Introduction

This document complements ADS 201 by providing a list of recent indicator resources across sectors including indicator handbooks, databases, tools, and indices. The resources are both internal and external to USAID. The audience for this list is Monitoring and Evaluation, (M&E) Specialists, Project and Activity Design Teams, and technical teams.

This list includes custom indicators and standard foreign assistance indicators, and is intended as a resource for selecting or developing monitoring indicators for USAID strategies, projects, and activities. It is not an exhaustive list and does not imply endorsement of any specific indicator or data source. In addition to resources listed below, Missions are encouraged to review existing partner government development plan indicators for their country or region.

The resources are categorized as Multi-Sectoral Resources or Sectoral Resources. Within those categories, the relevant sectors and resources are listed alphabetically.

Multi-Sectoral Resources

Country Data Analytics Packages (USAID Staff only)
https://pages.usaid.gov/F/cda

Country Data Analytics provides interactive, web-based data profiles for more than 100 countries and six regions that receive U.S. foreign assistance. A collaborative effort between State’s Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (State/F) and the Monitoring Country Progress Team in USAID’s Bureau for Europe and Eurasia, the data profiles include analysis on financial flows to and from the subject country, nearly 40 indicators normalized to a common scale across six thematic dimensions, and additional data on other donors.

International Data & Economic Analysis (IDEA)
https://idea.usaid.gov/

International Data & Economic Analysis (IDEA) is USAID’s comprehensive source of economic and social data and analysis. IDEA brings together over 12,000 data series from over 125 sources into one location for easy access by USAID and its partners through the USAID public website. The data are broken down by countries, years, and the following sectors: Economy, Country Ratings and Rankings, Trade, Development Assistance, Education, Health, Population, and Natural Resources.
**Standard Foreign Assistance Indicators (U.S. Department of State and USAID) (2016)**
https://www.state.gov/f/indicators/

In fiscal year 2016 the State Department Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (State/F), in concert with stakeholders from State and USAID, updated a series of standard foreign assistance indicators to promote the collection of consistent data across Operating Units. The indicators are mapped to the Foreign Assistance Framework *Standardized Program Structure and Definitions* (SPSD), a listing of program categories that provides common definitions for the use of foreign assistance funds, around which the majority of U.S. foreign assistance programming is organized. Standard foreign assistance indicators are required as applicable.

**United Nations UNdata**
http://data.un.org/

UNdata brings statistical databases within easy reach of users through a single entry point. The numerous databases, tables, and glossaries contain over 60 million data points that cover a wide range of themes, including: Agriculture, Crime, Education, Employment, Energy, Environment, Health, HIV/AIDS, Human Development, Industry, Information and Communication Technology, National Accounts, Population, Refugees, Tourism, Trade, as well as the Millennium Development Goals indicators.

**United Nations Statistical Division (UNSTAT) Social Indicators**

Social indicators covering a wide range of subject-matter fields are compiled by the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the U.N. Secretariat, from many national and international sources. Indicators are provided on the following areas: Population, Health, Housing, Education, and Work.

**World Bank Open Data Initiative**
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator

The World Bank’s Open Data Initiative data catalog provides access to all open source available World Bank datasets pertaining to development. Users can search by country or by indicator, including: Agriculture & Rural Development, Health, Aid Effectiveness, Infrastructure, Climate Change, Poverty, Economy & Growth, Private Sector, Education, Public Sector, Energy & Mining, Science & Technology, Environment, Social Development, External Debt, Social Protection & Labor, Financial Sector, Trade, Gender, and Urban Development.
**Sectoral Resources**

**BIODIVERSITY**

https://usaidlearninglab.org/library/usaid-biodiversity-programming-how-guides

The Biodiversity How-To Guide 3: Defining Outcomes and Indicators for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning in USAID Biodiversity Programming is the last in a series of three guides that provide in-depth guidance on key tools and practices to support design teams as they design and manage biodiversity programs within the Program Cycle and in accordance with USAID’s Biodiversity Policy. This guide uses the results chains developed in the second guide and provides help identifying key results for developing outcome statements and indicators. It also contains a specific section on deciding between and managing custom and standard indicators.

**USAID Biodiversity Standard Indicators Guide** (USAID Staff Only)

To assist USAID staff involved in the multiple stages of biodiversity programming, the USAID Forestry and Biodiversity Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment prepared this short guide for interpreting the 2016 changes, requirements, and use of biodiversity standard foreign assistance indicators. It includes a Q&A section that addresses some of the most common concerns and challenges regarding the use of standard foreign assistance indicators in the USAID Program Cycle.

**CONFLICT MITIGATION**

**Addressing Conflict and Violence from 2015: A Vision of Goals, Targets and Indicators** (2013)
https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/publications/730-a-vision-of-goals-targets-and-indicators

This briefing paper presents options for goals, targets, and indicators for integrating commitments to address conflict and violence across different sectors of the post-2015 development framework. The paper provides capacity, situational, and public perception-based indicators focused on the following areas: Violence and Insecurity, Violence Against Women, Justice, Social Division, Voice and Participation, Fair Access to Social Services, Livelihoods and Shared Growth, Revenues and Corruption, and other global factors.
**Fragile States and Peace-Building Programs: Practical Tools for Improving Program Performance and Results** (2011)


This resource provides sample indicators for common Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) program objectives. The indicators are focused on activities to mitigate and manage conflict, media outreach, advocacy, local governance transparency, re-integrating ex-combatants, protecting human rights, civilian control over the military, and strengthening civil society. This guide consolidates a number of monitoring approaches that have been developed or contextualized for fragile states and peacebuilding programs.

**USAID Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) Theories & Indicators of Change Briefing Paper** (2013)


This guide helps readers understand and use theories of change in conflict mitigation, and provides additional resources and information to assist with the project design and implementation. It distills insights from development policy and practice, as well as from the analysis of researchers, to give readers the most up-to-date material to construct theories of change for development programming.

**DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOVERNANCE**

**GATEWAY Corruption Assessment Toolbox**

[http://gateway.transparency.org/tools](http://gateway.transparency.org/tools)

The GATEWAY database contains over 500 tools to diagnose and analyze corruption. The database provides detailed information on the purpose, scope, and methodology of each tool. GATEWAY aims to provide a range of valuable insights for tool developers and particularly for tool users, i.e., civil society organizations, think tanks, and international organizations active in social accountability and anti-corruption work.

**Handbook of Democracy and Governance Program Indicators** (1998)


The purpose of this handbook is to help those responsible for program management to develop indicators that are useful for management decisions. It is primarily directed towards USAID democracy and governance officers and their implementing partners.
https://pefa.org/content/pefa-framework

The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) program provides a framework for assessing and reporting on the strengths and weaknesses of public financial management (PFM) using quantitative indicators to measure performance. PEFA is designed to provide a snapshot of PFM performance at specific points in time using a methodology that can be replicated in successive assessments, giving a summary of changes over time. The PEFA framework includes a report that provides an overview of the PFM system and evidence-based measurement against 31 performance indicators.

http://www.youthpower.org/resources/positive-youth-development-measurement-toolkit

The Positive Youth Development (PYD) Measurement Toolkit, developed by YouthPower Learning, provides guidance and resources for implementers of youth programming in low and middle income countries to integrate PYD principles in their monitoring and evaluation systems and effectively measure PYD outputs and outcomes within their programs.

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/documents.aspx

The Guide describes the conceptual and methodological framework for human rights indicators recommended by international and national human rights mechanisms and used by a growing number of governmental and non-governmental actors.


This resource provides a framework for measuring and presenting specific information about the situation of children in conflict with the law. The guidance given in this manual focuses both on the need to measure indicators as quickly as possible, and on the need to build sustainable information systems for ongoing indicator measurement.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Global Partnership for Youth Employment, Measuring Success of Youth Livelihood Interventions (2011)

This guide addresses the monitoring and evaluation of youth livelihood programs with a specific focus on impact evaluations. The guide is written for practitioners with no – or very limited – knowledge about impact evaluation or quantitative research methods. It includes a list of sample indicators on youth assessments.
OEC...
Indicator Resources

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS)
http://www.uis.unesco.org/

International custodian for cross-nationally comparable statistics on education, science and technology, culture, and communication. UIS databases are generally reflective of national-level ‘official’ national statistics in these areas.

**FOOD SECURITY**

Feed the Future Indicator Handbook (2016)

The Feed the Future Indicator Handbook is a working document describing the indicators selected for monitoring and evaluation of the U.S. Government’s global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future. It is a compilation of indicator reference sheets.

Summary Chart of Feed The Future Indicators (2016)
https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/summary-chart-feed-future-indicators

This Summary Chart is a spreadsheet summarizing the indicators laid out in the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook.

**GENDER**

Conceptual Framework for Measuring School-related Gender-Based Violence (2016)

This is a conceptual framework and toolkit to support measuring school-related gender based violence (SRGBV). The toolkit is expected to significantly help to build capacity in the international development community to measure SRGBV and track success in reducing it.

Gender Indicators for Media: Framework of Indicators to Gauge Gender Sensitivity in Media Operations and Content (2012)

The aim of the Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (GSIM) is to contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment in and through media of all forms, irrespective of the technology used. The GSIM seek to address this intersection of women’s empowerment and media development. Its main focus is on the equality and gender dimensions of social diversity in the media.
Gender-Sensitive Indicators (GSI) for Europe and Eurasia (E&E) (2016)
https://usaidlearninglab.org/library/gender-sensitive-indicators-europe-and-eurasia

The purpose of this Toolkit is to provide USAID staff in E&E and other regions and USAID partners with the tools to design, monitor, and evaluate projects using GSIs that yield data that inform project staff of their progress toward achieving the three overarching outcomes identified within USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy.

Measuring Women's Economic Empowerment in Private Sector Development (2014)

The Donor Committee for Enterprise Development guidelines for measuring women’s economic empowerment in private sector development seek to: provide practical advice to practitioners seeking to measure women’s economic empowerment, document how to make each aspect of results measurement more gender-responsive, and highlight important issues in results measurements for practitioners focused on women's economic empowerment.

Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating Gender-Based Violence Interventions Along the Relief to Development Continuum (2014)

This USAID toolkit provides guidance to USAID staff, implementing partners, and the larger community of international relief and development practitioners on how to monitor and evaluate gender-based violence (GBV) interventions along the Relief to Development Continuum (RDC). The RDC is divided broadly into three phases: (1) the pre-crisis phase, (2) the crisis phase, and (3) the post-crisis phase. The toolkit identifies opportunities for doing monitoring and evaluation along the RDC and gives advice on how to address constraints and challenges relating to each phase.

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Global Adaptation Index (GAIN)
http://index.gain.org/

GAIN is an open-source composite index, based on 50 indicators, that shows which countries are best prepared to deal with superstorms, droughts, security risks and other vulnerabilities caused by climate disruption, as well as their readiness to successfully implement adaptation solutions. The composite GAIN index comprises country-level rankings in 177 countries, based on 17 years of data, to determine how vulnerable countries are to global changes and how ready they are to adapt.
**Global Climate Change (GCC) Indicator Handbook (2016)**
https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/gcc-standard-indicator-handbook

This handbook lists the FY 2016 standard foreign assistance indicators for climate change. It includes reference sheets for each indicator and outlines disaggregates. One indicator, for example, is greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, sequestered and/or avoided as a result of U.S. assistance. This is further defined, noting that projects to which this indicator applies may result in GHG emissions cuts from carbon dioxide, methane, and other GHGs. The definition sheet also includes references to tools, such as the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use tool, which can facilitate reporting on indicators. The definition outlines each indicator's linkage to a long-term outcome or impact and includes the proper unit of measure.

**HEALTH**

**Demographic and Health Surveys Key Indicators (USAID) (2006)**
http://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/KIS.cfm

The Key Indicators Survey (KIS) is designed to help meet the monitoring and evaluation needs of programs involved in population and health activities in developing countries, especially to produce data for small areas (regions, districts, catchment areas) that may be targeted by an individual project, although they can be used in nationally representative surveys as well. The KIS tool includes questionnaires, interviewer's manuals, guidelines for sampling, and a tabulation plan.

(USAID Staff Only)

In addition to guidance on Global Health standard foreign assistance indicators, this document includes a list of third party indicators that are no longer part of the standard foreign assistance indicators and recommended custom indicators.

**MEASURE Evaluation - Tools**
https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/tools

MEASURE keeps a list of tools which have contributed to international standardization of methodologies and strengthened host-country capacity for decision making which are grouped by content area including: Capacity Building; Data Demand and Use; Evaluation; Family Planning & Reproductive Health; Gender; Geographic Information Systems; Health Information Systems; HIV and AIDS; Infectious Diseases; Monitoring & Evaluation; Organizational Development; Orphans and Vulnerable Children; Population, Health & Environment; and Poverty.
President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Next Generation Indicators (2017)

The indicators in this guidance meet the minimum needs of PEPFAR to demonstrate progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Taken together, these indicators promote responsible program monitoring across and within PEPFAR-funded technical areas.

Reporting Plan for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Strategy 2015 – 2020

This PMI Reporting Plan describes how progress towards achieving the goal and three primary objectives will be measured and evaluated for PMI during 2015-2020.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE


The FFP Indicators Handbook provides details and guidance for the USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) list of indicators. The handbook is divided into two parts: Part I: FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys and Part II: FFP Annual Monitoring Indicators. Part I: FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys, covered in a separate document, is designed to provide third-party survey firms with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on FFP indicators for baseline and final evaluation surveys.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) World Humanitarian Data and Trends (2016)
http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/2016_datatrends/

World Humanitarian Data and Trends present global and country-level data and trend analysis about humanitarian crises and assistance. The 21 selected indicators provided intend to give as comprehensive a picture as possible of global humanitarian needs and assistance and to highlight major trends in the nature of humanitarian crises, their drivers, and the actors that participate in prevention, response, and recovery.

http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook/

The Sphere Handbook promotes the active participation of affected populations as well as of local and national authorities, and is used to negotiate humanitarian space and resources with authorities in disaster-preparedness work. The minimum standards cover four primary life-saving areas of humanitarian aid: water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion; food security and nutrition; shelter, settlement and non-food items; and health action.
USAID/OFDA Guidelines for Proposals (2017)

USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has partially revised its Guidelines for Proposals in accordance with updated USAID requirements and the changing global humanitarian context in 2017. These Guidelines apply to new awards as well as to modifications of existing awards. OFDA's Guidelines for Proposals provide indicator tables that partners must report against for each sector of their relief intervention. The tables are broken out by sub-sector underneath each of the main humanitarian sectors: Agriculture & Food Security; Economic Recovery & Market Systems; Health; Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics Support & Relief Commodities; Natural & Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management Policy & Practice; Shelter & Settlements; and Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH).