



GEOGRAPHIC DISAGGREGATION CHECKLIST

This checklist complements the guidance found in the ADS 201 Additional Help: Data Disaggregation by Geographic Location.

1 DEFINE A MINIMUM LEVEL OF GEOGRAPHIC DISAGGREGATION: PMP AND PROJECT

Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

- Which geographic unit of analysis will provide the most useful information across the PMP?

Project

- Which geographic unit of analysis will provide the most useful information for the project?

2 SELECT INDICATORS FOR GEOGRAPHIC DISAGGREGATION: PMP, PROJECT, ACTIVITY

Which indicators will provide useful information if they are geographically disaggregated?

Use the **Type I-III** categories to assess which indicators are appropriate for disaggregation:

Type I: No geographic measurement required + limited value in geographic analysis of the data
Example: the number of sectors represented in a national-level working group on nutrition

Type II: No geographic measurement required but can be disaggregated + value in geographic analysis of the data
Example: the number of children under five reached by USG supported nutrition programs

Type III: Geographic measurement required + value in geographic analysis of the data
Example: the number of hectares under improved management practices

3 DETERMINE LEVEL OF GEOGRAPHIC DISAGGREGATION: ACTIVITY

- Which geographic unit of analysis will be the most useful for monitoring the activity's performance?
- Does this level of geographic disaggregation meet or exceed the minimum defined for the project?

4 DETERMINE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS: PMP, PROJECT, ACTIVITY

	Collection Resources	Analysis Resources	Expertise/Effort
Administrative Unit	MS Excel, etc. + standard administrative unit names	MS Excel, etc. + standard administrative unit names	Lowest ↑ ↓ Highest
Populated Place	MS Excel, etc. + standard populated place names/locations	MS Excel, etc.; GIS or other mapping tool	
Point Location	GPS-enabled device	GIS or other mapping tool	
Area/Line Features	GPS-enabled device; satellite imagery; low-tech manual methods	GIS or other mapping tool	

5 ASSESS EXISTING EXPERTISE AND RESOURCES: PMP, PROJECT, ACTIVITY

- Partners have expertise and tools to collect geographic data? If unknown, conduct a quick survey to determine the level of existing expertise and tools being used. Consider holding an event to share best practices among partners.
- Mission/OU has expertise and tools to analyze geographic data? If not, identify which type of additional expertise and tools are required. Consider requesting consultation and technical assistance from the USAID GeoCenter.
- Geographically disaggregated data are routinely collected by secondary data sources, such as the host-country government or other organizations at the appropriate geographic scale? If unknown, consider reaching out to host-country or donor organization counterparts to learn more.

6 USE THE DATA TO ASK AND ANSWER GEOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS: PMP, PROJECT, ACTIVITY

- Does performance vary by geographic location? Which contextual factors may contribute to the variation?
- Does high or low performance across projects or activities occur in the same geographic locations? If so, why?
- How can this information be used to adapt programmatic approaches to maintain or increase performance?