Results Measurement Table

Results	Indicator(s) / Measurements	Key risks
I1. Increased and stable farm profitability	Priority should be given to 2 indicators: - Net income increase - Increase of asset value It seems difficult to measure stability, but yearly net income increase could be a good estimate The variation of monthly income over the year could be a measure of stability, but quite complex and heavy to collect. - # of direct beneficiaries with a net income increase of min. XX $/year A measure of farm profitability could be the - ratio net yearly income / total value of fixed assets It would be interesting to measure this for different farm categories, especially for targeted categories: landless, smallholders	
I2. Diversified and stable income sources for SHF and laborers	- Yearly net income - Number of months when income is lower than basic family expenditures - Number of income sources / HH - Ratio between net income from on-farm activities and non-farm activities	
I3. Increased quality and value productions	- Quality standard definition - Increase of value due to higher quality for specific products - # of farmers who get higher prices due to higher quality production	

I4. Increased agricultural crop productivity (yield, intensity and reduced costs)	- Gross margin analysis for different kind of economic activities / crop - # of farmers who achieve an increase gross margin for a specific activity - Reason for the increase of net income = higher yield or higher cropping intensity or lower production costs or a mix Should be based on proper research design and a minima on field trials side-by-side including previous farmer practice	
I5. SHF responsive to value chains	- # of farmers who access new opportunities from new or improved value chains due to project intervention	
R1. Increased absorptive capacity to shocks	Seems very difficult to measure these results Could be an aggregate # of farmers / households who have increased their capacities through more specific activities (CSA, etc.)	
R2. Increased adaptive and transformative capacities		
R3. Adapted and flexible production systems		
R4. Reduced livelihood expenditures	- Reduced HH expenditures	
R5. Improved soil fertility and water retention capacity	- Specific soil analyses / research to measure the fertility increase linked to soil improvement measures - Acreage of land with increased fertility and water retention capacity - # of farmers with more fertile lands - # of farmers who use new soil improvement practices	

N1. Increased dietary diversity, especially for young children and pregnant and lactating women	- Individual Dietary Diversity Score o IDDS for children 6-24 months o IDDS for women of reproductive age (15-49 years) o At population level, average IDDS can be measured and/or the % of people above a minimum IDDS (there is an internationally accepted standard for children and a new guideline for women that was just released)	
N2. Increased production and access to nutritious crops all year round	- Quantity (volume) and number of nutritious crops (vegetables, fruit, legumes) produced - Number of months a year that HHs can access nutritious crops - Household Dietary Diversity *(This one measures food access in general and not exactly access to "nutritious food", but an additional analysis could be done on this indicator to determine the number of HHs that access certain food groups like vegetables)*	
P1. Enhanced trading policies providing opportunities for SHFs	- Specific trading constraints are identified and documented - Information sharing to stakeholders with decision making capacity - Awareness and advocacy outreach to key stakeholders - Increased organizational capacity to influence policies: # of organizations active in advocacy or their membership	

P2. Effective environmental protection and NRM policies	- # of key policy constraints identified and documented - # of key stakeholders informed and aware of these constraints - # of active organizations advocating to relieve those constraints - # of new policies / laws / effective procedures with positive pro-poor effects	
P3. Policy framework to ensure secure, fair and sustainable access to natural resources formulated	Same as above P2	
P4. Improved conditions for farm labor, including women	Same as above P2 - # of jobs where safety has increased due to new measures taken by government or business - Difference of income between male and female for different jobs, activities	
P5. Increased role of women in business, market, labour and rights	Same as above P2 - Perception of women and men how their capacities, influence, leadership has changed	
P6. Policies for an effective seed industry	Same as above P2 - # of stakeholders well integrated into the seed value-chain, or mechanism for integration	
P7. Increased government's expenditures for agriculture and rural development	- Change in budget allocation by union and regional/state government - Increase of budget expenditures by local government for key area within the programme - Average direct investment by the government in village infrastructures	
I6. SHF have better overall farm management practices		
I7. SHF have increased knowledge about and access to markets and services		

I8. SHF have increased knowledge about and access to appropriate technologies		
I9. Increased value-added processing at village level		
I10. Enhanced business and farm management skills		
I11. Access to appropriate equipment and irrigation techniques*		
I12. Reliable access to affordable quality inputs (fertilizers & pesticides)		
I13. Reliable access to quality seeds		
I14. Improved post-harvest and storage practices that maximize quality and retention of nutrients		
I15. Reliable access to market and financial services adapted to the cropping cycle*		
I16. Inclusive forms of partnerships between private sector and SHF		
I17. Research, extension, IEC systems responsive to farmers' needs		
I18. Reliable access to affordable and appropriate private agricultural services		
I19. Farmer organizations and collective systems provide efficient business oriented services		
I20. Improved capacities of government research centers and seed farms		
Quality mechanisms established		
R6. Diversified and stress-tolerant agriculture systems		
R7. Secure quality seed supply		
R8. Adoption of soil and water conservation & rehabilitation techniques		

R9. Access to affordable and sustainable energy sources		
R10. Crop insurance systems are piloted		
R11. Improved collective systems for the sustainable management of natural resources		
N3. Increased cultivation of crops with high nutrition value		
N4. Improved knowledge of nutritional benefits of vegetables, legumes and fruit		
P8. Increased government's engagement with farmer organizations & committee		
P9. CSO are able to engage directly with the government		
P10. Farmer organizations (union, association) represent SHF		