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Formation sur le suivi-évaluation des projets de sécurité alimentaire relevant du Bureau de l'alimentation pour la paix (FFP)

## INDICATEURS DE SUIVI ANNUEL EXIGÉS PAR LE FFP

26 Septembre – 4 Octobre, 2016  
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

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### Objectifs de la présentation

**Comprendre :**

1. l'importance d'effectuer un suivi annuel
2. les différentes catégories d'indicateurs de suivi annuel

**Discuter :**

1. les indicateurs qui s'appliquent à votre projet
2. les différentes méthodes de collecte de données pour ces indicateurs

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**PARTIE 1**

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Introduction aux indicateurs de suivi annuel exigés par le FFP

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**Raisons d'effectuer un suivi annuel**

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- Montrer les progrès effectués
- Faire la planification du projet
- Effectuer des rectifications à mi-parcours

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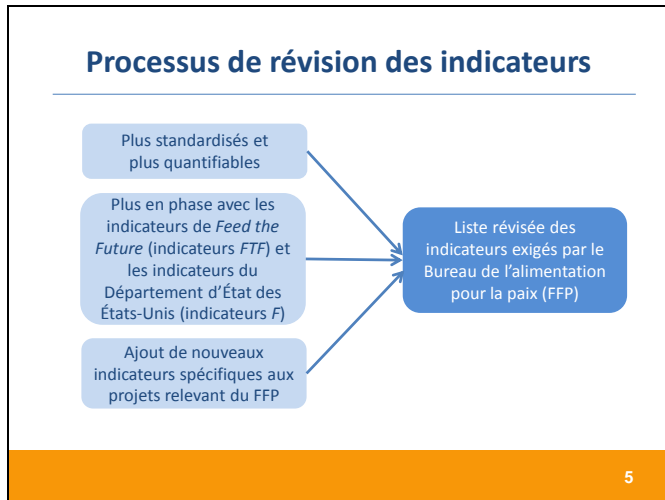
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### Catégories d'indicateurs

CATÉGORIE
Agriculture et moyens de subsistance
Résilience
Santé et Nutrition maternelles et infantiles (MCHN)
Genre

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**Types d'indicateurs**

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TYPE
Requis (R)
Requis s'ils sont applicables au projet (RiA)

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**Indicateurs requis (R)**

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« Requis pour tous les projets de sécurité alimentaire relevant du FFP »

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**Indicateurs requis s'ils sont applicables au projet (RiA)**

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« Requis pour tous les projets de développement comprenant des interventions pertinentes »

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**Exemple d'un indicateur RiA**

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Votre projet contribue-t-il à des chaînes de valeur ?



Exemple : marge brute d'un produit donné (par hectare, tête de bétail ou cage)

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**Autre exemple d'applicabilité des indicateurs RiA**

Améliorez-vous l'accès aux prêts  
par l'entremise d'institutions financières ?



**Exemple** : valeur des prêts agricoles et  
des prêts pour le développement rural

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**Activité 1 :**  
**Identification des indicateurs RiA applicables**

*25 minutes*

- Pendant cette activité, vous travaillerez avec les membres de l'équipe de votre projet.
- Posez-vous la question suivante :  
Devons-nous faire la collecte des données relatives à cet indicateur dans le cadre de notre projet?

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**Où trouver des renseignements complémentaires ?**

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1. *Food for Peace (FFP) Handbook Part II: Annual Monitoring Indicators* (Guide du FFP – Partie II : Indicateurs de suivi annuel)

[http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/Part%20II%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Indicators\\_04.13.2015.pdf](http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/Part%20II%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Indicators_04.13.2015.pdf)

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**PARTIE 2**

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Collecte de données relatives  
aux indicateurs de suivi annuel  
exigés par le FFP

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**Qui est responsable  
de la collecte des données ?**

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Les récipiendaires sont tenus d'effectuer  
la collecte des données relatives aux  
indicateurs de suivi annuel.

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**Méthodes de collecte de données**

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Comment effectuer la collecte de données  
relatives aux indicateurs de suivi annuel ?

1. Suivi continu
2. Sondage réalisé auprès des bénéficiaires

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**Recommandation du FFP**

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Optez autant que possible  
pour un suivi continu !

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**Sondages réalisés auprès des bénéficiaires :  
adéquation des scénarios**

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Projet de grande taille/Nombre insuffisant de personnes affectées à la collecte de données → Difficile de parvenir à un suivi idéal, qui serait d'effectuer des visites de suivi continu auprès de **tous** les bénéficiaires

On juge que la mémoire ou l'estimation des agriculteurs n'est pas fiable dans certaines circonstances. La prise de mesures directe est alors préférable. → Mesure directe possible : mesure du nombre d'hectares

Manque de contact direct entre le projet et les agriculteurs bénéficiaires → Par exemple quand les contacts se font avec des organismes agricoles externes dans le cadre d'une approche de facilitation de marchés

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**Activité 2 : Discussion sur les différentes méthodes de collecte de données**

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*25 minutes*

- Pendant cette activité, vous travaillerez avec les membres de l'équipe de votre projet.
- Répondez aux questions de la fiche de l'activité.

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**Références**

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- *Food for Peace (FFP) Handbook Part II: Annual Monitoring Indicators* (Guide du FFP – Partie II : Indicateurs de suivi annuel)  
[http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/Part%20II%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Indicators\\_04.13.2015.pdf](http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/Part%20II%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Indicators_04.13.2015.pdf)
- *Feed the Future (FTF) Agricultural Indicators Guide* (Guide sur les indicateurs (FTF) de performance agricole)  
[http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/ftf\\_agriculture\\_guide\\_0.pdf](http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/ftf_agriculture_guide_0.pdf)
- *Sampling Guide on Beneficiary-Based Surveys in Support of Data Collection for Selected Feed the Future Agricultural Annual Monitoring Indicators* (à paraître au premier trimestre de 2016)

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Cette présentation a été rendue possible grâce au généreux soutien du peuple américain par le biais du soutien des organismes et des services suivants : *Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition ; Bureau for Global Health ; Office of Food for Peace ; Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance ; United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*, au terme de l'entente coopérative n° AID-OAA-A-12-00005, par l'intermédiaire de FANTA, une entité gérée par FHI 360. Le contenu de cette présentation relève de la seule responsabilité de FHI 360 et ne reflète pas nécessairement les opinions de l'USAID ou du gouvernement des États-Unis.

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## **Activité n° 2 sur les indicateurs de suivi annuel :**

### **Discussion sur les différentes méthodes de collecte de données dans le cadre du suivi annuel**

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En groupes, traitez des questions suivantes qui portent sur les différentes approches pour la collecte de données dans le cadre du suivi annuel. Le personnel du FFP ou de FANTA guidera la discussion et répondra aux questions.

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1. Cherchez des raisons pour lesquelles le FFP recommande un suivi continu en matière de collecte de données.
2. Êtes-vous d'accord avec la recommandation du FFP? Pourquoi?
3. Nommez des avantages et des désavantages d'un suivi continu de la collecte de données.
4. Nommez des avantages et des désavantages de sondages réalisés auprès des bénéficiaires dans la collecte annuelle de données.
5. Laquelle des deux approches est la plus appropriée pour le projet : le suivi continu ou les sondages auprès des bénéficiaires ou encore une combinaison des deux?
6. Si vous envisagez un sondage, dites pourquoi. Votre projet remplit-il une des trois conditions qui justifient un sondage? Si ce n'est pas le cas, y a-t-il une autre raison qui justifierait un sondage?
7. Si vous envisagez une approche mixte (suivi continu pour certains indicateurs, sondage pour d'autres), pour quels indicateurs allez-vous faire la collecte des données par sondage?
8. Si vous planifiez de faire un sondage, pensez-vous que votre projet dispose de suffisamment de ressources, d'expertise et de temps pour le mener à bien?

## USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Indicators

Key: R = Required; RiA = Required if Applicable

No.	Requirement	SPS Location	ID number under SPS location	Indicator Title	Frequency	Check all applicable indicators
1	R	HL.9-	c	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Baseline	
5	R	EG.3-	a	Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	Baseline	
6	R	HL.9-	a	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Baseline	
7	RiA	HL.9-	d	Prevalence of underweight women	Baseline	
14	RiA	N/A		Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	Baseline	
17	RiA	N/A		Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months	Baseline	
21	RiA	N/A		Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months	Baseline	
22	RiA	N/A		Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months	Baseline	
28	R	HL.9-	e	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale - HHS)	Baseline	
35	RiA	3.1.9.1	1	Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Baseline	
37	RiA	HL.9.	1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	Baseline	
38	RiA	3.1.8	33	Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	Baseline	
39	RiA	n/a		Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	Baseline	
40	RiA	n/a		Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	Baseline	
41	RiA	n/a		Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	Baseline	
42	RiA	HL.8.	2-5	Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	Baseline	

43	RiA	HL.8.	2-6	Percentage of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	Baseline	
44	RiA	N/A		Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	Baseline	
45	RiA	3.1.6.8	3	Percentage of population in target areas practicing open defecation	Baseline	
52	RiA	N/A		Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	Baseline	
55	RiA	N/A		Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) [modern methods only]	Baseline	
60	R	GNDR	2	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) are female	Baseline	
61	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months	Baseline	
62	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	Baseline	
63	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	Baseline	
64	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	Baseline	
65	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	Baseline	
66	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Baseline	
67	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	Baseline	
68	RiA	n/a	n/a	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Baseline	
69	RiA	EG.3.	3-a	Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	Baseline	
70	RiA	EG.3.	3-b	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	Baseline	
81	RiA	HL.9.	1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity	Baseline	
8	RiA	EG.3.	6,7,8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance	Annual	

9	RiA	EG.3.	2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	Annual	
10	RiA	EG.3.	2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance	Annual	
11	RiA	EG.3.	2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	Annual	
12	RiA	EG.3.	2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance	Annual	
15	RiA	EG.3.	2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	Annual	
16	RiA	EG3.2.	19	Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance	Annual	
19	RiA	EG.3.	1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
20	RiA	N/A		Number of market infrastructures rehabilitated and/or constructed	Annual	
23	RiA	EG.3.	2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
24	RiA	EG.3.	2-3	Number of micro, small and medium (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
25	RiA	4.5.2	37	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG-assisted sources	Annual	
26	RiA	N/A		Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving FFP assistance to access savings programs	Annual	
27	RiA	N/A		Number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project	Annual	
31	RiA	HA.2.	1-1	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
32	RiA	3.3.3	9	Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming	Annual	
33	RiA	ES.	5-1	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	Annual	

47	RiA	HL.8.	1-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
48	RiA	HL.8.	2-2	Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
50	RiA	HL.8.	2	Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
53	RiA	N/A		Number of live births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	Annual	
54	RiA	N/A		Number of children under 2 (0-23 months old) participating in growth monitoring and promotion	Annual	
57	RiA	HL.9-	1	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported nutrition programs	Annual	
51a	R	EG.3-	1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Food for Peace (FtF) **	Annual	
77	RiA	EG.11-	6	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance **	Annual	
INDICATORS APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS AWARDED ON OR BEFORE FY 2014 and ARCHIVED by 2016						
2	R	4	17	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day	Baseline	
3	R	4	TBD8	Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line	Baseline	
4	RiA	tbd	tbd	Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity	Baseline	
29	RiA	N/A		Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	Baseline	
13	RiA	4.5.2	34	Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
18	RiA	4.5	10	Total increase in installed storage capacity (m3)	Annual	
25	RiA	4.5.2	37	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	Annual	
30	RiA	N/A		Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively	Annual	
34	R	4.5.2	14	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	Annual	



46	RiA	N/A		Percent of physically improved sanitation facilities with feces visibly present on the floor, wall, or area immediately surrounding the facility	Annual	
49	RiA	3.1.8.2	3	Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings	Annual	
51	R	4.5.2	13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	Annual	
56	RiA	3.1.9	1	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	Annual	
58	RiA	3.1.9.2	3	Number of children under five years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs	Annual	
<b>INDICATORS APPLICABLE ONLY FOR PROJECTS AWARDED ON OR BEFORE FY 2013 and ARCHIVED in 2014</b>						
36	RiA	3.1.9.1	2	Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS)	Baseline	
71	RiA	4.5		Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	Baseline	
59	RiA	3.1.7.1	4	Number of additional USG-assisted community health workers (CHWs) providing family planning (FP) information and/or services during the year	Annual	
72	RiA	N/A		Percent of cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5 (6–59 months) detected who are referred for treatment	Annual	
73	RiA	N/A		Percent of villages in catchment area that hold to regular maintenance schedules for sanitation facilities	Annual	
74	RiA	N/A		Number of women receiving postpartum family planning counseling	Annual	
<b>NEW INDICATORS APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS FROM FY 2015</b>						
75	RiA	EG.3.	3-10	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity	Annual	
76	RiA	HL.8.	1-4	Number of institutional settings gaining access to a basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	Annual	
78	RiA	HL.9-	4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs	Annual	
79	RiA	HL.9-	2	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	Annual	
80	RiA	HL.9-	3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	Annual	
2a	R	EG-	a	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day	Baseline	
3a	R	EG-	b	Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.90 poverty line	Baseline	

82	RiA	n/a	Adaptive Capacity Index	Baseline	
83	RiA	n/a	Absorptive Capacity Index	Baseline	
84	RiA	n/a	Transformative Capacity Index	Baseline	

The red font indicates a revision or new indicators

\*\* Indicator was combined with one or two FFP indicator, and hence indicator was revised.