STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: AG-009 FTF (FTF Code: 4.5.2-32)	**Climate Change – Decision Making:** Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of Volunteer/ partner assistance. (AG-009 FTF)	
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**Sector Schematic Alignment** *Note: This indicator belongs to the "Ag Production and Improved Cultivation Practices" Project area and "Soil and Water Conservation and Management" 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.* **AG Sector ("Home" of the SI)** **PA/TP:** Soil and Water Conservation and Management **AG Sector** **PA/TP:** Staple Crops, Agroforestry, Gardens, Small Animal Husbandry: Chickens/Beekeeping, Post-harvest Management **ENV Sector** **PA/TP:** Agroforestry, Gardens, Soil and Water Conservation and Management, & Tree Planting and Nurseries	
Type: Outcome	**Unit of Measure**: Stakeholder	**Disaggregation:** **Sex**: Male, Female

Definitions:

Stakeholders include but are not limited to: individuals and decision/policy makers with whom the Volunteer partner is specifically working with to increase knowledge and use of climate information. Stakeholder should be using the climate information in the process of identifying, assessing, and managing climate risks to improve resilience. Examples of stakeholders include but are not limited to individual farmers, community members, traditional authorities, politicians, teachers, students, etc.

Climate information includes but is not limited to: monitored weather forecasts or climate projections, such as anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise, changing frost-free dates, changing soil moisture and/or temperature, risk projections for extreme weather events, speed of soil erosion and water availability under future scenarios, early warning forecast systems, etc.

Climate data includes but is not limited to: NUMERICAL values of rainfall, temperature and potentially other measured variables at daily, monthly, seasonal and annual resolution, either at the point of measurement or as spatially interpolated gridded products; those can be measurements from the past, short-to-medium term (few days to seasonal) forecasts and raw climate change projection outputs.

For this indicator, if more than one individual from an organization (e.g. Early Warning and Response Unit of Ministry of Agriculture) is directly using climate information for identification, assessment, and management of climate risks as a result of USG assistance, all such individuals from that organization should be counted.

Practices and actions taken as result of the climate information will aim to increase predictability/productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change

Rationale: The use of climate information reflects that access to and quality of data (raw observations or facts) and information (interpreted) are sufficient, and reflects sufficient capacity of users to access and appropriately make use of data and information. Data and information as the basis for climate risk identification, assessment, and planning may be lacking, OR, rather, awareness and capacity of decision makers to access and make use of this data may be lacking. Where the use of information is lacking, outreach, training, collaboration on pilot activities, and other efforts may be necessary to build capacity for using available data and information in planning and action. Practices and actions taken as a result of the climate information will aim to increase predictability/ productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change.

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 stakeholder or group of stakeholders. 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 a stakeholder in question has used climate information in their decision making before working with the Volunteer) early in their work focused on climate change and decision making. 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 stakeholders 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 stakeholders 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 stakeholders 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 stakeholder(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 stakeholder 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 stakeholder (or group of stakeholders) for the following valid reasons:
   a. Volunteers may want to measure whether or not any additional stakeholders 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 stakeholders achieving the outcome in their next VRF.

5. **Definition of Change**: The minimum change to report against this indicator is a stakeholder used climate information in their decision making as compared to what was measured initially at baseline. In the case of this indicator, if the stakeholder the Volunteer/partner works with already using short-to-medium weather forecasts 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 stakeholder starts using anticipated temperature or sea-level change models to make decisions, that would count because the Volunteer's work influenced the uses of anticipated temperature and sea-level change models in decision making.

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 stakeholders who used climate information in their decision making, 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 stakeholders 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 stakeholders 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: AG. NEW TECH/MGMT PRACTICES (INDIVIDUALS), & ENV. ADOPT NEW/IMPROVED NAT. RES. MGMT PRACTICES (INDIVIDUALS)