

<b>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE:</b> ENV-042	<b>Hospitality Training:</b> Number of individuals trained to work in hospitality-related professions with the assistance of the Volunteer/partner. (ENV-042)	
<b>ENVIRONMENT SECTOR</b>	<b>Sector Schematic Alignment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Project Area:</b> Economic Strengthening</li> <li>• <b>Project Activity Area/Training Package:</b> Sustainable Tourism/Ecotourism</li> </ul>	
<b>Type:</b> Output	<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Individuals	<b>Disaggregation:</b>  <b>Sex:</b> Male, Female
<p><b>Definitions:</b></p> <p><b>Examples of hospitality-related professions include, but are not limited to:</b> Working in restaurants, working in hotels, selling and preparing food and beverages, providing safe and comfortable lodging and transportation, and supplying directions.</p> <p><b>Partner/s</b> — refers to the local counterpart who is co-facilitating training to work in hospitality-related professions with the Volunteer.</p>		
<p><b>Rationale:</b> An increase in the number of individuals trained to work in hospitality-related professions will enable more people than before to benefit economically from tourism and enable more tourism ventures to be successful.</p>		
<p><b>Measurement Notes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods:</b> Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. For this Standard Sector Indicator, a tracking sheet that collects the names and sex of participants who were trained to work in hospitality-related professions will capture the needed data.</li> <li>2. <b>General Data Collection for Volunteer Activities:</b> All Volunteer activities should be conducted with the intention of achieving outcomes – knowledge change (short-term), skills demonstration (intermediate-term), and 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”).</li> <li>3. <b>Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection:</b> Because this is an output indicator that does not measure any change, there is no need to take a baseline measurement before reporting the results of this indicator. However, Volunteers should take baseline measurements for any outcome indicators that are related to this output indicator. Refer to the project framework to review related outcome indicators.</li> <li>4. <b>Frequency of measurement:</b> An output indicator only needs to be measured once—in this case, every time the Volunteer holds a training event (or series of events) on working in hospitality-related professions, he/she will want to keep track of the number of unique individuals who participated in the event(s) and report on it in the next VRF.</li> <li>5. <b>Definition of change:</b> Outputs do not measure any changes. For an individual to be counted for this indicator,</li> </ol>		

an individual must participate in some type of training dedicated to hospitality related professions

- 6. Reporting:** In the case of output indicators, Volunteers only have one box to fill in on their VRF: “total # (number).”
- 7. Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRT:** This indicator is disaggregated by “Sex”. When reporting in the VRF, a Volunteer should disaggregate the total number of individuals by 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. ASSIST. TO INDIVIDUALS