Cash & Voucher Programming Compendium of Indicators

SEPTEMBER 2021 – VERSION 2.0

World Vision

Table of Contents

Acronym List

CSI – Coping Strategy Index

CVP – Cash and Voucher Programming

DNH – Do No Harm

ECHO – European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Operations

FCS – Food Consumption Score

GB – Grand Bargain

HDDS – Household Dietary Diversity Score

HH – Household

HoHH – Head of Household

MEAL – Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

MEB – Minimum Expenditure Basket

MPCA – Multipurpose Cash Assistance

OFDA – Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

OSM – Onsite Monitoring

PDM – Post Distribution Monitoring

WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WV – World Vision

World Vision International: Cash and Voucher Programming (CVP)

Version 2 – September 2021

I. Introduction

This indicator compendium has been designed to support WV Field Offices to design and monitor quality CVP projects. Specifically, the compendium will enable officers responsible for designing, implementing and monitoring cash and voucher programming to 1) select appropriate indicators for baseline and monitoring and 2) ensure CVP interventions have the intended impact on individuals, families and communities, and if so, through which pathways. It provides a comprehensive – but non-exhaustive- list of outcome and output level indicators relevant to cash and voucher programming.

Cash and voucher programming (CVP) is not a standalone sector, but rather it is a modality used to meet objectives and improve outcomes related to a range of sectors, including basic needs, livelihoods, food security, nutrition, shelter, WASH, etc. As such, monitoring of CVP should focus on program objectives and results, in addition to output and process aspects like delivery mechanisms, modality and distributions.

The compendium also includes brief guidance on:

- What each indicator means;
- How to measure the indicator (including questions to include in monitoring tools);
- How to analyze and report collected data;
- Relevant levels of disaggregation;
- Where to find relevant guidance materials for additional information.

II. Guide to the Indicators

There are two main categories of indicators in this document:

a. **Outcome Indicators:** Outcome indicators (also called results indicators) aim to help us understand if and how target populations have changed. In this document, these are presented as either multi-sectoral or sector-specific indicators.

   Importantly, this compendium features the MPCA Outcome Indicators (denoted with a *) developed by the Grand Bargain (GB) Cash Work Stream and released in July 2019. The list, which includes a set of cross-cutting indicators and sectoral indicators, was designed in line with the GB commitment to harmonize and simplify reporting requirements. World Vision has committed to testing these indicators whenever possible and relevant. This will enable WV to provide feedback to the GB Cash Work Stream to continually strengthen our collective ability to generate quality evidence and reporting about CVP. These indicators are currently under review by the global sector leads and a GB cash work stream reference group; this document will be updated once the revised list of harmonized indicators is available.

   It should also be noted that the sector-specific outcome indicators provided are intended as examples of standard indicators that are often used and included in donor guidelines. The selection of any sector-specific indicator should be directly linked to the project's objectives and the expected use of cash/voucher and defined in line with sector or cluster guidance. As such, the list is non-exhaustive but rather provides examples of possible indicators that could be relevant depending on the project objective, complementary activities, and integration with wider programming.

b. **Output/Process Indicators:** Output indicators help us to monitor the quantity of assistance provided, to whom, and how that assistance is utilized. Process-oriented output indicators help us assess the efficiency and quality of the processes used to deliver that assistance (i.e. how assistance has been provided) and track whether the cash or vouchers are being distributed as planned, utilized and reaching the right people (e.g. registration, verification, transfers via the delivery mechanism).
   a. *Post payment and utilization indicators*: These indicators focus on tracking the outputs and processes of CVP activities to help ensure the right people received assistance at the right time and are able to use the provided assistance.
   b. *Access indicators*:
   c. *Accountability indicators:* These indicators help us monitor effectiveness of engagement with communities, including how communities where we work perceive our programming in terms of respecting their needs, concerns, capacities and preferences.
   d. *Do No Harm (DNH) indicators*: These indicators focus specifically on assessing the how CVP programming may be affecting risks within communities and identifying potential problems or negative effects (e.g. CVP reinforcing gender stereotypes or exacerbating household tensions).
   e. *Market indicators*: These indicators focus on market dynamics and how these may/may not affect the implementation, outputs and results of CVP.

III. Notes on Methodology

Although the methodology for measuring the indicators in this compendium will differ and depends on a number of factors in each field office, this section offers some general guidance on methodology.

- For baselines and assessments, it may not be possible to use a representative sample depending on the context and resource availability. Make sure to document the sampling approach used and to be clear about whether or not results can be considered indicative of the surveyed area or if they are statistically representative.
- For ongoing project monitoring, the sampling frame is typically the list of project participants or beneficiaries who are receiving assistance. You should select a representative sample of this population using probability sampling (e.g. random sampling, stratified sampling, etc.).

Tool	Methodology and Sampling
Baseline/ Assessment	**Modality:** Survey administered in-person or via phone calls. Use mobile data collection tools whenever possible to reduce the risk of human error in recording. **Location**: Baselines should be conducted in the locations where the project/programme will be present to provide a better understanding of the situation prior to implementation. **Sample size**[1] **and selection:** Depending on the operational constraints, aim for a 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level. If it is not possible to survey that number of respondents, then select as many HH as you can. FOs may opt for simple random sampling, cluster sampling or stratified sampling depending on the resources and time available.

[1] Document the sampling frame for any data collection and specifically, whether you are sampling from an existing beneficiary list or an entire population. This is important because it will have significant implications on whether or not data is representative and should be highlighted in any resulting findings/reports.

Post Distribution Monitoring	**Modality:** Survey administered in-person or via phone calls **Sample size and selection:** The sample population should include all direct beneficiaries of cash/voucher programming, and sample size will depend on operational capacity and should be determined accordingly. As general guidance, aim for 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level. Using the distribution list you can use simple random sampling[2] to select respondents. **Frequency:** This will depend on the frequency of distributions. Surveys should be conducted within 2-4 weeks of assistance provision for optimum recall period.
Onsite Monitoring	**Modality:** In-person or via phone calls when not otherwise possible **Location selection**: Distribution points may be selected randomly or purposively depending on resource availability. **Sample size and selection**: Randomly pick at least 10% of project participants per distribution point to enable disaggregation across sites. Aim for a balance between male and female respondents as much as possible. **Frequency:** Monthly or more frequently depending on the distribution plan.

For more detailed methodology support, please contact the Cash MEAL Advisor, Marieta Fitzcharles (Marieta_fitzcharles@wvi.org).

Some final notes:

- This compendium is meant as a resource for field offices, but there is no requirement to use any of the indicators.
- As such, it is not expected that any one project or programme will adopt all of the indicators included here. The decision to select indicators should be informed by the project objective(s), the logical framework/project model, and the expected outcomes. Other factors that may impact indicator selection include the size of the team available, funding availability, location(s) of communities, and accessibility to project participants and areas of intervention.
- MEAL colleagues and sector/technical leads should be engaged in discussions around which indicators make sense to use, how and when to collect relevant data, the analysis of incoming data, and using data to inform both ongoing and new project implementation.
- Most of the data necessary to track indicators included in this compendium may be collected through baseline and/or evaluation surveys, assessments or onsite monitoring, all of which require funding (e.g. staffing/data collection teams, transportation to/from field sites, relevant equipment, etc.). As such, adequate budget should be included during proposal development and budgeting processes. It should be clear how any project specific measurement processes link to project specific evaluations and overall programme level processes.
- Measuring these indicators requires capacity/competencies and as such field offices need to work with DM CVP advisors and equip themselves with the necessary skill sets and tools.

[2] Simple random sampling gives every member of the target population (in this case the distribution list) an equal chance of being chosen to participate in the survey. You can use simple random sampling by numbering the population/distribution list and using a random number generator or lottery method to select the relevant number of participants.

IV. Outcome Indicators

MULTI-SECTOR

Multi-sector outcomes are relevant for programming approaches that seek to address needs and priorities across more than one sector, like multi-purpose cash assistance. The indicators listed under 'multi-sector' below can be used to monitor programme results as experienced by project participants in terms of their access to basic needs, use of coping strategies, and their decision-making roles.

SECTOR(S)	MULTI-SECTOR
INDICATOR*	% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households according to their priorities
HORIZON	C5G.026224
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	As per the CaLP Glossary[3], the concept of basic needs refers to the essential goods, utilities, services or resources required on a regular or seasonal basis by households for ensuring long term survival AND minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising their health, dignity and essential livelihood assets. Depending on the local context, this may be aligned with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)
WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator assesses whether the household income, including the assistance, is sufficient to meet basic needs (as project participants define the term) before and after receiving cash/voucher assistance. Please note that the indicator does not attempt to measure the exact contributions of any cash/vouchers provided, but rather focuses on the overall ability of a household to meet their basic needs.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Measurement may be done through self-reporting from multipurpose cash beneficiaries, using a representative sample. The enumerator may use locally-validated wording. The question should not specifically mention the cash transfer, nor should the enumerator rigidly define 'basic needs.'[4] If necessary, the enumerator can prompt by providing examples, such as food, water, and shelter. **Q1. Is your household able to meet all/most/some/or none of your household's basic needs as you define them?** *(Note to enumerator: do not define basic needs, but if a respondent needs prompting, use examples like food, water, shelter costs, clothes, electricity. These examples should be based on local context and may be adjusted/changed.)* - All - Most - Some - None - Don't wish to respond **Q2. (optional for additional info) If is 'some', which basic needs is your household unable to afford?** (*revise list based on local context*) - Basic food needs - Special food needs of your children 0-23 months (if relevant) - Special food needs of pregnant and lactating women (if relevant) - Water needs

[3] "Glossary of Terms". Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP). 2011. Online: https://www.calpnetwork.org/library-and-resources/glossary-of-terms/

[4] "Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS". USAID. October 1, 2019. Online: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/10-1-19_Multipurpose_Cash_Assistance_PIRS.docx

	- Hygiene needs - Shelter/housing needs - Healthcare needs of your households - Special healthcare needs of your children 0-23 months (if relevant) - Special healthcare needs of pregnant and lactating women (if relevant) - Transportation needs - Communication needs - Education needs for children - Clothing needs - Utilities - Other, specify: **Q3. (optional for additional info) For each of the unmet needs above: Why are you unable to fully meet this need?** - Financial reasons - Not available in the market (goods/commodities only) - Other, specify:
SUGGESTED TOOL(S)	Baseline/Evaluation surveys Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) questionnaires
DISAGGREGATE BY	Disaggregate across the response options ("all", "most". For BHA, further disaggregation by "some", "none", "don't know" is also required) Sex & Age of Head of Household (HoHH)
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Calculate the total number of HH respondents for each answer ("all", "most", "some", "none", "don't know", and divide each by the total number of respondents. This will give you the percentage for each category. Report against this indicator with the % for each response as relevant (e.g. "all" and "most").
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	Required for BHA for multipurpose cash assistance
GUIDANCE & OTHER INFO	The phrasing of the indicator may be changed in order to reflect the minimum income standard relevant in your context, e.g. Poverty Line, Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), etc. *E.g. Is your household able to buy all/most/some/or none of the items in the SMEB?*

SECTOR(S)	MULTI-SECTOR
INDICATOR*	% of households by Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCS) phase (Neutral, Stress, Crisis, Emergency)
HORIZON	C4D.024936
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Proportion of households who are assessed at each level using the Livelihoods Coping Strategies. The Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) is a global WFP index, comprised of ten coping strategies.
WHAT IT MEASURES	Livelihood coping strategies is an index to measure the extent of coping strategies households use as a response to lack of food or money to purchase food. It includes longer term behaviours such as asset depletion, spending savings, borrowing/going into debt and accepting exploitative work within a 30-day period. These strategies are divided into three categories[5]: - Stress strategies indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of a current reduction in resources or increase in debts. - Crisis strategies are often associated with the direct reduction of future productivity.

[5] "Essential Needs Assessment – Interim Guidance Note." WFP. July 2018. Online: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000074197/download/?_ga=2.181771751.1734545081.1557764693-626672262.1556721031#page=23

	- Emergency strategies also affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Conduct interviews with a representative sample of households (one respondent per household) posing questions on the use of different livelihood coping strategies over the last 30 days. You can find the list of 10 suggested coping strategies and questions in WFP's CARI guidance, here: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000107745/download/ on pages 45-46. When selecting strategies to include, select a combination of 4 stress strategies, 3 crisis strategies, and 3 emergency strategies (at least 10 strategies in total). Additional "neutral" strategies can be included in the module if relevant to the context, even if they will not influence the indicator's result. It is also possible to modify the categorisation of different strategies; this should be decided prior to data collection and if needed reviewed in connection with data analysis[6]. Note that the LCS is prone to significant seasonal differences. Try to collect baseline and evaluation data at the same time of year/season to ensure comparability.
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Disaggregate HHs across "Neutral", "Stress", "Crisis" and "Emergency" levels. These thresholds may need to be modified based on the context and the number of coping strategies you assess. Within these levels, data should also be disaggregated by sex & age of HoHH.
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Group each household into the most serious coping strategy they used (1 = least severe, 4 = most severe): 1 – neutral/none 2 – stress 3 – crisis 4 – emergency For example, a household that employs two stress and one crisis strategy, would be classified as "Crisis". A household that employs 1 stress, 2 crisis and 1 emergency strategy should be classified as "emergency". The higher the level (highest = emergency), the longer the recovery process is expected to be. Some of the crisis and emergency strategies can even be irreversible. The objective of any food/cash assistance programme should be to lower the adoption of livelihood strategies overall and if possible prevent the adoption of crisis and emergency strategies (WFP "Essential Needs Assessment- Interim guidance note", 2018 (link below).
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	Optional for BHA for multipurpose cash assistance
GUIDANCE & OTHER INFO	WFP Essential Needs Assessment Guidance Note: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000074197/download/?_ga=2.181771751.1734545081.1557764693-626672262.1556721031#page=84 WFP Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI): https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000107745/download/

[6] FSC Indicator Handbook. Food Security Cluster. Online: https://fscluster.org/handbook/Section_two_coping.html

SECTOR(S)	MULTI-SECTOR
INDICATOR*	% of households where women report being involved in decision making on cash transfer [or voucher] use
HORIZON	C4D.032882
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Women's involvement in decision making is about women's ability to feed into/participate in discussions about how to use cash/voucher assistance their household has received. The "decision making on cash transfer or voucher use" includes the type, quantity, and quality of items/goods to purchase or services to access.
WHAT IT MEASURES	Assesses whether or not women are engaged in decision making within their HH on how to use the cash transfers [or vouchers] provided.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Ask women members of the household whenever possible. It is recommended to note down whether a woman or man is asked these questions. (E.g. add a check box prior to these questions: Is the respondent a man or women?). **Q1.** Are women involved in decision making about how to use cash/voucher assistance in this household? - Yes - No **Q2. [optional, recommended]** If yes, how often are women involved in decision making about how to use cash assistance provided? - Always - Sometimes - Rarely - Never **Q3: [optional, recommended] What types of expenditure are women engaged in decision making about?** (open ended, or options) Possible options: food purchases, hygiene and personal care items, clothing purchases, use of funds for services, education costs
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline or needs assessment questionnaire/survey, evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of respondent Modality of assistance (voucher or cash)
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Calculate the total number of HH respondents who answer yes to Q1 and divide by the total number of HH respondents to find the percentage.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	Optional for BHA for Food Assistance, including through cash/voucher programming.
GUIDANCE & OTHER INFO	N/A

The sector-specific indicators in the following pages are standard or commonly-used indicators within each sector. Noting that cash/voucher is a modality (and not a sector on its own), it is recommended to use standard indicators to monitor sector-specific outcomes to which cash/voucher is expected to contribute. The selection of which indicators to include should be made based on the objectives if your programme and in collaboration with sector/technical leads as relevant.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

SECTOR(S)	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
INDICATOR*	% of HHs who demonstrate improved coping strategies based on the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) ***Or*** Mean and median Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score (BHA)
HORIZON	C5D.030057
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is an index of a household's food security assessing the extent to which households use harmful coping strategies when they do not have enough food or enough money to buy food using a contextualized list of coping strategies. The result is reported by a numeric score.
WHAT IT MEASURES	The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the behavior of households over a 7-day period when they did not have enough food or money to buy food, and specifically focuses on households' use of 5 core strategies and standard weights (in parenthesis): • eating less-preferred foods (1.0), • borrowing food/money from friends and relatives (2.0), • limiting portions at mealtime (1.0), • limiting adult intake (3.0), and • reducing the number of meals per day (1.0)[7] rCSI is best used for monitoring purposes, and to identify changes in household behaviour especially in early stages of a crisis. The indicator is less relevant for severe and long-term emergencies where households have already run out of many food coping options, and in these situations rCSI can provide results that artificially inflate the share of households perceived as food secure. For this detailed guidance, please see the Coping Strategies Index – Field Methods Manual.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	The rCSI uses a standard list of 5 coping strategies with standard severity weighting (see above, "What it measures"). To measure, use surveys/interviews to determine how frequently people had to use each of these strategies in the recall period (past 7 days). During the data analysis, for each coping strategy, multiply the assigned "weight" with its frequency, receiving the "score" per each strategy. Sum the scores of all assessed strategies to identify the reduced Coping Strategy Index score. Households should be disaggregated by their rCSI score level.
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/Evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Disaggregate HHs across rCSI score of low (0-3), medium (4-18), and high (19 and above), which correspond to IPC Phases 1, 2 and 3 and above respectively. These thresholds may need to be modified based on the context.

[7] Coping Strategies Index – Field Methods Manual. Daniel Maxwell and Richard Caldwell. January 2008. Online: https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf

	Within the rCSI levels, disaggregate data by sex and age of the HoHH
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	1. Add the total number of days out of the last 7 days when the HH used each of the 5 coping strategies. Multiply the number of days (0-7) with the severity weight. E.g. if a HH used a strategy 2 days in the last 7, and the weight of the strategy is 2, their score for that strategy is 2 x 2 = 4. If they did not use the strategy at all, it will be 0. 2. For each household, sum the total scores for all of the strategies. This gives you the rCSI score for the household. 3. Find the % of households that fit within each grouping (low, medium, high). The recall period of rCSI is seven days, and food security situation is likely to change relatively quickly especially in volatile contexts. rCSI is also affected by seasonality, shocks and the overall vulnerability context and data on rCSI is likely not to reflect the current conditions if there have been changes in these conditions after the last data collection. For BHA specifically, the indicator refers to the mean and median score. The **mean** refers to the average (add all of the raw score values from all beneficiaries included in the survey then divide by the total number of beneficiaries included in the survey) and the **median** refers to the central tendency (arrange the observations in order from least to greatest value. If there are an odd number of observations, the median is the middle value. If there is an even number of observations, the median is the average of the two middle values. Basic statistical software can be used to calculate the median). BHA further requests the standard deviation and confidence interval at 95% confidence level (please see BHA's guidance for additional info).
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On ECHO's Key Objective/Outcome Indicator (KOI) list Recommended by BHA for long-term interventions that include food costs as part of the transfer value and more than six months of transfers per household.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Coping Strategies Index – Field Methods Manual: https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf https://fscluster.org/handbook/Section_two_rcsi.html BHA Indicator Handbook: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USAID-BHA_Indicator_Handbook_DRAFT.pdf

SECTOR(S)	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
INDICATOR*	% of households with poor, borderline and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)
HORIZON	C4D.030084 C4D.032505 (pre-set BHA disaggregation)
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. A questionnaire is used to ask respondents about the frequency of their households' consumption of nine food groups over the previous seven days.
WHAT IT MEASURES	The proportion of households in each Food Consumption Score threshold (poor, borderline or acceptable)
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.

HOW TO MEASURE IT	To calculate the FCS, the consumption frequencies of 9 standard food groups are summed and multiplied by the weighting of each standardized food group[8]. Food Groups and Weights: 1. Staples (2) 2. Pulses (3) 3. Vegetables (1) 4. Fruit (1) 5. Meat/fish (4) 6. Dairy (4) 7. Sugar (0.5) 8. Oil (0.5) 9. Condiments (0) Sum all the consumption frequencies of food items of the same group over the past 7 days. For any food items consumed more than 7 times, code the value as 7 (the maximum). Multiply the value obtained for each food group by its weight (see food group weights in parenthesis above and in linked guidance) and create new weighted food group scores. Sum the weighted food group scores, thus creating the food consumption score (FCS) for each household. Households are then classified into three groups based on their weighted scores--poor, borderline, or acceptable--using the World Food Program's recommended cutoff points (Poor: 0-21, Borderline: 21.5-35, Acceptable: >35) OR the approved, country-specific cutoff points as per cluster/working group guidance.
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/Evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Disaggregate by the food security level (poor, borderline, acceptable). Within the FCS levels, disaggregate data by sex and age of the HoHH. For BHA specifically, disaggregate by HH composition: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Female and Male Adults (F&M), Child No Adults (CNA) – see Horizon code: C4D.032505
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Base your categorization of households using the WFP's recommended cutoff points for each level, OR the approved, country-specific cutoff points as per the working group/cluster.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On ECHO's Key Objective/Outcome Indicator (KOI) list On BHA's list of selections for MPCA (must select 3). Required for activities that include food costs as part of the transfer value.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Food Consumption Score Questionnaire: http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf

SECTOR(S)	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
INDICATOR	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
HORIZON	C4D.026308 C1D.024577 (pre-set BHA disaggregation)
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Household Dietary Diversity Score refers to the household's economic access to a variety of food, but does not assess the quality of that food or a person's diet.

[8] "Food Consumption Analysis." World Food Programme, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Branch (ODAV). February 2008. Online: https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf

WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator measures household hunger and diet diversity using standardized questions and scoring. HDDS assesses a household's economic access to food (i.e. its ability to produce, purchase or otherwise secure food for consumption by all household members). It does not provide data on the nutritional quality of a person's diet.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Collect the following data by interviewing a sample of persons responsible for food preparation for the household on the previous day: 1) Check whether yesterday was a special day (religious festival or celebration) when unusually varied or limited diet was eaten - if so, do not proceed with collecting dietary data as it is likely that they will not reflect a typical diet. 2) List all meals which the household ate in the previous day in a Recording Meals Form (see example form in linked guidance below). Don't include meals/foods that were purchased and eaten outside the home. These foods are excluded because the respondent may not know the foods which other household members purchased and ate outside the home. You can include foods that were 1) prepared in the home and consumed in the home or outside the home; or 2) purchased or gathered outside and consumed in the home. Due to this reason, HDDS indicator should not be used in contexts where eating outside the home is very common. 3) Double check each meal composition (e.g. porridge with or without milk). 4) Check for any snacks (including fruits) which were not mentioned. 5) Only then record in the questionnaire which food groups were eaten. Ask the respondent regarding eaten foods from groups that were not mentioned (for example: "Did your household members yesterday eat any eggs?"). Do not include foods that were consumed in amounts of less than 1 teaspoon. 6) Count the number of food groups. This gives you their Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) and should be between 0-12. 7) Calculate the indicator's value by summing up the scores of all the assessed households and dividing the result by the total number of assessed households.
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/Evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH For BHA specifically, disaggregate by HH composition: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Female and Male Adults (F&M), Child No Adults (CNA) – see Horizon code: C1D.024577
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	HDDS works with 12 food groups (for details, see FAO's guidelines at the link below). HDDS is also prone to seasonal differences; plan to collect baseline and evaluation data at the same time of a year to ensure data is comparable. Avoid collecting data during fasting periods (e.g. Ramadan). Based on FAO's guidelines: When training the data collectors, practice extensively which meals belong to which food group (allocate at least 3 hours full of examples and exercises). For example, while pumpkin flesh belongs to Vitamin A Rich Foods, pumpkin leaves belong to Dark Green Leafy Vegetables. If your questionnaire includes examples of different foods per each group, adjust them to the local context.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity – FAO. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1983e.pdf https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-dietary-diversity-score

SECTOR(S)	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
INDICATOR	% of households with moderate and severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) scores
HORIZON	C1D.024940
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	The Household Hunger Score (HHS) is an index and can be used as a proxy for food insecurity. It measures the scale of a household's level of food deprivation. Note that this indicator is based on the several measures of quantitative available of food but not does measure the quality of food.
WHAT IT MEASURES	This index measures how frequently three food security incidents have occurred for anyone in a household over the last 4 weeks.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Try to direct questions at the person in the beneficiary household in charge of food preparation: **Q1. How many times in the last 4 weeks has anyone in your household experienced the following scenarios? (never = 0, rarely = 1, sometimes = 2, often = 3)** 1. There was no food at all in the house 2. Someone in the household went to bed hungry 3. Someone in the household went all day and night without eating Once data is collected, categorize answers as follows for tabulation: never = 0, either rarely or sometimes = 1, often = 2. Sum the totals for the three questions for each household; you should get a score between 0 (none of the events happened at all in the last 4 weeks) to 6 (all three events happened 'often' in the last 4 weeks). These can be analysed as follows: ● HHS score 0-1 = little to no hunger ● HHS score 2-3 = moderate hunger ● HHS score 4-6 = severe hunger
SUGGESTED TOOL	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH By level of HHS score category (little to no hunger, severe or moderate)
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Standard indicator disaggregation is done by score category (little to no hunger, severe hunger or moderate hunger) based on the sum of scores for each household as outlined above.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	Required for BHA for activities with a food security purpose in the LogFrame/ITT and any activities that include food assistance interventions.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	The Household Hunger Scale (HHS): Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide (2011) provides operational guidance for the collection and tabulation of the HHS. Refer to https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-hunger-scale-hhs

SECTOR(S)	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
INDICATOR	% of households using cash assistance to invest in productive assets
HORIZON	C5G.026324
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Productive assets should be defined locally, but may include things like: seeds, livestock, machinery, tools.
WHAT IT MEASURES	The proportion of households who use assistance to buy productive assess (to be defined locally, but may include things like: seeds, livestock, tools).

WHEN TO MEASURE	Bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Q1. How has the cash assistance been spent? (insert relevant examples of productive assets)** 1 = Food 2 = Water 3 = Shelter/housing (e.g. rent) 4 = Education expenses 5 = Repaid cash/food loans 6 = household items 7 = productive assets - tools 8 = productive assets - agricultural inputs 9 = productive assets - livestock 10 = health services 11 = medicines 12 = preventive/protective materials (e.g. masks/gloves) 13 = building/reconstruction 14 = not yet spent 15 = Other, specify_______
SUGGESTED TOOL	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH By type of productive asset (may be grouped together in categories).
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Count the total number of HHs who indicate that they spent any amount of assistance on productive assets (i.e. those who select at least one of the productive assets options (7, 8, or 9 in the above example)) and divide by the total number of respondents. This will render the % of HHs for this indicator. Please note, if a household uses assistance to buy more than one type or productive asset, the HH should still only be counted 1 time in the calculation of the % for this indicator. For example, if a HH responds with all three options 7 and 8 and 9 in the above list, the HH should still be counted one time. If a HH only selects option 7, they will also be counted one time in the overall % calculation.

SHELTER & NFIs

SECTOR(S)	SHELTER
INDICATOR*	% of HHs whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards
HORIZON	C4D.024934
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Shelter solutions refers to the shelter (house, apartment, building, tented area, camp, etc.) where a household resides. Agreed technical standards and performance standards may refer to the global standards outlined in the Sphere guidelines, or be locally defined and described in national guidelines/working group/cluster guidance[9].
WHAT IT MEASURES	It measures the proportion of households who have access to shelter in line with minimum guidelines from Sphere OR national guidelines.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Before designing your questionnaire, you will need to define minimum standards by working with the shelter technical lead. Standards (based on Sphere or working

[9] https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/#ch008_002

	group/clusters) may include: types of materials used to make the shelter, access to fresh air, protection from wind/rain, having a cover, ensuring basic privacy, etc. Modify the questions below appropriately. **Q1. Is the living space sufficient to provide:** - thermal comfort? Yes/No - fresh air? Yes/No - protection from the elements (snow, rain, wind)? Yes/No - basic privacy? Yes/No **Q2: Are you sleeping outside of a constructed building?** - Yes - No **Q3: [If the answer to Q2 is yes] If yes, what type of materials is your shelter cover made of?** - tent - tarp/plastic - sheets, cardboard - salvaged tin, wood - no covering - other: ____________ **Q4: [optional for additional information] If yes, what is the main reason you are sleeping outside of a constructed building?** - I prefer to sleep outdoors - I can't afford to pay rent or other fees to sleep indoors - There is no building close by where I can sleep - *Add other options as relevant*
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/Evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH For BHA, by HH composition: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Female and Male Adults (F&M), Child No Adults (CNA)
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	This information should be used to understand the change in proportion of households who have access to shelter that meets minimum standards as per Sphere or national guidelines. Check how many HHs/ have access to minimum standards before any assistance is provided, and check again after assistance provision (suggested: 30 days after assistance is provided). Report the total number of households whose shelter meets minimum standards divided by the total number interviewed/surveyed.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On BHA's list of selections for MPCA (must select 3). One of optional indicators for activities that include shelter costs as part of the transfer value.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Sphere Handbook on Shelter: https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/#ch008_002

SECTOR(S)	SHELTER
INDICATOR*	% of HHs who are assessed to be living in safe and dignified shelters
HORIZON	C4D.032582
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Safe: Refers to people's physical and personal wellbeing and integrity as well as to their freedom from physical, environmental, social, spiritual, political, emotional or psychological harm (Sphere Glossary)

	Dignified: Supporting people's dignity, which is "the capacity to make one's own deliberate choices and consequently to be acknowledged as a free subject. It reflects the integrity of the person and is seen as the source from which all human rights derive...The foundation of life with dignity is the assurance of access to basic services, security and respect for human rights" (Sphere Glossary)
WHAT IT MEASURES	It measures the proportion of households who have access to shelter in line with minimum guidelines from Sphere or national guidelines.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	The enumerator should use locally-appropriate language about safety and dignity and this may be self-reported: **Q1. Do you feel that the place where you live is safe (alternative wording: secure)?** - Yes - No - Do not know *[optional, if no] Why do you feel that the place where you live is not secure?* (open ended or offer options based on the context where you operate) **Q2: Is your current shelter dignified (alternative wording: does your current shelter afford you privacy and security?)** - Yes - No - Do not know *If the answers to the two above questions are YES, then the household has access to "safe and dignified shelter solutions". If any answer is No or do not know, the HH should not be considered as living in a safe and dignified shelter.* ***If there is a technical team/unit available to assess the data, consider including:*** *Q1: Does the shelter solution and materials meet locally agreed technical and performance standards?* Yes No *Q2: Is the shelter solution culturally acceptable?* Yes No *Q3: Has the construction been done in accordance with safe building practices and standards?* Yes No *Q4: (optional) Does the construction demonstrate involvement of the affected population?* Yes No
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline or assessment questionnaire/survey Evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	If the answers to the two required questions (Q1-2 above) are YES, then the household has access to "safe and dignified shelter solutions". If any answer is No or do not know, the HH should not be considered as living in a safe and dignified shelter. Check how many HHs/respondents have access to safe and dignified shelter before any assistance is provided, and check again after (suggested: 30 days after assistance is

	provided). Report the total number who do have access and divide by the total number interviewed/surveyed.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On ECHO's Key Result Indicator (KRI) list On BHA's list of selections for MPCA (must select 3). One of optional indicators for activities that include shelter costs as part of the transfer value
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/#ch008_002 A useful IndiKit overview can be found here: https://www.indikit.net/indicator/26-shelter-and-nfi/119-access-to-adequate-shelter

SECTOR(S)	SHELTER
INDICATOR	% of assisted households that effectively used the provided cash/vouchers for shelter (re)construction
HORIZON	C5G.026335
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Effectively used means - as a minimum- that the cash/vouchers (either all or a very high %) was used for (re)constructing the shelter. However, you might also want to add further requirements, such as (re)constructing the shelter according to certain quality standards, ensuring minimum covered floor areas, etc.
WHAT IT MEASURES	The indicator measures the number of households that effectively used the provided cash/ materials for shelter (re)construction.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Interview a representative sample of the beneficiaries about the extent to which they used the provided cash/vouchers for the given purpose[10]: **Q1: How much of the provided cash/voucher did you already use? (all, some, none)** - All - Some - None **Q2: (if all or some) How much of the cash/voucher did you use for shelter (re)construction?** (enquire also about any additional requirements) ____ (integer in local currency/currency of distribution) Depending on the resources available, you may also choose to visit a random sample of the targeted shelters to observe how cash/vouchers were used + whether any additional requirements were met.
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/Evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Divide the amount provided in Q2 by the total amount of assistance provided (e.g. if $30 USD was used for shelter materials out of a total of $75 provided, calculate $30/$75 = 0.40. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage that was used for shelter materials. This gives you 40%). If the percentage is 50% or higher, this should be counted as meeting this indicator. This threshold may be modified based on local standards and agreed upon thresholds at the working group/cluster or national level.

[10] "Use of Cash/ Materials for Shelter (Re)Construction". Indikit reference sheet. Online: https://www.indikit.net/indicator/26-shelter-and-nfi/120-use-of-cash-materials-for-shelter-re-construction

	Sum the total number of households with 50% or higher used for shelter materials/(re)construction and divide by the total number of HHs surveyed (including those who answered "none" to Q1). Multiply by 100 to find the percentage to be reported for this indicator.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	You may need to modify the 50% threshold above based on local guidelines and coordination. Check with shelter technical teams to agree on the analysis for this indicator.

SECTOR(S)	Non-Food Items
INDICATOR*	% of HHs reporting adequate access to household non-food items
HORIZON	C4D.032510
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Access refers to the ability to secure or use a good, service or facility. Full access "means that there are no practical, financial, physical, security-related, structural, institutional or cultural barriers to accessing services or facilities." For this indicator, 'access' means both availability and affordability -- people can find the products they need in the market, and they have enough money to buy them (adapted from the Sphere glossary). Non-food items (NFIs): The Sphere Handbook includes standards for non-food items (NFIs). NFIs include things such as clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, and fuel and lighting. The Shelter and NFI cluster may also have definitions for minimum NFIs in a given context; this definition may also be used.
WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator assesses whether the household income, including the assistance, is sufficient to meet the household's non-food item needs.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	The enumerator may wish to use examples from Sphere when asking the household about access to these items (since the term "non-food items" may not be a commonly used term). The enumerator does not need to and should not ask individually about each type of NFI[11]. **Q1. Are you able to find the non-food items that your household needs in the market?** - Yes - No **Q1a. (optional for additional info) If not, which items are you not able to find available?** List appropriate items, for example: - Blankets - Sleeping mats or mattresses - Clothing and footwear - Jerry cans/other water storage containers - Buckets - Cleaning supplies (broom, mop, brush, etc.) - Hygiene supplies (toothbrush, feminine hygiene products, personal care items) - Cooking pots, utensils, plates, cups, etc. - Cooking equipment (stove, etc.) - Fuel for heating - Fuel for cooking *(add others as relevant)*

[11] "Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS". USAID. October 1, 2019. Online: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/10-1-19_Multipurpose_Cash_Assistance_PIRS.docx

	Q2. Are you able to purchase the non-food items that your household needs in the market? - Yes - No **Q2a. If not, why not?** - I don't have money to purchase non-food items I need - Shop keepers/vendors will not sell me the non-food items I need - I cannot get to the market in order to buy the non-food items I need because of road blocks, road closures, or other non-financial barriers - I cannot get to the market in order to buy the non-food items I need because I can't afford the transportation (e.g. bus fare, taxi, etc.) - Other: _______________ (explain)
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline or needs assessment questionnaire/survey Endline or evaluation survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH Other vulnerability For BHA, by HH composition: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Female and Male Adults (F&M), Child No Adults (CNA)
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	1) First, identify the what the relevant non-food items needs are within the community (through secondary data, a needs assessment, or similar). 2) If possible, conduct a pre-assistance baseline survey, using a representative sample of the intended beneficiaries, to assess household's access to non-food items before assistance. 3) After the cash-based assistance is provided, assess, as a part of your post-distribution monitoring survey among a representative sample of the target households, their access to non-food item needs. 4) Across different stages of the project, calculate the number and percentage of households who report having access to the needed non-food items. This should be done by calculating the total number of respondents who answer "yes" to Q1 AND Q2. If the answer to either Q1 or 2 is 'No', then the HH does NOT have adequate access to necessary non-food items.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On BHA's list of selections for MPCA (must select 3)
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Sphere Handbook on Non-Food Items http://spherehandbook.org/en/2-non-food-items-clothing-bedding-and-household-items/ Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/10-1-19_Multipurpose_Cash_Assistance_PIRS.docx

NUTRITION

**NB: Unlike the other sectors included in this document, there are currently no standard nutrition indicators included on the Grand Bargain MPCA Outcome Indicator draft list. As such, any inclusion of nutrition-specific indicators within a MPCA project should be based on clear links to the project objectives and expected use of the cash for nutrition needs.*

SECTOR(S)	NUTRITION
INDICATOR	Proportion of children receiving minimum dietary diversity
HORIZON	C1D.029797
	Indicator Description
DEFINITION	Percent of children aged 6-23 months who received food from at least five out of eight food groups during the previous day
WHAT IT MEASURES	Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy measure of diet adequacy, specifically micronutrient adequacy. Consumption of foods from at least 5 food groups on the previous day means

	that in most populations the child had a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food, one fruit or vegetable and a staple food (grain, root or tuber) during that day.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Q1: Which food groups have children aged 6-23 months old in your HH consumed in the last 24 hours?** - Breastmilk - Grains, roots/tubers - Legumes/nuts - Dairy products - Flesh foods (meat, poultry, liver/organ meats) - Eggs - Vitamin A rich fruit/vegetables - Other fruits/vegetables Consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count", i.e., there is no minimum quantity, except if an item is only used as a condiment (less than 1 teaspoon). This question should be asked to caregivers about **each child** aged 6-23 months.
SUGGESTED TOOL	Caregiver survey Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH and sex/age of each child(ren) Recommended age groups for disaggregation are: 6–11 months, 12–17 months and 18–23 months of age.
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Count the number of children who consumed least 5 of the 8 food groups in the past 24 hours and divide by the total number of children across caregivers. This is the proportion/percent of children who are receiving minimum dietary diversity.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	Optional for BHA activities with objectives related to Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition in Emergencies.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Data4Diet guidance – Tufts University https://inddex.nutrition.tufts.edu/data4diets/indicator/minimum-dietary-diversity-mdd Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259904/9789241513609-eng.pdf;jsessionid=5B7CD35139464EA9E9214B4F68A81B5E?sequence=1 Note, the WHO guidance from 2010 refers to 7 food groups, but in 2017 and expert panel revised this to 8 groups to include breastfeeding. This updated information is reflected in the above links.

HEALTH

SECTOR(S)	HEALTH
INDICATOR*	% of HHs receiving multipurpose cash that delayed or did not seek care when in need of healthcare due to financial barriers
HORIZON	C5G.026342
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	"Delayed or did not seek" means that they put off medical attention or services necessary for wellbeing and general health needs. "Due to financial barriers" refers to reasons for not obtaining medical attention or services are related to the costs associated with accessing said healthcare and could include (but are not limited to): transportation costs, costs of child care to enable certain HH members to leave the home, fees for accessing health services, etc.)

WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator measures the proportion of households that needed to, but delayed or did not seek medical attention because of financial barriers
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Q1. In the past 30 days, did you or your household members face any challenges accessing the health center/hospital/clinic and other health services?** - No - Yes - Do not know **Q2. If yes to Q1, what is the sex of the household member who faced challenges accessing a health center/hospital/clinic?** - Man (18 years +) - Women (18 years +) - Boy (17 years or under) - Girl (17 years or under) **Q3. If yes to Q1, what was the main reason?** - The health service is too far away - Health services were closed/shut-down - The health center has poor WASH infrastructure - I couldn't pay for health services (fees, charges) - I couldn't afford to get to health services (transportation to health services, costs for childcare) - I couldn't go to the health service because of travel restrictions (e.g. curfew, road closures) - No one in my household was well enough to travel - I/my household was denied services. (please explain: ___________________) - Other, please explain: ___________________________
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of person unable to access health services (if applicable) Other vulnerability
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Use the number of HHs who answered 'yes" to the first question and selected "I couldn't pay for health services" or "I couldn't afford to get to health services" for question 3. Divide this by the total number of HHs asked to find the % of households.

SECTOR(S)	HEALTH
INDICATOR*	% of HHs receiving cash/voucher that were able to access a service from a qualified/certified provider (including consultation, diagnostic tests and treatment)
HORIZON	C5G.026343
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Qualified/certified provider (including consultation, diagnostic tests and its treatment) should be defined based on local standards, but a certified provider would be someone with relevant state/national qualifications (degrees, certificates, titles, etc.) to provide medical care/services.
WHAT IT MEASURES	Proportion of households that are able to access health services they need (helps show changes in access over time)
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days

	You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Q1. In the last 30 days, has everyone in your HH in need of medical attention been able to access relevant services from a qualified individual/company/service provider?** - Yes - No - Not applicable *Q1b. [optional] If yes, from who/which service? (add relevant local options)* **Q2. If not, was there a financial reason why you were unable to access medical care from a qualified provider?** - Yes - No *Q2b. [optional] if not, what was the reason?* - I did not have time to seek relevant medical attention - I prefer to see other people/groups about my health. *Please specify:* _______________ (e.g. traditional healers) - I thought I would get better/heal on my own - (add other relevant options)
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of person/people unable to access services Other vulnerability
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Use the number of HHs who answered "yes" to the first question. Divide this by the total number of HHs who answered "Yes" or "No" to Question 1 to find the % of households who were able to access necessary qualified medical assistance (i.e. do not include HHs who answered "Not applicable" in the denominator)

EDUCATION

SECTOR(S)	EDUCATION
INDICATOR*	% of HHs with school-age children with at least 1 school-age child who had to miss school because of costs associated with schooling (during the recall period)
HORIZON	C5G.026344
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	*Preconditions for use in CVP: 1) There must be clear understanding of how cash grants can be used to support economic barriers to school attendance, 2) Quality learning facilities must be available in the target area in the first place. "School-age children" include children who should be attending school based on national guidelines and education requirements (usually, 5-17 years old). "Missing school" may refer to a locally-determined number of days or time period based on a baseline assessment or review of enrolment and attendance rates within local school system. "Costs associated with schooling" should be determined through an assessment, but may include (but are not limited to): transportation, school supplies, uniform, enrolment fees, etc.). These include one-off and recurring costs.
WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator helps us understand if there are financial barriers to school enrolment and attendance.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.

HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Q1. Have any school-aged children in your HH (ages X -Y) missed school in the past year? (**please define 'missed" school as insert a minimum threshold to be counted for this indicator (e.g. Have any 5-17 year-old children in your HH missed more than 1 month of school in the past year?) - Yes - No *Q1b [optional]: How many children? _____[integer]* If there are more than 1 children missing school within the HH, ask the following question about the oldest child who is missing school: **Q2. If yes, what is the main reason he/she has missed school?** - Schools have closed (for reason(s) other than regularly planned holidays) - Schools are open but lack willing teachers - Lack transportation to schools - Parents prefer that children stay home - Children want to stay home - Children are needed to contribute to family income - Transportation costs to/from school - Initial/Upfront costs (enrolment/registration/tuition/uniform) - Recurring costs (books, supplies, canteen fees, replacing uniforms, etc.) - Schools lack school feeding program - School lack safe hand wash facilities (hence do not go to school) - School lack Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facility - Other (specify)__________ *Q3. [optional for more information] If yes, how long did they miss school?* - Less than one month - Less than 6 months - 6 months - 1 year - More than 1 year
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire Caregiver surveys
DISAGGREGATE BY	Age or grade levels of children Gender of children Specific target group (e.g. minority groups, children with disabilities, etc.)
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Calculate the total number of household respondents who respond "Yes" to Q1 and specify the reasons as "transportation costs" or "initial/upfront costs" or "ongoing/recurring costs" for Q2. Divide by the total number of households responding to find the proportion/percentage for this indicator. This indicator can be self-reported by beneficiaries.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Education in Emergencies and CVA – CaLP: https://www.calpnetwork.org/themes/sector-specific-cva/education-and-cash-and-voucher-assistance/ GEC's Cash and Voucher Assistance for Education in Emergencies Synthesis Report: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/1551285775.GEC%20synthesis%20report%20FINAL%20rgb.pdf

WASH

SECTOR(S)	WASH
INDICATOR*	% of HHs using an unsafe water source because they cannot afford to use a safer water source

HORIZON	CID.024933
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	"unsafe water sources" should be defined in coordination with WASH technical colleagues and refers to any water source that does not meet safety standards as defined by the sector, national level guidelines, or international standards (e.g. Sphere).
WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator measures the proportion of households that are using unsafe water for drinking and cooking, as a result of not being able to afford safer water.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	Survey questions adapted from OFDA's PIRS[12] for multipurpose cash assistance: **Q1: Over the last week, what was the main water source(s) you used to collect your water for drinking and cooking? (select one)** - piped water into house* - piped water to yard/plot/outside house* - public stand post or tap* - surface water (river, creek, canal, irrigation channel, pond) - tube well/borehole* - protected dug well* - unprotected dug well - protected spring* - unprotected spring - bottled/plastic packaged water* - water kiosk vendor - water truck - rainwater harvesting/catchment* - Other: ________________ - Do not know **Q2. If an unsafe water source* was selected in Q1: How many days in the last 14 days did your HH use this water source?** ___________ days (integer) **Q2b: What is the main reason that you collected water from this source?** - This source is closer to my house - I could not afford other source[s] - This water source is cheaper than others (and I want to spend less) - I think this source is safe/clean - I don't know **Q3: If you used any other sources for drinking and cooking in the last two weeks, which source did you use? (select one)** - N/A (no other sources used) - piped water into house* - piped water to yard/plot/outside house* - public stand post or tap* - surface water (river, creek, canal, irrigation channel, pond) - tube well/borehole* - protected dug well* - unprotected dug well

[12] "Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS". USAID. October 1, 2019. Online: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/10-1-19_Multipurpose_Cash_Assistance_PIRS.docx

	- protected spring* - unprotected spring - bottled/plastic packaged water* - water kiosk vendor - water truck - rainwater harvesting/catchment* - Other: _______________ - Do not know **Q4. If an unsafe water source**: how many days in the last 14 days did your HH use this water source?** __________ days (integer) **Q4b: What is the main reason that you collect water from this source(s)?** - This source is closer to my house - I could not afford other source[s] - This water source is cheaper than others (and I want to spend less) - I think this source is safe/clean - I don't know * Typically considered 'safe' water sources- to be confirmed with WASH technical team. ** 'Unsafe' water options should be confirmed locally with the WASH technical team.
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH Other vulnerability For BHA, by HH composition: Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF), Female and Male Adults (F&M), Child No Adults (CNA)
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Identify the total number of HHs who selected an unsafe source in Q1 AND selected "I cannot afford other sources" for Q2b. Add this to the number of HHs who selected an unsafe source in Q3 AND selected "I cannot afford other sources" for Q4b. Divide the sum by the total number of respondent households to find the %of HHs using unsafe water because they cannot afford to use a safer water source.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On BHA's list of selections for MPCA (must select 3- consider this indicator if access to safe water is part of the project objective).
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	When the standards include water quality, the survey enumerator should be trained to be able to assess the safety of the water that is used (for instance chlorination procedure in the HH water container) and/or work with WASH technical colleagues to ensure water sources are tested and defined clearly as unsafe/safe. This indicator can be supplemented with testing data about the most common water sources in the area. For example, to meet OFDA's minimum expectation regarding market assessments for access to safe water, partners should test the 3-4 most common water sources available in the market in the areas targeted for multipurpose cash distribution. These can be identified during the initial assessment, or during the beneficiary selection/verification process. The local water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) cluster may also have this information. Testing is done because, while households will have their own perspectives about which sources of water are 'safe,' this may not necessarily align with the actual safety of the water source as defined for this indicator.

SECTOR(S)	WASH
INDICATOR*	% of HHs who have reduced essential WASH related basic needs expenditures

HORIZON	C1D.032517
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	WASH-related basic needs: The primary purpose of WASH related basic needs expenditures is to enable water, sanitation, or hygiene related behaviors. Examples of these include (but are not limited to): water treatment products, water transport/storage containers, soap, materials for anal cleansing, miscellaneous hygiene items (shampoo, razors, toothpaste, toothbrushes, nail clippers, etc.), menstrual hygiene management materials, diapers, cleaning materials and products. Expenditures: Money spent on these particular needs.
WHAT IT MEASURES	The proportion of households that report spending less money on WASH essential needs, including but not limited to: water treatment products, water transport/storage containers, soap, materials for cleansing, hygiene items, etc.)
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	The reduction in essential WASH related basic needs expenditures is measured using a representative household survey. This guidance has been adapted from the OFDA Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS[13]. The enumerator might use examples instead of "WASH-related items" when asking the household about access to these items (since the term "WASH-related basic needs expenditures" may not be commonly used). The enumerator should not ask individually about each type of item. **Q1: During the past two weeks, did your household purchase more, fewer, or the usual amount of [essential WASH related items]?** - More - Fewer - The usual/same **Q1b: [if "fewer"] What is the main reason for the reduction in purchasing essential WASH related items?** (may be open ended or, for ease of analysis, provide options:) - The store/market is too far - The store/market was closed - Couldn't afford to buy the items - Couldn't afford transportation or other associated costs to get to the store/market - *[Add options as relevant]* *Q2 [optional] What are the main essential WASH related items that were not purchased? (may be open ended or for ease of analysis, provide list of options)*
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age HoHH Other vulnerability
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	This information should be used to understand if the household reduced expenditures for WASH related basic needs (and for which items), and if this is a coping strategy in response to having insufficient income to meet their basic needs.

[13] "Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS". USAID. October 1, 2019. Online: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/10-1-19_Multipurpose_Cash_Assistance_PIRS.docx

	If the household has reduced expenditures for a non-economic reason, e.g. they no longer buy diapers because a baby has just finished needing diapers, then the household should not be counted as having reduced their WASH-related item expenditure for purposes of this indicator[14].
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On BHA's list of selections for MPCA (must select 3- consider this indicator if access to WASH basic needs is part of the project objective).
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Guidance on Market Based Programming for Humanitarian WASH Practitioners: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Guidance%20on%20market%20based%20programming%20for%20humanitarian%20WASH%20practitioners%20-%20version%201%20-%20April%202019.pdf

SECTOR(S)	WASH
INDICATOR*	% of HHs practicing open defecation because they cannot afford to pay to use a public latrine and/or to build a latrine
HORIZON	C5G.026345
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Open defecation refers to the practice of defecating in fields, bodies of water or other open spaces. Unsafe disposal of excreta can lead to environmental contamination and increased breeding of vectors that spread disease. Specifically, for this indicator, a latrine includes: a simple pit latrine; a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; a flush latrine (pour-flush or cistern-flush) connected to a pit, septic, or sewer; and a chemical toilet; and the use of a potty for children/infants whereby excreta are then disposed of in a toilet[15].
WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator measures the proportion of households that practice open defecation or unsafe disposal of excreta, as a result of not being able to afford the use of a public latrine and/or to build a latrine. It measures the affected population's access to functioning latrine facilities - a crucial precondition for ensuring a sanitary environment and preventing diseases.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Q1: The last time you defecated, where did you do so? (change wording depending on context and appropriateness.** E.g. When someone in your household has to use the bathroom, where do they do so?) Possible Options: - Flush or pour/flush toilet flushed to: o (i)= Flush to piped sewer system (ii) = Flush to septic tank (iii) = Flush to pit latrines (iv) Ventilated improved pit latrine (v) = Pit latrine with slab (vi) = Composting toilet (vii) = Flush to somewhere else / don't know - Pit latrine with no slab/open pit - Bucket toilet - Hanging toilet/latrine - No Facility/bush/field - Other (Specify) ___________ - Don't Know **Q2: During the past two weeks, did you practice open defecation?** - Yes

[14] "Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS". USAID. October 1, 2019. Online: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/10-1-19_Multipurpose_Cash_Assistance_PIRS.docx
[15] Ibid.

	- No **Note, if "No facility/bush/field" was selected in Q1, you may use skip logic to skip Q2 and jump to Q3.* **Q3: What is the main reason that you practiced open defecation?** [open answer, or provide options- examples below]: - Temporary problem with the latrine/toilet (e.g. it is under maintenance) - I prefer not to use the latrine/toilet (because of the odor, location, etc.) - I don't feel safe using the latrine or toilet - Convenience (latrine is further away, I was on my way somewhere, etc.) - Cost of having a latrine (building it, materials, maintenance, etc.) - Cost associated with accessing public latrines (fees, maintenance, etc.) Other Specify)___________
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age HoHH Other vulnerability
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	This information should be used to understand the change in proportion of households who cannot afford to use latrine or build a latrine. Calculate the total number of household respondents who select "No facility/bush/field" for Q1 and/or "Yes" to Q2 AND "cost of having a latrine" OR "Cost associated with accessing public latrines". Divide by the total number of respondents to find the percentage.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	On BHA's list of selections for MPCA (must select 3- consider this indicator if access to latrines/toilets part of the project objective).
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Guidance on Market Based Programming for Humanitarian WASH Practitioners: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Guidance%20on%20market%20based%20programming%20for%20humanitarian%20WASH%20practitioners%20-%20version%201%20-%20April%202019.pdf Global WASH Cluster –MPCA + WASH https://washcluster.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/CTK/pages/285278229/MBP+monitoring

SECTOR(S)	WASH
INDICATOR	% of households with access to appropriate hygiene items and material for practicing adequate hand washing
HORIZON	C5G.026346
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	Define "appropriate hygiene items and material for practicing adequate hand washing" based on the context (e.g. jerry cans, soap, water source) and in line with agreed-upon standards (e.g. Sphere, working groups, national standards)
WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator measures the proportion of households that have access to relevant hygiene items and materials to wash their hands.
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Q1. Do you have access in/near your dwelling to a designated place for handwashing?** - yes - no - don't know *If the survey is being conducted in person, please also observe where the handwashing station is and include any relevant notes:*

	Q2. If yes, do you also have access to soap/detergent? - Yes - No - Don't know Q3. [Optional for additional info] If "no" to either question 1 or 2, what are the greatest challenges your household faces in practicing handwashing with soap/detergents? (select multiple) - I cannot afford to buy hygiene products (i.e. soap, detergents) - I cannot go to the market/shop to buy hygiene products due to the cost of getting there (transportation, gas, bus fare, etc.) - I cannot go to the market/shop due to road closures, blocks, checkpoints, or other barriers - The market/shops are not open - There is no or limited water to use for handwashing - The hand washing facilities/spaces are not available - My household has no problem with handwashing - I don't know - Other, Specify:
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age HoHH, Other vulnerability
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Calculate the total number of Households who respond yes to both questions 1-2. Divide by the total number of HHs asked to find the % of households with access to appropriate hygiene items and material for practicing adequate handwashing.
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	Guidance on Market Based Programming for Humanitarian WASH Practitioners: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Guidance%20on%20market%20based%20programming%20for%20humanitarian%20WASH%20practitioners%20-%20version%201%20-%20April%202019.pdf

SECTOR(S)	WASH
INDICATOR	% of beneficiary households with adequate access to water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene at agreed standards
HORIZON	C1B.23167
Indicator Description	
DEFINITION	"Adequate access": Emergency WASH standards are usually set up by the Government or the national WASH cluster/sector coordination platform. If not, SPHERE standards can be applied.
WHAT IT MEASURES	This indicator measures the proportion of households that have access to adequate water for drinking and household use (cooking, cleaning, washing, hygiene).
WHEN TO MEASURE	Baseline or assessment before 1st cash/voucher is distributed Evaluation after the last transfer, preferably within 30 days You may also collect relevant data using bi-monthly/quarterly PDM surveys.
HOW TO MEASURE IT	**Approach 1:** **Q1. How many liters of water do you use in a day? (drinking, food, cooking, household hygiene)** ______ liter per day Given the difficulty of estimating the amount in a unit like "liters", you may opt to adapt this question to the local context by using a more familiar standard of measurement (e.g.

	bucket, jerry can, etc.). You will then need to convert this standard unit of measurement into liters. **Q2. From which source(s)?** *Possible sources*: - piped water into house - piped water to yard/plot/outside house - public stand post or tap - surface water (river, creek, canal, irrigation channel, pond) - tube well/borehole - protected dug well - unprotected dug well - protected spring - unprotected spring - bottled/plastic packaged water - water kiosk vendor - water truck - rainwater harvesting/catchment - Other - Do not know **Approach 2:** If respondents are unlikely to know the number of litres (or other measurement) they use per day, consider using the questions below instead, which are not attached to standards but instead allow the respondents to judge whether or not they are meeting their water needs: **Q3. Is your household currently able to meet your needs for clean, safe, drinking water?** - Yes - No - Don't know **Q4. Is your household currently able to meet your needs for water for domestic use (personal hygiene, cooking, washing)?** - Yes - No - Don't know
SUGGESTED TOOL	Baseline/evaluation surveys Post distribution monitoring questionnaire
DISAGGREGATE BY	Sex and age of HoHH, Other vulnerability
NOTES ON ANALYSIS	Approach 1: If using a HH survey, count the total individuals who answered Q1-2 in line with the relevant guidelines and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to find the proportion or percentage. Approach 2: If using self-reporting, count the total number of respondents who answered "yes" to both Q3-4 and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to find the proportion or percentage.
RELEVANT DONOR LINKS	Similar indicator on ECHO's Key Results Indicator (KRI) List *(Number of people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use)*
GUIDANCE & MORE INFO	This indicator can be partly self-reported by beneficiaries, but survey enumerators should be properly trained in WASH monitoring to interpret beneficiaries' answers. When the standards are related to the quantity of water per person and per day, the survey enumerator should be able to calculate it based on the HH answers.

	USAID/OFDA guidance on similar indicator: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/indicator_matrix.pdf

V. Output and Process Indicators

POST-PAYMENT & UTILISATION

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	HOW TO MEASURE	SOURCE	OPTIMAL TIME TO MEASURE	DISAGGREGATION
Total number of people assisted with cash/voucher *C4B.26118*	The number of individual people assisted with (and directly benefiting from) cash/vouchers.	Count/sum the total number of individuals benefitting from cash/voucher assistance. This should include any members of recipient families who benefit from distributed multipurpose cash assistance (*not only the head of household or person attending a distribution*).	Financial and distribution records (e.g. receipt forms, digital tracking (LMMS), etc.)	Each distribution	Age/Sex of HoHH (*and family members for total people reach – MWBG*) Other vulnerability
Total USD value or cash or vouchers transferred to beneficiaries *C4D.033173*	Total value/amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (or value of vouchers) as a total value ($USD or local currency)	Count/sum the total value of cash/voucher assistance provided to individuals with each distribution.	Bank and finance records	Monthly	N/A
Total amount /value of vouchers redeemed by beneficiaries *C1D.033193*	The value of all the redeemed vouchers at the contracted shops in exchange of approved goods and services ($USD or local currency)	Count/sum the total value of cash/voucher assistance provided to individuals that is withdrawn/utilized by program recipients.	Vendor sales records Bank and finance records	Monthly	Vendor Location
Percentage of beneficiaries who withdraw the full amount of cash transfer value by end of cash assistance program *C4A.23225*	Withdraw: take out of the bank, ATM, mobile money account/online account etc. Full amount of cash transfer value: the total cash transfer. This helps WV track if and when project beneficiaries are accessing all of their assistance.	Track balance of cash funds available per household/recipient using financial records from the FSP/bank. Review weekly/monthly bank/finance reports and count how many recipients have withdrawn the full amount of assistance at the end of each reporting period (e.g. quarterly, bi-annually, at project end)	Bank and finance records	Monthly	Age/Sex of HoHH
# of households who withdraw less than the cash transfer value *C4B.19142*	Withdraw: take out of the bank, ATM, mobile money account/online account etc. Less than the transfer value: any amount less than the total cash transfer. This helps WV track if and when project beneficiaries are accessing all of their assistance.	Track balance of cash funds available per household/recipient using financial records from the FSP/bank. Review weekly/monthly bank/finance reports and count how many recipients did not withdraw the full amount of assistance.	Bank and finance records	Monthly	Age/Sex of HoHH
# of households who do not use the full voucher by end of project/transfer period *C5G.026347*	Use: spend/utilize the cash value of the voucher provided	Track balance of vouchers distributed per household/recipient using financial records (from the bank and/or vendors) Review weekly/monthly bank/finance reports and count how many recipients did utilize the full amount of the voucher.	Vendor and/or Bank/ finance records	Monthly	Age/Sex of HoHH
% of households who received their cash transfers/vouchers in accordance with established timeline *C4B.19143*	Received: got/obtained the cash/voucher Established timeline: the timeframe in which beneficiaries were informed that cash/vouchers would be provided	Q1. Did your household receive your cash or voucher entitlement on time? Yes/No Calculate the total number of respondents who select "Yes". Divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.	PDM survey OSM survey	Monthly/ Quarterly PDM or OSM at each distribution	Age/Sex of HoHH
% of households who report receiving the correct amount of cash transfers/vouchers *C5G.026348*	Received: got/obtained the cash/voucher Correct amount: the amount of cash/voucher value that the recipient was told they would receive (by project staff/FSP)	1. Do you know the value of your cash/voucher entitlement? Yes No 2. If yes, what was your entitlement? ___ (in local currency) 3. During the most recent distribution, did you receive your full entitlement? Yes No	PDM survey OSM survey *To be spot-checked against distribution lists.*	Monthly/ Quarterly PDM or OSM at each distribution	Age/Sex of HoHH

		Don't know 3b. If not, why not? (adapt options) Examples: a. Some cash was taken by an agent b. Some cash/voucher value taken by organization staff c. No explanation given to me d. I was informed that the value would be reduced this distribution e. I did not attend the distribution f. Other: ________(specify) Calculate the total number of respondents who select "Yes" to Question 3. Divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage. This should be crosschecked against distribution lists to verify the amounts provided.			
% of households who save part of their income *C4D.030457*	Saving: not using/spending part (or all) of household income Income: total amount of money earned in a given time period (e.g. month) within a household unit (combined across all working family members)	Q1. How much of your household income did you save last month? (insert relevant options in local currency) Calculate the total number of respondents who respond to Q1 with more than 0/no ne. Divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to reach the percentage.	PDM survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Bi-monthly or quarterly	Age/Sex of HoHH

ACCESS INDICATORS

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	HOW TO MEASURE IT	SOURCE	WHEN TO MEASURE	DISAGGREG-ATION
% of households who report experiencing any problem(s) related to getting their cash/voucher *C5G.026325*	Problems related to getting their cash/voucher: This relates any issue or problem beneficiaries might face getting to/from a distribution point (e.g. hawala, FSP, office, bank branch, etc.) including: the time it takes to go/come, the cost of going/coming, security risks involved with going/coming, or other problems.	1. Did you face any problems related to getting your cash/voucher assistance? Yes/No 2. If yes, what type of problem(s) (select multiple) Options may include (but are not limited to): a. It took too long to get to the distribution point/collection point b. It took too long waiting in line for my cash/voucher c. The hours of the distribution were in the middle of the work day d. The hours of the distribution were too early in the morning e. Too expensive getting to/from the distribution point f. I had to miss work to get to the distribution (lost income) g. I had to pay for child care while I went to the distribution h. I could not get to/from the distribution site because of security risks on the way i. I could not access the distribution site because of security risks at the distribution site 3. (Optional- for more information) How long (in minutes/hours- TBD based on context) did it take you to travel to the distribution point/collection centre? Insert relevant options or allow text. Calculate the total number of respondents who select "Yes" for Q1 and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.	PDM survey OSM survey	Monthly/ Quarterly PDM or OSM at each distribution	Age/Sex of HoHH Type of problem: time getting to/from distribution, costs for getting to/from distribution, security risks getting to/from distribution, other
# and % of households who report facing problems using their cash/voucher assistance *C5G.026327*	Problems: any issue, challenge or difficulty Costs incurred: this includes costs/money spent on getting to/from the distribution/collection point OR getting to/from shops/markets where individuals can use the cash/voucher provided. These may be transportation costs or other opportunity costs (i.e. child care costs, loss of income due to missed work, etc.)	1. Did you face any problems related to using/spending your cash/voucher assistance? Yes No 2. If yes, what kinds of problems? Options may include (but are not limited to): a. I cannot access the market because the roads are closed or inaccessible b. The shopkeeper charged me a fee for using my voucher c. The shop would not accept the voucher (*with follow up, why?*) d. The card reading (or voucher scanning) machine at the shop was broken (*with follow up, which shop?*) e. I could not access the market because it is too far f. I could not access the market because of transportation costs g. I could not access the market because of security risks on the way to the market/roads are dangerous h. I could not access the market because of security risks inside the market i. The vendors did not have the goods/items I need	PDM survey OSM survey	Monthly/ Quarterly PDM or OSM at each distribution	Age/Sex of HoHH By type of problems (access to markets, availability of goods, vendor issues, security risks, other)

		j. Other, please specify: Calculate the total number of respondents who select "Yes" for Q1 and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.			
% of households who report that they faced connectivity challenges to access their money during the last *[online/mobile]* payment process *C5G.026326*	Connectivity issues - this is in relation internet or telecommunications connectivity that impact peoples' ability to access online accounts, mobile money transfers, send/receive funds, etc.	Q1. Did you face any difficulties or challenges due to connectivity that impacted your ability to access your cash/voucher assistance? Yes No Q2. If no, what issues did you face? (Allow space for free text, or offer options) Calculate the total number of respondents who select "Yes" and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.	PDM Survey OSM Survey (*modified for remote collection*)	Monthly/ Quarterly PDM or modified OSM for phone call survey within 1 week after transfer date	Age/Sex of HoHH
Average time spent traveling to and from the nearest market with available key commodities *C5G.026328*	Average time: the minutes/hours it takes project participants to reach a market(s) with the key commodities they need in supply. Key commodities: based on a consultative process, key commodities should be defined by the community. These will likely overlap with commodities included in a MEB.	Q1. How long (in minutes/hours- TBD based on context) did it take you to travel to the market where you can buy the key commodities you need? ________ Minutes OR insert relevant options.	PDM Survey OSM Survey	Monthly/ Quarterly PDM or OSM at each distribution	Age/Sex of person who travels to/from the market

ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS

***% of beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner** *C5G.026225*	Safe[16]: Assistance prevents and minimizes as much as possible any unintended negative effects of the intervention which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks. Accessible: Aid agencies arrange for people's access to assistance and services– in proportion to need and without any barriers (e.g. discrimination); and pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. Accountable: Aid agencies use power responsibly through an active commitment to include the people affected by humanitarian crises in decision-making and use appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions and address concerns and complaints. Participatory: Beneficiaries and affected populations have been involved in the	Based on ECHO's protection mainstreaming indicator guidance, include all 7 questions below: Safe: Questions #5,6 Q5. Did you feel safe while receiving the assistance? Yes/No Q6. Did you feel you were treated with respect by NGO staff during the intervention? Yes/No Q6b. If not, please describe why not: (free text) Accessible: Questions #2,15 Q2. Was the assistance appropriate to your needs or those of members of the community? Yes/No/Partially/Don't Know Q15. Do you think there are people deserving who were excluded from the assistance? Yes/No Accountable: Questions #18,18.1 Q18. Have you or anyone you know in your community ever raised any concern on the assistance you received to the NGO using one of the above mechanisms? Yes / No Q18.1. If yes, are you satisfied with the response you have received? Yes / No / Partially / Response never received Participatory: #1 Q1. Do you know of anyone in your community having been consulted by the NGO on what needs are and how the NGO can best help? Yes/No For each question individually, add up the total number of respondents who chose 'YES' and divide this by the total number of respondents who answered the question. This will give a % respondents who answered 'Yes' for each of the seven questions. This information is used to obtain scores for each question and to calculate a total mark for the group of surveyed beneficiaries. Refer to detailed scoring instructions here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ci2kQff9Gy4rYgSjsrw9r8NLCD5jfz68/view.	PDM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Bi-monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Specific vulnerability

[16] "Multipurpose Cash Assistance PIRS". USAID. October 1, 2019. Online: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/10-1-19_Multipurpose_Cash_Assistance_PIRS.docx

	different stages of the project, including needs assessment, project design, response, and monitoring; specific mechanisms are in place to enable beneficiaries and affected populations to provide feedback and complaints. Assistance supports the development of self-protection capacities and assists people to claim their rights.				
% of beneficiaries who know how to redeem vouchers/collect cash assistance *C5G.026329*	How well individuals understand where/how to access their voucher assistance (e.g. which vendors are participating, how to use the voucher amount) or collect their cash (e.g. how to withdraw money from an ATM, how to access funds from a FSP, etc.)	Q1. Do you know how to redeem your voucher/ access the cash assistance? Yes/Somewhat (I have some questions)/No [For additional info] Q2. If "Somewhat" or "No", what part of the voucher redemption/cash collection process is unclear? *Insert relevant options, examples:* I don't know which shops will accept my voucher I don't know how to check my voucher balance I don't know which items/services I can use my voucher for Calculate the total number of respondents who say "Yes" to Q1 and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.	PDM Survey OSM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Specific vulnerability
% of beneficiaries who are satisfied with the assistance provided *C4D.032461*	How satisfied beneficiaries feel about the assistance provided- i.e. content, pleased, happy or happy with the modality (form of assistance) of cash/voucher programming provided.	Q1. How satisfied are you with the assistance you received? Very satisfied / satisfied / rather unsatisfied / very unsatisfied Q2. If "rather unsatisfied" or "very unsatisfied", please describe why: _____ (open ended, or offer options) Examples include: - I would prefer to receive vouchers/cash/in-kind (as relevant) - I need more assistance - I would prefer to receive assistance at different time(s) Calculate the total number of respondents who say "very satisfied" or "satisfied" to Q1 and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.	PDM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Specific vulnerability
% of the target beneficiaries who are aware of the available complaints response mechanism *C5A.12374*	Proportion of the total interviewed beneficiaries who report that they were informed about the complaints response mechanisms in place by the end of the project	Q1. Were you informed about the complaints response mechanism for this project? - Yes - No - Don't remember Q2. [Optional for additional info] If yes, which channel for providing information about the CRM did you find most useful? (select one – modify as relevant to local context) Face to face Radio TV PA system/megaphones Printed materials (flyers, leaflets) Social media (fb, WhatsApp Phone (calls/SMS) Other – please give details Calculate the total number of respondents who say "Yes" for Q1 and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage of beneficiaries who are aware of the CRM.	PDM Survey/ OSM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group
% of beneficiaries who are satisfied with the complaints and feedback mechanism *C5G.026330*	Relates to the way individuals respond and feel about complaints mechanism in place- i.e. content, pleased, happy or happy, in terms of: a) information provided about the mechanism, b) the channels used to share information about the mechanism, c) the options for providing feedback/complaints, d) the response time.	Q1. Are you satisfied with the following aspects of the complaints and feedback mechanism? Yes/No for each of the suggested categories: I) Information provided about the CRM; II) Communication channels used to provide information about the CRM; III) Communication channels available to submit complaints or feedback; IV) Timeliness of the response to your complaint/feedback. Q2. If no, what would increase your level of satisfaction? (give space for each category- Free text) Calculate the total number of respondents who say "Yes" for each category used divided by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage for that category. Take the	PDM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Specific vulnerability

		average % across the various categories to combine the averages for an 'overall' satisfaction with CRM.			
% of beneficiaries who are satisfied with the distribution process *C5G.026331*	Relates to the way individuals feel about the distribution process and how/where/when they received their assistance (e.g. the location, timing, wait time, safety measures)	Q1. How satisfied are you with the distribution process for the cash/voucher assistance you received? Very satisfied Satisfied Somewhat unsatisfied Very unsatisfied Q2. If "rather unsatisfied" or "very unsatisfied", please describe why:______ Offer options, for example: a. The distribution point is too far b. The hours/time of the distribution is difficult to manage c. The waiting period for my assistance was too long d. I was treated poorly by WV staff e. I was treated poorly by other individuals in line/at the distribution f. There were no safety measures at the distribution (e.g. social distancing, handwashing, sanitizer, etc.) Calculate the total number of respondents who select "very satisfied" or "satisfied" and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.	PDM Survey OSM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group
% of beneficiaries who report that agents/Financial Service Providers (FSPs) treated them with respect *C5G.026332*	The proportion of interviewed beneficiaries who said that they are treated with respect when they receive their money from FSPs/agents (This indicator may also be adapted to focus specifically on WV or partner staff)	Q1. How were you treated by FSP representatives/agents? *(or-modify the indicator to ask about other individuals/entities who may have been involved in cash/voucher disbursement or utilization)* I was treated respectfully I was treated with indifference I was treated disrespectfully I don't know Q1b. If the response was disrespectfully, please describe how so: (free text)________ Count all the people who answer "I was treated respectfully", divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the %.	PDM survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group
% of beneficiaries who report that World Vision or partner staff treated them with respect *C5G.026333*	The proportion of interviewed beneficiaries who said that they are treated with respect when they interacted with WV or partner staff	Q1. How were you treated by World Vision (or partner name) representatives? I was treated respectfully I was treated with indifference I was treated disrespectfully I don't know Q1b. If the response was disrespectfully, please describe how so: (free text)________ Count all the people who answer "I was treated respectfully", divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the %.	PDM survey OSM survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group
% of beneficiaries who report that they were informed/aware of the key information about World Vision *C4A.26164*	Proportion of the total interviewed beneficiaries who report that they were informed about World Vision and its operations	Q1. Were you informed of the following information about World Vision? *Yes/No for each category:* 1. Information about what/who World Vision is 2. Expected WV staff behaviour 3. How to complain and give feedback 4. WV programmes and activities Q2. [Optional for additional info] Of the channels used to share information about WV, which one did you find most useful? (select one – modify as relevant to local context) Face to face Radio TV PA system/megaphones Printed materials (flyers, leaflets) Social media (fb, WhatsApp Phone (calls/SMS) Other – please give details Calculate the total number of respondents who say "Yes" for each category used divided by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage for that category. To report on this indicator, take the average percentage across the four main categories to combine the averages for the 'overall' level of awareness.	PDM Survey/ OSM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group
% of beneficiaries who report that they were	Proportion of the total interviewed beneficiaries who report that they were	Q1. Were you informed of the following project information? Yes/No for each category: - the transfer value you would receive	PDM Survey/ OSM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation*	Age Sex

informed and aware of key project information *C5G.026334*	informed about the project particulars: the amount they would receive, targeting criteria, project objectives, timeline	- how people were selected - the aim/goals of this project - the duration of this project Q2. [Optional for additional info] Of the channels used to share information, which one did you find most useful? (select one) Face to face Radio TV PA system/megaphones Printed materials (flyers, leaflets) Social media (fb, WhatsApp Phone (calls/SMS) Other – please give details Calculate the total number of respondents who say "Yes" for each category used divided by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage for that category. Take the average percentage across the various categories to combine the averages for 'overall' satisfaction.		*(duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Vulnerability group
% of complaints and/or feedback responded to within the agreed upon timeline *C5D.024112*	The proportion of complaints and/or feedback submitted via the CRM that are responded to within the appropriate time. Responded to means that the submitter (when not anonymous) receives a response whether verbally, via phone call, text/SMS, WhatsApp, written document/letter, etc. The agreed upon timeframe should be defined locally based on the SOPs/CRM system in place, but in general, this should not be more than 2 weeks and should be shorter for sensitive complaints.	Track the number of complaints/feedback that come in via any channel of the Complaints Response Mechanism. Track the responses to each complaint/feedback and categorize these to be "on time", "late" or "pending". To report against this indicator, count the total number of "on time" complaints/feedback and divide by the total count of complaints/feedback that should have been responded to at the time of reporting. Multiply by 100 to give you the % of complaints/feedback responded to within the agreed upon timeline.	CRM tracking	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Type of complaint (sensitive/non-sensitive)
% of beneficiaries who know how to reach WV if they face challenges related to accessing their assistance *C5G.026336*	Whether respondents know how to contact WV if they face challenges related to their assistance (e.g. accessing their funds, redeeming vouchers, checking their balance, etc.)	Q1. Do you know how to contact WV if you face challenges accessing your assistance? Yes/No Q2.[optional for additional info] If yes, what would you do? Example options: a. Call the WV hotline b. Submit a complaint using a suggestion box c. Submit feedback using a WhatsApp line d. Go to the WV office in person Count total respondents who said "Yes" to Q1. Divide by the total number of respondents and multiply by 100 to get the %.	PDM Survey OSM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly or quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group

DO NO HARM INDICATORS

*Before including these indicators and/or asking these questions it is important to consider Do No Harm principles and ensure you are not putting anyone at risk, or if there are better ways to capture the needed information in your context. Work with a protection colleague and/or DNH specialist to identify appropriate questions and the best way forward.

% of beneficiaries who report experiencing increased tensions as a result of CVP *C5G.026337*	increased tensions: tension may be felt or perceived and related to any aspect of daily life, including decision-making, roles/responsibilities, attitude/behaviour	Try to speak to different members of the HH (not just the HoHH) if the situation/context allows without risk of doing harm. Q1. Do you believe that receiving cash/voucher assistance has increased tensions in any way? Yes/No Q1b. If yes, within your household or within your community? - Within my household - Within the community - Other, specify: Q1c. If within the community, between who: - People who received assistance and those who did not - People who received different amounts of assistance	PDM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions)* **Suggested:** Monthly/ Quarterly	Age Sex By where: within HH or community

		- People within the same family/household - Other, specify: Q1d. If yes within the community, please explain/describe why (free text, or provide some options). Examples: People think selection criteria is unfair People think assistance should be provided to everyone People think other people are not truthful about their situation Other (describe) Calculate the total number of respondents who say "Yes" to Q1 and divide by the total number of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.			
% of beneficiaries who report decreased trust within their community as a result of the cash/voucher programme	This indicator relates to the perception of individuals about the level of trust between community members, whether between different people who are all receiving assistance, or people who are receiving assistance with those who are not, or others.	Q1. Have you noticed any changes in the level of trust amongst different community members or groups since the project started? Yes No Q2. If yes, were these changes negative or positive? Negative Positive Q2a. If negative, please describe: _______ Q2b. If positive, please describe: ________ Q3. If yes, were these changes related to the cash/voucher project? Yes No Q3a. If yes, how so? (describe)________________ Count the total number of individuals who responded "Yes" to Q1 and "Negative" to Q2 and "yes" to Q3. Divide by the total number of respondents and multiply by 100 to get the %.	PDM survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions, volatility)* **Suggested:** Monthly/ Quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group
% of beneficiaries who perceive the project as benefiting different groups within the community equally *C5G.026338*	This indicator refers to how individuals view the targeting and selection process for project inclusion and whether or not the project aids/helps different people and groups in an equal and fair way.	Q1. Do you think this project assists people of different nationality, age, sex, religion, and socio-economic status within the community equally? *Yes/No for each category:* - nationality - age - sex - religion - socio-economic status *(other as relevant)* Q2. If no, which group (or groups) of people benefit differently? ________ (free text) Q2b. How so (please describe): _______ (free text) Count the total number of respondents who answer "Yes" to Q1 and divide by the total # of respondents. Multiply by 100 to get the %.	PDM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions, volatility)* **Suggested:** Monthly/ Quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group
#/frequency of reports of cash, voucher and/or in-kind being diverted to unintended recipients/actors *C5G.026339*	This indicator aims to track if there are incidents of cash/voucher (or in-kind) diversion from project recipients to other, unintended recipients (e.g. any person/group party to a conflict – armed groups, combatants, etc.)	Regularly include questions about aid diversion in key informant interviews with community leaders, local partners, etc. Questions may also be included in PDM/OSM tools. Q1. Have you heard of anyone giving, or being forced to give, all or part of their cash/voucher/in-kind assistance to another person or group? Yes, I heard of someone giving assistance by choice to another person/group Yes, I heard of someone being forced to give their assistance to another person/group No Q2. If yes, to whom/which group? (insert relevant options or leave free text) Track the total number of "yes" responses to Q1 and any accounts mentioned in KIIs.	PDM Survey	*TBD in line with programme implementation (duration, frequency of distributions, volatility)* **Suggested:** Monthly/ Quarterly	Age Sex Vulnerability group

MARKET INDICATORS

# of critical market actors directly assisted through market system rehabilitation activities *C5D.031335*	market actors: includes producers, suppliers, traders, or processors that have directly received cash, access to finance, or training to help them restart or improve their market function. Critical market actors will be defined in your project, but refers to market actors who perform essential functions to a market system that plays a major role in disaster-affected people's survival or livelihoods and who are not able to perform these functions as needed because of the disaster. These actors might be anywhere in the value chain and may or may not directly interact with the ultimate beneficiaries of the project (the most affected/most vulnerable).	Count the number of market actors who directly received program assistance (small loans/grants, training, etc.). Work with the program manager to determine who constitutes a market actor for the purposes of this indicator.	Project records	Quarterly/ Bi-annually	n/a
# of key commodities (by type) in markets that show price shifts of more than the predefined trigger amount *C5G.026340*	Key commodities: based on a consultative process, key commodities should be defined by the community. These will likely overlap with commodities included in a MEB. Price shift: a change in the unit price of goods/items- for this indicator, a price shift of X% in either direction (increase or decrease in price) should be tracked/counted. The % change may be based on guidelines from technical colleagues, coordination groups, etc.	Use a market monitoring survey to monitor the cost of key commodities on a regular basis (TBD based on context and expected level of fluctuation). Each week/month collect the price for a standard unit of the commodity (e.g. 1kg, 1 packet, etc.) and compare costs across time. Calculate price shifts. Count the number of key commodities with price shift of more than X% and divide by the total number of key commodities. Multiply by 100.	MarKit/ Price monitoring tool	*TBD based on context/ volatility* Weekly/ Monthly	By market/good/ item (or category of goods/items) By market place
Average % change in supply of key commodities (by type) during the reporting period *C5G.026341*	Key commodities: based on a consultative process, key commodities should be defined by the community. These will likely overlap with commodities included in a MEB. Supply: refers to the amount of stock vendors/shop keepers have of key commodities that can be sold/be available for consumers, usually measured in a standard way (e.g. KGs, Boxes, Packets, etc.)	Use a market monitoring survey to monitor the supply of key commodities on a regular basis (TBD based on context and expected level of fluctuation). Each week/month collect the stock availability of key commodities in a standardized sample of stores/vendors and compare over time. Take the average % change from each monitoring period to show the trends.	MarKit/ Price monitoring tool	*TBD based on context/ volatility* Weekly/ Monthly	By market/good/ item (or category of goods/items) By market place
Number of key commodities that are available in the different markets *Use price monitoring toolkit*	Key commodities: based on a consultative process, key commodities should be defined by the community. These will likely overlap with commodities included in a MEB (where it is used) . Different types of markets: source markets, central markets, local markets, etc.	Use a market monitoring survey to monitor the availability of key commodities on a regular basis (TBD based on context and expected level of fluctuation). Each week/month ask about the availability of key commodities in a standardized sample of stores/vendors and compare the number of key commodities that are in supply over time, across different market types.	MarKit/ Price monitoring tool	*TBD based on context/ volatility* Weekly/ Monthly	By market/good/ item (or category of goods/items) By market type (source, central, local)
Price of key commodities in different types of markets *Use price monitoring toolkit*	Price: cost per unit (unit TBD locally or in line with working group/cluster agreement) Key commodities: based on a consultative process, key commodities should be defined by the community. These will likely overlap with commodities included in a MEB (where it is used) Different types of markets: source markets, central markets, local markets, etc.	Use a market monitoring survey to monitor the prices of key commodities (per standard measurement, e.g. $/kilo, $/package) on a regular basis (TBD based on context and expected level of fluctuation). Each week/month ask about the unit price of key commodities in a standardized sample of stores/vendors and compare over time, across different market types.	MarKit/ Price monitoring tool	*TBD based on context/ volatility* Weekly/ Monthly	By market/good/ item (or category of goods/items) By market type (course, central, local)
Quality of key commodities in different type of markets *Use price monitoring toolkit*	Quality: standard of items as compared against other items in similar vendors/markets Key commodities: based on a consultative process, key commodities should be defined by the community. These will likely overlap with commodities included in a MEB. Different types of markets: source markets, central markets, local markets, etc.	Use a market monitoring survey to monitor the quality of key commodities on a regular basis (TBD based on context and expected level of fluctuation) through observation or production standards as defined by cluster/working group, Sphere, etc. Each week/month observe the quality of key commodities in a standardized sample of stores/vendors and compare over time, across different market types.	MarKit/ Price monitoring tool	*TBD based on context/ volatility* Weekly/ Monthly	By market/good/ item (or category of goods/items) By market type (course, central, local)

For additional information or questions, please reach out to:

1. Marieta Fitzcharles, CVP MEAL Advisor – Marieta_Fitzcharles@wvi.org
2. Belete Temesgen, CVP Technical Director – Belete_Temesgen@wvi.org