned activities in this regard are below.

- The DRG team will expand its activities to include a focus on civic education. This work will teach citizens, including marginalized populations, about their civic responsibilities and expectations regarding governance and represents a new area of programming for the team and for Liberia as a whole. As such, the DRG team will take special care to undertake *consistent real-time monitoring* of this work. Feedback from stakeholders involved throughout the process will be continually gathered and analyzed to ascertain effects of implementation. This enhanced monitoring will help the team overcome operational hurdles and make adaptive decisions as the work progresses.

- The team will also update its *Conflict Assessment*. Through using a variety of participatory and other methods, this assessment will ascertain whether Liberia still remains at low risk of widespread violent social conflict or a return to civil war. It will also advise how conflict dynamics may impact USAID/Liberia's ability to achieve key programmatic results.

3. Monitoring Contextual Conditions and Assumptions

The left hand column of the table below outlines the major assumptions and risks for DO 2 identified during CDCS development. The right hand one identifies the indicators the Mission intends to track in order to monitor the operating context, including progress at DO level. Not all assumptions and risks have an equivalent indicator.

DO 2 Assumptions, Risks, and Context Indicators[6]	
	Indicators
DO 2: Effective and inclusive governance catalyzed through reforms and greater accountability	● Legatum Prosperity Index: Governance Pillar, Transparency of Government Policymaking ● Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index Score ● Varieties of Democracy, civil society participation index ● Roadmap Sub-Metric - Liberal Democracy: Electoral Democracy Index ● Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP
Assumptions: ● Governance reforms and transparency are superseded by economic imperatives. ● Permissive operating environment for civil society and media remains open. ● The GOL continues its commitment to pass and implement reforms and is receptive to civil society advocacy. ● Corruption will continue to be a pervasive problem	
Risks: ● Incentives for reform will be undermined if China provides alternative support with no reform requirements	

[6] DO-level assumptions and risks are included here. Additional IR-level assumptions and risks will be tracked by the DRG technical team.

• Corruption will become a more pervasive problem • Presidential elections scheduled for 2023 will result in civil unrest	

Development Objective 3 Monitoring Plan: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population

1. Performance Monitoring

The Development Objective 3 Monitoring Plan includes the following PIs for the DO's Intermediate and Sub-Intermediate RAs. Specific to DO 3, the Mission has selected several indicators collected through the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) to measure several RAs. These are useful because they are outcome indicators particularly relevant to USAID programming, mainly in health. The survey was first conducted in Liberia 2013, then repeated in early 2020, and is anticipated to be conducted again in 2025. Thus the timing of the survey lends itself fairly well to bookending the period of the CDCS, and as it is disaggregated by county, should provide valuable information on the impact of USAID funding at that level.

DO 3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population*	
Result	**Indicators**
DO 3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population[7]	Maternal mortality ratio Under-five mortality rate Under-five stunting rate Malaria prevalence in children 6-59 months Primary school net attendance ratio
IR 3.1: Increased use of quality health, HIV, nutrition, WASH services and improved healthy behaviors	Percent of deliveries in health facilities attended by skilled personnel Number of individuals utilizing FP commodities Number of new HIV clients on antiretroviral treatment
Sub-IR 3.1.1 Availability of health commodities and WASH infrastructure improved	HL 7.1-3 Average stockout rate of contraceptives at service delivery points by family planning method Proportion of the population with access to insecticide treated bed nets (one bed net per two people) in USAID-supported zones

[7] As opposed to other Development Objectives, DO 3 will select indicators at DO level. That is because they will be measured through the DHS and because USAID/Liberia could provide sufficient funding to move the needle on these indicators in the counties it supports.

	HL.8.1-1 Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance
Sub-IR 3.1.2 Quality of health, nutrition, and WASH services in USAID supported zones increased	HL.6.2-1 Number of women giving birth who received uterotonics in the third stage of labor (or immediately after birth) through USG-supported programs Proportion of fever or malaria suspect cases that are tested for malaria
Sub-IR 3.1.3 Use of health services increased and healthy behaviors improved	Number of people counselled for family planning Rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months
IR 3.2: Health/nutrition and WASH systems at national and sub-national level strengthened	Number of counties with improved overall capacity assessment scores from the baseline as per USAID-supported County Health Assessment report HL-1 Number of Universal Health Coverage areas supported by USG investment
Sub-IR 3.2.1 Supply chain system made more effective and accountable	Average stock out rate of tracer drugs at service delivery points
Sub-IR 3.2.2 Data collection, reporting, and use improved	Percent of health facilities submitting complete and timely HMIS reports each month
Sub-IR 3.2.3 Detection and response to infectious disease outbreaks improved	Number of lab workers trained on Standard Operating Procedures for sample preparation and reporting on priority infectious diseases Number of animal health workers trained on Standard Operating Procedures for reporting on priority infectious diseases
Sub-IR 3.2.4 Capacity of the MoH to implement health financing reforms strengthened	Percentage of risks identified as "high" in the PFMRAF for Central level MOH action which has been resolved Percent of risks identified in the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework for FARA contracting in counties which has been resolved
Sub-IR 3.2.5 Systems to sustain quality WASH services improved	Percent of operating expenses covered by customer payments without external subsidies at three USG supported plants (Utility Operating Ratio)
IR 3.3: Quality of education services improved	ES.1-1 Percent of learners targeted for USG assistance who attain a minimum grade-level proficiency in reading at the end of grade 2
Sub-IR 3.3.1 Educational relevance for learners increased	EG. 6-12 Percent of individuals with new employment following participation in USG workforce development program
Sub-IR 3.3.2 Literacy achievement improved and incentivized	Number of public private partnerships formed to support formalized to support literacy/Early Grade Reading

Sub-IR 3.3.3 Institutional capacity strengthened to improve student outcomes	Number of District Education Officers participating in certification of Accelerated Learning Program level Completion programs
IR 3.4: Equitable access to learning increased	ES.1-3 Number of learners in primary schools and/or equivalent non-school based settings reached with USG education assistance
Sub-IR 3.4.1 Alternative learning systems improved	Percent of Alternative Learning Program learners transitioning to formal school
Sub-IR 3.4.2 Learning environment improved	ES.1-14: Number of primary or secondary classrooms built or repaired with USG assistance
Sub-IR 3.4.3 Barriers to education inclusion reduced	Number of learners fed in school feeding programs with USG assistance Gender parity index for primary school
Sub-IR 3.4.4 Opportunities for tertiary education increased	ES. 2-52 Number of individuals affiliated with higher education institutions receiving capacity development support with USG assistance
IR 3.5: Foundational Rights and Access to Public Services for All Liberians Increased	Ratio of under five mortality for the bottom three wealth quintiles to the top two Ratio of women giving birth in a health facility for the bottom three wealth quintiles to the top two
Sub-IR 3.5.1: Harmful practices, such as Gender-based violence, Female genital Mutilation, and Trafficking in persons reduced	Number of health workers trained to identify people who may have been trafficked Prevalence of female genital cutting among women 15-19
Sub-IR 3.5.2: Access to public services by marginalized populations increased	Number of people within key population groups who were newly enrolled on antiretroviral therapy with viral load suppression Number of primary schools students with disabilities served with USG assistance

Notes:

*For additional information on the performance indicators, please see the PIRS, in Annex 1.

2. *Additional Efforts for Monitoring Programmatic Performance*

In addition to monitoring the above-mentioned PIs within the PIDS and through regular site visits, the education and health teams are considering using the additional monitoring approaches highlighted below.

- Under the Government to Government mechanism, USAID will continue seeking the services of a third party monitoring contractor to verify performance service delivery milestones on a quarterly basis and quality of care milestones on a semi-annual basis. This robust verification process will continue for the life of this activity, which will expire in June 2021. While USAID will continue investing in Service Delivery in Liberia, the instrument for the follow on is not yet determined.

- The Demographic Health Survey (DHS) has been key to measuring successes and achievements in the health sector and to identify continued challenges and issues. Data collection for the 2019-2020 Liberia DHS was completed in February 2020, with results to be made public at the end of 2020. The timing of the 2019-2020 DHS lends itself well to form a baseline for this current CDCS. The next iteration of the DHS will likely be conducted in 2025-2026, near the close of the PMP period.

- In 2021, USAID will be conducting the next iteration of the Malaria Indicator Survey which will collect data of household ownership of insecticide treated nets and intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy. Another survey is expected to follow in 2023.

- In 2019, the health office also conducted County Health Team Assessments for each of the 15 counties in Liberia to identify individual county strengths and gaps. When comparing county results, it was found that challenges varied widely between counties. This extensive exercise, measured seven domains (including Finance, Human Resources, Leadership and Governance, Operations, Service Delivery and Quality, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Supply Chain) or each individual counties with the deliberate aim to support targeted technical assistance through the newly awarded Health System Strengthening activity. With an established baseline, the Health team plans to conduct a midline in 2021-2022.

- On the education side, the team will use *real-time monitoring in its new Youth activity* to strengthen the knowledge base regarding Positive Youth Development. The IP will be responsible for conducting research that identifies good practices and lessons learned. The studies will feature a set of research questions that arise during implementation and will address issues of effectiveness and sustainability of the integrated learning, leadership, and livelihoods model and served as a reference for the activity. While the timing and frequency of these studies will be determined during activity implementation, the underlying goal of this real-time monitoring is to provide time-relevant data that will be used in day-to-day decision making.

3. Monitoring Contextual Conditions and Assumptions

The left hand column of the table below outlines the major assumptions and risks for DO 3 identified during CDCS development. The right had one identifies the indicators the Mission intends to track in order to monitor the operating context in general. Not all assumptions and risks have an equivalent indicator.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">DO 3 Assumptions, Risks, and Context Indicators</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Indicators</th></tr>
<tr><td>Assumptions:
● The GOL continues to be in arrears, affecting health clinic operations and schools
● The GOL has the political will to implement education and health laws, policies and reforms
●</td><td rowspan="2">● Expenditure on education (percentage of total government expenditure) by GOL

● Current health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risks:</td></tr>
</table>

• The GOL will not honor its commitment to improve health and education sectors • The Ministry of Health will not have the resources to pay health worker salaries • The Ministry of Education will not have the resources to pay teachers and administrators • The GOL will not provide the necessary policy, staff and instructional material support • The GOL will continue to employ unqualified teachers and retain retired teachers on the payroll • Further economic disruptions will adversely affect GOLs ability to remunerate educators and health care workers • Human rights awareness could lead to heightened demands for equitable social services, that if not met could lead increase societal tensions	• Rule of Law Index: Factor 4, Fundamental Rights, Equal treatment and absence of discrimination

3. Evaluation Plan

Evaluation in USAID has two primary purposes: accountability to stakeholders and learning to improve development outcomes. The exercise of evaluation builds on the progress tracked through monitoring to identify causal relationships between activities and outcomes or impact. Findings are applied to inform strategies and the design of ongoing and future projects, especially to reflect changing local context.

USAID/Liberia will undertake evaluations as required by USAID's current Evaluation Policy and the Agency's ADS section 201.3.5.9[8]. When deciding on the evaluation design and modality, the Mission will emphasize answering the evaluation questions while balancing cost, feasibility, and the level of rigor needed to inform specific decisions. Evaluation questions will generate evidence around CDCS and global USAID priorities, including for example, GOL commitment and capacity, gender equality, and youth agency.

Evaluations must be seen as a tool toward self-reliance for the GOL. While evaluations primarily serve as learning and accountability tools for the Mission, this reflective practice is directly tied to helping the GOL understand what development approaches are working, where they are falling short, what gaps remain, and why. To this end, the Mission will collaborate with partners, stakeholders, and GOL to decide on priorities for evaluation questions, to collect and/or interpret data, and to use findings for learning and joint decision-making.

A detailed Evaluation Plan is provided in Annex 2 outlining the strategy, project, or activity to be evaluated; evaluation purpose and expected use; evaluation type; potential evaluation questions; whether it is external or internal; whether it is required or optional; estimated budget; and planned time frame. Upon approval of Project and Activity MEL Plans, the Evaluation Plan will be regularly updated by the PPD evaluation point of contact (POC) in consultation with DO technical teams. Information from the Evaluation Plan will be included in the Evaluation Registry of the annual PPR. At the onset of this PMP, most activities from the previous CDCS have been evaluated, and a large number of activities are closing. With many new activities in design stages, the list of planned evaluations for ongoing activities is limited.

[8] https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/201.pdf

Within the Mission there is an Evaluation POC. This is in line with ADS requirements that state external evaluations should not be managed by the AOR/COR of the activity being evaluated. For evaluations conducted by the MEL platform, this will usually be the COR for that activity, but could differ on occasion. For other external evaluations, such as for impact evaluations conducted outside of the MEL platform, the Mission will assign an Evaluation POC as necessary. The Evaluation POC, together with the activity COR/AOR/AM and DO technical team MEL Point-of-Contact, will develop a statement of work (SOW) for the planned evaluation which will subsequently be reviewed by other Mission staff as appropriate. In developing the SOW, ADS 201, and USAID Evaluation Statement of Work Requirements will be used as the guiding framework. Leading into learning and adapting, each evaluation will have a dissemination plan from the outset. There will be a after-action review following each evaluation to validate recommendations and develop an post-evaluation action plan that outlines expected actions, responsibilities, and time frames to address recommendations collaboratively among stakeholders. The steps are detailed in ADS 201.3.5.18 Evaluation Utilization.

As USAID develops new project and activity designs at the onset of the PMP, the Mission will be mindful of this opportune moment in the Program Cycle to consider new, innovative, and fit-for-purpose MEL approaches to be built into designs. To be responsive to the shifting context, needs of beneficiaries, and GOL priorities, the Mission will consider developmental evaluations as part of its toolkit to engender continuous learning and adaptive management. Developmental evaluation takes an iterative approach to data collection, analysis, and feedback so this contributes to timely changes throughout implementation. Such approaches allow the Mission to have more flexibility with its support toward GOL commitment and capacity.

The Mission will also promote using promising methods for evaluating USAID's contribution to impacts or outcomes, including impact evaluation, ex-post evaluations, systems thinking, outcome harvesting, contribution analysis, etc. The primary issue many of these methods will address will be the contribution of the Mission's resources towards Liberia on its J2SR. Another lesson from the previous CDCS is that most of these rigorous methods have to be planned for at the onset of an activity in order to have the required data available for attributing impact or outcomes to USAID at the mid or endpoint of implementation.

4. Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Plan

Overview

Over the course of the previous CDCS, the Mission strengthened its organizational culture and processes to improve its learning environment and ultimately its strategy-level results. Based on the key components of the CLA Framework and the CLA maturity matrix, the Mission identified several CLA priorities. CLA priorities were derived primarily from the analytical phase of the CDCS. which assessed Liberia's country context in terms of needs and priorities. Prominent among these priorities are:

- *Journey to Self Reliance* - USAID/Liberia seeks to aid Liberia along its Journey to Self Reliance. To this end, it will continue to work with stakeholders within GOL and further envigorate its engagement at the community level to identify local priorities and build local capacity. It will seek to align its learning work and agenda to the needs of these stakeholders, providing key inputs of knowledge to the appropriate actors.

- *Fill gaps in the knowledge base* - related to the J2SR, the Mission will seek to fill gaps that exist within the knowledge base of what works best within Liberia. Different approaches and different incentives can lead to varying development outcomes, and given the limited resources available to the GOL, it is important that the evidence base for action be well-grounded to achieve the development objectives articulated in the CDCS.

- *Facilitate collaboration* - USAID/Liberia has a unique position as a partner within the Liberian context. As the largest donor and with substantial historical ties to the country, the Mission has considerable convening power among stakeholders, including GOL, other development partners, and civil society organizations. The Mission will continue to leverage this advantage to facilitate collaboration among different partners. One example of this are the Development Matters conferences, which bring together a wide range of stakeholder to discuss critical topics.

CLA Summary

This CLA Plan below provides information on some of the Mission's higher-level, strategic CLA activities that will support the CDCS through strategic collaboration, strategy-level learning activities, and opportunities for pause and reflect that inform adaptive management.

As described in section 6 below (Resources for Performance Management Tasks), the Mission has contracted an MEL platform to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of its activities, as well as the learning to be drawn throughout implementation. The current version of this platform, Liberia Strategy Analysis (LSA), is implemented by Social Impact. During the life of the CDCS, this will be succeeded by a follow on activity, tentatively titled Mission Evaluation & Assessment for Success and Results (MEASURE). This partner, whose COR sits within PPD, plays an integral role in carrying out some MEL functions for the Mission, while overall direction and guidance comes from USAID/Liberia.

CLA Activity or Process	Responsible Office/ Individual	Expected Outcome	Timing	Resources
Strategic Collaboration				
Shared learning with a wide range of stakeholders, i.e. Liberia Development Conferences	PPD	Dissemination of knowledge and development of wide-ranging learning agendas with input from local development stakeholders, especial GOL and community representatives. Also in-depth engagement with stakeholders and donor partners to facilitate stronger relationships with and among them	May/June 2020 and every two years thereafter	PPD coordination, extensive MEL Platform support, time and input from a wide array of development stakeholders in Liberia
Strategic stakeholder dialogues around critical topics, i.e. Healthcare financing, education quality	PPD/Technical Teams	Deeper understanding of needs of GOL and other development stakeholders on critical topics, as well as identification of possible solutions and knowledge gaps	As needed throughout the life of the CDCS. Demand driven by counterparts' priorities	PPD or technical team coordination and extensive MEL Platform support
Learning at Strategy Level				
Timely and relevant use of evaluations for decision-making in implementation and design at the strategy, project and activity levels, i.e. IR-level evaluations in the DRG and EDU sectors	PPD/Technical Teams	Evaluations should contain evaluation questions seeking evidence around progress toward the related DO. Each evaluation will be complemented by Post Evaluation Action Plans, allowing the Mission to use evidence to drive decision and manage adaptively where possible	Conducted throughout the life of the CDCS.	PPD or technical team coordination and extensive MEL Platform support
Comprehensive Meta-Analysis across and within the DOs	PPD	Meta analyses test progress toward overall CDCS, as well as DO-level, goal attainment. They provide strong evidence base for measuring higher-level strategy progress.	Towards the end of the CDCS cycle	PPD coordination, extensive MEL Platform support, coordination from IPs about their experience during implementation
Reflection to Inform Adaptation				
Mid-Course Stocktaking		The MCST will be a time for internal reflection. It should revalidate the results framework (or any amendments necessary), align activity implementation with changes in the context and the Agency's direction, and reinforce continuity and institutional knowledge	Jan-Mar 2022	PPD coordination, Technical Team input, and extensive MEL Platform support
Knowledge Reviews	PPD/Technical Teams	Determination of how up-to-date are the Mission's various types and sources of information is, e.g. GIS database and KM Portal. Produce a plan to update and review.	June/July and annually thereafter	PPD coordination, Technical Team input and MEL Platform to lead the process

Preliminary Learning Agenda

During the CDCS development process, technical teams gave extensive thought to significant knowledge gaps that exist within their portfolio. Understanding the Mission's knowledge gaps is a fundamental part to being able to design and implement better programming. Knowledge gaps are often viewed through the lens of the country's J2SR and form the basis of the Mission's Learning Agenda. As the Mission progresses through its CDCS, it will seek to answer the questions below. Some questions will be addressed through routine monitoring, others will be determined through convening expert panels, or answered through undertaking evaluations. Some of the questions below relate to activities that have yet to be awarded within the Mission, e.g. the Youth activity, and therefore learning in those areas will wait until program implementation is underway.

DO 1 Preliminary Learning Agenda

- To what extent has an improved economic enabling environment (improved economic policies, laws, informal governance mechanisms) led to positive and inclusive economic growth in the country? Has the economic enabling environment increased government commitment (i.e. improved the GOL's ability to ensure the country is on a positive self-reliance trajectory)?
- To what extent have infrastructure investments, specifically within the ICT space (i.e. internet connectivity, mobile money, tax ePayments/filings, etc.), led to an increase in government capacity?

DO 2 Preliminary Learning Agenda

- To what extent has strengthened civil society and independent media led to accountability and transparency in the country? Has the increased demand from the Liberian citizens increased government commitment (i.e. improved the GOL's commitment for open and accountable governance to ensure the country is on a positive self-reliance trajectory)?
- Has GOL been able to mobilize more resources and meet citizen needs (i.e. increase in GOL capacity, especially in Government Effectiveness, Efficiency of Tax Administration, and Safety and Security, to provide the enabling environment and stability for economic growth, and empower all Liberians in achieving self-reliance)?

DO 3 Preliminary Learning Agenda

- To what extent are the quality of health, WASH, and infectious disease detection/response services sustaining and increasing the GOL capacity? What is the impact of the new approach to reimbursement of the MOH under FARA on health service quantity and quality? What is the best approach to sustaining WASH services in urban and rural areas? How can USAID best support a sustained, successful community health program? What are the key barriers that USAID can influence to improve supply chain management?
- What are the most effective combinations of components in youth workforce development programs for improving employment, self-employment, establishment of new self-employment or increased profits for youth's existing businesses? How do these components or combinations of components vary by context? What are the most effective implementation interventions for fostering soft skills among youth? How do interventions in support of youth mental health contribute to youth's productivity?

- What strategies are most effective for strengthening the capacity of communities to plan, manage, and monitor sustainable implementation of education interventions that further Liberia's journey to self-reliance?

5. Schedule Of Performance Management Tasks And Responsibilities

The table below contains an overview of the Mission's main performance management tasks and the staff involved through FY 2023.

Performance Monitoring Task	Responsible Office/ Individual	FY2020			FY2021				FY2022				FY2023			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Performance Plan and Report/Evaluation Registry																
• Lead the PPR process/disseminate guidance	PPD/MELPOC															
• Complete Indicator sheets and narratives	AOR/COR/AM															
• Compile, review, and submit PPR	PPD/MELPOC															
Performance Management Plan - update and revise	PPD/MELPOC															
Portfolio Reviews																
• Develop guidance, templates and timelines	PPD/MELPOC															
• Lead Portfolio Review sessions	Tech. Teams															
• AAR of Portfolio Review and disseminate action items	PPD/MELPOC															
• Organize/Lead Joint USAID/GOL Portfolio Review	PPD															
Project MEL Plans																
• Prepare Project MEL Plans	TT/MELPOC															
• Update Project MEL Plans	TT/MELPOC															
Activity MEL Plans																
• Review, Approve, and Update Activity MEL Plans	AOR/COR/AM															
• Ensure AMELPs are consistent with Project MEL Plans	AOR/COR/AM															
Performance Indicator Monitoring																
• Oversee input of indicators for new activities into PIDS	AOR/COR/AM															
• Ensure data in PIDS are of sufficient quality/certify data	AOR/COR/AM															
• Analyze data for trends, learning	AOR/COR/AM															
DQAs and Data Quality Spot checks	AOR/COR/AM															
Perform Site Visits	AOR/COR/AM															
Evaluations																
• Evaluation planning	Tech. Teams/PPD															
• Statement of Work preparation	Tech. Teams/PPD															
• Managing evaluations and reviewing final reports	Tech. Teams/PPD															
• Post Evaluation Action Plan preparation/Utilization	PPD/MELPOC															
Plan and Lead Learning events, including MEL COP	PPD															
CDCS Mid Course Stocktaking	PPD															

6. Resources For Performance Management Tasks

In order for the Mission to be able to fulfill its goals as outlined in this PMP and assist the GOL on its J2SR, it requires extensive human and financial resources. A variety of those are already in place, and others have yet to be filled. The largest MEL component for USAID/Liberia is its MEL platform. Starting in 2011 as the Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Program, its new version is the Liberia Strategy Analysis (LSA), implemented by Social Impact. A follow-on to LSA is expected in 2021. These contracts provide the Mission with on-demand MEL capacity to perform evaluations, learning events, data analysis and visualization, and other MEL support as required. One primary function of this contract is the development and maintenance of the Performance Indicator Database System, which records the Mission's data and allows for AORs/CORs/AMs to analyze and visualize their activities' data. LSA also helps organize the integrated portfolio reviews between the Mission and GOL and undertakes research ahead of time that helps drive the discussion. As this collaboration deepens over the coming years, one of the primary topics discussed will be the Government's J2SR and its capacity and commitment in that regard.

Within the Mission itself, MEL tasks are divided among staff. A Foreign Service Officer in the Program and Project Development (PPD) Office is the COR for the MEL platform and currently oversees many MEL functions. The MEL Advisor position in the PPD Office is currently vacant. When this role is filled, it allows the Mission to deepen its MEL capacity, further integrating MEL throughout its activities. In addition, each technical office has its own MEL Point of Contact (MELPOC). This person is knowledgeable in MEL aspects and serves as a liaison between that team's AORs/CORs/AMs and lead MEL person within PPD. To facilitate exchange of experience and promote knowledge sharing, a MEL community of practice exists within the Mission.

To complement these MEL resources both within and external to the Mission, USAID/Liberia occasionally requests TDY support from Washington. Having external experts come and provide occasional assistance on predetermined tasks provides the Mission with much-needed sectoral and MEL expertise.

7. Annexes

Annex 1: Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Ease of Starting a Business (sub-dimension of Ease of Doing Business) score
Name of Result Measured: IR 1.1: Private sector enabling environment improved for greater investment
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator is one of the components of the Ease of Doing Business Score. The information below was taken from https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/methodology/starting-a-business. "[The score] records all procedures officially required, or commonly done in practice, for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business, as well as the time and cost to complete these procedures and the paid-in minimum capital requirement (figure 1). These procedures include the processes entrepreneurs undergo when obtaining all necessary approvals, licenses, permits and completing any required notifications, verifications or inscriptions for the company and employees with relevant authorities. The ranking of economies on the ease of starting a business is determined by sorting their scores for starting a business. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators." In order to be consistent across years, the Mission has chosen to use the score, and not the rank, as its indicator.
Unit of Measure: Composite score
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Taken from the Ease of Doing Business website - https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/doing-business-score?topic=starting-a-business
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See EOB website
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Economic Growth team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Based off of third party survey data. Captures data at a high level and does not necessarily prove USAID attribution
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: Number of new businesses registered
Name of Result Measured: IR 1.1: Private sector enabling environment improved for greater investment
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The number of new businesses will be counted through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's register of new businesses.
Unit of Measure: Number of businesses
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Count of new businesses
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Economic Growth team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of laws and policies implemented to support private enterprise growth through USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.1.1: Business enabling environment improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2021__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.5.1: Business Enabling Environment
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Laws, policies, and regulations that address enterprise growth themes may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial scale or political boundary such as municipal, state, or national), or may address certain relevant sectors such as starting a business, regulatory environment, infrastructure and energy. For policies that may affect enterprise growth indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains the connection. Number of enabling environment policies in the areas of institutional architecture, enabling environment for private sector investment, trade, inputs, land and natural resource management, biodiversity, and infrastructure development: ● Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy). ● Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This could also include proposed repeal of an existing policy. ● Were newly drafted or revised. ● Received official approval (legislation/decree) of the new, revised, or repealed policy by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body).

- Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes USG support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy)

For interpretation of this indicator, a qualitative description should be provided to explain what the number represents. Such an explanation would answer questions like; What is the title of the measure?, How does the measure contribute to advancing enterprise growth?, and What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure, and at what scale (e.g., national, state, municipal, community)?

Unit of Measure: Number of laws and policies

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Law compliance category

Rationale for Indicator:
An improved enabling environment through legal and policy reform is essential for ensuring that efforts and investments in enterprise growth have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: IP Reports

Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations

Reporting Frequency: Annually, Quarterly

Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe:

Rationale for Targets:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Known Data Limitations:
If the intended result is an improved enabling environment, then the numbers of laws and policies provides only a partial measure of success, given that effective implementation and enforcement are also critical. Laws and policies may also not be well-designed or effective. Different scale strategies and plans have different scopes of impact. Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator. Preparatory studies and stakeholder relationship building may be required prior to proposal, adoption, or implementation of the measure. This indicator does not capture progress made along the way in terms of convening stakeholders, gathering and disseminating scientific evidence, fomenting inter-sector collaboration, and evaluating enforcement.

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to indicator:

Other Notes:

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: EG.4.2-1 Total number of clients benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors

Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.1.2: Financial markets strengthened

Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _______
If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: EG.4.2: Financial Sector Capacity

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition:
The total number of clients (e.g. borrowers, savers, and clients accessing other services, such as, business/agriculture related insurance) served by the USG-assisted intermediaries. Clients may belong to enterprises of differing scale (individual, micro, small, medium and large) as well as different agriculture or business sectors

In the context of enterprise development, Financial Services includes the provision of loans, the acceptance of savings deposits, extension of business/agriculture related insurance and payments services, such as the provision

or cashing of money orders, and other similar services benefiting female and male clients. A financial intermediary is typically an institution, such as a bank. A non-financial institution could be an NGO. Clients should be counted only once per reporting year regardless of the number of financial services received during the year. This indicator was reactivated to report to USAID's results for the Women's Global Prosperity and Development (W-GDP) Initiative. W-GDP is a White House led, interagency Initiative. All USAID and State Department operating units (OU) are required to report results as applicable.
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Annually/Quarterly, depending on IP AMELP
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: NA
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: EG.3.1-1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.1.3: Private sector access and utilization of basic infrastructure services increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) _FY2015-_ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.3.1: Agricultural Enabling Environment
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This was an indicator under the previous PMP. A road opens up transport from rural spaces where rural-based production activities such as agriculture are taking place, and connects, either directly or indirectly, with population centers and market activity. A road "improvement" indicates that the USG intervention significantly improved the ease of commercial transport along that road, while "constructed" refers to a new road. In general, a road need not necessarily be paved with cement or asphalt but should significantly facilitate the transport of goods compared to the previous situation without the road or without the road improvement.
Unit of Measure: Number of kilometers
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: County, constructed vs. improved

Rationale for Indicator: The linkage of rural communities to markets is considered a crucial means of increasing agricultural and other rural-based production as well as the access of rural communities to food at reasonable prices as well as greater off-farm employment opportunities and access to health and nutrition services.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly or Annually, depending on IP AMELP. Reported annually in the PPR
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: Carried over from previous PMP
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2019, FRAMP COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: NA
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Regulation Quality Index
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.1.4: Simplified and transparent processes to increase private sector participation, particularly for small and medium enterprises
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes ___, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: A composite measure of the perception of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
Unit of Measure: Composite score, falling between -2.5 and 2.5
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Originally from the Worldwide Governance Indicators. Collected through USAID's IDEAS website - https://idea.usaid.gov/query
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See Worldwide Governance Indicators for more information
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Economic Growth team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:

Pulled from the Worldwide Governance Indicators. Given the outcomes for this RA are particularly challenging to capture and attribute to USAID programming, additional monitoring approaches are being considered
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.1.5: Effective linkages developed between the private sector and youth for job creation
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** YOUTH
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Youth is a life stage when one transitions from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. The meaning of “youth” varies in different societies. Based on the Feed the Future (FTF) youth technical guide, the 10-29 age range is used for youth while keeping in mind the concept of “life stages,” specifically 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 years as put forward in the USAID Youth in Development Policy. FTF activities will primarily cover working age youth ages 15-29. Partners may have different age range definitions for youth based on their specific country contexts. The productive economic resources that are the focus of this indicator are physical assets, such as land, equipment, buildings and, livestock; and financial assets such as savings and credit; wage or self-employment; and income. Programs include: • value chain activities and market strengthening activities working with micro, small, and medium enterprises; • financial inclusion programs that result in increased access to finance, including programs designed to help youth set up savings accounts • workforce development programs that have job placement activities; • programs that build or secure access to physical assets such as land redistribution or titling; and programs that provide assets such as livestock This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or agriculture, food security or nutrition training.
Unit of Measure: Percent of individuals
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator, denominator
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly or Annually, depending on IP AMELP. Reported annually in the PPR
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2019; LADA COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:

CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: EG.3-10: Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: IR 1.2: Commercial agricultural sector strengthened, especially for women and youth
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Yield is a measure of the total output of production of an agricultural commodity (crop) divided by the total number of units in production (hectares planted of crops). Yield is calculated automatically at the commodity level in FTFMS from the following data points, reported as totals by commodity across all activity participants, and then disaggregated by farm size for crops or production system for livestock, then by sex and age of the producer For a more detailed description of this indicator, see the FTFMS Handbook - https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf
Unit of Measure: Total Production (TP) / Units of Production (UP)
Data Type: Ratio
Disaggregated by: Crop, farm size, sex, age
Rationale for Indicator: Improving the yield for farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, can increase income when other components of agricultural productivity are in place (e.g., post-harvest storage, value addition and processing, markets), and can therefore contribute to the IR of increasing sustainable productivity and the goal indicator of reducing poverty.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See FTFMS Handbook (link above)
Reporting Frequency: Annually, recommended to collect as close to post-harvest to optimize reca
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Recall bias can affect assessment of farmers' yields
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: EG.3-f: Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
Name of Result Measured: IR 1.2: Commercial agricultural sector strengthened, especially for women and youth

Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition: The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector. The WEAI is administered to the self-identified primary female and male decision makers within the same household and to the self-identified primary female decision maker in households with female but no male adults. Thus the "women" whose empowerment is captured by the WEAI are primary decision-making females in households with male and female adults and with female adults only. The Abbreviated WEAI (A-WEAI) is a shorter, streamlined version of the original WEAI. For a more detailed description of this indicator, see the FTFMS Handbook - https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf	
Unit of Measure: Composite score	
Data Type: Integer	
Disaggregated by: Age	
Rationale for Indicator: Women play a critical and potentially transformative role in achieving inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth, yet continue to face persistent obstacles and economic constraints. The A-WEAI measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify ways to overcome those obstacles and constraints. The A-WEAI was developed to track changes in women's empowerment levels that occur as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION	
Data Source: Data are collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI using the Feed the Future Survey Methods Tool	
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See FTFMS Handbook (link above)	
Reporting Frequency: Data should be collected at baseline, and during each subsequent ZOI-level population-based survey thereafter	
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead	
TARGETS AND BASELINE	
Baseline Timeframe:	
Rationale for Targets:	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	
Known Data Limitations:	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to indicator:	
Other Notes:	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler	

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: EG.3.2-26 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.2.1: Access to markets improved through value chain development
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator measures the value in U.S. dollars of the total amount of sales of products and services by USG-assisted farms and firms during the reporting year within USG-supported agricultural commodity value chains or markets. This indicator also collects additional data points on the value of sales in local currency, the number of activity participants, including the number of producers and the number of assisted private sector firms, and, if

applicable, the volume of sales (preferably in metric tons) for agricultural commodities (i.e. seed; food, non-food and feed crops; livestock and livestock products, fish).

Annual sales include all sales by farms and firms participating in USG-funded activities. This includes producers, such as farmers, fishers and ranchers; and private sector non-farm enterprises, such as aggregators, input suppliers and distributors, traders, or processors of the targeted commodity(ies) throughout the value chain. In value-chain-facilitation and other market-strengthening activities, activity participants include the private sector firms with direct contact with the USG-funded activity and the producers and other customers buying from or selling to the USG-assisted firms. Feed the Future recognizes the difficulty and cost to collect sales data directly from producers, especially when working with firms though a market-system approach intended to strengthen the links between producers and firms that purchase from them for onward sales, processing, etc. In these cases, implementing partners may consider collecting data from firms on producers who sold to the firms while collecting data on sales of the firms, rather than attempting to collect sales data from the producers directly. Implementing partners can then report both producer and firm sales under the appropriate disaggregate.

"Private sector" includes any privately-led agricultural enterprise managed by a for-profit company. A community-based organization (CBO) or nongovernmental organization (NGO) may be included if the CBO or NGO engages in for-profit agricultural activity. Activity participants may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, wholesale or retail sales, fisheries, input supply, or other business activities in USG-assisted value chains and/or markets.

Only count sales in the reporting year that are attributable to the USG, i.e. where the USG assisted the individual farmer or firm, or the market actor with which they are engaged directly, and for those value chains/commodities/markets which the USG supports. Sales do not have to take place within a specific geographic area, such as the Zone of Influence (ZOI).

For assisted farms, sales refer to the value and amount of production that is sold, regardless of where the sales take place.

For assisted firms, sales include the value of goods and services at the point of sale, not when the sale was contracted. Data should be collected directly from all firms who are receiving USG assistance.

Under participants, count the number of assisted producers for whom sales data are available. Include producers reached directly with outreach and those buying from or selling to USG-assisted firms in a systems strengthening approach. For firms, count the USG-assisted firm as the participant.

Unit of Measure: USD of sales

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Type of product/service, Type of producer/firm, Sex of proprietor, Age of proprietor

Rationale for Indicator:
Value (in US dollars) of sales from assisted producers and firms in targeted markets is a measure of the competitiveness of those actors. This measurement also helps track strengthened and expanded access to markets and progress toward engagement by farmers and firms throughout the value chain. Improving markets will contribute to Objective One of Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture-led Economic Growth, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. This indicator relates to IR 2: Strengthened and Expanded Access to Markets and Trade in the GFSS results framework.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:
Data from assisted producers and firms will need to be collected by the IP separately. Ideally, this indicator will be collected directly from a census of all participant farms and firms, from recorded sales data and/or farm/firm records. A sample survey-based approach for participant producers within the geographic area reached by the assisted market is also acceptable. Implementing partners or missions should work with assisted firms to ensure that appropriate information is provided.

Method of Data Collection and Construction:
The number of participants in USG-funded activities often increases over time as the activity rolls out. Unless an activity has identified all prospective participants at the time the baseline is established, the baseline sales value will only include sales made by participant farms and firms identified when the baseline is established during the first year of implementation. The baseline sales value will not include the baselines from farms and firms added in subsequent years. To address this issue, the USG requires reporting the number of participants, both producers and private sector firms for each value chain product or service along with baseline and reporting year sales. These

data points can be used to calculate average sales per participant at baseline, disaggregated by farm and firm and assist with interpreting the reasons for an observed growth in the value of sales. To generate meaningful out-year targets for annual sales, targets for number of participants, disaggregated by farm and firm, are also required.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of agriculture warehouses or processing facilities constructed or rehabilitated
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.2.2: Agricultural infrastructure improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator will track the Mission's efforts in improving the agricultural infrastructure throughout the country. Warehousing and processing facilities are improved if the USG intervention significantly increases the storage or processing capacity of those facilities. Constructed refers to newly built warehouses or processing facilities.
Unit of Measure: Number of warehouses or processing facilities
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Type of infrastructure
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly or Annually, depending on IP requirements
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: HL.9.1-d Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.2.3: Diversification into high value and more nutritious agriculture products facilitated
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator captures the percent of women of reproductive age in the population who are consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDDW). A woman of reproductive age is considered to consume a diet of minimum diversity if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups during the previous day and night. The 10 food groups included in the MDD-W indicator are: 1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains 2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) 3. Nuts and seeds26 (including groundnut) 4. Dairy 5. Meat, poultry and fish 6. Eggs 7. Dark green leafy vegetables 8. Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables 9. Other vegetables 10. Other fruits For a more detailed description of this indicator, see the FTFMS Handbook - https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/ftf-indicator-handbook-march-2018-508.pdf
Unit of Measure: Percent of women
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Age
Rationale for Indicator: Dietary diversity is a key characteristic of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content and is thus important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children. Research has validated that women of reproductive age consuming foods from five or more of the 10 food groups in the MDD-W indicator are more likely to consume a diet higher in micronutrient adequacy than women consuming foods from fewer than five of these food groups. This indicator is linked to IR.7: Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets under the Global Food Security Strategy results framework.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: DHS
Method of Data Collection and Construction:
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years, following the DHS schedule
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: EG.6-12 Percent of individuals with new employment following participation in USG-assisted workforce development programs
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.2.4: Women's and youth employment and contribution to the agriculture sector increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2019-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.6: Workforce Development
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 'Employment' refers to any work done for any amount of time in the month prior to data collection for which individuals earned or were paid in money or in kind. Employment includes wage employment, own or self-employment, or employment in a family or household enterprise. 'New Employment' is measured by a longitudinal pre/post assessment of a representative sample of the participating population or of the entire participating population using a contextualized adaptation of USAID's Workforce Outcomes Reporting Questionnaire (WORQ). 'Individuals can be counted as having 'new employment' if they either did not have employment or were not in the labor force before participation in USG-assisted programs and do have employment at endline. 'Individuals' are those individuals of a working age (15 and older, or as appropriate per the country context). 'Percent of Individuals' is the number of individuals who are newly employed divided by the total number of individuals who participated in workforce development programming multiplied by 100. Individuals who are newly employed after participating in workforce development programs delivered by other trainees as part of a deliberate service delivery strategy (e.g. cascade training) are counted. 'Workforce development programs' refer to programs intended to affect outcomes related to the workforce or labor market. For example, a program may be focused on but not limited to training, career counseling or job matching for individuals to assist them to enter the labor market, capacity building for workforce development institutions (e.g. TVET or other formal education institution, NGO training providers, or employers), support to micro and small and medium enterprises, or other interventions that seek to strengthen workforce development systems. Workforce programs may support a variety of sectors, jobs, and workers; for example, a program could train judicial personnel, election officials, energy technicians, education administrators, educators, community health workers, etc. A certificate may or may not be issued at the end of the workforce development program. Workforce development programs may be a standalone activity or part of a cross-sectoral activity that includes a workforce development component. Funding can be from any Program Area. 'Participation' in a USG-funded program means that an individual has participated to some extent in a structured program that targets workforce outcomes. The individual may or may not have completed the program. For example, an individual who participated may have attended some training but not all, participated in some events, etc. 'Following participation' means that the individuals surveyed participated in a workforce development program that ended no more than six months prior. Endline data should be collected within six months of the end of an individual's programming.
Unit of Measure: Percent of individuals
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator, Denominator, Sex, Age, Disability
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: USAID WORQ*
Method of Data Collection and Construction: The WORQ tools for collecting the necessary data for the indicator are provided in the toolkit. The survey should be adapted to the local and cultural context and translated, as necessary. Note that the WORQ is not appropriate for measurement of on-farm employment. When measuring on-farm employment, activities may use a different tool. See the tool here - https://www.edu-links.org/resources/guidance-note-measuring-youth-employment-outcomes

Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2020
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: EG.10.2-2 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: IR 1.3: Natural resources sustainably, equitably and productively managed
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2014-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.2: Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Biologically significant areas are areas that (a) have been identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes, or (b) areas where natural resource management (NRM) interventions have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in areas described in “(a)”. Improved natural resource management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting community participation in NRM. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation practices. An area is considered under "improved management” when any one of the following occurs: management planning and actions are informed by local site assessments, stakeholder participation and other best management practices occur; human and institutional capacity is developed; management plan actions are implemented; monitoring and evaluation is established or improved; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Ecosystem category,Conservation law compliance category
Rationale for Indicator: Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individual Responsible at USAID: Economic Growth team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2018; FIFES COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: “Improved management” is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improved. Equal weight is given to unequal improvements along a continuum: e.g. creating, adopting and implementing management plans may each be an improvement over a baseline. Likewise, a small management improvement across a large area may be as important as a large improvement across a small area.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes implemented as a result of USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.3.1: Natural resource management systems improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Laws, policies, and regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial scale or political boundary such as municipal, state, or national), or may address certain relevant sectors such as water, marine resources, forests, wetlands, species, land use, pollution, air, agriculture, infrastructure and energy. For policies that may affect biodiversity indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains the connection. For interpretation of this indicator, a qualitative description must be provided to explain what the number represents. Such an explanation would answer questions like; What is the title of the measure?, How does the measure contribute to advancing biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes?, and What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure, and at what scale (e.g., national, state, municipal, community)?
Unit of Measure: Number of laws, policies, and regulations
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Conservation law compliance category
Rationale for Indicator: An improved enabling environment through legal and policy reform is essential for ensuring that efforts and investments in biodiversity conservation have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Annually, quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Known Data Limitations: If the intended result is an improved enabling environment, then the numbers of laws, policies, and regulations provides only a partial measure of success, given that effective implementation and enforcement are also critical. Laws, policies, and regulations may also not be well-designed or effective. Different scale strategies and plans have different scopes of impact. Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator. (b) Timeliness - Preparatory studies and stakeholder relationship building may be required prior to proposal, adoption, or implementation of the measure. (c) Precision - This indicator does not capture progress made along the way in terms of convening stakeholders, gathering and disseminating scientific evidence, fomenting inter-sector collaboration, and evaluating enforcement.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: EG.10.2-3 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.3.2: Sustainable natural resource enterprises strengthened
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2014-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.2: Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying number of households with improved economic benefits by the average number of people per household. Improved economic benefits are positive changes in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, economic benefits from ecosystem services and reductions in the rate of loss of an economic benefit under threat. Sustainable natural resources management is defined as managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. Biodiversity conservation refers to direct and indirect actions (including sustainable natural resources management) with the goal of conserving biodiversity in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations.
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex, Conservation law compliance category
Rationale for Indicator: This indicator links sustainable natural resources management to economic growth and social development objectives. When people receive tangible economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management or biodiversity conservation, they are more likely to value and support these actions into the future, well after the program ends, creating a sustainable impact.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2018; FIFES COR

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Number of people with improved economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: EG.10.4-8 Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 1.3.3: Land effectively managed and utilized through improved tenure system
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2021-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** EG.10.4: Land Tenure & Sustainable Land Management
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Tenure refers to how people have access to land or marine areas, what they can do with the resources, and how long they have access to said resource. Tenure systems can range from individual property rights to collective rights, whether legally recognized or informal. What is included in the bundle of rights within each system varies. This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to only capture adults who perceive their tenure as secure only in the reporting year. Adults who perceived their tenure as secure before the intervention constitute the baseline. After the intervention has begun individuals that continue to perceive their tenure as secure, or individuals that newly perceive their tenure as secure, should be counted. This also means that yearly totals cannot be summed to count the total number of individuals that perceive their tenure as secure over the life of the project. In alignment with the definition in the SDG indicator 1.4.2, Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure, tenure is perceived to be secure if: 1) an individual believes that he/she will not involuntarily lose their use or ownership rights to land or marine areas due to actions by others (e.g. governments or other individuals), and 2) the landholder reports a right to bequeath the land. The reported right to bequeath is particularly important for gender equity, as women's ability to influence intergenerational land transfers is an important aspect of female empowerment.
Unit of Measure: Number of adults
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Land tenure type, Sex
Rationale for Indicator: Secure tenure promotes vibrant markets primarily by incentivizing productivity-enhancing and resilient investments and facilitating credit access where other enabling conditions are present.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports, Survey of participants
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations, land tenure surveys
Reporting Frequency: Annual, Quarterly, Sporadically
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Economic Growth team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2020

Known Data Limitations: Given the time and expense involved in collection of tenure security perception data, this data may not be available on an annual basis.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of candidates in 2020 and 2023 elections who commit to working towards community-driven policy solutions
Name of Result Measured: IR 2.1: Diverse political leaders and active citizens cultivated to protect and promote Liberian interests and fundamental rights
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Community driven solutions include those identified by communities during community issues dialogues or town halls. Candidates can commit to solutions through verbally endorsing policy solution or by signing a pledge.
Unit of Measure: Number of candidates
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale for Indicator: This indicator will help to assess reach and effectiveness of voter education efforts
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: First hand observation during events and sub-grantee partner reports (which will include, for example, informed headcounts a public events)
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of Liberians who perceive National Elections Commission performance during 2020 and 2023 elections as fairly good or very good
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.1.1: Resilient elections institutions established
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**

DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: USAID/Liberia partnered with the NEC and other stakeholders in Liberia to conduct a nationally representative Liberia Electoral Access and Participation (LEAP) survey in conjunction with the December 2014 Senatorial elections. It is planning to do so again during the 2020 Senate elections and the 2023 presidential elections. The question, “How would you evaluate the National Electoral Commission’s (NEC’s) performance in organizing and conducting the recent Senate elections?” was asked with answer options: very good, fairly good, fairly poor, very poor, don’t know, or refused. This indicator will measure the percentage of the respondents who answer “very good” or “fairly good”
Unit of Measure: Percent of respondents
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator: This will measure citizen confidence of the NEC to conduct elections, a critical measurement of the perceived capacity of the NEC.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: LEAP Survey data
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Respondents who answer very good or fairly good over the total number of respondents
Reporting Frequency: Following elections
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Citizens may perceive the capacity of the NEC differently between presidential and senatorial elections.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of those surveyed from marginalized groups who perceive elected leaders to be representing their interests
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.1.2: Political representation of traditionally marginalized groups enhanced
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes ___, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator will use LEAP survey data. There have been two rounds of LEAP through the DRG Center, one in 2015 following 2014 senatorial elections and one in 2018 following 2017 elections. The exact calculation of this indicator is to be determined, but it will be based off of two relevant questions in the survey (see below). The survey will be repeated in 2021 and again in 2024. 1. Political leaders don't really care what people like you think (Strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree, don't know, refused) 2. People like you don't have any real say about what the government does (Strongly agree, etc)

Unit of Measure: Percent of respondents
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Gender, Age, Language group, Religion, Disability
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: LEAP Survey
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See Precise Definition section above
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every three years, following elections
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: DR.3.2-5 Number of individuals receiving civic education through USG-assisted programs
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.1.3: An informed and active citizenry that can participate in democratic processes
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Any individuals that receive civic education through print, broadcast, or new media, as well as via in-person contact can be counted. Civic education also includes curriculum-based trainings, community-based trainings in underserved areas, public service announcements on electronic media, written materials, internet-based information and messages using new media or technology (in this usage primarily, but not exclusively social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter).
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale for Indicator: The provision of civic education in developing democracies will help ensure that individuals have the information they need to be effective participants in the democratic process, contributing to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of respondents who indicate they have contacted a Member of the House about some important problem to give their views in the last year
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.1.4: Civil society hold elected officials accountable
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator will be collected through the Afrobarometer survey data. Question #24 on Liberia's Round 6 survey is: "During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views?" One of the responses is Member of the House and respondents can specify frequency.
Unit of Measure: Percent of respondents
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Gender, Age, Language group, Religion, Disability
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Afrobarometer website has the survey data - https://www.afrobarometer.org/data
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Default questionnaire for Afrobarometer - http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/questionnaires/Round%206/lib_r6_questionnaire.pdf
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every three years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: Quality of Public Administration
Name of Result Measured: IR 2.2: GOL empowered and incentivized to deliver quality public services
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________

If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assesses the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. "Quality" refers to how conducive that framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance. The CPIA consists of a set of criteria representing the different policy and institutional dimensions of an effective poverty reduction and growth strategy. Quality of Public Administration is one of those criteria. Score reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments that are based on country knowledge originated in the World Bank. The Quality of Public Administration criterion covers the core administration defined as the civilian central government (and subnational governments, to the extent that their size or policy responsibilities are significant) excluding health and education personnel, and police. The criterion assesses the functioning of the core administration in three areas: (a) managing its own operations; (b) ensuring quality in policy implementation and regulatory management; and (c) coordinating the larger public sector Human Resources Management regime outside the core administration (de-concentrated and arms length bodies and subsidiary governments). For more information, see http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/597681562869817624/CPIA-Criteria-2017-new-version.pdf
Unit of Measure: Composite Score
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: CPIA Data Portal - http://datatopics.worldbank.org/cpia/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Collected by the DRG MEPOC
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: DRG MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Capacity index score of targeted subnational entities
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.2.1: Foundations for the political, administrative, and fiscal decentralization strengthened
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The capacity index is a numerical measure calculated from data collected through county and municipal capacity assessment tools (CCAT and MCAT). The specific capacity domains assessed through these tools are: planning; financial management; general management and administration; service delivery (cities only); community

engagement; and monitoring and reporting. These data generate a point score for each capacity domain and a total score for the city or county. The numerical scores are also converted to a percentage for reporting purposes.
Unit of Measure: Capacity Index
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale for Indicator: The capacity of municipal and county administrative bodies is directly related to their ability to provide accountable, transparent, and effective services to populations in their geographic area of influence. This indicator provides a direct measure of the effect of the LEGIT program on the capacity of these bodies.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: LEGIT activity MCAT and CCAT
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Calculation as specified on the Municipal Capacity Assessment Tool (MCAT) and County Capacity Assessment Tool
Reporting Frequency: Within 3 weeks of the selection of target counties and cities before capacity building assistance is provided and annually thereafter. (June/July each year of LEGIT operation)
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2019, LEGIT COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: 1) Data will be limited by the content of the tools, (2) It is possible to manipulate the findings of the MCAT and CCAT by individuals engaged with administrative bodies
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.2.2: Domestic resource mobilization strengthened to support development priorities
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assesses the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. "Quality" refers to how conducive that framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance. The CPIA consists of a set of criteria representing the different policy and institutional dimensions of an effective poverty reduction and growth strategy. Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization is one of those criteria. Score reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments that are based on country knowledge originated in the World Bank. The Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization criterion assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization, not only the tax structure as it exists on paper, but revenue from all sources as they are actually collected. Separate sub-ratings should be provided for: (a) tax policy; and (b) tax administration. For the overall rating, these two dimensions should receive equal weighting.

For more information, see http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/597681562869817624/CPIA-Criteria-2017-new-version.pdf
Unit of Measure: Composite Score
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: CPIA Data portal - http://datatopics.worldbank.org/cpia/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Collected by the DRG MEPOC
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: DRG MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.2.3: Public resources managed transparently and accountably
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assesses the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. "Quality" refers to how conducive that framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance. The CPIA consists of a set of criteria representing the different policy and institutional dimensions of an effective poverty reduction and growth strategy. Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management is one of those criteria. Score reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments that are based on country knowledge originated in the World Bank. The Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management criterion assesses the extent to which there is: (a) a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities; (b) effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and (c) timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely audit of public accounts and effective arrangements for follow up. Each of these three dimensions should be rated separately. To determine the overall score for this criterion, the three dimensions should receive equal weight For more information, see http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/597681562869817624/CPIA-Criteria-2017-new-version.pdf
Unit of Measure: Composite Score
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale for Indicator:

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: CPIA Data Portal - http://datatopics.worldbank.org/cpia/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Collected by the DRG MEPOC
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: DRG MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of disputes in target counties resolved by trained local leaders, in keeping with best practices of alternative disputes resolution
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.2.4: Improved access to justice
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The total number of disputes identified and engaged by the tribal chiefs, women, and youth participating in target communities and resolved in an acceptable manner by all parties to the dispute.
Unit of Measure: Number of disputes
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this data during their operations
Reporting Frequency: Annual, Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Overall CSO Sustainability Index
Name of Result Measured: IR 2.3: Civil society and media enabled to advance reforms and accountability
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The Civil Society Organization Sustainability Index assesses the capacity of civil society to serve as both a short-term partner in implementing development solutions and a long-term actor in ensuring that development outcomes are sustained. This resource allows local civil society to assess the environment in which they are operating and their capacity to advocate, operate sustainably and communicate with citizens. The index addresses both advances and setbacks in seven key components: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, sectoral infrastructure and public image. It will be a useful resource for local civil society organizations, governments, funders and academicians. This indicator is a composite measure to rate the overall sustainability of CSOs.
Unit of Measure: Composite Index
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Dimension type - legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: https://csosi.org/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: (score from 1-7). 7 being low/poor level of sustainability, 1 being very advanced. The CSO Sustainability Index provides an overall "CSO sustainability" score, by country. Comparable to Freedom House scoring methodology.
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Quality of engagement between civil society and government
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.3.1:Civil society and media technical ability strengthened to perform core functions
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The indicator measures change in the capacity of targeted CSO's to interact appropriately with relevant government institutions and stakeholders. The indicator will be measured at the starting point of working with CSOs of a

particular thematic area, and finally at the completion of the grant cycle. The indicator is a composite indicator calculated as described under the method of calculation and incorporating aspects of Indicator 1.1, specific questions from the ACAT and Indicator 4.1. Indicator 1.1 – Number of recommendations presented by civil society actors, networks, or coalitions requesting decision makers to introduce, adopt, repeal or change public policies or practices Specific questions from the ACAT S1.1 – 1 – The organization understands the overall policy environment related to its issues including trends, possible allies and opponents and other organizations working towards the same goals S1.2 – 2 - The organization shares its agenda or segments thereof, with decision-makers, constituents, partners, and media, as appropriate. S2.1 – 3 - The organization shares information, analyses and supporting materials with decision-makers, constituents, and partners, as appropriate. S2.6 – 2 – The organization builds working relationships with decision- makers by providing information. S2.6 – 3 - The organization consistently nurtures relationships with decision-makers throughout the year. S2.6 – 4 - The organization deliberately builds relationships with elected officials without regard to political affiliations. S2.6 – 5 - The organization identifies and builds relationships with influential individuals and groups who can persuade decision-makers. S3.1 – 2 - The organization identifies and works with appropriate legislators, committees, staff and stakeholders. S3.1 – 4 - The organization promotes, opposes or helps design or amend legislation. Indicator 4.1 – Public policy processes Participation Scores of target CSOs Change in capacity is calculated as: ((Current reporting period average score – Baseline average score)/Baseline average score) x 100).
Unit of Measure: Composite score
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Thematic funding .e.g. NRM, Education, etc.
Rationale for Indicator: This indicator will demonstrate the level at which CSOs have the capacity to understand and represent citizen needs in advocacy, and encourage more citizen-state engagement. It may vary from one thematic window to another; however, it will enable USAID to determine the extent to which CSOs engagement can be enhanced at each thematic window level.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP survey to CSOs
Method of Data Collection and Construction: The I/ACAT will be completed for each CSO at least twice. That is, at the starting point of working with that CSO, and finally at the completion of the grant cycle, but no less than at 6 monthly intervals while the CSO is receiving support from LAVI. The CSO must demonstrate on the I/ACAT that it meets the requirements laid out in the definitions in order to be counted under this indicator. The I/ACAT will be completed at a round table session with CSO and facilitated by LAVI staff. Scores are automatically generated once the I/ACAT is completed and allow for comparisons and measured improvement in target areas
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: This baseline will change as new CSOs of a thematic area are brought into the LAVI partnership and their initial I/ACAT scores are calculated
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: (1) I/ACAT may be manipulated to show better performance at advocacy activities than are in fact the case by CSOs. (2) The I/ACAT is administered prior to any other assistance being provided by LAVI and there is a small chance that CSO drop out of the program following the administration of the I/ACAT and prior to receiving assistance
CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to indicator:	
Other Notes:	
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USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: CSO Organizational Capacity Index Score

Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.3.2:Organizational capacity improved to increase sustainability and self-reliance

Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________
If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition:
USG supported CSOs are defined as a civil society actor and may include but is not limited to traditional civil society organizations, community based organizations, professional organizations, private sector, faith based organizations, trade unions, coalitions, or networks who receive direct support from LAVI and are engaged in advocacy interventions. LAVI support may include, but is not limited to financial, strategic, technical, training or advocacy planning.

Support for improvement provided by LAVI may include support to key areas including but not limited to (1) Leadership and Strategic Management, (2) Program Management and Quality Control, (3) Finance and Administration Management, (4) Human Resources Management, (5) Financial Sustainability, (6) External Relation and Communication and (7) Advocacy. Such support may be provided directly by LAVI or by LAVI supported service providers.

The Organizational Capacity of CSOs will be measured using the Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool (ICAT). The ICAT is an in-house tool developed specifically for the purpose of measuring change in organizational capacity in key areas.

Unit of Measure: Score from Organization Assessment

Data Type: Integer

Disaggregated by: Thematic Funding Window

Rationale for Indicator:

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: ICAT administered by IP to supported CSOs

Method of Data Collection and Construction:
The ICAT will be completed for each CSO at least twice, once at the start of working with that CSO, and finally at the completion of the grant cycle, but no less than at 6 monthly intervals while the CSO is receiving support from LAVI. The ICAT will be completed at a round table session with CSO and facilitated by LAVI staff. Scores are automatically generated once the ICAT and ICAT are completed and allow for comparisons and measured improvement in target areas.

Reporting Frequency: Annually

Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline Timeframe:

Rationale for Targets:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Known Data Limitations:
(1) The ICAT may be manipulated to show better performance than are in fact the case by CSOs. (2) The ICAT is administered prior to any other assistance being provided by LAVI and there is a small chance that CSO drop out of the program following the administration of the tools and prior to receiving assistance

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to indicator: FY2017
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of Liberian public that believes independent media can impact legislation, policies, and government practices
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 2.3.3:Enabling environment for civil society and media enhanced
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicators measures the public's belief that an independent media can impact the Government of Liberia's legislation, policies or practices. The public is defined as all individuals above the age of 18 who consume media on a regular basis.
Unit of Measure: Percent of adult population
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator: A free and independent media sector that can keep the population informed and hold leaders to account is as crucial for a strong and sustainable democracy as free and fair elections.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information through real-time tracking during routine operations
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant DRG Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Maternal mortality ratio
Name of Result Measured: DO 3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition:

"Maternal mortality" refers to obstetric deaths to women that occur during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of delivery or end of a pregnancy. The maternal mortality ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Calculated: ● Numerator: Total maternal mortality rate for the period ● Denominator: Age-adjusted general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period
Unit of Measure: Ratio of obstetric deaths per 100,000 live births
Data Type: Ratio
Disaggregated by: Age
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: DHS Household survey, Woman's Questionnaire. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsq7-dhs-questionnaires-andmanuals.cfm
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Health Team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Timeliness: DHS survey timing may not align with program cycles and may be too infrequent for planning.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Under-5 mortality rate
Name of Result Measured: DO 3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child exposed in a specific period dying before reaching the age of five years Calculated: ● Numerator: Deaths at ages 0 to 4 years, including deaths reported at ages 0 to 59 months and 0 to 99 days ● Denominator: Number of surviving children at beginning of specified age range during the specified time period
Unit of Measure: Ratio of under-five deaths per 1000 live births
Data Type: Ratio
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location

Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: DHS Household survey, Woman's Questionnaire. Birth History questions. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsq7-dhs-questionnaires-andmanuals.cfm
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Health Team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Timeliness: DHS survey timing may not align with program cycles and may be too infrequent for planning.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Under-five stunting rate
Name of Result Measured: DO 3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Percentage of children under five years of age whose height-for-age z-score is below minus 2 (-2.0) standard deviations (SD) below the mean on the WHO Child Growth Standards Calculated: ● Numberate: Number of children whose height-for-age z-score is below minus 2 (-2.0) standard deviations (SD) below the mean ● Denominator: Number of de facto living children between ages 0 and 59 months before the survey
Unit of Measure: Percentage of Children
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: DHS Household survey, Biomarker Questionnaire. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ8/DHS8_Biomarker_QRE_EN_14FEB2020_DHSQ8.pdf
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Health Team MEPOC

TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Timeliness: DHS survey timing may not align with program cycles and may be too infrequent for planning.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Malaria prevalence in children 6-59 months
Name of Result Measured: DO 3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The malaria prevalence rate among children 6-59 months is the proportion of children exposed in a specific period testing positive for the malarial parasite with the RDT method and/or microscopy Calculated: ● Numerator: Children age 6-59 months tested positive with RDT/microscopy ● Denominator: Children age 6-59 months tested with RDT/microscopy
Unit of Measure: Percent of children 6-59 months
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/ Also Routine surveillance data is available in HMIS and updated monthly
Method of Data Collection and Construction: MIS survey, Biomarker Questionnaire. Available here:https://www.malariasurveys.org/toolkitfiles/03%20MIS%20Biomarker%20Questionnaire.pdf
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years, monthly for children <5 who attended health facilities
Individual Responsible at USAID: Health Team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe: 2016
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:

Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Primary school net attendance ratio
Name of Result Measured: DO 3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Percentage of the primary-school age (6-11 years) population that is attending primary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent. Calculated: ● Numerator: Number of de facto total of both sexes population attending primary school ● Denominator: Number of de facto primary school age total population of both sexes
Unit of Measure: Percent of children
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: DHS Household survey, Household Questionnaire. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ8/DHS8_Household_QRE_EN_14Feb2020_DHSQ8.pdf
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Education Team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Timeliness: DHS survey timing may not align with program cycles and may be too infrequent for planning. There is also bias from self reporting of school attendance, which could lead to an overestimate of the number of children in school. This indicator is reported consistently with the DHS, so bias should be consistent between rounds indicating that trends should be reliable
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of deliveries in health facilities attended by skilled personnel

Name of Result Measured: IR 3.1: Increased use of quality health, HIV, nutrition,WASH services and improved healthy behaviors
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Percent of live births or deliveries at health facilities attended by skilled health professional during a quarter Calculated: ● Numerator: Total deliveries in facility by skilled personnel during a quarter ● Denominator: Expected deliveries in catchment population during a quarter
Unit of Measure: Percent of Deliveries
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator: All women should have access to skilled care during pregnancy and childbirth to ensure prevention, detection and management of complications. Assistance by properly trained health personnel with adequate equipment is a key to lowering maternal deaths. As it is difficult to accurately measure maternal mortality, and model-based estimates of the maternal mortality ratio cannot be used for monitoring short-term trends, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is often used as a proxy indicator for this purpose. This indicator is a measure of the quality of care available to and used by pregnant women.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Health Facilities Register and Liberia Health Management Information System - Delivery register/ledger Delivery notes (including partographs)
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Summation and/or percent of deliveries at the health facilities attended by skill health personnel
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Since the denominator for this calculation includes only women with live births and excludes women with fetal deaths and stillbirths, the only valid association will be with neonatal mortality and not with perinatal mortality.Misclassification of skilled attendant
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of individuals utilizing FP commodities
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.1: Increased use of quality health, HIV, nutrition,WASH services and improved healthy behaviors
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition:

Number of clients using family commodities of all types (condoms, oral contraception, depo, IUCD, cycle beads and implants) to prevent unwanted pregnancy between the ages 10-49
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of new HIV clients on antiretroviral treatment
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.1: Increased use of quality health, HIV, nutrition,WASH services and improved healthy behaviors
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________   **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Number of adults and children who were newly enrolled on antiretroviral therapy
Unit of Measure: Number of adults and children
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex, Age
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Antiretroviral treatment register, Health Information System
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collections this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: HL 7.1-3 Average stockout rate of contraceptives at service delivery points by family planning method
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.1.1 Availability of health commodities and WASH infrastructure improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2019-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**HL.7: Family Planning and Reproductive Health; 7.1: Service Delivery
DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition:

This indicator represents an annual rate or “average stockout rate” of a contraceptive commodity (to be referenced as “family planning method”) at Family Planning service delivery points (SDPs) across all reporting periods in the USG fiscal year.

This indicator is based on the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC) universal stockout indicator and the quarterly stockout indicator reported by USAID Global Health Supply Chain projects. The RHSC universal indicator is defined as the percentage of facilities stocked out, by family planning product or method offered, on the day of the assessment (reporting day or day of visit). For more details on the RHSC universal indicator, please see: https://www.rhsupplies.org/uploads/tx_rhscpublications/Harmonized_Suite_of_Indicators.pdf.

For USG reporting purposes, this indicator, (HL.7.1-3), produces an annual rate or “average stockout rate” for each family planning method by summing the number of stockout observations (number of SDPs stocked out according to the ending balance of the logistics report) across all available reporting periods within the USG fiscal year (where multiple reporting periods exist) and dividing by the sum of the of SDPs that reported in each of the reporting periods within the USG fiscal year to provide an overview of family planning availability in a country over the course of a year.

Calculated:

- Numerator: Sum of SDPs stocked out of a specific product or method according to the ending balance of the most recent logistics report (or on the day of site visit) across all available reporting periods.
- Denominator: Sum of SDPs that reported/were visited which offer the product or method across all available reporting periods.

Points of Clarification:

1. Stockout Definition: Being stocked out indicates having zero usable (non-expired or non-damaged) stock of the offered family planning method at the location being assessed, both in storerooms and dispensaries (as applicable).
2. Definition of Method Offered: Offering the method refers to providing or managing it. A facility is considered to offer a method if it has stocked it or has issued/dispensed or ordered the method at some point during the 12-month reporting period. This indicator’s definition does not explicitly consider the availability of trained providers. Only facilities that offer a particular method per this definition should be included in the stockout rate calculation for that method.
3. Reporting by Method: When collecting data by method, it will be important to determine whether facilities that offer more than one product brand (e.g. Depo-Provera) or product type (e.g. three-month progestin-only injectable) within a method category were stocked out of all at the same time, if feasible.
4. Multiple reporting periods would generally occur when a country’s logistics management information system (LMIS) is used to compute the indicator. Usually in such cases, the average stockout rate by family planning method would be computed by summing the number of stockout observations across monthly or quarterly LMIS data and dividing by the sum of the number of facilities reporting. However, if consistent stockout data are not available, OUs should use data from all available reporting periods to average the percentage of facilities stocked out; this should be noted in the Indicator Narrative.
5. Family planning SDPs should include all public sector facilities offering family planning commodities; however, if there are concerns with feasibility, OUs should contact their supply chain implementing partner in-country or Bureau

for Global Health POCs to discuss alternatives. Family Planning SDPs should also include all NGO, social marketing, and private sector SDPs that are USG-supported.
Unit of Measure: Percent stockout
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator, Denominator, FP method
Rationale for Indicator: The availability of contraceptives is a critical determinant of the success and long-term impact of any family planning program. This indicator measures the ability of a supply chain to ensure that products are consistently available to clients at the SDP level.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: 1. The preferred source of data is the host country LMIS (specifically, the ending balance of the most recent logistics report), where the LMIS provides regular and reliable information for the specified indicator. 2. Where the national LMIS cannot provide reliable information for the specified indicator, and a parallel LMIS run by a USAID project exists, this LMIS can provide the data. 3. Where reliable LMIS data are not available, data from regular surveys (such as facility surveys, drug use surveys, End Use Verification surveys) may be used. Whenever possible, surveys that serve as data sources should provide statistically representative samples.a. Where survey data are used for monitoring, USAID/Washington and the Mission will annually reassess the need for surveys as the LMIS is strengthened. 4. Where no source of reliable data for the required indicators is available, USAID/W and the USAID Mission will come to agreement on steps to be taken to improve country-level logistics data and LMIS performance, and on other means to temporarily collect this data. 5. Missions are highly encouraged to reach out to PRH and/or their supply chain implementing partner (if applicable) for guidance on how to compute this indicator for their specific circumstances or to discuss issues around data collection. If a Mission is receiving in-country support from a supply chain implementing partner, results for this indicator should be based on annual or year-end project reporting. Please consult with your relevant partner for more details.
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See Data Source above for details
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2018; COR or PSM
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Proportion of the population with access to insecticide treated bed nets (one bed net per two people) in USAID-supported zones
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.1.1 Availability of health commodities and WASH infrastructure improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Unit of Measure: Percent of households
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Rural, Urban; Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator: ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs may help to reduce malaria risk for communities as well as for individuals who use them
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: MIS survey, Biomarker Questionnaire. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/MISQ7/DHS8_MIS_Household_QRE_EN_23Mar2020.pdf
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: HL.8.1-1 Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.1.1 Availability of health commodities and WASH infrastructure improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2014-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** HL.8: Water Supply and Sanitation; HL.8.1: Safe Water Access
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Basic drinking water services, according to the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), are defined as improved sources or delivery points that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, in particular from outside contamination with fecal matter, and where collection time is no more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Drinking water sources meeting these criteria includes: piped drinking water supply on premises; public tap/standpost; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater; and/or bottled water (when another basic service is used for hand washing, cooking or other basic personal hygiene purposes). All other services are considered to be “unimproved”, including: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), and bottled water (unless basic services are being used for hand washing, cooking and other basic personal hygiene purposes). The following criteria must be met for persons counted as gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance: 1. The total collection time must be 30 minutes or less for a round trip (including wait time). Given this definition, the number of people considered to have “gained access” to a basic service will be limited by the physical distance to the service from beneficiaries’ dwellings, the amount of time typically spent queuing at the service, and the production capacity of the service.

2. The service must be able to consistently (i.e. year-round) produce 20 liters per day for each person counted as “gaining access.” This amount is considered the daily minimum required to effectively meet a person’s drinking, sanitation, and hygiene needs. 3. The service is either newly established or was rehabilitated from a non-functional state within the reporting fiscal year as a result of USG assistance. 4. Persons counting toward the indicator must not have previously had similar “access” to basic drinking water services, prior to the establishment or rehabilitation of the USG-supported basic service.
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex; Wealth Quintile; City. Note: Given that this indicator is city-wide, gender and wealth quintile disaggregation will be extrapolated from existing available city-wide data
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Satellite imagery, water utility records, household surveys
Method of Data Collection and Construction: This indicator will be calculated based on a) estimates of the total number of structures within 500 meters of a water kiosk utilizing most recently available satellite imagery, b) utility records of household connections (which have ‘safely managed’ access and should be removed from this indicator calculation) and c) the total number of structures in the city. See LMWP AMELP for more detailed description.
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2019, LMWP COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Providing “access” does not necessarily guarantee beneficiary “use” of a basic drinking water service and thus potential health benefits are not certain to be realized from simply providing “access.” This indicator does not capture the full dimensions of a water service’s reliability or affordability--two other important factors that influence the likelihood that those defined as having “access” will actually use the service.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: HL.6.2-1 Number of women giving birth who received uterotonics in the third stage of labor (or immediately after birth) through USG-supported programs
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.1.2 Quality of health, nutrition, and WASH services in USAID supported zones increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2012-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** HL.6: Maternal and Child Health; HL.6.2: Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Number of women who gave birth in the last year who received a uterotonic in the third stage of labor (OR immediately after birth) supplied by a USG-assisted program or with assistance of a health worker trained by a

USG-assisted program. Uterotonic could include oxytocin or misoprostol. Uterontonics represent one element of active management of third stage of labor (AMTSL).
Unit of Measure: Percent of women
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator: This indicator measures a key component of AMTSL and, as a routine indicator for country-level HIS, helps inform the healthcare system on how to allocate resources and improve function.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Ministry of Health Information System - Delivery register/ledger Delivery notes (including partographs)
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Adding the total number of women who give birth and received a uterotonic drugs in the third stage of labor
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2017, STAIP COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Proportion of fever or malaria suspect cases that are tested for malaria
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.1.2 Quality of health, nutrition, and WASH services in USAID supported zones increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Percent of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing Calculated: ● Numerator: Number of children under age 5 years who had blood taken ● Denominator: Number of children who visited a health facility in the previous two weeks with a fever
Unit of Measure: Percent of suspect malaria cases
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Rural, Urba; Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator: This information is used as a proxy measure for adherence to the NMCP policy of conducting diagnostic testing for all suspected malaria cases.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/

Also available through routine surveillance
Method of Data Collection and Construction: MIS survey, Biomarker Questionnaire. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/MISQ7/DHS8_MIS_Womans_QRE_EN_23Mar2020.pdf
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years for the MIS; monthly for the routine surveillance
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of people counselled for family planning
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.1.3 Use of health services increased and healthy behaviors improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Women of reproductive age between 15-49 years who were counseled and provided with comprehensive FP information including available FP commodities and usage as well as the mechanisms of actions
Unit of Measure: Number of women
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Age
Rationale for Indicator: Clients counselled for Family Planning services help in regulating the number and spacing of children in a family through the use of contraceptive methods
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Health Facilities Register and Liberia Health Management Information System - Family Planning register
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Summation and / or percent of clients counselled for FP services
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.1.3 Use of health services increased and healthy behaviors improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Exclusive breastfeeding is percent of infants ages 0 to 5 months who received only breast milk during the previous day, with no other solids or liquids, including water Calculated: ● Numerator: Number of infants 0 to 5 months exclusively breastfed ● Denominator: Total number of infants 0 to 5 months
Unit of Measure: Percent of infants 0 to 5 months
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator: Exclusive breastfeeding is important to overall child nutrition and future cognitive development
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: DHS Household survey, Woman's Questionnaire. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsq7-dhs-questionnaires-andmanuals.cfm
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of counties with improved overall capacity assessment scores from the baseline as per USAID-supported County Health Assessment report
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.2: Health/nutrition and WASH systems at national and sub-national level strengthened
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The Mission seeks to support the strengthening of the MOH's systems to improve patient outcomes at primary health care facilities by providing sustainable capacity building and incentivizing better health systems performance through performance-based financing. To do measure these improvements, it will undertake Capacity Assessments that measure capacity along Health Management information, Community based information, Human Resource information, Disease surveillance, Logistics management, Laboratory information, and Financial management.
Unit of Measure: Number of counties
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Capacity Assessment Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Assessments will be fielded every several years
Reporting Frequency: Reports are conducted at baseline, midline and endline. Others may be conducted as needed
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: HL-1 Number of Universal Health Coverage areas supported by USG investment
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.2: Health/nutrition and WASH systems at national and sub-national level strengthened
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2011-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: UHC is defined as all people obtain the health services they need – prevention, promotion, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation – without risk of financial ruin or impoverishment, now and in the future. This means that there are five areas of UHC which comprised of: a) essential package of health services based on country health needs; b) assuring quality of health services; c) access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines; d) instituting financial risk protection interventions; e) tracking health expenditure, especially out of pocket expenditure through national or system of health account (NHA or SHA), which also provide information on financial protection interventions. To assess whether the country is moving towards UHC, all five areas need to be addressed. Therefore, we want to measure how many areas of the UHC are supported by the USG. Thus, the number range is 0-5, where zero indicating no support and five indicating support to all five areas: ● Technical assistance (TA) provided in strengthening the essential package of health services (0=No, 1=Yes) ● TA provided for improving quality of health services (0=No, 1=Yes) ● TA provided to strengthen pharmaceutical system and making safe, quality and affordable medicines and vaccine available, reducing adverse reactions and antimicrobial resistance (0=No, 1=Yes)

● TA provided in financial risk protection (0=No, 1=Yes) ● Health accounts data collection in process or completed using SHA 2011 method (0=No, 1=Yes) Please note that the mission might be providing support to many of these UHC areas. For example, supply chain management for commodities under pharmaceutical system; quality improvement of health services; essential package of health service. Support for health financial tracking system provides information on out-of-pocket expenditure, which is a proxy for financial risk protection. Thus, all these areas could be counted as support to UHC, if the mission is investing in them. Reviewing the Mission health portfolio, assess which area is supported by putting yes (1) for supported and no (0) for not supported area. The overall number is calculated by adding answers to all five areas. Thus, total number will range from zero to five.
Unit of Measure: Number of UHC areas
Data Type: Integer, ranging from 0 to 5
Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Health Team within the Mission
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See Precise definition above
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2017; Health Team Lead
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Average stockout rate of tracer drugs at service delivery points
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.2.1 Supply chain system made more effective and accountable
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 1. The term “stock out” indicates zero useable stock of the product or method at the location being assessed. Useable stock refers to stock that is not expired or damaged. 2. See PSM AMELP for the tracer products that will be measured for this indicator. 3. For the purpose of disaggregation of this indicator, the relevant region for determining “GHSC-PSM support” is the first subnational government administrative unit below the central level (subnational level 1). In Liberia, this is the county level. The region will be considered “supported” if GHSC-PSM is providing “sustained support” to that region, meaning that it has one or more ongoing work plan activities directed at that region and can be expected to have some eventual influence on facility-level supply chain outcomes there. Because GHSC-PSM is supporting commodity delivery to all county depots, all counties are considered “supported” for this indicator. However, it should be noted that GHSC-PSM does not do last-mile distribution in 14 counties and does not provide TA for county requisitioning, and is therefore not the sole contributor to stock availability at the SDP level.

5. For facilities carrying artemether lumefantrine (AL), the project will also measure inability to treat, i.e. whether the facility is stocked out of all presentations of AL. For example, if a facility offers four presentations of AL, it must be stocked out of all four presentations to be “unable to treat.” If it has any stock for at least one presentation, it is “able to treat.” The denominator for inability to treat is the number of SDPs reporting on all four presentations of AL. (Note: AS/AQ packs cannot be cut and combined like AL packs, so this only applies to facilities carrying AL). Calculation of this metric is described in the annex to the M&E Standard Operating Procedures manual. 6. For aggregation at the Task Order and country levels, the definition of this indicator changes to the percentage of tracer product observations where a stock out was reported, rather than the percentage of SDPs stocked out of a tracer product. The numerator is calculated by summing the number of SDPs stocked out of each tracer product, and the denominator is calculated by summing the number of SDPs reporting for each tracer product. 7. For PRH contraceptive methods with more than one product, GHSC-PSM will report at both the product and method level where possible. A site will only be considered stocked out at the method level if it is simultaneously stocked out of all products for that method. Only product-level data will be factored in when calculating overall Task Order, country, and project performance (to avoid double-counting). Reporting on PRH products and methods is described in the GHSC-PSM DevResults manual and in the annex to the GHSC-PSM M&E Standard Operating Procedures manual. Calculated: ● Numerator: Number of SDPs that were stocked out of a specific tracer product according to the ending balance of the most recent logistics report, or on the day of site visit ● Denominator: Total number of SDPs that reported or were visited, that offer the tracer product
Unit of Measure: Percent of SDPs stocked out of specific tracer products
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Tracer product, geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Collected during IP operations. See point 6 under Precise Definition
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of health facilities submitting complete and timely HMIS reports each month
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.2.2 Data collection, reporting, and use improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition:

Local health facilities are required to complete and submit their health monitoring information reports monthly. This information is then aggregated with the DHIS collection system. This indicator tracks the percentage of the facilities that submit complete and timely reports each month.
Unit of Measure: Percent of health facilities
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: DHIS
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Facility level data is collected and aggregated by DHIS
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of lab workers trained on Standard Operating Procedures for sample collection, preparation and reporting on priority infectious diseases
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.2.3 Detection and response to infectious disease outbreaks improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Lab workers refers to individuals at all three levels of the healthcare system - hospitals, health facilities, and clinics. The Standard Operating Procedures are a set of nationally developed guidelines on how to handle the collection, preparation and reporting for possible infectious diseases. The trainings can be group trainings at the national level or more mentoring of individuals.
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of community animal health workers trained on Standard Operating Procedures to conduct animal health and surveillance for reporting on priority infectious diseases
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.2.3 Detection and response to infectious disease outbreaks improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________   **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Lab workers refers to recognized individuals working in the animal health sector. The Standard Operating Procedures are a set of nationally developed guidelines on how to handle the collection, preparation and reporting for possible infectious diseases in animals. The trainings can be group trainings at the national level or more mentoring of individuals.
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percentage of risks identified as “high” in the PFMRAF for Central level MOH action which has been resolved
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.2.4 Capacity of the MoH to implement health financing reforms strengthened
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________   **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator will track how the financial risks identified at the Central Level Ministry of Health level are being resolved. The findings in the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework (PFMRAF, 2016) will provide a key starting point which will initiate a co-creation approach with different units. The units will include compliance, internal audit, procurement, and OFM to reduce risks identified as critical and high. Calculated: ● Numerator: Number of risks identified as "high" in the PFMRAF for Central Level Ministry of Health action which have been resolved ● Denominator: Total number of risks identified as "high" in the PFMRAF for the Central Level Ministry of Health
Unit of Measure: Percent of risks
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of risks identified in the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework for FARA contracting in counties which has been resolved
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.2.4 Capacity of the MoH to implement health financing reforms strengthened
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator will help the project to track how the financial risks identified through the County Health Team capacity assessment report are getting resolved. The findings in the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework (PFMRAF, 2016) will provide a key starting point from which to initiate a co-creation approach with different units. The units will include compliance, internal audit, procurement, and OFM to reduce risks identified as critical and high. Calculated: ● Numerator: Number of risks identified as "high" in the PFMRAF for FARA contracting-in counties which has been resolved ● Denominator: Total number of risks identified as "high" in the for FARA contracting-in counties
Unit of Measure: Percent of risks

Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during operations
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of operating expenses covered by customer payments without external subsidies at three USG supported plants (Utility Operating Ratio)
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.2.5 Systems to sustain quality WASH services improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Operation and Maintenance costs are the non-capital investment costs of running the outstation (salaries, administration, maintenance, fuel for pumps, disinfection and treatment, metering and collection, etc.), i.e., the operating expenses to provide water (and sanitation, if applicable). Customer charges include tariffs and other fees paid directly by customers. The Utility Operating Ratio is simply the ratio of costs to revenue. In the event that a Head Office allocation is levied on the outstations by LWSC Monrovia Head Office, two separate indicators will be tracked: one including the HO allocation, and one without. Calculated: ● Numerator: the amount of revenue collected by the outstation from customer charges (presuming 100% remains within the outstation accounts). Revenue will not include supplemental bridge funding provided by external sources to subsidize operations, if required. ● Denominator: total operation and maintenance costs specific to the utility (with and without allocation payments required by LWSC head office, if applicable).
Unit of Measure: Percent of operating expenses
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Outstation
Rationale for Indicator: This indicator demonstrates progress toward financial sustainability, as well as local buy-in and ownership
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Analysis of outstation financial and operational records/documents collected during monthly sustainability monitoring process
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Outstation records

Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
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USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: ES.1-1 Percent of learners targeted for USG assistance who attain a minimum grade-level proficiency in reading at the end of grade 2
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.3: Quality of education services improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2015-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** ES.1: Basic Education; ES.1.1: Pre-Primary Education
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Defining Learners - A “learner” is an individual who is enrolled in an education program for the purpose of acquiring basic education skills. Learners who are enrolled in formal primary school or the non-formal equivalent of primary school can be counted towards this indicator. This includes, but is not limited to, learners enrolled in government schools, NGO-run schools, religious schools, accelerated or alternative learning programs, so long as the school or program is designed to provide an education equivalent to the accepted primary-school curriculum and leveled at grade 2. Measuring Reading Ability - Reading ability must be measured to report on the percent of learners who have attained a minimum grade-2-level proficiency in reading. Reading ability should be measured through a grade-2-level assessment that has satisfactory psychometric validity and reliability, and is not subject to corruption, cheating, or score inflation. Examples of assessment systems that are acceptable can include, but are not limited to, country-specific national assessment systems, Early Grade Reading Assessments (EGRA), and Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) assessments. Language of Assessment - The language(s) of assessment will be determined by country policies. For example, if your country teaches reading in five languages in five different areas of the country, report the weighted aggregate of the results across all five languages. However, if the same learners are assessed and taught in more than one language, activities should report scores from the language in which learners have studied reading the longest. Defining Minimum Proficiency - “Minimum proficiency” is defined according to reading proficiency standards set by host country governments, preferably aligned with international standards. The benchmark used for measuring minimum grade-level proficiency in reading at the end of grade 2 should be tailored to the language, context, and assessment utilized. USAID has developed global standards for proficiency in reading skills in correlation with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics. Multiple Interventions- If there are multiple interventions targeting reading outcomes that work in different populations or different parts of the country, numerators should be added together and then the denominators should be added together before calculating the percent of learners attaining minimum proficiency. If two or more interventions are working in the same areas, beneficiaries should not be double counted under this indicator. Each individual should only be reported once under this indicator, regardless of whether that individual benefitted from more than one activity (however, one individual could be reported as meeting both minimum proficiency in reading

and minimum proficiency in math under this indicator and E3/ED's custom math indicator, "Percent of learners targeted for USG assistance who attain a minimum grade-level proficiency in math at the end of grade 2"). Calculated: ● Numerator: Sample-based estimate (extrapolated to the beneficiary population) of the number of learners targeted for USG reading interventions who attain a minimum grade-level proficiency in reading at the end of grade 2 or equivalent. ● Denominator: Total number of grade-2 or equivalent learners targeted with USG reading or education interventions.
Unit of Measure: Percent of learners
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator, Denominator, Sex, Disability
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source:
Method of Data Collection and Construction:
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2018, COR AQE
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: EG. 6-12 Percent of individuals with new employment following participation in USG workforce development program
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.3.1 Educational relevance for learners increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2019-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: 'Workforce development programs' refer to programs intended to affect outcomes related to the workforce or labor market. For example, a program may be focused on but not limited to training, career counseling or job matching for individuals to assist them to enter the labor market, capacity building for workforce development institutions (e.g. TVET or other formal education institution, NGO training providers, or employers), support to micro and small and medium enterprises, or other interventions that seek to strengthen workforce development systems. Workforce programs may support a variety of sectors, jobs, and workers; for example, a program could train judicial personnel, election officials, energy technicians, education administrators, educators, community health workers, etc. A certificate may or may not be issued at the end of the workforce development program. Workforce development programs may be a standalone activity or part of a cross-sectoral activity that includes a workforce development component. Funding can be from any Program Area. In preparing for data analysis, each individual's results should be counted only once, regardless of the number of program components in which the individual participated; when individuals participate in multiple components of a workforce development program, endline assessments should occur within six months of the end of the final component and the overall program in which the individual participated

Calculated: ● Numerator*=Number of individuals newly employed ● Denominator*=Number of individuals who participate in workforce development programming *Activities that rely on a sample of learners rather than a census to report results should sample to ensure representation of characteristics that are important for understanding differences in outcomes (e.g., geography, language, sex, etc). Numerators and denominators, extrapolated onto the activity population, must be reported.
Unit of Measure: Percent of individuals
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Numerator, Denominator, Sex, Age, Disability
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source:
Method of Data Collection and Construction:
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2020
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of public private partnerships formed to support formalized to support literacy/Early Grade Reading
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.3.2 Literacy achievement improved and incentivized
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: A formalized partnership is operationally defined as a signed agreement indicating private sector entities' engagement to support EGR through relevant financial or in-kind contributions, actions or services
Unit of Measure: Number of signed partnership agreements
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator: It is important to identify potential Liberian and international private partners and cultivate at least three PPPs over the life of the contract. Activity staff will also liaise with the Reading Technical Working group affiliated with the MOE and identify possible linkages between the group's activities. All the PPPs must be aligned with companies that are active in Liberia and must provide direct financial support to one of the result areas of the Activity. USAID requires the contractor to collaborate with the MOE to hold a follow-up symposium on PPPs in service of EGR in the final year of the contract.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Count of signed partnership agreements

Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of District Education Officers participating in certification of Accelerated Learning Program level Completion programs
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.3.3 Institutional capacity strengthened to improve student outcomes
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: At the end of every academic year, DEOs will approve results of the summative assessments/completion exams that teachers are administering as per the agreed upon MoE process.
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source:
Method of Data Collection and Construction: DEOs will certify results of summative assessments and provide copies to Activity staff. We will report on number of DEOs who provide certified results every year. After sites and AQE staff process assessment results, each DEO will be provided results lists from each school for approval. The DEO's approval will be considered as confirmation that assessments were conducted at the sites as required and that AQE can go ahead and use the results for eligibility to transition to subsequent ALP level and to formal system. The indicator compiles and report the number of DEO certifications conducted each school year.
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:

CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: ES.1-3 Number of learners in primary schools and/or equivalent non-school based settings reached with USG education assistance
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.4: Equitable access to learning increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2012-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:** ES.1: Basic Education
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: A learner is an individual who is enrolled in an education program for the purpose of acquiring academic basic education skills or knowledge. Learners who are enrolled in formal primary school, as defined by government policy, or the non-formal equivalent of primary school can be counted towards this indicator. This includes, but is not limited to, learners enrolled in government schools, NGO-run schools, religious schools, accelerated or alternative learning programs, so long as the school or program is designed to provide an education equivalent to the accepted primary-school curriculum. Learners enrolled in kindergarten should NOT be included under this indicator regardless of whether kindergarten is accepted and funded by the government as an integrated component of primary education. Learners should be counted if they are enrolled in primary or primary-equivalent education (as defined above), and they directly benefit from USG education assistance designed to support student acquisition of academic basic education skills and knowledge. Examples of USG education assistance that fall into this category can include, but are not limited to: pedagogical training for teachers; administrator training; the provision of teaching and learning materials (TLM); training teachers on continuous assessment and remedial instruction; support for tracking and teaching students by ability groups; support for policies and procedures that increase time on task; training and support of teacher coaches; work to reduce class size; work to improve the safety of schools; support for more inclusive school environments and better socio-emotional learning outcomes; strengthening of teacher and school incentive structures; interventions to impact system performance and service delivery that are designed to produce evidence-based, measurable outcomes at the classroom level; etc. When calculating this indicator, each learner should be counted only once for the year being reported. In other words, if a learner benefits from two overlapping reading programs or a reading program and a math program and each meets the criteria outlined here, the learner should be counted only once. This indicator should report all individual learners who were reached during the year being reported, even if some of these learners may also have been counted in previous years. In other words, if a student was counted towards this indicator in previous fiscal year, the student can be counted towards the indicator again in the current fiscal year.
Unit of Measure: Number of learners
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex, Age, Disability
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during operations
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:

Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2018; Read Liberia COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Percent of Alternative Learning Program learners transitioning to formal school
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.4.1 Alternative learning systems improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator is the percent of learners in ALP that pass summative assessments to determine level completion, including a scoring guide and thresholds for passing/failing. The teachers will administer these exams and DEOs will supervise and certify results.
Unit of Measure: Percent of learners
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect during routine operations
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: ES.1-14: Number of primary or secondary classrooms built or repaired with USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.4.2 Learning environment improved
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2012-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: "Classrooms" can be defined as safe and secure physical spaces in which organized group learning takes place. Classrooms range from environmentally-appropriate, roofed structures without walls, to traditional four-walled structures with a roof and windows. This indicator includes temporary classrooms (such as tents set aside for instruction, and temporary learning centers) frequently found in settings serving refugees and/or internally displaced people. Clear distinction between permanent classrooms and temporary classrooms must be made through the use of disaggregation of this indicator. To build, or construct, a classroom means to complete all required design, assembly, finishing, and inspection stages required to create a classroom that did not previously exist. The standards for a 'complete' classroom should comply with local standards, but should include all furnishings (such as classroom furniture and blackboards, if locally appropriate) needed for educational activity. To repair a classroom means to complete all required design, assembly, finishing, and inspection stages required to bring an existing classroom into compliance with expectations for a 'complete' classroom (as discussed above). 'Repair' should include substantial physical and structural improvements to the classroom. Repair can include 'finishing work' such as plaster, paint, and furniture repair, however 'finishing work' on its own (without substantial physical and structural improvements) should not be counted as classroom repair. Individual classrooms should be counted if a whole classroom block is built or repaired (e.g., if a block contains three classrooms, all three should be counted). Spaces that are not used for learning and instruction, such as administrative offices or eating spaces, should not be counted as classrooms. Because the definition of a classroom refers to a physical space, a classroom should be counted only one time even if it is used by multiple classes or shifts.
Unit of Measure: Number of classrooms
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Permanent, Temporary
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during operations
Reporting Frequency: Annually, Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: FY2018; Read Liberia COR
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of learners fed in school feeding programs with USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.4.3 Barriers to education inclusion reduced
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**

DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Learners are students in targeted USG education facilities, and the indicator is a count of those learners that receive food through USG assistance
Unit of Measure: Number of learners
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Gender parity index for primary school
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.4.3 Barriers to education inclusion reduced
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes ___, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. the number of pupils or students enrolled in each level of education is divided by the population of official school age for that level of education, and the result is multiplied by 100. The Gross Enrolment Ratios for males and females are calculated separately. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is then calculated by dividing the female Gross Enrolment Ratio by the male Gross Enrolment Ratio.
Unit of Measure: Ratio of females to males; A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females
Data Type: Ratio

Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: World Development Indicators - https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators
Method of Data Collection and Construction: Use this indicator from the WDI - School enrollment, primary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID: Education Team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: ES. 2-52 Number of individuals affiliated with higher education institutions receiving capacity development support with USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.4.4 Opportunities for tertiary education increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes _X_, for Reporting Year(s) __FY2020-__ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: A "higher education institution" is an organization that provides educational opportunities that build on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialized fields. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialization. Higher education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education that is not part of general or technical secondary education. This may include public or private universities, colleges, community colleges, academically-affiliated research institutes, and post-secondary training institutes, including teacher training institutes. "Individuals affiliated with" refers to faculty, staff, researchers, or postdoctoral scholars who have a formal connection with one or more higher education institutions. All individuals from a higher education institution receiving capacity development support, as defined below, should be counted. This does not include undergraduate or graduate students who receive this capacity development as a component of their academic training. 'Capacity' is the ability of people, organizations and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully. 'Capacity development support' for individuals in a higher education context is NOT a single event such as a training or a workshop. It is sustained and may be comprised of a range of activities, interventions, processes, and approaches that may include, but are not limited to: professional development, training, coaching, technical assistance, etc. These may be focused on a range of specific topics, including but not limited to: human resources, management and administration, instruction, research, technology transfer, translation of knowledge, infrastructure, fund raising, etc. The name of the primary higher education institution with which each individual is affiliated should be reported in the narrative associated with this indicator. If more than one individual is affiliated with the same institution, that institution only needs to be listed once.

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex, Age
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IPs collect this information during operations
Reporting Frequency: Annually
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2020
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Ratio of under five mortality for the bottom three wealth quintiles to the top two
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.5: Foundational Rights and Access to Public Services for All Liberians Increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child exposed in a specific period dying before reaching the age of five years. The ratio of the bottom three wealth quintiles to the top two shows how much more susceptible a child from a poorer household is to die before the age of five to a wealthier one. The closer to one the value is, the more equitable the distribution. Calculated: ● Numerator: Average under five mortality rate for bottom three quintiles ● Denominator: Average under five mortality rate for the top two quintiles
Unit of Measure: Ratio of under five mortality
Data Type: Ratio
Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: DHS reports from https://dhsprogram.com/Where-We-Work/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=22&c=Liberia
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See definition section
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Health Team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Ratio of women giving birth in a health facility for the bottom three wealth quintiles to the top two
Name of Result Measured: IR 3.5: Foundational Rights and Access to Public Services for All Liberians Increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: The ratio of the average percent of women who give birth in a health facility for the bottom three wealth quintiles to the top two shows how likely poorer women are to receive the same maternal care as richer women. The closer to one the value is, the more equitable the distribution. Calculated: ● Numerator: Average percent delivered in a health facility for bottom three quintiles ● Denominator: Average percent delivered in a health facility for the top two quintiles
Unit of Measure: Ratio of deliveries in a health facility
Data Type: Ratio
Disaggregated by:
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: DHS reports from https://dhsprogram.com/Where-We-Work/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=22&c=Liberia
Method of Data Collection and Construction: See definition section
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID: Health Team MEPOC
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Name of Indicator: Number of health workers trained to identify people who may have been trafficked
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.5.1: Harmful practices, such as Gender-based violence, Female genital Mutilation, and Trafficing in persons reduced
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: Health workers are individuals who work at health facilities throughout the country. A standardized training in counter trafficking of persons based on a national curriculum will be provided to these workers
Unit of Measure: Number of health workers
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: The training does not necessarily ensure that they will perform the correct procedure.
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Prevalence of female genital cutting among women 15-19
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.5.1: Harmful practices, such as Gender-based violence, Female genital Mutilation, and Trafficing in persons reduced
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator refers to all forms of female genital cutting described. The question in the DHS module reads, "Have you yourself ever been circumcised?" Calculated: ● Numerator: Number of women 15-19 who report having undergone FGC ● Denominator: Total number of women 15-19 surveyed See this reference guide for more information - https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018RH_ReferenceGuideFGMC.pdf
Unit of Measure: Percent of women aged 15-19
Data Type: Percentage
Disaggregated by:

Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS). Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
Method of Data Collection and Construction: DHS Household survey, Woman’s Questionnaire. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsq7-dhs-questionnaires-andmanuals.cfm
Reporting Frequency: Approximately every five years
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Self-reported information on the type and severity of FGM/C should be interpreted with caution. Studies show that women frequently underreport the severity of cutting
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of people within key population groups who were newly enrolled on antiretroviral therapy with viral load suppression
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.5.2: Access to public services by marginalized populations increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No _X_ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) __________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator is collected on individuals who have been newly enrolled on antiretroviral theory to ensure they are experiencing viral load suppression. All PEPFAR-supported sites have NACP viral load registers that are used to collect this data.
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Key population group, Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP Reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information during routine operations
Reporting Frequency: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: Relevant Health Team lead
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:

Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Name of Indicator: Number of primary schools students with disabilities served with USG assistance
Name of Result Measured: Sub-IR 3.5.2: Access to public services by marginalized populations increased
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator? No __ Yes __, for Reporting Year(s) _________ **If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:**
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition: This indicator is a count of those students who are either physically or mentally disabled that are served with their primary school education through USG assistance
Unit of Measure: Number of students
Data Type: Integer
Disaggregated by: Sex, Geographic location
Rationale for Indicator:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
Data Source: IP reports
Method of Data Collection and Construction: IP collects this information through routine operations
Reporting Frequency:
Individual Responsible at USAID:
TARGETS AND BASELINE
Baseline Timeframe:
Rationale for Targets:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and Name of Reviewer: None
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations:
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to indicator:
Other Notes:
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: Feb 28, 2020 by PPD MEL Fellow - Chris Gaukler

Annex 2: Detailed Evaluation Plan

Strategy, Project, or Activity to be Evaluated	EvaluationPurpose/ Expected Use	Eval Type	Possible evaluation questions	Fulfills Eval. Req?	Estimated Eval. Budget	Est. Start Date	Est. End Date
CDCS Meta Analysis	To review performance under the current CDCS and guidance implementation for the remaining strategy	Perf.	1. To what extent has progress been made in achieving USAID's strategic goal from the current CDCS? 2. How have USAID's DOs contributed to achieving USAID's strategic goal? 3. To what extent were the programmatic and contextual assumptions identified in USAID's development hypothesis sufficient to achieve its strategic goal? 4. What were the unintended outcomes of USAID's development assistance under the current CDCS?	No	$400,000	Early 2022	Mid 2022
DO 1: Market-driven, inclusive economic growth supporting increased job creation							
Feeder Roads Alternative and Maintenance Program	To determine lessons learned for design of possible follow on roads activity	Perf.	1. What sort of economic gains did the newly constructed/rehabilitated roads bring? 2. What is the likelihood of sustainability?	Yes - one activity per project	$150,000	Mid 2020	Late 2020
Development Credit Authority	To determine the performance of the mechanism in meeting the activity's goals and feed into ongoing DCA designs.	Perf.	1. How is the mechanism performing, why, and what structural factors impede success of the mechanism?	No	$250,000	Mid 2020	Late 2020
Mid-line Biodiversity Activity	To inform the implementation of the activity	Perf.	TBD	No	TBD	Mid 2022	Late 2022
Mid-line Policy Dialog Activity	To inform the implementation of the activity	Perf.	TBD	No	TBD	Mid 2022	Late 2022
DO 2: Effective and inclusive governance catalyzed through reforms and greater accountability							
Democracy, Rights, and Governance Assessment	To identify key priorities for serving vulnerable and marginalized populations	Perf.	1. The assessment will focus on key themes that may include anti-corruption, decentralization, financing self-reliance?	Yes - whole of project	$150,000	Mar 2020	Sept 2020
Second Pay and Payroll Reform Analysis	Update the status of the efficiencies of pay and payroll management at the central level	Perf.	1. What progress has been made in GOL harmonization, what gaps remain? 2. What opportunities exist for potential donor support?	No	$150,000	Jan 2020	June 2020
Anti-Corruption Assessment	To inform the design of activities in new DRG PAD	Perf.	1. What is the scope for anti-corruption work within the Mission's portfolio?	No	$175,000	Mar 2020	Sept 2020

			2. What activities would have the most impact on preventing corruption?				
Conflict Assessment	To follow-up on to the 2016 Conflict Assessment	Perf.	1. To what extent does Liberia remain at low risk of widespread violent social conflict or a return to civil war? 2. How do conflict dynamics impact USAID/Liberia's ability to achieve CDCS results?	No	$125,000	May 2020	Oct 2020
Legislative Strengthening and Political Parties	To determine scope for future engagement on legislative strengthening work	Perf.	1. To what extent is the potential for engaging in a legislative strengthening activity?	Yes - one activity per project	$100,000	Mid 2020	Late 2020
DO3: Foundation for growth strengthened through a healthy, productive, and educated population							
Strategic Technical Assistance for Improved Health System Performance and Health Outcomes Mid-line	To verify achievements and inform decisions on moving forward	Perf.	TBD	Yes - one activity per project	TBD	Early 2022	Mid 2022
Health Sustainability Assessment	To better inform health programming, based on a new economic reality in the country	Perf.	1. What does the state of Liberia's economy mean for GOL financing of the health sector? 2. What possibilities exist for future investment in this sector?	No	TBD	Mid 2021	Late 2021
Water Assessment	To ascertain greater details for Mission support, verifying assumptions, and informing the future approach	Perf.	1. How should the Mission balance WASH its support between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas?	No	TBD	Mid 2021	Late 2021
Mid-line Youth activity	To understand the linkage between skills development and job placement and confirm the design for the remaining period of implementation.	Perf.	TBD	No	TBD	Early 2022	Mid 2022
Learning Links	To examine the achievements and lessons learned from implementation and reflect on the challenges, gaps and opportunities for sustainability.	Perf.	1. How well do learners do using SMS quizzes versus paper-based ones? 2. Did messaging on positive gender norms highlight attention on girls education?	No	$230,000	Mar 2020	Sept 2020
Reach Liberia	To assess the causal impact of the Read Liberia on reading performance of second grade students	Imp.	The evaluation collected a baseline, conducted a mid-line fidelity study, and will conduct an end line of 2nd grade learners using the Early Grade Reading Assessment.	Yes - Impact evaluation	$905,000	Mar 2017	Mid 2020