

<p>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: AG-001</p>	<p>Technology Transfer - Farmer to Farmer: Number of farmers, out of the total number the Volunteer/partner worked with, who trained other farmers in new or improved agricultural practices, applications, or techniques. (AG-001)</p>	
<p>AGRICULTURE SECTOR</p>	<p>Sector Schematic Alignment <i>Note: This indicator belongs to the “Ag Production and Improved Cultivation Practices” Project Area and “Extension Methodology: Farmer Field Schools” Project Activities/Training Package (PA/TP) within the AG Sector but is borrowed by the following Project Activities/Training Packages within the AG and ENV Sectors.</i></p> <p><u>AG Sector (“Home” of the SSI)</u> PA/TP: Extension Methodology: Farmer Field Schools</p> <p><u>AG Sector</u> PA/TP: Soil and Water Conservation and Management, Staple Crops, Agroforestry, Gardens, & Small Animal Husbandry: Chickens/Beekeeping</p> <p><u>ENV Sector</u> PA/TP: Soil and Water Conservation and Management, Agroforestry, Tree Planting and Nurseries, & Gardens</p>	
<p>Type: Outcome</p>	<p>Unit of Measure: Farmer</p>	<p>Disaggregation: Sex: Male, Female</p>

Definitions:

Pilot farmer: an experienced farmer who is typically more innovative than his peers and more willing to accept the risk involved in testing new technologies or methodologies. (Some might refer to these as “model” farmers, “master” farmers, “lead” farmers; these are all acceptable terms for a pilot farmer). These pilot farmers can often be utilized to bring these new technologies or methodologies to their peers, and are thus useful for technology transfer.

Partner/s: refers to the local counterpart who is co-facilitating training in new or improved agricultural practices, applications or techniques with the Volunteer.

Relevant technologies include but are not limited to:

- **Mechanical/Physical:** New land preparation, harvesting, processing, product packaging, and sustainable environmental management practices, etc.
- **Biological:** New crops/livestock species or varieties that could be higher yielding, higher nutrition content, or more resilient to climate impacts; improved soil management practices that increase organic matter or biotic activity; improved livestock health services or products, etc.
- **Chemical:** Fertilizers and pesticides (chemical or natural-based) used in accordance with best management practices, soil amendments that increase fertilizer use efficiency, such as bio-char, lime, etc.
- **Management & Cultural Practices:** Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, natural resource management practices, IPM, etc.

Rationale: Peace Corps Volunteers serve as means of transferring agricultural technology and knowledge. PCVs can utilize the “multiplier effect” by training more innovative farmers (pilot farmers) who, in turn, train their peers. Use of this multiplier effect greatly increases the impact a PCV can have in his/her area. The adoption of new or improved agricultural practices, applications, or techniques can increase yields, improve production efficiency, and result in greater financial benefits for the farmer.

Measurement Notes:

- 1. Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods (for Peace Corps staff use):** Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. A data collection tool to measure this indicator could be based on one of the following methods—survey, observation, or interview—though there may be other data collection methods that are appropriate as well. For more information on the suggested methods, please see [Appendix I in the MRE Toolkit](#). Also be sure to check the intranet page as sample tools are regularly uploaded for post use. Once a tool has been developed, post staff should have a few Volunteers and their partners pilot it, and then distribute and train Volunteers on its use.
- 2. General Data Collection for Volunteer Activities:** All Volunteer activities should be conducted with the intention of achieving outcomes – knowledge change (short-term), skills demonstration (intermediate-term), and behavioral changes (intermediate- to long-term) as defined by the progression of indicators within the objectives of a project framework. The progression of measurement for all Volunteer activities should begin with baseline data being conducted prior to the implementation of an activity (or set of activities), followed by documenting any outputs of the activities and then later at the appropriate time, measurements of specific outcomes (see “Frequency of Measurement”).
- 3. Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection:** Activity-level baseline data should be collected by Volunteers/partners before or at the start of their activities with a farmer or group of farmers. It provides a basis for planning and/or assessing subsequent progress or impact with these same people. Volunteers should take a baseline measurement regarding the outcome(s) defined in this indicator (i.e. determine whether or not the farmer in question has trained other farmers in new or improved agricultural practices, applications, or techniques before working with the Volunteer) early in their work focused on farmer-to-farmer extension. The information for the baseline measurement will be the same or very similar to the information that will be collected in the follow-on measurement (see “Frequency of Measurement”) after the Volunteer has conducted his/her activities and it is usually collected using the same data collection tool to allow for easy management of the data over time.

Because Volunteers are expected to implement relevant and focused activities that will promote specific changes within a target population (see the “unit of measure” above), taking a baseline measurement helps Volunteers to develop a more realistic snapshot of where farmers within the target population are in their process of change instead of assuming that they are starting at “0.” It also sets up Volunteers to be able to see in concrete terms what influence their work is having on the farmers they work with during their service. Please note that data collection is a sensitive process and so Volunteers will not want to take a baseline measurement until they have been able to do some relationship and trust-building with the person/people the Volunteer is working with, and developed an understanding of cultural norms and gender dynamics.

- 4. Frequency of Measurement:** For reporting accurately on this outcome indicator, Volunteers must take a minimum of two measurements with farmers of the target population reached with their activities. After taking the baseline measurement (described above), Volunteers should take at least one follow-on measurement with the same individual(s), typically after completing one or more activities focused on achieving the outcome in this indicator and once they have determined that the timing is appropriate to expect that the outcome has been

achieved. Please note that successful documentation of a behavior change or new practice may not be immediately apparent following the completion of activities and may need to be planned for at a later time. Once Volunteers have measured that at least one farmer has achieved the indicator, they should report on it in their next VRF.

Volunteers may determine to take more than one baseline and one follow-on measurement with the same farmer (or group of farmers) for the following valid reasons:

- a. Volunteers may want to measure whether or not any additional farmers initially reached with activities have now achieved the outcome in the indicator, particularly for any activities that are on-going in nature (no clear end date);
- b. Volunteers may want to enhance their own learning and the implementation of their activities by using the data collected as an effective monitoring tool and feedback mechanism for the need to improve or increase their activities;
- c. A Peace Corps project in a particular country may choose to increase the frequency of measurement of the indicator and Volunteers assigned to that project will be required to follow in-country guidance.

In all cases, any additional data collection above the minimum expectation should be based on the time, resources, accessibility to the target population, and the value to be gained versus the burden of collecting the data. Following any additional measurements taken, Volunteers should report on any new farmers achieving the outcome in their next VRF.

5. **Definition of Change:** The minimum change to report against this indicator is a farmer who has trained other farmers in new or improved agricultural practices, applications, or techniques as compared to what was measured initially at baseline. In the case of this indicator, if the farmer the Volunteer/partner works with is already provides training in new or improved agricultural practices, applications, or techniques to a few neighboring farmers before beginning to work with the Volunteer/partner, then the Volunteer would not be able to count him/her for this activity because the Volunteer's work did not actually lead to the desired change. However, if as a result of working with the Volunteer/partner, the farmer creates a demonstration site and begins to provide training in new or improved agricultural practices, applications, or techniques to multiple farmers from the community and surrounding communities, the Volunteer should count the training of additional farmers because the Volunteer's work influenced the training of the additional farmers.
6. **General Reporting in the VRF:** The "number achieved" (or numerator) that Volunteers will report against for this indicator in their VRFs is the number of farmers who have begun providing training to other farmers in new or improved agricultural practices, applications, or techniques, after working with the Volunteer/partner. The "total number" (or denominator) that Volunteers will report on for this indicator in their VRFs is the total number of farmers who participated in the activities designed to meet this indicator.
7. **Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF:** This indicator is disaggregated by "Sex". When reporting in the VRF, a Volunteer should disaggregate the farmers who achieved the outcome based on male and female.

Data Quality Assessments (DQA): DQAs are needed for each indicator selected to align with the project objectives. DQAs review the validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness of each indicator. For more information, consult the Peace Corps MRE Toolkit.

Alignment with Summary Indicator: ENV. ADOPT NEW/IMPROVED NAT. RES. MGMT PRACTICES (INDIVIDUALS)

