

Session Slides

Slide 1

Food for Peace Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop for
FFP Development Food Assistance Projects

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

February, 2017
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA)
FHI 360 1825 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009
Tel: 202-884-8000 Fax: 202-884-8432
Email: fantamail@fhi360.org Website: www.fantaproject.org



The slide features three logos at the bottom: USAID (United States Agency for International Development) with the tagline 'FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE', FANTA III (Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project) with the tagline 'FOOD AND NUTRITION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE', and fhi360 (Food for Peace) with the tagline 'OFFICE OF FOOD FOR PEACE'.

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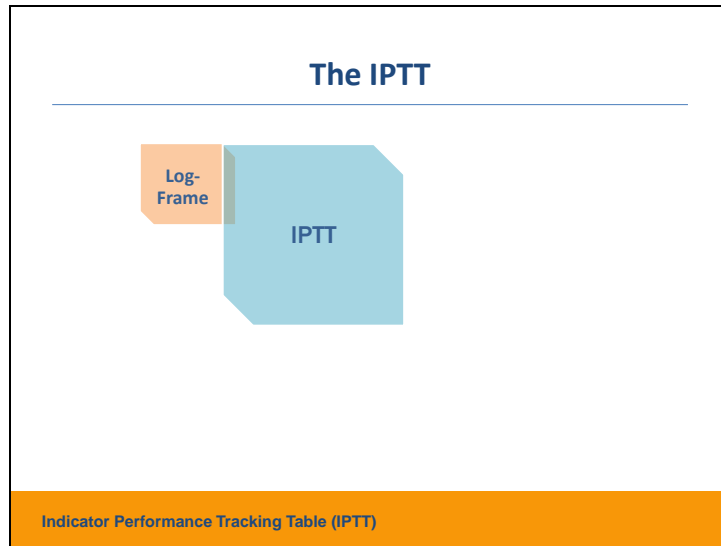
Session Objectives

By the end of this session, participants will have:

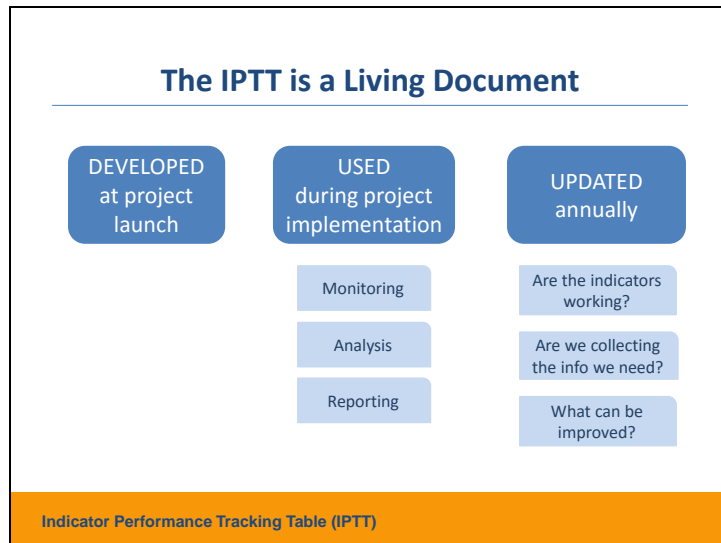
- Distinguished the difference between an indicator, a target, an output indicator, outcome indicator, and impact indicator
- Reviewed the IPTT Checklist
- Reviewed the FFP IPTT Template

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Provides criteria for reviewing an IPTT to help ensure that it:

- Helps you improve your project
- Helps you meet your reporting requirements
- Helps you tell your story

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

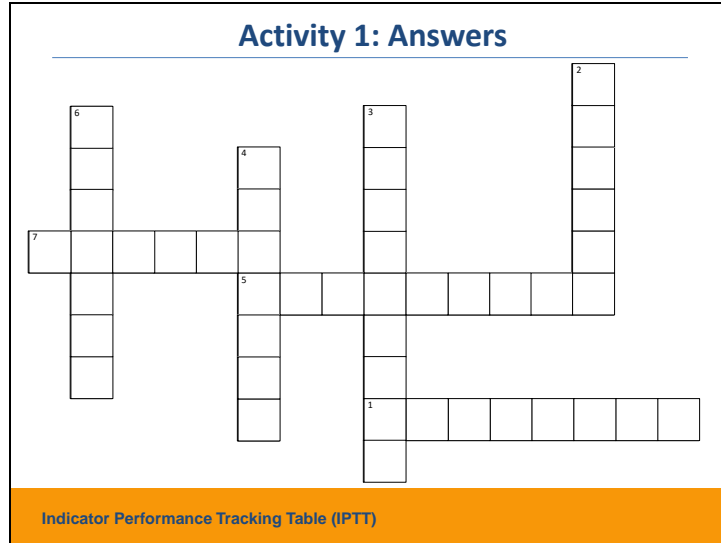
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Activity 1: Key M&E Terms for FFP Projects Crossword (15 min.)

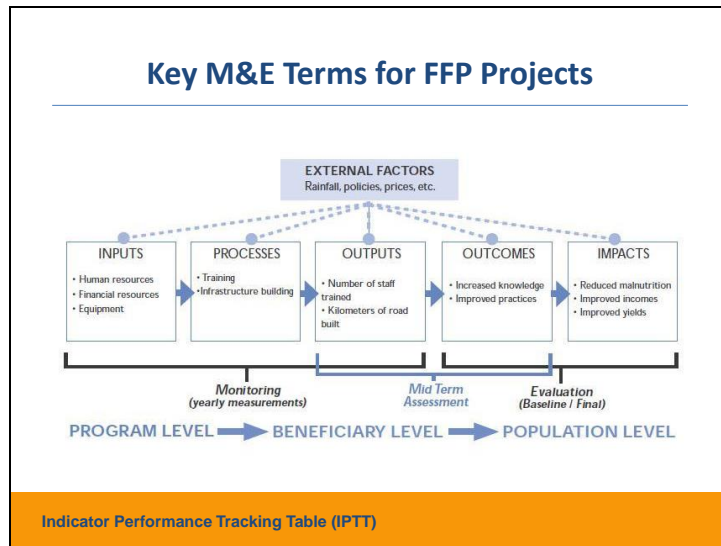
- In your binder, find Handout 5C. It's a crossword puzzle of M&E terms.
- You have 15 minutes to fill out the crossword puzzle. Then we will review the answers as a group.

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

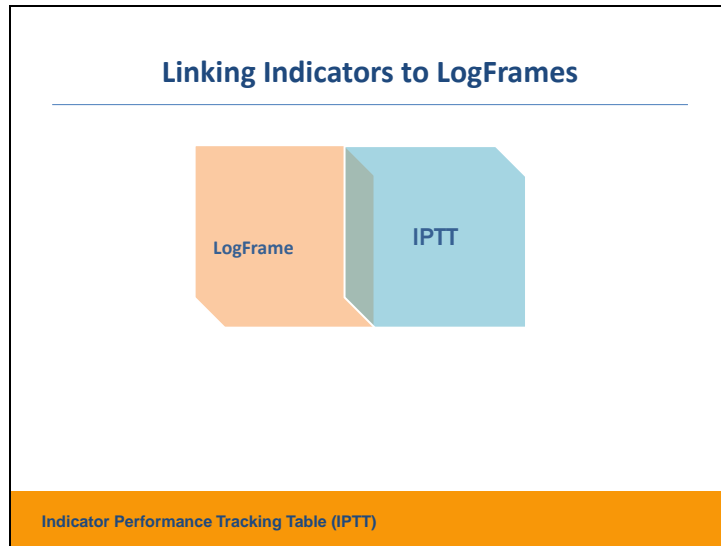
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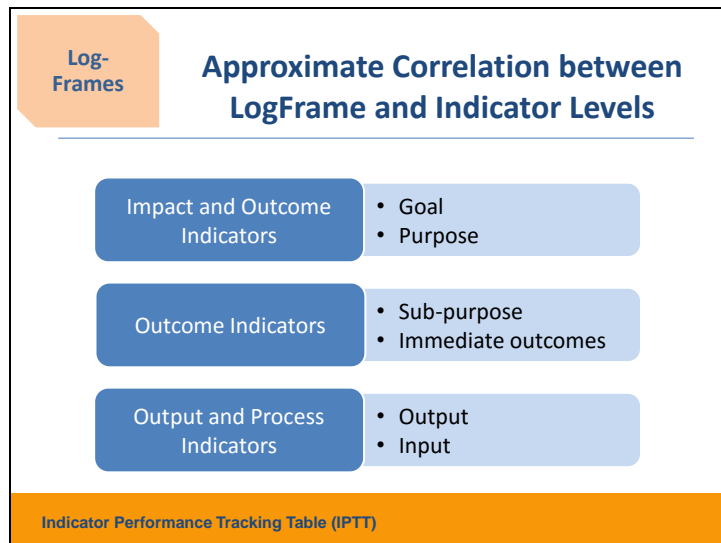
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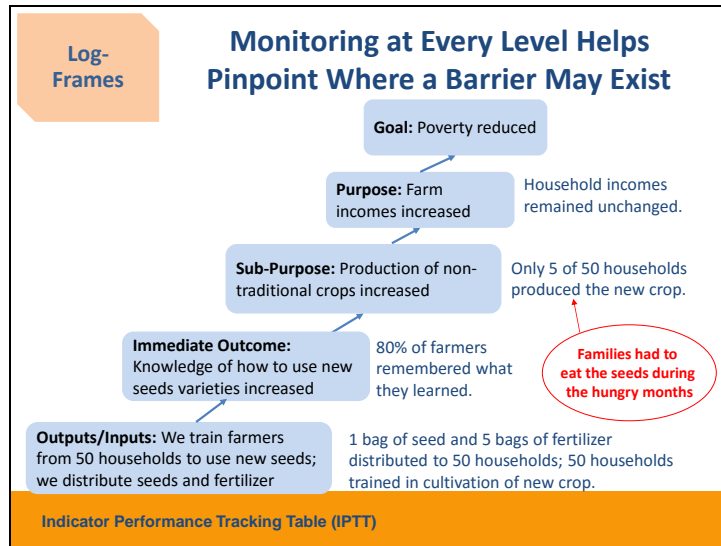
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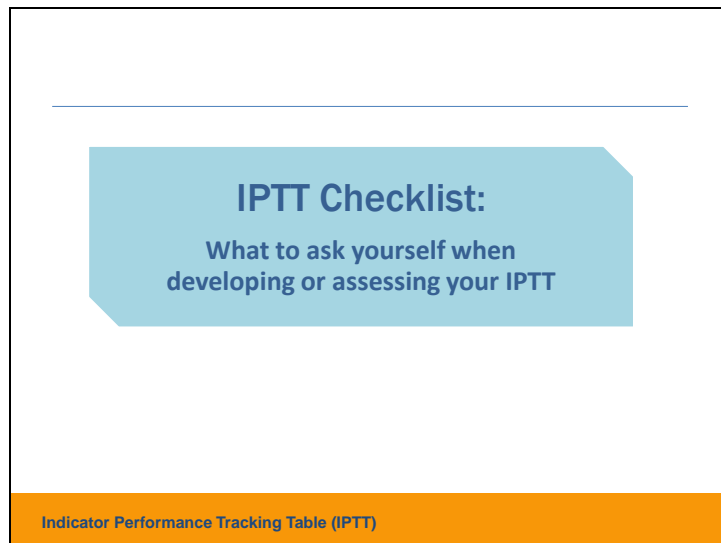
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IPTT Checklist

What Jobs Can Your Indicators Do?



- Improve your project
- Reporting requirements
- Tell your story

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Approximate Correlation between LogFrame and Indicator Levels

Impact and Outcome Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goal• Purpose
Outcome Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sub-purpose• Immediate outcomes
Output and Process Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Output• Input

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Is the Indicator Precise and Well-Defined?

Which is more precise?

1. “% of children malnourished”

OR


2. “% of children 0–59 months in the target population who are underweight (weight-for-age z-score < -2)”

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) 15

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IPTT Checklist:

Is it FEASIBLE to collect and analyze the data for each indicator?



Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) 16

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IPTT Checklist

Is it **FEASIBLE** to Collect and Analyze the Data for Each Indicator?

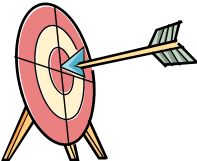
- a. Population-based household survey vs. project records
- b. Expertise to measure indicator
- c. Timing of data collection
- d. Sample size for reliable results
- e. Recall period
- f. Proxy indicator instead
- g. Usefulness vs. cost

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Is Each Target Reasonable?



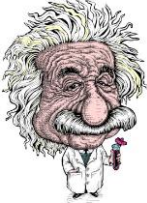
- a. Ambitious enough
- b. Target based on past performance

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Does the IPTT Contain Not Too Many and Not Too Few Indicators?



“Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count; everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted.” (Einstein)

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Does the IPTT Contain a Balance of Output, Outcome, and Impact Indicators?

- You should be able to tell the story up and down each level of the project theory or the LogFrame hierarchy.
- Avoid “filling up” the IPTT with output indicators.

PROJECT GOAL: Reduce food insecurity of vulnerable populations in Western Province						
Purpose 1: Improved health status of children under 5 years of age						
Indicator	+/-	BL	Yr2 Tar	Yr3 Tar	Yr4 Tar	
Percentage of children 0–5 months of age in the implementing zone who are exclusively breastfed	(+)	70	-	-	85	
% of direct beneficiary infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk	(+)	70	90	90	95	

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Does the IPTT Include Required Gender Indicators?

Your IPTT should include:

- 8 required gender indicators for baseline/final evaluation (BL/FE) surveys
- 1 required gender-related F indicator (annual monitoring)
- Sex disaggregation for FFP BL/FE and annual monitoring indicators (where applicable)

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

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IPTT Checklist

Does the IPTT Include Environmental Indicators Appropriate to Your LogFrame?

Your IPTT should include:

- FFP Required if Applicable (RiA) “stand-alone” environmental indicators for baseline/final evaluation (BL/FE) surveys
- Use of environmental “integration” indicators for FFP BL/FE and annual monitoring indicators (where applicable)

Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

Indicator Performance Tracking Table Checklist

To examine the quality of your IPTT, review the IPTT and answer the following questions.	Yes	No	Note further actions needed
Indicator Quality			
1. Does each indicator serve at least one of the following purposes: reporting, telling your story, or improving your program?			
2. Does each indicator measure a specific result?			
3. Is each indicator precise and well-defined enough to give the reader a clear idea of what is being measured?			
4. Is it feasible to collect and analyze the data for each indicator?			
5. Is each target reasonable? Can you reasonably expect to reach the target? Is it ambitious enough to make a difference to your beneficiaries?			
Overall Quality of the IPTT. Does the IPTT:			
6. Contain not too many and not too few indicators?			
7. Contain a balance of output, outcome, and impact indicators?			
8. For project-specific indicators, are you using standard international indicators when they exist?			
9. Is the funding source requiring the indicator labeled as such?			
10. Is each individual-level indicator sex and age disaggregated as appropriate?			
Readability/Usefulness of the IPTT			
11. Are indicators numbered clearly?			
12. Are all "Required" and "Required if Applicable" indicators listed?			
13. Is the wording for each indicator neutral (e.g., "% of children exclusively breastfed until 6 months" NOT "increase in the % of children exclusively breastfed until 6 months")			
14. Are all the targets in the right place ("annual" vs. "final evaluation")			
15. Are targets clearly defined as cumulative or not?			
16. Do all targets match their indicator in units?			

Sources of Standard International Indicators

Does the IPTT use standard international indicators when they exist?

The IPTT should use standard wording, data collection, and analysis methods and standard units for all common international indicators included. Below are some suggested resources for finding standard international indicators.

Agri-Gender Statistics Toolkit. Contains indicators and examples of questions used to measure indicators.

<http://www.fao.org/gender/agrigender/agri-gender-toolkit/introduction/en/>

Description of an Agricultural Module for the Population and Housing Census

Provides an example of an agricultural module to include in a household-based survey with explanations of each question (explanations include some indicators).

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/world_census_of_agriculture/Relation_with_Population_and_Other_Censuses_Adriana_DOC_5.Model_Agricultural_Module.pdf

Health indicator sources:

Demographic and Health Surveys. These contain a large number of health-related indicators and survey questions. These tend to represent generally accepted “best practices,” and many have been scientifically validated.

<http://www.measuredhs.com/>

Knowledge, Practices, and Coverage Surveys (KPC). The KPC contains a standard set of maternal and child health indicators and survey questions used in USAID-funded child survival projects implemented by private voluntary organizations.

http://mchipngo.net/controllers/link.cfc?method=tools_modules_kpc2009

The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF. The JMP tracks indicators focused on access to water and sanitation, but does not deal with quality of services.

<http://www.wssinfo.org/>

The International Household Water Treatment and Storage Network. This network, housed at the University of North Carolina’s Water Institute, has the following manual:

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2011/household_water/en/

WHO Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage Programmes. This toolkit includes a decision tree to help select indicators based on program aims and resources. The toolkit also provides sample surveys, examples from the field, information on water quality sampling, and resources for additional information.

http://www.who.int/household_water/resources/toolkit_monitoring_evaluating/en/

WASHplus: The USAID-funded WASHplus project supports healthy households and communities by creating and delivering interventions that lead to improvements in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and indoor air pollution practices.

www.washplus.org