**LWR Glossary of Technical Terms and Indicators: Agriculture**

This document provides a list of terms and indicators for common use in LWR programs. Some of the entries are standardized terms with technical definitions that should be used in the absence of overruling donor-required terminology. Other entries are established indicators and indices which, in the absence of overruling donor-requirements, can be adopted for use in measuring results for LWR projects. The entries include calculations, methodological considerations and links to external guidance when relevant. The entries also include example indicators. **Note:** The example indicators provided are not an exhaustive list. The specific indicator definition and target population will depend on the project context.

The document is organized into six separate core program areas identified in the LWR objective strategy:

1. [Agriculture Value Chain](#Glossary_for_Agricultural_Value_Chain)
2. [Food Security](#Glossary_for_Food_Security)
3. [Capacity Building for Farmer Associations](#Glossary_for_Capacity_Development)
4. [Financing for Rural Producers](#Glossary_for_Financing_for_Rural_Produce)
5. [Climate-Smart Agriculture](#Glossary_for_Climate_Smart_Agriculture)
6. [Water](#Glossary_for_Water)
7. [Gender](#Glossary_for_Gender)

|  |
| --- |
| **KEY:** The target population for indicators matters! * Indicators can be measured at the level of producer, cooperative or both, and depend on the data and learning needs of each specific intervention. Choose whatever level of measure is most appropriate in the context of the project. Where appropriate, disaggregate indicators.
 |

**Glossary for Agricultural Value Chain**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard Term** | **Definition** | **Methodological Considerations** | **Example Indicator** | **External Guidance** |
| **Access to Markets** | *Since access to markets can mean physical access (e.g. distance, status of roads) and institutional access (e.g. collective bargaining), there is not a standard definition and any indicator(s) must be context-specific.****Physical Access:*** *Distance to market, road(s) to market, time to reach market, etc.****Institutional Access:*** *Cooperative market, collective bargaining, etc.* | *It may be necessary to craft multiple indicators related to different forms of market access in order to address the context of a particular project* | Average distance (in km) traveled by participants to market# of improved roads linking producers to market or cooperativeTime between harvest and sale at marketkm of roads created or improved |  |
| **Cost of Inputs (IC)** | Monetary value of all agricultural inputs. This is a necessary data point for measuring gross margin. Cost of inputs includes the monetized cost of labor, services and the cost of agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizer, water, fuel, tools, etc.) | For use with FTF gross margin (4.5-16), do not include costs for unpaid labor (e.g. family labor) or inputs left over from previous years. |  | See Gross Margin<https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Guide_Jan2014.pdf> Appendix 8 pg. 101, Appendix 9 pg. 103 |
| **Gross Margin (GM)** | The difference between the total value of production of the agricultural product and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production. Gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage is a measure of net income for that farm/livestock/fisheries-use activity.GM per ha, per animal, per cage = [(TP x VS/QS) – IC ] / UP | To measure gross margin you must have five data points: **Total Production**, **Value of Sales**, **Quantity of Sales**, **Cost of Inputs** and **Units of Production.** They are all included in this glossary.Consider measuring gross margin by the most limiting factor. This is often the unit of production in agricultural projects but could also be labor or water available, etc. | “Gross margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product.”For FTF, gross margin is measured per commodity.  | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf> pg. 35<https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Guide_Jan2014.pdf> Appendix 1 pg. 77, Appendix 4 pg. 91 |
| **Home Consumption** | The amount of agricultural production set aside for consumption within the household. When looked at with the volume of sales and purchasing power of the household, home consumption can help indicate the food security of a household.  | The criteria for measuring the Feed the Future indicator are found on page 54 of the included link.  | Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries that is set aside for home consumption (Feed the Future 4.5.2.8(TBD3)) | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf>pg. 54 |
| **Improved Agricultural Practices** | *Practices that are improved over what already exists and is implemented. This is a contextual measure.* *e.g. Actions which increase production, reduce input costs, reduce post-harvest loss, make products more marketable, create higher-quality products, increase value of sales, increase income, etc.* | *Must determine what qualifies as improvement in local context and at what scale. Reflection meetings might serve this purpose better than quantitative indicators.* | # of participants who apply X number of improved practices [must define “apply] | <https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Guide_Jan2014.pdf> pg. 33, 64Appendix 1 pg. 79, 82 |
| **Income (I)** | Money derived from agricultural production directly related to project activities. | Not overall household income—income specifically attributable to the intervention. |  |  |
| **Post-harvest loss (PHL)** | Quantity of agricultural products lost between harvest and sale.PHL = TP - QS | Deduct any amount consumed by the household or stored and not intended for sale. | Change in storage capacity (in m3)Volume of post-harvest lossMonetary value of post-harvest lost |  |
| **Productivity** | Productivity is a measure of output from a production process per unit of input. Output/Input Productivity = TP / IC | Consider measuring productivity by the most limiting factor. This can vary in different contexts. |  | FAO <http://aims.fao.org/skosmos/agrovoc/en/page/c_6210> |
| **Profit (P)** | Income from sale of agricultural products less input costs.P = I - IC | Profit is the net income from an agricultural endeavor, not net household income. |  |  |
| **Profit Margin (PM)** | A ratio of profitability calculated as net profits divided by sales, i.e. how much profit is generated for each dollar in sales.PM = P / VS |  |  | <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/profitmargin.asp#ixzz3h7gSM4i1> |
| **Quality** | *Quality is the level of value of a product or service based upon a defined standard. A measure of quality depends on the local context.**Increased quality can lead to higher value of sales and, depending on input costs, higher profit and household income.* | *Must establish what standard of quality is being considered for indicator.**e.g. Size of product unit, durability , lifespan of product (spoiling), taste, unique certification, etc.* | Change in the amount of product that meets quality standard [must define “quality standard”] |  |
| **Quantity (volume) of Sales (QS)** | Total quantity (volume) of agricultural product sold. This is a necessary data point for measuring gross margin. | Measurement depends on whether target population sells at one or more point throughout the year. |  | See Gross Margin<https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Guide_Jan2014.pdf>Appendix 1 pg. 84 |
| **Total Production (TP)** | The total quantity of agricultural product produced by target population. This is a necessary data point for measuring gross margin. | Measured at end of growing season/harvest. |  | See Gross Margin |
| **Units of Production (UP)** | Total number of distinct units producing an agricultural product. This is a necessary data point for measuring gross margin.e.g. Ha planted, number of animals, number of cages, etc. | If a shock destroys some units of production (e.g. floods, pests, drought), do you use initial UP or harvested UP for calculations?  |  | See Gross Margin |
| **Value Added** | “Process of **capturing** or **creating** value in a product to garner a greater portion of the value of that product at final sale.” Dr. Joe Parcell, University of Missouri for USDA Rural Development**Capturing**: change in distribution of value in production chain **Creating**: making actual or perceived value for a superior product or servicee.g. Simplifying supply chain, lowering costs, marketing unique product, filling market niche, providing a service, bundling products, etc. | Value added will be specific to the project context and targeted agricultural endeavors. Value added leads to higher value of sales and, depending on input costs, higher profit and income.Change in profit or sales price can represent value added |  | <http://www.agmrc.org/business_development/getting_prepared/valueadded_agriculture/articles/adding-value/><http://www.agmrc.org/business_development/getting_prepared/valueadded_agriculture/articles/capturing-vs-creating-value/>  |
| **Value of Sales (VS)** | Total money derived from sale of agricultural products. This is a necessary data point for measuring gross margin.Sales can also be referred to as Income (from agricultural products). | Measurement depends on whether target population sells at one or more point throughout the year. |  | See Gross Margin<https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Guide_Jan2014.pdf>Appendix 1 pg. 84 |
| **Yield (Y)** | Amount of agricultural product produced by target population, divided by units of production (e.g. ha, animal, etc.). How much each unit produces. Y = TP / UP | If units of production are intercropped, the project must determine how to measure yield (and gross margin).  |  |  |
| **Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)** | The WEAI is a combination of two sub-indexes. One measures the five domains of empowerment for women (5DE), the other measures gender parity in empowerment within the household (GPI). The WEIA combines these two sub-indexes into one score which shows the degree to which women are empowered in their households and communities and the degree of inequality between men and women within the household. **NOTE: As of 2015, the WEAI has not been adapted for project-level monitoring. It remains in a population-based survey that provides nationally-representative information about gender inequalities. The survey is not well-suited for projects and it is not recommended that projects try to use the WEAI at this time. There is an A-WEAI which is abbreviated and a project-level WEAI (Pro-WEAI) that is under development. You should be familiar with the domains of the WEAI and consider what indicators you can use that relate to those different domains.** | The 5DE index is comprised of ten indicators, and the GPI is a relative inequality measure that reflects the inequality in 5DE profiles between the primary adult male and female in each household. The WEAI is also relevant to Food Security and Financing for Rural Producers for women. |  | <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index><https://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/Basic%20Page/weai_instructionalguide_1.pdf><http://www.ifpri.org/key-weai-publications> |

**Glossary for Food Security**

\* Nutrition and health terms and measurements.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard Term** | **Definition** | **Methodological Considerations** | **Example Indicator** | **External Guidance** |
| **Anemia** | *Anemia is a common indicator of food security and health because it gives an indication of micronutrient sufficiency for iron. This indicator is typically measured for children and women of reproductive age. However, this indicator is not one that will be common for LWR programming unless required by a donor.* | *Anemia is measured by hemoglobin concentration in the blood. This measurement is not one that LWR has the capacity to measure and thus should not be included unless required by a donor and measured in partnership with a properly equipped partner organization.*  | Prevalence of anemia among pregnant womenPrevalence of anemia among children under 5 years of age | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf> pg. 23, 57 |
| **Food price index** | The food price index is an Food and Agriculture Organization measurement which averages the global monthly food prices for five food groups. This index can give a general comparative idea of food purchasing access. However, actual access to purchasing food encompasses far more contextual factors and considerations than the average global price. | The five food group indices averaged into the food price index are: cereals, vegetable oil, dairy, meat and sugar. |  | <http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>  |
| **Food Security** | LWR adopts the World Health Organization’s (WHO) definition of food security: “a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”  | The dimensions of food security are commonly represented through three pillars: **Availability**, **Access** and **Utilization**. The FAO adds a fourth pillar - **Stability** |  | <http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story028/en/><http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp243771.pdf>  |
| **Food Security: Availability** | WHO definition: “**Food availability** is achieved when sufficient quantities of food are available within a country through domestic production, commercial imports, national stocks and food aid.” | Must consider what aspects of available food (domestic production, imports, food stocks and food aid) present in a country or region are relevant to the context of a project. If food is available in a country, it is not necessarily available within the geographically-targeted area. | Share of dietary energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers | <http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story028/en/><http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp243771.pdf>pg. 14 |
| **Food Security: Access** | WHO definition: “**Food access** is ensured when households are able to acquire adequate amounts of food. Access depends on their own production, household income, the distribution of income within households and the price of food.”  | Access entails physical, economic and social access.Access is addressed in several of the included proxy indicators | % of paved roads over total roads | <http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story028/en/><http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp243771.pdf>pg. 14 |
| **Food Security: Stability** | The FAO includes **stability** because “**stability** must be present ‘at all times’ in terms of **availability**, **access** and **utilization** for food security to exist.” | Stability is a qualification of the three commonly accepted pillars of food security.  | Domestic food price volatility | <http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ERP/uni/FIMI.pdf>pg. 20 |
| **Food Security: Utilization** | WHO definition: “**Food utilization** refers to household food preparation and use in maintaining a balanced diet and intra-household distribution, along with individuals’ ability to absorb and metabolize nutrients.” | Utilization is typically measured through health and nutrition indicators.  | % of children under 5 years of age affected by wasting | <http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story028/en/><http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp243771.pdf>pg. 14 |
| **Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)** | “Household food **access** is defined as the ability to acquire a sufficient quality and quantity of food to meet all household members’ nutritional requirements for productive lives. Household dietary diversity, defined as the number of unique foods consumed by household members over a given period, has been validated to be a useful approach for measuring household food access, particularly when resources for undertaking such measurement are scarce. This guide provides an approach to collecting and measuring household dietary diversity as a proxy measure of household food access.” | This indicator counts 12 food groups:1. Cereals 2. Root and tubers 3. Vegetables 4. Fruits 5. Meat, poultry, offal 6. Eggs 7. Fish and seafood 8. Pulses/legumes/nuts 9. Milk and milk products 10. Oil/fats 11. Sugar/honey 12. Miscellaneous | # of different food groups consumed over a given reference periodSee the included link for more information about the indicators. | <http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-dietary-diversity-score> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1983e.pdf>  |
| **Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)** | “The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) provides a simple and user-friendly approach for measuring the impacts of development food aid programs on the **access** component of household food insecurity. The guide includes a standardized questionnaire and data collection and analysis instructions. The HFIAS is composed of a set of nine questions that have been used in several countries and appear to distinguish food insecure from food secure households across different cultural contexts. The information generated by the HFIAS can be used to assess the prevalence of household food insecurity (access component) and to detect changes in the food insecurity situation of a population over time.” | There are nine main questions with nine sub-questions about how often the main question was true (if applicable)This survey asks about the past four weeks (recall period of 30 days) | The nine indicators fall into the categories of:1. Anxiety and uncertainty about the household food supply2. Insufficient Quality (includes variety and preferences of the type of food)3. Insufficient food intake and its physical consequencesSee the included link for more information about the indicators.  | <http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-food-insecurity-access-scale-hfias>  |
| **Household Hunger Scale (HHS)** | “This document provides operational guidance for collection and tabulation of the Household Hunger Scale (HHS)—a new, simple indicator to measure household hunger in food insecure areas. The HHS is different from other household food insecurity indicators in that it has been specifically developed and validated for cross-cultural use. This means that the HHS produces valid and comparable results across cultures and settings so that the status of different population groups can be described in a meaningful and comparable way—to assess where resources and programmatic interventions are needed and to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate policy and programmatic interventions.” | Users should also be familiar with the HFIAS.The HHS asks three yes/no questions with three sub-questions about how often the main question was true (if applicable)This survey asks about the past four weeks (recall period of 30 days) | % of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS)See the included link for more information about the indicators. | <http://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HHS-Indicator-Guide-Aug2011.pdf>  |
| **Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCFP)** | These 15 indicators are “the culmination of a multi-year effort led by the World Health Organization (WHO) to develop and reach consensus on a set of simple, valid, and reliable indicators. They describe and provide guidance for collection of eight core and seven optional infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators that can be assessed in population-based surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys; and Knowledge, Practice, and Coverage Surveys.” | There are eight required and seven optional indicators  | See the included link for more information about the indicators. | <http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/iycf-indicators>  |
| **Malnutrition** | “Malnutrition is a broad term commonly used as an alternative to undernutrition but technically it also refers to overnutrition. People are malnourished if their diet does not provide adequate calories and protein for growth and maintenance or they are unable to fully utilize the food they eat due to illness (undernutrition). They are also malnourished if they consume too many calories (overnutrition).” | There are degrees of malnutrition:Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)Severe acute malnutrition (SAM)Wasting is a measure of acute malnutrition | Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age | <http://www.unicef.org/progressforchildren/2006n4/malnutritiondefinition.html>  |
| **Micro-nutrients** | *Several micronutrients are commonly measured for food security and health indicators. The sufficiency of these key micronutrients are measured particularly for children and women of reproductive age. Typically LWR will not use micronutrient indicators unless required by a donor.**The most common micronutrients measured for are iron, zinc, vitamin A and iodine.* | *These indicators are measured through consumption, blood levels or supplement prevalence.*  | Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in the populationPrevalence of iodine deficiency in the population% of mothers receiving iron-folate% of children under age five receiving Vitamin A supplement in the past 6 months | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf>pg. 103 |
| **Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)** | The “minimum acceptable diet” indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity as appropriate for various age groups. While this indicator has a technical definition for children 6-23 months of age, it can be adapted for further age groups.  | Must define minimum acceptable diet based on context and age. The calculation of this indicator is defined on pg. 37 of: <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44306/1/9789241599290_eng.pdf>  | % change prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf>pg. 24 |
| **Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP)** | “Household food **access** is defined as the ability to acquire a sufficient quality and quantity of food to meet all household members’ nutritional requirements for productive lives. This guide provides an approach to measuring household food provisioning as a proxy measure of household food access. Over time, the MAHFP indicator can capture changes in the household’s ability to address vulnerability in such a way as to ensure that food is available above a minimum level year round. Measuring the MAHFP has the advantage of capturing the combined effects of a range of interventions and strategies, such as improved agricultural **production**, **storage**, and interventions that increase the household’s **purchasing power**.” | The survey asks the following question:“Were there months, in the past 12 months, in which you did not have enough food to meet your family’s needs?”  | # of months households had enough food# of months households did not have enough food | <http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/mahfp>  |
| **Stunting** | Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of **chronic undernutrition**. This indicator measures the percent of target population who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2.“Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to prolonged exposure to an inadequate diet and poor health.” | Environmental enteric dysfunction (EED) is a specific type of stunting when there is intestinal damage from environmental pathogens. | % change prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf> pg. 12 |
| **Underweight** | Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of **acute** and/or **chronic undernutrition**. This indicator measures the percent of target population who are underweight as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. | This is considered particularly important for women of reproductive age. Measure for women by BMI < 18.5kg/m2  | % change prevalence of underweight women% low birth weight% of underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2) women of reproductive age (15-49 years) | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf> pg. 14 |
| **Wasting** | This indicator measures the percent of target population who are **acutely malnourished**, as defined by a weight for height Z score < - 2.Wasting is an indicator of **acute malnutrition**. Those who are wasted are too thin for their height.Wasting can be associated with crises or normal circumstances | Wasting is measured by weight-for-height, mid-upper arm circumference or presence of edema in both feet. | % change prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf> pg. 13 |
| **Women’s Dietary Diversity Scale (WDDS)** | The Women’s Dietary Diversity Scale is based on the HDDS. Women’s dietary diversity receives additional consideration because of contextual factors which might afford women less access to sufficient food (e.g. women might eat last, have less purchasing power or not be allowed to eat certain foods, etc.). | See Household Dietary Diversity Score for measurement metrics | Mean # of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years)See the included link for more information about the indicators. | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1983e.pdf> <http://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/Introduce-MDD-W-indicator-brief-Sep2014.pdf>  |

**Glossary for Capacity Development for Farmer Associations and Cooperatives**

There are no identified technical terms with technical definitions at this time. Should any be identified in the future, they will be added to this document.

A common indicator for capacity development is the adoption or implementation of new structures, governance, statutes or policies by an organization or changes in leadership. What qualifies as adoption will be specific to the context of each project and organization. New policies are not always necessary for capacity development—in many projects greater member participation and contributions are all that is needed to support existing policies. Capacity development for farmer associations and cooperatives depends on the type of organization, the organizational structure, the services provided and the context of the local community and project. Many capacity assessment frameworks are available to identify areas of strengths and weaknesses within an organization—please see the Additional Resources for a list of such documents.

Example Capacity Development Indicators:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Example Indicator** | **External Guidance** |
| # of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving assistance | <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf>pg. 77 |
| # of cooperatives or associations with new structures, governance, statutes or policies |  |
| % change in participants’ contributions |  |
| # of women’s organizations/associations assisted |  |
| % change over baseline number of women in positions of leadership |  |

**Glossary for Financing for Rural Producers**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard Term** | **Definition** | **Methodological Considerations** | **Example Indicator** | **External Guidance** |
| **Access to Financial Services** | *Since access to financial services can mean physical access (e.g. distance, status of roads, geographic coverage of institution branches) and institutional access (e.g. VSLA membership, cooperative insurance, etc.), there is not a standard definition and any indicator(s) must be context-specific.****Physical Access:*** *Distance to bank branch, road(s) to branch, time to reach branch, number of branches in region, etc.****Institutional Access:*** *VSLA membership, loans to cooperatives, cooperative insurance, etc.* | *It may be necessary to craft multiple indicators related to access to different forms of financial services in order to address the context of a particular project* | Average distance (in km) traveled by participants to make deposit# of improved roads linking producers to formal financial institutionValue of total VSLA savings# of loans distributed by VSLA |  |
| **Cost of Inputs (IC)** | Monetary value of all agricultural inputs. Cost of inputs includes the monetized cost of labor, services and the cost of agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizer, water, fuel, tools, etc.) | Consider if there are any expenses associated with accessing financial services, e.g. cooperative membership fees. |  | See Gross Margin<https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF_Agriculture_Guide_Jan2014.pdf> Appendix 8 pg. 101, Appendix 9 pg. 103 |
| **Credit** | “Credit is an amount for which there is a specific obligation of repayment. Credits include loans, trade credits, bonds, bills and other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay over a period of time, usually - but not always - with interest.” |  | # of farmer organizations with access to financial services and/or credit# of participants with access to financial services and/or credit\*Disaggregate participants | <http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/oecd-glossary-of-statistical-terms_9789264055087-en#page111>  |
| **Default Rate** | The rate of individuals or cooperatives within a sample that fall behind on payments and are unable to repay their loan. Projects can alternatively measure repayment rate | How many missed or late payments qualify as delinquency? Make sure to examine the reason why loans were unable to be repaid.  | % repayments of loan fundsOutstanding loans by SMEs from financial cooperatives |  |
| **Financial service providers (FSPs)** | “Institutions and community groups that offer financial services, including commercial and development banks, non-bank financial institutions, cooperatives, savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOS), postal savings banks, self-help groups (SHGs), village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), financial service associations (FSAa), and even telecommunications providers, particularly in providing remittance services.” These institutions are formal, semi-formal, and non-formal organizations.  |  | # of deposit taking microfinance institutions (MFIs)# of institutions branches per 1000 Km2 | <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/dt/full/dt_e_web.pdf>pg. 75 |
| **Grant** | Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required. |  | Value of grants | <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Grant>  |
| **Guarantee** | “A financial contract in which a lender (e.g. a local bank) extends credit to a borrower (e.g. an MFI), based on a promise by a guarantor (e.g. a donor) to absorb a specified portion of losses if the borrower fails to pay as promised. By reducing the lender’s risk, the guarantor hopes to encourage the lender to make loans that the lender would otherwise have rejected as too risky.” |  | % repayment of loans | <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/dt/full/dt_e_web.pdf>pg. 75 |
| **Income** | Money derived from agricultural production directly related to project activities. | Not overall household income—income specifically attributable to the intervention. |  |  |
| **Loans** | Transfers for which repayment is required. Loans typically accrue interest. Loans can be cash or in kind.  |  | % repayment of loans | <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Loans><http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf> pg. 50, 78 |
| **Microfinance** | “Financial services that focus on low-income households and small-scale businesses in both rural and urban areas.” |  |  | <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/dt/full/dt_e_web.pdf>pg. 76 |
| **Profit** | Income from sale of agricultural products less input costs.P = I - IC | Profit is the net income from an agricultural endeavor, not net household income. |  |  |
| **Rural Finance** | “Financial services that focus on households and businesses in rural areas, encompassing both agricultural and non-agricultural activities… Rural finance encompasses the full range of financial services that farmers and rural households require.” |  |  | <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/dt/full/dt_e_web.pdf>pg. 76 |
| **Savings** | Money set aside for the future, either for a specific purchase or an emergency safety net. Savings can be made by individuals or collectively in a VSLA or other organization. If deposited in a formal financial institution, savings typically accrue interest. In most cases, saved money is left over after household expenses and any consumer expenditures.  | Savings can be voluntary or compulsory for membership in an organization. Savings can help to represent the food security and resilience of households.  | # of participants who deposited savings within last 12 months# of participants with access to savings at formal financial institutions (banks)# of voluntary saversValue of voluntary savings |  |
| **Terms of Repayment** | The terms of repayment of a loan may be the following:* **Equal principal payments (EPP**) denotes a fixed schedule of equal installments of principal adding up to the face value of the loan. Interest is charged on outstanding principal and the amount of individual service payments decreases with each payment of principal.
* In the **annuity** method, each service payment is established as an equal amount within which the interest component declines with time while the principal component increases.
* **Lump sum** means the loan is repaid in a single amount (principal and interest) at maturity. If interest is paid at various earlier dates, the repayment schedule is a particular case of equal principal payments and is reported under that category.
 |  |  | <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Terms_Repayment>  |

**Glossary for Climate-Smart Agriculture**

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) encompasses a set of approaches designed in response to specific, locally-identified environmental factors. CSA methodology aims to reduce agricultural losses in times of vulnerability through the use of improved inputs and practices. The effectiveness and efficiency of CSA practices depends on the cost of implementation in terms of inputs and labor and the benefit of the intervention in terms of increased production and reduced losses, compared to the cost and benefit of implementing traditional agriculture practices. In some instances, CSA might not decrease losses during times of vulnerability. Depending on the duration and context of the intervention, traditional agriculture practices might better improve the livelihoods of farmers (e.g. during a short-term emergency recovery project when traditional agriculture is lower cost than CSA and productive enough to meet smallholder needs). However, adopting CSA practices is important for the long-term resilience and livelihoods of farming communities in the face of changing climate.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard Term** | **Definition** | **Methodological Considerations** | **Example Indicator** | **External Guidance** |
| **Adaptation (to climate change)** | “Adjustments to current or expected climate variability and changing average climate conditions. This can serve to moderate harm and exploit beneficial opportunities. Various types of adaptation can be distinguished, including anticipatory and reactive adaptation, private and public adaptation, and autonomous and planned adaptation.” |  |  | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3325e.pdf>pg. 547 |
| **Adoption or Application of CSA Practices** | *Many climate-smart agriculture interventions measure the number of practices adopted or implemented. There is no standard metric for this quality. Rather, donor requirement or the specific context of the project will inform how many practices must be implemented and how well in order to be considered adopted or applied.* | *Must determine whether to count practices attempted or only practices which show sustained improvement. If a suite of multiple practices are promoted, how many are required?*  | Average # of climate-smart agriculture practices implemented by participants |  |
| **Agro-forestry** | “Simultaneous production, temporary or permanent, of forest trees with agricultural crops or animals in the same place” | Diversification strategy. Helps income and food security |  | <http://aims.fao.org/skosmos/agrovoc/en/page/?uri=http%3A%2F%2Faims.fao.org%2Faos%2Fagrovoc%2Fc_207>  |
| **Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)** | “Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes greenhouse gases (mitigation), and enhances the achievement of national food security and development goals.” | Three principles govern this approach: “build resilience by sustainably boosting agricultural yields and household income; support the transition to agricultural systems that are better adapted to climate change stress; and, where appropriate, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities and their influence on land-use conversion.” |  | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3325e.pdf>pg. 548<http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_factsheet_climate_oct2014.pdf> |
| **Improved Technology/ Management Practices** | *Practices or technologies that are improved over what already exists and is implemented. This is a contextual measure.*  | *Must determine what qualifies as improvement in local context and at what scale. Reflection meetings might serve this purpose better than quantitative indicators.* | # of improved practices implemented |  |
| **Mitigation (in relation to climate change)** | “Technological change and substitution that reduces resource inputs and emissions per unit of output. Although several social, economic and technological policies would produce an emission reduction, with respect to climate change, mitigation means implementing policies to reduce GHG emissions and enhance sinks.” | *Indicators about mitigation in relation to climate change can refer to policies and practices that reduce GHG emissions or improve GHG sinks.* | # of hectares newly planted  | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3325e.pdf>pg. 553 |
| **Mitigation (in relation to hazards)** | “The limiting or lessening of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.” | Mitigation in relation to hazards is highly related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) which is covered in LWR’s Climate Change Objective Strategy.  |  | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3325e.pdf>pg. 553 |
| **Natural Resource Management (NRM)** **or** **Sustainable Land Management (SLM)** | “The use of land resources, including soils, water, animals and plants, for the production of goods to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions” (UN Earth Summit, 1992)This involves a merger of agriculture and the environment through the two objectives:1. maintaining long term productivity of the ecosystem functions (land, water, biodiversity)2. increasing productivity (quality, quantity and diversity) of goods and services, and particularly safe and healthy food | NRM and SLM cover a broad range of agriculture and environment dimensions. Specific indicators and management practices will depend on the scope and context of the intervention.  |  | <http://www.fao.org/nr/land/sustainable-land-management/en/> |
| **Productivity** | Productivity is a measure of output from a production process, per unit of input. Output/Input Productivity = TP / IC | Consider measuring productivity by the most limiting factor. This can vary in different contexts. |  | FAO <http://aims.fao.org/skosmos/agrovoc/en/page/c_6210> |
| **Profit (P)** | Income from sale of agricultural products less input costs.P = I - IC | Profit is the net income from an agricultural endeavor, not net household income. |  |  |
| **Yield** | Amount of agricultural product produced by target population, divided by units of production (e.g. ha, animal, etc.). How much each unit produces. Y = TP / UP | If units of production are intercropped, the project must determine how to measure yield as well as gross margin.  |  |  |

**Glossary for Water**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard Term** | **Definition** | **Methodological Considerations** | **Example Indicator** | **External Guidance** |
| **Use** | Household consumption, agricultural |  |  |  |
| **Conservation** |  |  |  |  |
| **Consumption** |  |  |  |  |
| **Watershed** |  |  |  |  |
| **Water management** |  |  |  |  |
| **Irrigation** |  |  |  |  |
| **Improved water source** |  |  |  |  |
| **Rainfed vs. irrigated agriculture** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Rainfall** |  |  |  |  |
| **Runoff** |  |  |  |  |
| **Groundwater**  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water quality** |  |  |  |  |
| **Aquifer** |  |  |  |  |
| **River basin** |  |  |  |  |
| **Access** |  |  |  |  |
| **Availability** |  |  |  |  |
| **Renewable water supply?** |  |  |  |  |

**Glossary for Gender**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard Term** | **Definition** | **Methodological Considerations** | **Example Indicator** | **External Guidance** |
| **Equality between women and men (gender equality)** | “Refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women’s issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.” |  |  | <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002345/234513E.pdf>pg. 38 |
| **Gender** | “Refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men, and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/ time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a women or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context. Other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis include class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age.” |  |  | <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002345/234513E.pdf>pg. 38 |
| **Gender and water** | “In most developing countries women and girls are responsible for collecting and using water for household purposes while mainly men make decisions about water resources management and development at both local and national levels. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advocates the principle that policies, programmes and projects that address gender inequalities will ensure more equitable water resources management and human development opportunities for both women and men. Productive versus domestic use of water, women’s and men’s access to and control over water and land, credit and extension services as well as participation in water governance are examples of issues that need to be addressed.” |  |  | <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002345/234513E.pdf>pg. 38 |
| **Gender discrimination** | “Gender discrimination takes place when men and women are treated differently with respect to rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities on account of their being male or female.” |  |  | <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002345/234513E.pdf>pg. 39 |