

USAID Programming Resources Guide



Point of Contact:
Ruth Buckley
M/MPBP/PERF
rbuckley@usaid.gov
202-712-0273



Compiled by Brandon Pustejovsky
M/MPBP/PERF

**As part of the US Agency for International Development / Department of Defense
*Cooperative Security Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (CS JCTD)***

USAID Programming Resources Guide

AGRICULTURE

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Agriculture Strategy, USAID</i>	Agriculture	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Commodity Calculator</i>	Agriculture	Tool	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Commodities Reference Guide</i>	Agriculture	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Feed the Future Implementation Plans</i>	Agriculture	Guide		X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Managing International Volunteer Programs: A Farmer to Farmer Program Manual</i>	Agriculture	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Land and Conflict Toolkit</i>	Democracy & Governance	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Livelihoods and Conflict Toolkit</i>	Democracy & Governance	Toolkit	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Minerals and Conflict Toolkit</i>	Democracy & Governance	Toolkit		X		X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Religion, Conflict and Peace-building Toolkit</i>	Democracy & Governance	Toolkit		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Youth and Conflict Toolkit</i>	Education & Universities	Toolkit		X	X			See Below	Click Here

CROSS-CUTTING

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>ADS 201: Planning</i>	Cross-Cutting	Policy		X				See Below	Click Here
<i>ADS 202: Achieving</i>	Cross-Cutting	Policy			X			See Below	Click Here
<i>ADS 203: Assessing and Learning</i>	Cross-Cutting	Policy, Process					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#1 : Conducting a Participatory Evaluation</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#2 : Conducting Key Informant Interviews</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#3 : Preparing an Evaluation Statement of Work</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide						See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#4 : Using Direct Observation Techniques</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X		X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#5 : Using Rapid Appraisal Methods</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#6 : Selecting Performance Indicators</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#7 : Preparing A Performance Monitoring Plan</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide				X		See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#8 : Baselines and Targets</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X			X		See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#9 : Conducting Customer Service Assessments</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X				X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#10 : Conducting Focus Group Interviews</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X				X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#11 : The Role of Evaluation in USAID</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#12 : Data Quality Standards</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#13 : Building a Results Framework</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide		X		X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#14 : Monitoring the Policy Reform Process</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide				X		See Below	Click Here

<i>TIPS#15 : Measuring Institutional Capacity</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide		X	X	X		See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#15 : Measuring Institutional Capacity - Annexes</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide		X	X	X		See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#16 : Conducting Mixed-Method Evaluations</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#17 : Constructing an Evaluation Report</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>TIPS#18 : Conducting Data Quality Assessments</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide				X	X	See Below	Click Here
Institutional Capacity Development									
<i>Assessing organizational Capacity Through Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	Cross-Cutting	Handbook				X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Assessing Your Organization's Capacity to Manage Finances</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Discussion-Oriented Organizational Self-Assessment as a Tool to Measure and Build Organizational Capacity</i>	Cross-Cutting	Tool	X				X	See Below	Click Here
<i>E&E NGO Sustainability Index</i>	Cross-Cutting	Guide	X				X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Financial Management Assessment Tool (FinMAT)</i>	Cross-Cutting	Tool	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Management and Organizational Sustainability for National TB Control Programs</i>	Health	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Measuring Capacity Building in Health and Population Programs</i>	Health	Guide	X				X	See Below	Click Here

<i>Measuring Capacity Building in the Health Sector</i>	Health	Guide	X				X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Media Sustainability Index (MSI)</i>	Cross-Cutting	Index	X			X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool Developed by ACIDI-VOCA</i>	Cross-Cutting	Tool	X			X	X	See Below	Click Here

DEMOCRACY & GOVERNANCE

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Alternative Dispute Resolution Practitioners' Guide</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Approaches to Civic Education: Lessons Learned</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X	X		X	See Below	Click Here
<i>At Freedom's Frontiers: A Democracy and Governance Strategic Framework</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Case Tracking and Management Guide</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Civil-Military Relations: USAID's Role</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Conducting a DG Assessment: A Framework for Strategy Development</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Decentralization and Democratic Local Governance Programming Handbook</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Democracy and Governance: A Conceptual Framework</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Guidance For Promoting Judicial Independence And</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here

<i>Impartiality</i>									
<i>Guide To Rule Of Law Country Analysis: The Rule Of Law Strategic Framework</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Handbook of Democracy and Governance Program Indicators</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide			X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Handbook of Fighting Corruption</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide			X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Managing Assistance in Support of Political & Electoral Processes</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide			X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Money in Politics Handbook: A Guide to Increasing Transparency in Emerging Democracies</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide			X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Reducing Corruption In The Judiciary</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>The Role of Media in a Democracy : A Strategic Approach</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Supporting Peace Processes: A Toolkit For Development Intervention</i>	Democracy & Governance	Toolkit		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>USAID Handbook on Legislative Strengthening</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>USAID Political Party Development Assistance</i>	Democracy & Governance	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Using Administrative Law Tools and Concepts to Strengthen USAID</i>	Democracy & Governance	Toolkit	X	X				See Below	Click Here

Programming									
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRADE

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Commercial Law and Microeconomic Reform : Guide to Program Implementation</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Guide						See Below	Click Here
<i>Country Analytic Support</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Database	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Development Credit Authority – Overview for Partners</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Enterprise Growth Initiatives: Strategic Directions and Options Handbook</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Fiscal Decentralization in Post-conflict Countries</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	White Paper		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Fiscal Reform and Governance Project</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Guide To Economic Growth In Post-Conflict Countries</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Land Tenure And Property Rights Tool Set</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Standard	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Making Cities Work Toolkit</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Toolkit	X		X			See Below	Click Here
<i>MicroLINKS</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Municipal Finance : Program</i>	Economic	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here

<i>Development Tool</i>	Growth & Trade								
<i>Planning a DCA Guarantee</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Policy Reform Toolkit for e-Commerce and Development</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Toolkit	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Securing the Future A Strategy for Economic Growth</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Guide		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Study On Women And Property Rights: Project Best Practices</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Standard	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here

EDUCATION & UNIVERSITIES

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Designing and Managing Partnerships Between U.S. and Host-Country Entities</i>	Education & Universities	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Education and Fragility: an Assessment Tool</i>	Education & Universities	Toolkit	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Education Policy and Data Center</i>	Education & Universities	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Emergencies in Urban Settings: A Technical Review of Food-Based Program Options</i>	Education & Universities	White Paper		X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Global Learning Portal</i>	Education & Universities	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Workforce Development Program Guide</i>	Education & Universities	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Youth Livelihoods Development Program Guide</i>	Education & Universities	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Youth Livelihoods Toolkit</i>	Education &	Guide	X	X	X			See	Click Here

	Universities							Below	
--	--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------	--

ENVIRONMENT

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Adapting to Climate Variability and Change: A Guidance Manual for Development Planning,</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>ADS Chapter 204 : Environmental Procedures</i>	Environment	Policy	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>ADS Chapter 201.3.12.2.b – Biosafety</i>	Environment	Policy	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Best Practices in Social Marketing Safe Water Solution for Water Treatment</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Biodiversity Conservation: A Guide For USAID Staff And Partners</i>	Environment	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Emerging Issues in Global Forest Management</i>	Environment	White Paper	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Empowering Agriculture : Energy Options For Horticulture</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Environmental Compliance Procedures, Regulation 216 Booklet</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Environmental Procedures Training Manual - USAID</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Environmentally Sound Design and Management Capacity Building for Partners</i>	Environment	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here

<i>and Programs in Africa (ENCAP)</i>									
<i>Financing Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in Rural Areas of Developing Countries</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Forests and Conflict : A Toolkit for Intervention</i>	Environment	Toolkit	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>FRAMEweb</i>	Environment	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Handbook of Climate Change Mitigation Options for Developing Country Utilities and Regulatory Agencies</i>	Environment	Guide			X			See Below	Click Here
<i>How Resilient Is Your Coastal Community? A Guide for Evaluating Coastal Community Resilience to Tsunamis and Other Hazards</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Integrated Water Resources Management : A Framework for Action</i>	Environment	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Issues in Poverty Reduction and Natural Resource Management</i>	Environment	White Paper		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Managing Freshwater Inflows To Estuaries: A Methods Guide</i>	Environment	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Natural Resources Management & Development Portal</i>	Environment	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Powering Health: Electrification Options for Rural Health Centers</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Powering Health: Energy Management in Your Health Facility</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here

<i>Powering Tourism: Electrification and Efficiency Options for Rural Tourism Facilities,</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>ProForm</i>	Environment	Toolkit						See Below	Click Here
<i>SERVIR</i>	Environment	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22 CFR 216)</i>	Environment	Policy	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Understanding Carbon Emission Reductions: - A Guide for Energy Entrepreneurs</i>	Environment	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Water Finance Toolkit</i>	Environment	Toolkit	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Wind Power Development Toolkit</i>	Environment	Toolkit	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here

HEALTH

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of Capacity Building Interventions in the Health Sector in Developing Countries</i>	Health	Guide				X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Addressing Gender-Based Violence Through USAID's Health Programs: A Guide for Health Sector Program Officers – July 2006</i>	Health	Guide		X	X		X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Changing a Harmful Social Convention: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting</i>	Health	Standard		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Compendium of Child Survival Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	Health	Toolkit				X	X	See Below	Click Here

<i>Tools</i>									
<i>Compendium of Indicators for Evaluating Reproductive Health Programs</i>	Health	Guide					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Compendium of Maternal and Newborn Health Tools</i>	Health	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Data Online for Population, Health and Nutrition (DOLPHN)</i>	Health	Toolkit	X			X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Evaluating Family Planning Programs with Adaptations for Reproductive Health</i>	Health	Guide				X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Evaluating Title II Development-oriented Multi-Year Assistance Projects – March 2006</i>	Health	White Paper					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Family Planning/HIV Integration: Technical Guidance for USAID-Supported Field Programs 2003</i>	Health	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (CD ROMs)</i>	Health	Standard		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Food Assistance Programming in the Context of HIV</i>	Health	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Food Fortification Formulator</i>	Health	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Gender and Health e-Toolkit (IGWG)</i>	Health	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Guidance On The Definition And Use Of The Global Health And Child Survival Account</i>	Health	Guide		X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating Health Information Products and Services – November 2007</i>	Health	Guide				X	X	See Below	Click Here

<i>Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of Capacity-Building Interventions in the Health Sector in Developing Countries</i>	Health	Guide				X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Assessment, Education and Counseling of People Living With HIV</i>	Health	Guide				X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Guidelines for the Assessment of National Sanitation Policies</i>	Health	Guide	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Guidelines on Food Fortification with Micronutrients</i>	Health	Guide		X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Handbook of Indicators for Family Planning Program Evaluation</i>	Health	Guide					X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Health and Family Planning Indicators: Measuring Sustainability</i>	Health	Guide	X			X		See Below	Click Here
<i>Health Research Program (HaRP)</i>	Health	Toolkit	X	X		X		See Below	Click Here
<i>Health Systems Assessment Manual</i>	Health	Guide	X					See Below	Click Here
<i>Health Systems 20/20</i>	Health	Toolkit			X		X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Immunization Essentials: A Practical Field Guide</i>	Health	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Implementing the New Recommendations on the Clinical Management of Diarrhea – 2006</i>	Health	Guide			X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Improving Sanitation in Small Towns in Latin America and the Caribbean: Practical</i>	Health	Guide		X				See Below	Click Here

<i>Methodology for Designing a Sustainable Sanitation Plan</i>										
<i>Improving Surveillance Systems: Building Support for Implementation - A User's Guide</i>	Health	Guide			X			See Below	Click Here	
<i>Indicators for Reproductive Health Program Evaluation</i>	Health	Guide					X	See Below	Click Here	
<i>Integrating Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) Projects: A Programming Manual – October 2007</i>	Health	Guide		X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here	
<i>Knowledge for Health</i>	Health	Toolkit	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here	
<i>Maternal Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP)</i>	Health	Toolkit		X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here	
<i>MDR/XDR-TB Assessment and Monitoring Tool</i>	Health	Toolkit	X				X	See Below	Click Here	
<i>MEASURE DHS – Demographic and Health Surveys</i>	Health	Toolkit		X			X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>MEASURE Evaluation</i>	Health	Toolkit	X				X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Measuring Maternal Mortality from a Census: Guidelines for Potential Users</i>	Health	Guide	X				X		See Below	Click Here
<i>Monitoring and Evaluating Food Fortification Programs – February 2008</i>	Health	Guide					X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Prevention of Diarrhea Through Improving Hygiene Behaviors: The Sanitation and Family Education (SAFE) Pilot Project Experience</i>	Health	Pilot		X			X		See Below	Click Here
<i>Public Health Procurement Guide and Product Catalog</i>	Health			X	X				See Below	Click Here

<i>Review of Control Methods for African Malaria Vectors</i>	Health	Toolkit				X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Sampling Manual for Facility Surveys for Population, Maternal Health, Child Health and STD Programs in Developing Countries - July 2001</i>	Health	Guide	X				X		See Below	Click Here
<i>Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART)</i>	Health	Toolkit	X				X		See Below	Click Here
<i>STATCompiler</i>	Health	Toolkit	X				X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Strategy for Female Genital Mutilation / Cutting (FY 2004–FY 2006)</i>	Health	Policy		X		X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Study On Women And Property Rights: Project Best Practices</i>	Economic Growth & Trade	Standard	X	X		X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Trigger Indicators and Early Warning and Response Systems in Multi-Year Title II Assistance Programs – November 2007</i>	Health	White Paper		X		X			See Below	Click Here

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Belmon Analysis Background Paper</i>	Humanitarian Assistance	Guide	X	X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Field Operations Guide</i>	Humanitarian Assistance	Guide	X	X	X			See Below	Click Here
<i>Food for Peace Information Bulletins</i>	Humanitarian Assistance	Guide	X	X	X	X	X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Quick Guide : Rapid Environmental Impact</i>	Humanitarian Assistance	Guide	X					See Below	Click Here

<i>Assessment In Disasters</i>									
--------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Community Focused Reintegration</i>	Transition Initiatives	White Paper		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Guide to Program Options in Conflict-Prone Settings</i>	Transition Initiatives	Guide		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Lessons in Counterinsurgency Programming</i>	Transition Initiatives	White Paper		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Lessons in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programming</i>	Transition Initiatives	White Paper		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Lessons in Monitoring and Evaluation in Complex, High-Threat Environments</i>	Transition Initiatives	White Paper		X			X	See Below	Click Here
<i>Lessons in Transition Programming</i>	Transition Initiatives	White Paper		X			X	See Below	Click Here

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

	Sector	Type	Assessment	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Eval.	Desc.	Link
<i>Gender, Information Technology, and Developing Countries: An Analytic Study</i>	Women in Development	White Paper		X				See Below	Click Here
<i>Women, Men and Development</i>	Women in Development	White Paper		X			X	See Below	Click Here

Adapting to Climate Variability and Change: A Guidance Manual for Development Planning,

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADJ990.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP/GCC

The decades ahead will witness increased numbers of people, infrastructure, and ecosystems at risk in the coastal zone. National and local leaders across all sectors must begin now to engage stakeholders in assessing vulnerability and designing adaptation strategies that are technically, financially, and politically achievable. Meanwhile, donors too must work to protect their investments by incorporating analyses of climate variability and change into the design and implementation of virtually every kind of development assistance program to be implemented within the coastal zone. This Guidebook is both a tool in itself and a link to other resources to help with those efforts. The processes, tools, and resources that it contains are based on the inputs of numerous coastal planners, climate change experts, and other development professionals. It was prepared under the guidance of the Water Team and Global Climate Change Team of the U.S. Agency for International Development. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners,

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/water/docs/coastal_adaptation/adapting_to_coastal_climate_change.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP/GCC

The decades ahead will witness increased numbers of people, infrastructure, and ecosystems at risk in the coastal zone. National and local leaders across all sectors must begin now to engage stakeholders in assessing vulnerability and designing adaptation strategies that are technically, financially, and politically achievable. Meanwhile, donors too must work to protect their investments by incorporating analyses of climate variability and change into the design and implementation of virtually every kind of development assistance program to be implemented within the coastal zone. This Guidebook is both a tool in itself and a link to other resources to help with those efforts. The processes, tools, and resources that it contains are based on the inputs of numerous coastal planners, climate change experts, and other development professionals. It was prepared under the guidance of the Water Team and Global Climate Change Team of the U.S. Agency for International Development. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of Capacity-Building Interventions in the Health Sector of Developing Countries

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/ms-03-07>

Origin: GH

The guide has the purpose of assisting health planners and evaluators to: gain a clear understanding of the concepts of capacity and capacity building; critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of current approaches to capacity measurement; and design a capacity-building M&E plan that outlines a systematic approach to measuring capacity and assessing the results of the capacity-building interventions in the health sector. Sources for this 110-page guide include a review of the state of the art of capacity

measurement, a review of capacity-building measurement tools and indicators, formal and informal consultations with practitioners, and an in-depth exploration of four different capacity measurement experiences. The Guide also draws on lessons learned about capacity-building M&E in other sectors, such as agriculture and housing, and on new evaluation approaches designed to support learning in development programming. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Addressing Gender-Based Violence Through USAID's Health Programs: A Guide For Health Sector Program Officers

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH194.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

In 2004, USAID commissioned an in-depth literature review (Guedes, 2004) that summarizes promising interventions from the field. The present guide is meant to complement the literature review and is intended to help USAID program officers integrate gender-based violence (GBV) initiatives into their health sector portfolio during project design, implementation, and evaluation. The guide focuses on what the health sector can do, keeping in mind that preventing and responding to gender-based violence requires a multisectoral approach. For each type of health program—from community mobilization to health policy—the guide explores reasons why these programs should address gender-based violence and how to support GBV initiatives based on what is known about promising approaches from literature reviews, (e.g. Heise et al., 1999; Guedes, 2004; Bott et al., 2005), the opinions of leading experts, and feedback from USAID and cooperating agency staff. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

ADS Chapter 201.3.12.2.b : Biosafety

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/201.pdf>

Origin: EGAT/ESP

This section of Chapter 201 of the ADS provides USAID's internal policy directive on the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

ADS Chapter 201 : Planning

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/201.pdf>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This chapter describes how USAID complies with the planning requirements of U.S. Government (USG) laws and policy while working with the Department of State/Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance (State/F) on new procedures intended to apply to State and USAID programming of foreign assistance funds. It explains how USAID is adapting the procedures that allow it to manage for long-term results and development impact, retaining rigorous internal management and documentation standards while



collaborating with State/F and other USG agencies on implementing a new foreign assistance policy agenda and reporting system.

Conflict Stage: Mixed

ADS Chapter 202 : Achieving

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/202.pdf>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This chapter outlines the basic policy directives and required procedures used in achieving foreign assistance results with USAID-managed program and staff resources. USAID Missions, Regional Platforms, and USAID/Washington Bureaus and Offices should apply these policy directives and required procedures to help ensure that the development results that USAID seeks are obtained in a cost-effective and timely manner, consistent with applicable regulatory and accountability requirements. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

ADS 203 : Assessing and Learning

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This chapter provides guidance for USAID Operating Units – USAID Missions, Regional Platforms, and Washington Bureaus and Offices, henceforth referred to as USAID Mission/Offices, on Agency practices and standards used to determine how well AOs are achieving their intended results. It describes: 1) How AO Teams collect and use both quantitative and qualitative performance information to manage for and report on results; 2) How to use the tools of performance monitoring and of evaluation to promote learning and strengthen future performance in achieving intended development results; 3) How processes such as Portfolio Reviews and preparation of the annual joint U.S. Government (USG) Operational Plan (OP) and the annual joint USG Performance Report assess AOs and contribute to performance analysis and learning at the Bureau and Agency levels; 4) How to understand the factors that may be limiting progress made in achieving targeted results and the kinds of actions needed to optimize the achievement of targeted results; and 5) How USAID should facilitate the sharing of lessons learned within the Agency, with other USG foreign affairs organizations, and throughout the development community as a whole. The key concept throughout this chapter is that USAID Missions/Offices can only assess the impact of an AO if they have previously defined the results that the AO is intended to achieve, how the various proposed outputs should work together to achieve the desired results, and how these outputs and results will be measured. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

ADS Chapter 204 : Environmental Procedures

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/204.pdf>

Origin: EGAT/ESP/GCC

This chapter provides policy directives and required procedures on how to apply Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22 CFR 216) to the USAID assistance process. This is to ensure that assessment of the environmental consequences of all programs, activities, and substantive amendments are in full compliance with the requirements of this Federal Regulation and its underlying legislation and out of court settlement. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Agriculture Strategy, USAID

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/agriculture/ag_strategy_9_04_508.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

The Agency's agricultural development efforts will focus on increasing agricultural productivity and smallholder participation in markets through four strategic themes: 1) To expand trade opportunities and improve the trade capacity of producers and rural industries; 2) To improve the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of agriculture; 3) To mobilize science and technology and foster capacity for innovation; and 4) To strengthen agricultural training and education, outreach, and adaptive research. This Agency strategy serves as a benchmark for review and approval of new strategic plans and for triennial strategy reviews of operating unit pro-grams. The strategy will also be used in reviewing and analyzing bureau program budget submissions and constructing the Agency annual budget submission. Operating units will monitor progress in overall agricultural development as well as specific programmatic results. While the weight given to a strategic theme will be situation-specific, a demand-driven, competitive economic framework for agriculture should be the starting point in developing countries capable of transformational development. In fragile and strategic states, other criteria will be added. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Alternative Dispute Resolution Practitioners' Guide

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacb895.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG

This guide is intended to help practitioners make informed decisions with regard to incorporating alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in rule of law programs and other conflict management initiatives. While the primary focus is on the advantages and limitations of introducing ADR within rule of law programs, the guide also discusses how ADR can advance other development objectives. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Approaches to Civic Education: Lessons Learned

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACF999.pdf



Origin: DCHA/DG/CS

This document reports on lessons learned from a multi-part research investigation into USAID's civic education programming. In order to better understand how and under what conditions civic education contributes to the development of a more active and informed democratic citizenry, USAID initiated the study to measure the impact of both adult and school-based civic education programs on participants' democratic behaviors and attitudes. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Assessing organizational Capacity Through Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACK548.pdf

Origin: AFR

The Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) will allow program officers, working in close collaboration with each to identify current organizational strengths and weaknesses and establish a plan for improvement that includes mechanisms to measure change. **Conflict State:** Mixed

Assessing Your Organization's Ability to Manage Finances

<http://www.msh.org/resource-center/assessing-your-organizations-capacity-to-manage-finances.cfm>

Origin: GH/HIDH

This issue of *The Manager* offers financial and program managers—from headquarters to the service delivery level—solid reasons to assess their financial management systems and a method for performing this assessment. It introduces the Financial Management Assessment Tool, a step-by-step process and instrument for rapidly assessing budgeting, accounting, purchasing, and other financial systems. It describes how managers can use their assessment results to develop detailed action plans that can be incorporated into their organization's annual operational plans. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

At Freedom's Frontiers: A Democracy and Governance Strategic Framework

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACF999.pdf

Origin: DCHA

This document presents the strategic framework by which the Democracy and Governance division of USAID operates. To position ourselves to respond to the full set of challenges to democracy throughout the world, we work with local, U.S.-based, and international actors to: 1) Expand freedom in authoritarian states; 2) Support democratic breakthroughs; 3) Consolidate democratic progress; and 4) Build the foundation for stability and democracy in fragile states. We pursue these objectives by working to strengthen the four core dimensions of democracy: rule of law; institutions of democratic and accountable governance; political freedom and competition; and citizen participation and advocacy. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Belmon Analysis Background Paper

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/bellmon.07.13.09.pdf

Origin: DCHA/FFP

This paper provides a background discussion of the potential disincentive effects of food aid on the recipient country's domestic production and marketing. It also presents guidelines to strengthen country Team analyses supporting the "Bellmon determination" made by the Secretary of Agriculture. This determination must conclude that, at the time of export of PL 480 commodities, local facilities will be adequate to store the commodities and no substantial disincentive to domestic production and marketing will result. The determination is required for all food aid programs - Titles I, II and III. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Best Practices in Social Marketing Safe Water Solution for Water Treatment

<http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/LessonsLearnedFinal.pdf>

Origin: EGAT/NRM/W

This paper synthesizes lessons learned, best practices, successes, and challenges of social marketing safe water solution, and discusses how these lessons may be applied to planning safe water treatment programs around the globe. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Biodiversity Conservation: A Guide For USAID Staff And Partners

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADE258.pdf

Origin: EGAT/NRM/B

The goal of this Guide is to provide USAID staff and partners with basic information about designing, managing, and implementing biodiversity conservation programs or activities. What do you need to know, as a USAID manager, to design, implement, manage, and evaluate a biodiversity conservation program or activity? What are the critical elements of success for biodiversity programs and activities? How can activities be designed that will simultaneously meet USAID administrative and legal requirements while ensuring that development goals are addressed using best conservation practice and approaches? Biodiversity conservation is an evolving,

dynamic field, and this Guide serves as a starting point to shape and guide programs or activities that should ultimately be implemented based on local environmental and socioeconomic conditions and capacity of implementing partners, and should be managed adaptively in the field. This Guide is also intended to be a starting point and to provide useful information about USAID's approach to biodiversity for our partners and colleagues. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Case Tracking and Management Guide

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacm001.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/ROL

This manual provides practical guidance on successful case tracking and management (CTM) improvement projects. Using this manual, rule of law officers can make better-informed decisions about CTM system improvement interventions, oversee the design of programs that achieve results, and ensure and plan -- to the extent possible -- for long-term sustainability that would enable these programs to enhance the rule of law. (This publication is also available in Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish.) **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Changing a Harmful Social Convention: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/fgm_eng.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

This Innocenti Digest examines the social dynamics of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and presents some of the most promising strategies to support communities to abandon the practice. This Innocenti Digest meets a pressing need to take stock of progress to date, identify persistent challenges, and highlight the most effective approaches to end FGM/C. In the context of human rights, it integrates concrete field experience with academic theory to provide the global community with a greater understanding of why FGM/C persists. This Innocenti Digest is intended to serve as a practical tool to bring about positive change for girls and women. It 1) Analyses the most current data to illustrate the geographic distribution of FGM/C and outlines key trends; 2) Identifies the principal ways in which FGM/C violates a girl's or woman's human rights, including the serious physical, psychological and social implications of this harmful practice; 3) Examines the factors that contribute to perpetuating FGM/C; and 4) Outlines effective and complementary action at the community, national and international levels to support the abandonment of FGM/C. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Civil-Military Relations: USAID's Role

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacc887.pdf



Origin: DCHA

This report identifies areas in which USAID could contribute to civil-military relations programming, approaching the subject from a civilian vantage point and looking to broaden civil society participation. The report reviews past activities implemented with donor assistance, identifies current issues, and makes recommendations to provide a better understanding of the contributions USAID can offer in this important field. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Commercial Law and Microeconomic Reform : Guide to Program Implementation

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADN787.pdf

Origin: EGAT

This guide is intended to assist development professionals – with or without formal legal training – in understanding the complexities of commercial law reform. Further, this guide is intended to help development practitioners apply the Commercial Law and Institutional Reform (CLIR) Methodology as a practical tool for: 1) Identifying development needs, 2) Establishing relative priority among competing requirements, 3) Building a development assistance program with a higher probability of achieving the desired result, 4) Creating a set of recommended next-steps for commercial law and institutional reform, and 5) Evaluating the impact of development assistance programs. The CLIR Methodology serves as a tool to help capture and distribute information useful for informed development assistance. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Commodities Reference Guide

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/crg/

Origin: EGAT/AG

The Commodities Reference Guide (CRG) provides information on food commodities distributed under Title II of Public Law 480 (P.L. 480), as amended. The CRG is an information tool, providing relevant information about the food commodities used in P.L. 480 Title II program. The CRG is intended for use by Title II cooperating sponsors as they develop new proposals or modify previously approved activities. The CRG is designed to provide these organizations with a description of available food commodities, their nutritional values and physical properties, a guide to appropriate storage and handling, and important general information regarding their safe and effective use as rations in Title II programs that distribute food directly to recipients. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Commodity Calculator

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/fy2010.comcal.xls

Origin: EGAT/AG

Excel worksheet which provides average cost in US\$ per metric ton (MT) of General Food Distribution commodities. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Community Focused Reintegration

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF305.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OTI

This study seeks to provide a concise summary of the evolution of the program design, lessons learned, and best practices to serve as operational and design guidance for future Community Focused Reintegration (CFR) programs. The introduction lays out the genesis of USAID's CFR programs and the essential design elements, as well as providing short descriptions of the three current country programs. This is followed by an examination of programmatic and operational issues across the three programs. The conclusion provides a summary assessment of the benefits and trade-offs associated with the CFR approach. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Compendium of Child Survival Monitoring and Evaluation Tools

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/html/ms-00-08.html>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

The USAID Office of Health and Nutrition requested that MEASURE Evaluation archive all monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools developed by the BASICS I (1993-99) and OMNI (1993-98) projects. These projects focused on child health and micronutrients respectively. The purpose of this activity was to preserve USAID investment in M&E tool development and make these resources available to USAID and its partners. MEASURE Evaluation reviewed each tool in collaboration with BASICS and OMNI. Reviewers summarized a defined set of information for each tool. The summaries provide a description of the tool, including its purpose and technical focus, the indicators measured, guidance on methods used, and lessons from experience applying the tool in a developing country setting. The compendium includes a variety of population- and facility-based assessment tools which can be used at different levels of the health system. Many of the tools were unavailable in electronic format and had to be scanned from existing paper copies. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Compendium of Indicators for Evaluating Reproductive Health Programs

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/html/ms-02-06.html>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

The general objective of this Compendium is to encourage program evaluation and to improve the quality of work in this area. To this end, the Compendium provides a comprehensive listing of the most widely used indicators for evaluating reproductive health programs in developing countries. Moreover, the indicators are organized according to a revised version of the conceptual framework originally developed under The EVALUATION Project. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Compendium Of Maternal And Newborn Health Tools

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/html/ms-02-09.html>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

The compendium includes a variety of population- and facility-based assessment tools that use both qualitative and quantitative approaches and that can be used in at different levels of the health system. Each tool meets the following four criteria: 1) It is principally concerned with monitoring or evaluating maternal or newborn health status; 2) It is appropriate for use in developing country settings; 3) It is current; 4) It has been field-tested. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Conducting a DG Assessment: A Framework for Strategy Development

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnach305.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/G

This report provides a framework for constructing donor, in particular, USAID, democracy and governance strategies. It is not a step-by-step manual on how to develop a strategy, but a guide for how to undertake the assessment process that informs the final product. This framework incorporates what researchers and practitioners have learned from comparative experience. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Country Analytic Support

<http://www.countrycompass.com>

Origin: EGAT

CountryCompass, sponsored by USAID/EGAT's Country Analytic Support project, provides 1) Country assessments; 2) A collection of data related to economic growth and post-conflict economic recovery; 3) Growth benchmarking tools; 4) The Economic Contagion Tracker; and 5) A comprehensive collection of post-conflict and economic growth literature. CountryCompass lets USAID missions view more than 50 country assessments completed thus far, analyze up-to-date data from a variety of international sources, and explore a library of recent post-conflict and economic growth literature. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Data Online for Population, Health and Nutrition (DOLPHN)

<http://dolpfn.aimglobalhealth.org/>

Origin: GH

The Data Online for Population, Health and Nutrition (DOLPHN) is an online statistical data resource of selected demographic and health indicators gathered from various sources for several countries of the world. The DOLPHN system is designed to provide users with quick and easy access to frequently used statistics. DOLPHN contains over 70 key health indicators obtained from 11 carefully selected and internationally recognized data sources. The various sources of the data use a variety of research methodologies including population-based surveys, estimates, and projections to derive the statistics. Any use of data contained in DOLPHN should reference the original source citation. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Decentralization and Democratic Local Governance Programming Handbook

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnach300.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/G

This handbook serves as a practical guide to USAID officers who are faced with the task of developing program activities in the areas of decentralization and democratic local governance. Drawing on 15 years of USAID experience in democracy promotion and on four decades of municipal development work, this publication provides a conceptual framework; guidance for choosing successful programming strategies, for selecting entry points and tactics in program design and implementation, and for mission monitoring and evaluation; and a discussion of key lessons learned and future programming issues. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Democracy and Governance: A Conceptual Framework

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacd395.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/G

This publication describes the Center's approach to democracy and governance assistance programs. It does so by presenting the strategic thinking underlying the DG Office's and the Agency's worldwide involvement in the areas of rule of law, elections and political processes, civil society, and governance. This publication is also meant to set the foundation for other DG Office technical publications exploring specialized democracy and governance sector subject matter. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Designing and Managing Partnerships Between U.S. and Host-Country Entities

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACG627.pdf

**Origin:** EGAT/ED

This guide originates from a story about a USAID-funded partnership that went wrong. What made the partnership fail? What could have been done to prevent the partnership's demise? Two particular questions emerged from the discussion: 1) Why are some partnerships more effective and sustainable than others?; and 2) What can the Agency do to help USAID-funded partnerships become effective and sustainable? From an extensive document analysis and interviews with key informants, phases 1 and 2 of the study identified a set of factors associated with establishing and managing effective and sustainable partnerships. Phase 3 culminated in this guide. The guide provides a practical application of the principles identified in the earlier phases and is intended to move beyond theory to offer guidance and concrete illustrations of which procedures and mechanisms work and which do not. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Development Credit Authority : Overview for Partners

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACP145.pdf

Origin: EGAT/DC

A guide to share with financial institutions interested in entering into a credit guarantee agreement with USAID. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Discussion-Oriented Organizational Self-Assessment as a Tool to Measure and Build Organizational Capacity

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACK706.pdf

Origin: DCHA/PVC

This study addresses three principal questions: a) What specific changes in organizational capacity can be attributed to a PVO's participation in DOSA? b) In which areas and to what degree are PVOs likely to experience changes (both positive and negative) in their DOSA scores? c) What are DOSA's strengths and limitations in promoting organizational capacity development among PVO users?

Conflict State: Steady State

E&E NGO Sustainability Index

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/

Origin: E&E/DGST

The annual NGO Sustainability Index is the Bureau for Europe and Eurasia's premier instrument for gauging the strength and continued viability of the region's NGO sectors. The Index analyses seven different dimensions of the NGO sector: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, public image, service provision, and NGO infrastructure. Taken together, these dimensions provide a basic description of what a sustainable NGO sector should look like. Individually, these dimensions provide Missions, implementing partners and other international donors with a reasonable measure of impact over time, and a basis for identifying both needs and opportunities in a strategic planning process. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Education and Fragility : An Assessment Tool

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH913.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ED

This Education and Fragility Assessment Tool was designed to help USAID missions and bureaus identify and analyze the links between education and fragility in failing, failed or recovering countries. Understanding this relationship will hopefully lead to approaches and strategies to mitigate the sources of fragility and contribute to building more resilient systems than can inform education policy and implement program recommendations. The goal is to support education's role in alleviating the conditions related to fragility while promoting transformational development.

The agency's strategic approach is particularly concerned with issues of legitimacy and effectiveness in governance as it pertains to four domains: economic, social, political and security. The Fragility Framework analyzes specific patterns of fragility such as organized violence, corruption, exclusion and elitism, transitional dynamics, insufficient capacity and public disengagement. Conditions of fragility require new ways of conceptualizing, delivering and evaluating the impact of development assistance, particularly in education. This tool is designed to be of relevance to all types of education services, formal and non-formal, and from early childhood development to higher education.¹ **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

¹ U.S. Agency for International Development. *Education and Fragility: an Assessment Tool*, 3. 2006. Internet. Available at http://www.ineesite.org/toolkit/docs/doc_1_89_education_and_fragility_assessment-tool.pdf; Accessed 11 March 2010.

Education Policy and Data Center Website

<http://www.epdc.org>

Origin: EGAT

The Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC) provides free global education data, tools for better data visualization, and policy-oriented analysis aimed at improving schools and learning in developing countries. It has created unique capacity in four areas: 1) DATA — Global, on-line data base of education and related statistics from over 200 sources, with both national and sub-national and administrative and household data; 2) VISUALIZATION — An on-line library of over 4000 maps, graphs, and charts that visualize the knowledge and information contain in data and the ability to transform reams of data into visualized forms; 3) PROJECTION — Models that project education trends 2-20 years into the future, allowing for more informed planning and analysis of education demand and supply; and 4) POLICY ANALYSIS — Papers and reports that tease out the policy insights hidden in data.

Emergencies in Urban Settings: A Technical Review of Food-Based Program Options – August 2008

<http://www.fantaproject.org/downloads/pdfs/ffpOP6.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

This paper draws from available experience to highlight lessons learned for humanitarian agencies that have determined, based on a comprehensive assessment on the ground, that food is a necessary and appropriate resource to use in an emergency response. This paper intends to serve as a useful reference for those designing food-based responses in urban emergencies. Section 1 of this paper defines key terms and concepts, discusses food security and nutrition in urban settings, and characterizes the urban context in terms of urban livelihoods, food access and social dynamics. Section2 focuses on the program planning process and offers tools to decide what type of food-based interventions might be appropriate given a set of circumstances. Elements discussed include in-depth assessment, targeting, exit strategies, security, institutional partnerships, and monitoring and evaluation. Section 3 describes a set of common food-based programs for which experience exists in urban emergency settings. For each of those approaches common advantages, disadvantages, targeting and implementation modalities are highlighted. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Emerging Issues in Global Forest Management

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/forestry/pubs/forestry_emerging_trends.pdf

Origin: EGAT/NRM/F

These technical notes serve to inform USAID missions and collaborating partners of two emerging global issues or trends that are having a dramatic impact on forests and the forest sectors of national economies throughout the world. The intent of this technical note

is to provide an overview of these issues, not in-depth research, and the reader is encouraged to read the sources listed at the end of this paper, as well as other sources of information available on these topics, for a more in-depth analysis. The exclusion here of other important issues affecting forests does not reflect USAID's priorities or future direction. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Empowering Agriculture : Energy Options For Horticulture

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/energy/publications/empowering_agriculture.pdf

Origin: EGAT/AG

This guidebook was developed to assist USAID, its partners, and the developing country clients whom they serve with practical, application-specific information about energy supply options and ways to improve energy efficiency in horticulture operations.. This guide has been prepared for use by USAID and its partners to assist local horticulture producers in identifying the electrical, mechanical (shaft horsepower), and thermal requirements for various stages of the horticulture process and to assist these producers in selecting suitable efficient technical options to meet those energy needs. The guide provides data on technology acquisition costs, energy consumption, capacity, and effectiveness of technical options. Costs continue to evolve, and petroleum fuel prices are especially volatile as of this writing. For this reason, cost comparisons and cost-benefit calculations should be done each time a horticultural producer or marketer makes a decision about which technologies to use. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Enterprise Growth Initiatives: Strategic Directions and Options Handbook

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACW970.pdf

Origin: EGAT

This handbook is for practitioners who would like more information and practical guidance on the following issues: 1) What key factors contribute to the sustainable growth of private enterprises?; 2) When and under what circumstances does enterprise growth translate into economic growth?; 3) What can donors do to facilitate private enterprise creation and growth in developing and transitional economies?; and 4) Are globalization and other political and economic changes altering the answers to these questions?

Conflict Stage: Steady State

Environmental Compliance Procedures, Regulation 216 Booklet

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance/reg216.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP

This brochure provides a handy copy of the environmental impact assessment procedures used by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). They have been promulgated as Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22 CFR 216). The

procedures are used on every program, project, activity and amendment USAID funds to ensure the wise use of American taxpayer money through thoughtful, environmentally sound economic development. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Environmental Procedures Training Manual

<http://www.encapafrika.org/EPTM.htm>

Origin: EGAT/ESP/GCC

The USAID Environmental Procedures Training Manual is a guide to compliance with USAID environmental procedures for USAID staff and Partners. The tables, matrices and forms suggested in the EPTM are intended to be helpful to preparers and reviewers, but they are not specified by Reg. 216. Each Mission or Mission partner may decide whether they are useful in documenting 22 CFR 216 requirements. **DISCLAIMER:** The guidance contained in the EPTM is advisory only. The contents do not constitute official USAID procedures, regulations, guidelines, guidance, or revisions thereto, nor do they modify or replace any aspect of 22 CFR 216. Should there be any apparent conflict between 22 CFR 216 and the EPTM, 22 CFR 216 will take precedence. (For reference, the full text of 22 CFR 216 is included in this manual.) **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Environmentally Sound Design and Management Capacity Building for Partners and Programs in Africa (ENCAP)

<http://www.encapafrika.org>

Origin: AFR/SD

ENCAP, a program of USAID Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development, provides tools, resources, technical assistance and capacity building to USAID's Africa Missions and partners to strengthen environmental management and environmental compliance. ENCAP tools and guidance are freely available to Mission staff and partners via this website. ENCAP technical assistance, training and other services are described below. They are available to Missions on a subsidized basis, with Missions providing a cost-share or in-kind contribution. Missions may also engage ENCAP program partners directly, via Task Order buy-in or direct contracts. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Evaluating Family Planning Programs with Adaptations for Reproductive Health

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-96-03.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

This manual prepares readers to: 1) Differentiate between the main types of program evaluation, program monitoring and impact assessment; 2) Critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of alternative methods for impact assessment; 3) Assess and select the type(s) of evaluation most appropriate to a given setting (i.e., that answers the most important questions, yet is feasible/practical); 4)

Identify appropriate indicators and sources of data for the evaluation; and 5) Design an evaluation plan outlining study design(s), indicators, and sources of data that serves as a plan of action for subsequent implementation. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Evaluating Title II Development-oriented Multi-Year Assistance Projects – March 2006

http://www.fantaproject.org/downloads/pdfs/TN11_MYAP.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

The focus of this Technical Note is to lay out the various evaluation design options open to Title II project managers. Choosing among designs depends on the answer to one basic question: “How confident do project managers need to be that the changes they see are a result of project activities?” The answer to this question leads to the selection of one of four types of evaluation designs which are explored in this paper. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Family Planning/HIV Integration: Technical Guidance for USAID-Supported Field Programs 2003

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/publications/docs/fphiv.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

This guidance is an update of USAID’s *Integration of Family Planning/MCH with HIV/STD Prevention: Programmatic Technical Guidance* (1998). The previous guidance focused on the limitations and appropriate uses of syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), counseling approaches for behavior change, and reaching men as a key population for both pregnancy and HIV prevention. This guidance builds on those issues and is expanded to include new evidence about effective integration of family planning (FP) into HIV programs and integration of HIV counseling and services into FP programs. Intended for USAID field officers, cooperating agencies, and other USAID partners, this guidance is a technical tool to help program managers make sound choices in integrating HIV/AIDS and FP programs. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Feed the Future Implementation Plans

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/agriculture/ftf_implementation_plans.htm

Origin: EGAT/AG

The Feed the Future FY 2010 implementation plans are working documents that outline U.S. government planning for the first year of the global hunger and food security initiative. These plans represent a transition towards the development of multiyear strategies and are targeted at investments that lay the foundation for a new country-level and coordinated approach with a diversity of partners. Multiyear strategies will span development and diplomatic actions across multiple U.S. Government agencies. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (CD ROMs)

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/techareas/fgc/fgc_cd-rom.html

Origin: GH/PRH

The goal of the Population Council's research on female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is to provide program managers, development partners, and advocates with empirical evidence about the feasibility and effectiveness of interventions that encourage the abandonment of the practice. Bringing together more than 20 studies undertaken in nine countries since 1995, this English/French electronic library includes study findings and documents efforts to strengthen research methods, build the capacity of organizations to implement evidence-based interventions, and inform policies and programs in several contexts. Copies of "Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Publications on Research in FGM/C" may be obtained, free of charge, upon request from the Population Council at frontiers@pcdc.org. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Field Operations Guide

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/resources/pdf/fog_v4.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OFDA

The FOG contains information on general responsibilities for disaster responders, formats and reference material for assessing and reporting on populations at risk, DART position descriptions and duty checklists, descriptions of OFDA stockpile commodities, general information related to disaster activities, information on working with the military in the field, and a glossary of acronyms and terms used by OFDA and other organizations with which OFDA works.²

The Field Operations Guide is one of the most important tools for operational planning, building on OFDA's internal experiences, as well as information and knowledge of other U.S. Government departments and UN agencies. The guide references international standards, and is regularly updated and developed by the Technical Assistance Group, which provides scientific and technical assistance to the office.³ **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

The Financial Management Assessment Tool (FinMAT)

<http://www.msh.org/resource-center/finmat.cfm>

² U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. *Field Operations Guide For Disaster Assessment and Response, Version 4.0*, xvii. 2005. Internet. Available at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/resources/pdf/fog_v4.pdf; Accessed 11 March 2010.

³ Steets, Julia, et. al. 2009. *Improving Humanitarian Assistance: A Transatlantic Agenda for Action*, 26. Internet. Available from http://www.disastergovernance.net/fileadmin/gppi/RTB_action_paper.pdf; Accessed 11 March 2010.

Origin: GH/HIDN

FinMAT helps managers assess their organizations' financial management capacity, identify areas for improvement, make specific action plans to address shortcomings, and monitor for improvement. The heart of FinMAT is an instrument for collecting and summarizing technical information about an organization's financial management systems and practices. A guide provides all the materials and instructions needed to use the tool to collect data, develop a consensus on needed improvements, and integrate recommendations for improvement into an organization's work plans. The tool is provided in an interactive form in a Microsoft Excel file as well as in print form in the guide. Both the guide and the Excel version of the tool can be downloaded from below at no cost. FinMAT is designed for organizations that manage their own finances and can be used in NGOs or private-sector institutions, such as hospitals; ministries or other public-sector institutions; central offices or headquarters; and decentralized organizational units at regional, provincial, and district levels.

Financing Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in Rural Areas of Developing Countries, May 2009

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADO826.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP/GCC

The US Agency for International Development (USAID), in cooperation with the US Department of Agriculture, commissioned this study to explore opportunities for expanding private sector financing for global climate change adaptation and mitigation projects in rural areas of developing countries. Given this scope, climate change mitigation (greenhouse gas emissions reduction) and adaptation (reducing risk posed by the physical impacts of climate change) projects considered for financing would be in the forestry or agriculture sectors; mitigation projects would also include small-scale renewable energy and energy efficiency efforts at the village level. In order to determine how USAID assistance may help overcome barriers to financing these types of projects, this report addresses the following questions: 1) What types of financing mechanisms can be used to fund projects with climate benefits?; 2) What are the barriers and opportunities associated with using these mechanisms?; 3) Which types of climate projects are suitable candidates for which types of financing? 4) How can USAID help overcome financing barriers and promote greater investment in climate projects in rural areas of developing countries? **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Fiscal Decentralization in Post-conflict Countries

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/eg/pdf/pnadk909.pdf

Origin: EGAT/EG/EDFM

Decentralization can be a mechanism for limiting conflict in ethnically diverse, post-conflict countries. The intent is to develop an overall government structure that more effectively protects minority rights, allows minority groups an appropriate voice in policy, and

reduces the areas for disagreement between groups by allowing each to make its own decisions on public service delivery. Decentralization can also be an effective means of enhancing the quality of public services. This document examines how decentralization can help to bring peace in ethnically fragmented countries such as Bosnia, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Fiscal Reform and Governance Project

<http://www.fiscalreform.net/>

Origin: EGAT

USAID/EGAT's Fiscal Reform and Economic Governance Project is designed to provide technical leadership and support to USAID field missions in addressing: 1) Tax policy and revenue administration; 2) Budgeting and expenditure control; 3) Decentralization and inter-governmental finance; 4) Fiscal oversight and audit; 5) Public procurement; 6) Civil service reform; and 7) Other issues related to government financial systems, e-government, and economic governance. This web site serves as a gateway to information, practical research and literature on fiscal and economic governance topics. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Food Assistance Programming in the Context of HIV

<http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/fapch.shtml>

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

The goal of the guide is to improve capacity to design and implement food assistance programs in the context of HIV by providing a set of tools, promising practices and key considerations that enhance the flexibility and appropriateness of program design and implementation modalities. The guide strives to answer these core questions: 1) How can food aid-supported food security programs modify their design and implementation to account for the constraints and needs faced by people living with HIV (PLHIV) and HIV-affected households and help achieve food security outcomes in a high-prevalence context?; 2) How can HIV prevention, treatment, and care and support programs better utilize food and food-related resources to help achieve their HIV-related outcomes?; and 3) How can food security and HIV programs integrate their activities in areas of high food insecurity and high HIV prevalence to maximize complementarities and synergy without compromising the core objectives of either program? **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Food For Peace Information Bulletins

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/ffpib.html



Origin: DCHA/FFP

This collection of documents provides informational updates on issues related to USAID's Food for Peace program. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Food Fortification Formulator

<http://www.a2zproject.org/pdf/Food-Fortification-Formulator.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

This document summarizes the importance of mass food fortification and provides the reader with step by step instructions for designing and implementing this type of fortification programs. The document also explains how to use the "Food Fortification Formulator", a tool which assists in determining the potential additional intakes of micronutrient for populations following efficacious and safety comparisons; the costs associated with food fortification programs; the fortification levels that can be used as technical specifications in the factories as well as the national standards and regulations; and the amount of fortificant to be added in the micronutrient premixes. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Forests & Conflict : A Toolkit for Intervention

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/CMM_Forests_and_Conflict_2005.pdf

Origin: EGAT/NRM/F

This toolkit is part of a series that explores how development assistance can address key risk factors associated with conflict. It offers 1) A discussion of the relationship between forests and conflict; 2) Lessons learned in developing programs to deal with forest and conflict related issues; 3) Program options; 4) A survey instrument related to forests and conflict; and 5) Relevant USAID mechanisms and donors. The elements of this toolkit are designed to raise awareness about the linkages among timber, forest management, and conflict; and to help officers integrate a conflict perspective into their development programming. By exploring forests in depth, this toolkit and others in the series serve as companion pieces to conflict assessments. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

FRAMEweb

<http://www.frameweb.org>

Origin: EGAT/NRM/LRM

FRAMEweb is a peer to peer network of Natural Resource Management practitioners. As a Community of Practice FRAMEweb focuses on three main types of knowledge sharing: 1) Tools and Resources - Research, success stories, best practices, newsletters,

videos, links to USAID's Resource Management Portal, etc. uploaded by users; 2) Discussions - Questions, answers, and comments related to Community topics posted by users; 3) Network - Find and follow other members with similar interests, read blog entries, and email experts. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Gender and Health e-Toolkit (IGWG)

<http://www.k4health.org/toolkits/igwg-gender>

Origin: GH

The Interagency Gender Working Group (IGWG) Gender and Health Toolkit is a unique resource on gender and health as it brings together a wealth of practical and hands-on how-to resources for gender integration and mainstreaming in health policies, programs, and institutions in one place. The Toolkit broadens the set of "how-to" resources available to USAID staff, contractors, gender experts, and other public health specialists and service providers. It also offers a place for individuals and organizations around the world to feature examples of gender-integrated policies and programs, methodologies, and tools. Examples of gender integrated programs can be found in the Promising Practices section under the Programmatic Evidence and Promising Practices Tab. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Gender, Information Technology, and Developing Countries: An Analytic Study

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACM294.pdf

Origin: EGAT/WID

More and more concern is being shown about the impact of those left on the other side of the digital divide-the division between the information "haves" and "have nots." Most women within developing countries are in the deepest part of the divide-further removed from the information age than the men whose poverty they share. If access to and use of these technologies is directly linked to social and economic development, then it is imperative to ensure that women in developing countries understand the significance of these technologies and use them. If not, they will become further marginalized from the mainstream of their countries and of the world. It is essential that gender issues be considered early in the process of the introduction of information technology in developing countries so that gender concerns can be incorporated from the beginning and not as a corrective afterwards. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Global Learning Portal

<http://www.glp.net>

Origin: EGAT

The Global Learning Portal (GLP) is an independent multi-stakeholder alliance launched by USAID, AED, and Sun. GLP is a global innovation network and platform for educators to collaborate, share content and knowledge, and acquire skills. The goal of the GLP is to improve education outcomes, especially in developing countries, by promoting educational reform through collaboration technology. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Guidance For Promoting Judicial Independence And Impartiality

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacm007.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/ROL

Judicial independence lies at the heart of a well-functioning judiciary and is the cornerstone of a democratic, market-based society based on the rule of law. In examining it, this study seeks to meet three objectives: (1) to test the validity of our current programmatic approaches to judicial independence; (2) to bring together experts in the field to address the most intransigent problems involved in promoting judicial independence; and (3) to produce a document that would help to guide our field officers. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Guidance On The Definition And Use Of The Global Health And Child Survival Account

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/200mab.pdf>

Origin: GH/PRH

The purpose of the Guidance on the Definition and Use of the Global Health and Child Survival Account (“Guidance”) is to 1) Provide comprehensive guidance to USAID operating units on the definition and use of the Global Health and Child Survival Account (“GH/CS Account,” formerly the Child Survival and Health (CSH) Programs Fund and the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative (GHAI) Account); 2) Provide reference documents to management, technical, program, and budget officers; and 3) Delineate special considerations for programming the GH/CS Account. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

A Guide To Economic Growth In Post-Conflict Countries

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADO408.pdf

Origin: EGAT/EG

This guide seeks to develop comprehensive recommendations for USAID and similar donors on how to encourage economic growth in countries emerging from conflict. The Guide is based on the premise that improved economic wellbeing can enhance the prospects for sustaining peace and reduce the high percentage of post-conflict countries that return to violence. The Guide is based on staff research and workshops organized by the Economic Growth Office of USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) Bureau during 2007-2008, augmented with input from other USAID and field implementers, staff of other United States Government agencies (including the Department of Defense), the World Bank and International Finance Corporation, and several bilateral donors and think tanks. The Guide is intended for USAID field officers.⁴ **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating Health Information Products and Services – November 2007

<http://info.k4health.org/hipnet/MEGuide/MEGUIDE2007.pdf>

Origin: GH/PRH

This Guide provides publishers, knowledge managers, program managers, M&E specialists, and health information communicators with a standardized way to evaluate whether their print or electronic products and services meet the requirements needed to make them effective, used, and adapted by health care practitioners and policymakers in the field. The 29 indicators in the Guide measure the reach, usefulness, and use, as well as the collaboration, and capacity building engendered through information products and services. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

A Guide To Monitoring And Evaluation Of Capacity-Building Interventions In The Health Sector In Developing Countries

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-03-07.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

The purpose of this guide is to assist health planners and evaluators to 1) Gain a clear understanding of the concepts of capacity and capacity building; 2) Critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of current approaches to capacity measurement, and 3) Design a capacity-building M&E plan that outlines a systematic approach to measuring capacity and assessing the results of capacity-building interventions in the health sector. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Assessment, Education and Counseling of People Living With HIV

http://www.fantaproject.org/downloads/pdfs/M&E_NAEC_Jun08.pdf

⁴ U.S. Agency for International Development. *A Guide To Economic Growth In Post-Conflict Countries*, iii. 2009. Internet. Available at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADO408.pdf; Accessed 11 March 2010.

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

This guide provides guidance and tools to support programs in monitoring and evaluating NAEC for PLHIV. It is designed for use by program managers, M&E officers and other program and government health system staff who are responsible for designing and implementing M&E systems. The guidance can be used to select indicators that are feasible and appropriate for program activities, set targets, plan data collection and tabulation processes and interpret and use the information obtained. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Guide to Program Options in Conflict-Prone Settings

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnacm211.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OTI

This guide serves as a reference for USAID staff and partner organizations. It offers a menu of program options that OTI has used in conflict-prone and post-conflict settings over the past seven years. The guide can serve as a resource for determining those interventions that might be most effective, given our current understanding of conflict. This is a work in progress, as OTI continues to explore new activities together with its implementing partners, learn lessons from past and current programs, and adapt and apply them to new situations. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Guide To Rule Of Law Country Analysis: The Rule Of Law Strategic Framework

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/ROL_Strategic_Framework_Jan-2010_FINAL.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/ROL

This document offers accumulated wisdom to USAID democracy and governance (DG) officers and other USAID staff who are developing strategies to address weak or inadequate justice systems. It provides a conceptual framework for analyzing challenges to the rule of law, as well as guidelines for conducting a justice sector assessment and for designing and prioritizing program interventions. This guide is focused on promoting rule of law as a basis for democratic governance. It complements *Conducting a Democracy and Governance Assessment: A Framework for Strategy Development* (November 2000) by providing further elaboration on rule of law. It builds on an earlier USAID piece on rule of law, *Weighing in on the Scales of Justice* (February 1994), while focusing more closely on the links between the rule of law and democracy. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Guidelines for the Assessment of National Sanitation Policies

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACQ104.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN

These guidelines to assess the adequacy of national sanitation policies are intended to be a practical tool to inventory and evaluate policies. The assessment tool will serve to focus attention on key elements of sound sanitation policy and programming. The guidelines will be particularly useful for policymakers in national governments, staff and consultants of donor agencies, and influential actors involved in supporting policy reform initiatives focused on improving sanitation services. The tool also provides methods guidance for sanitation data collection and tips for completing a field assessment. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Guidelines on Food Fortification with Micronutrients

http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/guide_food_fortification_micronutrients.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

The main purpose of these Guidelines is to assist countries in the design and implementation of appropriate food fortification programs. Drawing on several recent high quality publications on the subject and on program experience, information on food fortification has been critically analyzed and then translated into scientifically sound guidelines for application in the field. More specifically, the Guidelines provide information relating to the benefits, limitations, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, cost-benefit and regulation of food fortification, particularly in developing countries. They are intended to be a resource for governments and agencies that are currently implementing, or considering food fortification, and a source of information for scientists, technologists and the food industry. The Guidelines are written from a nutrition and public health perspective, to provide practical guidance on how food fortification should be implemented, monitored and evaluated within the general context of the need to control micronutrient deficiencies in a population. They are primarily intended for nutrition-related public health program managers, but should also be useful to all those working to control micronutrient malnutrition, including industry. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Handbook of Climate Change Mitigation Options for Developing Country Utilities and Regulatory Agencies

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACJ647.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP

This handbook is designed to provide an overview of “best practices” for generating, transmitting, distributing and consuming electric power in developing countries. The emphasis of the Handbook is on the climate change implications of these best practices, together with the associated climate change mechanisms and technical/financial resources available to implement them. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Handbook of Democracy and Governance Program Indicators

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACC390.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/G

This handbook was developed to enhance the ability of strategic objective teams - those USAID officers and their partners responsible for program management - to monitor progress in achieving planned results and use performance information to guide program implementation. The sample indicators and guidance included in this handbook reflect current thinking on measuring progress in the DG sector. USAID technical experts in Washington and in the field, NGO partners, political scientists, methodologists, and others developed this material through a two-year collaborative effort. The handbook focuses on the following four countries as field tests for indicators: Guatemala, the Philippines, Uganda, and Ukraine. The handbook offers a range of choices, including descriptions of different methodologies, types of indicators, and candidate indicators for rule of law, elections and political processes, civil society, and governance. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Handbook of Fighting Corruption

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/crpthdbk.pdf>

Origin: DCHA/DG/G

This handbook presents a framework to assist USAID missions develop strategic responses to public corruption. The framework sets out root causes of corruption, identifies a range of institutional and societal reforms to address them, and introduces a methodology for selecting among these measures. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Handbook of Indicators for Family Planning Program Evaluation

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-94-01.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

The Handbook provides a comprehensive listing of the most widely used indicators for evaluating family planning programs in developing countries. Moreover, the indicators are organized according to the conceptual framework developed under The EVALUATION Project, which maps the pathways through which programs achieve results and thus provides a logical framework for developing an evaluation plan. Whereas some past evaluation efforts have tended to treat the operations of the family planning program as a “black box,” this framework specifies how programs are expected to achieve results at both the program level and the population level. Thus, in addition to determining whether the program achieved the desired outcome at the population level, one can also trace through the different components of the system to identify strong points to be reinforced and shortcomings to be redressed. The specific objectives of this Handbook are: 1) To differentiate the levels for which family planning evaluation indicators are needed (program versus population level); 2) To compile in a single volume those indicators judged most useful in family planning program evaluation; 3) To provide a definition of these indicators in an effort to enhance the consistent use of terms across programs, countries,

and donor agencies; and 4) To promote evaluation of programs by making indicators better known and easier to use. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Health and Family Planning Indicators: Measuring Sustainability

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACE795.pdf

Origin: AFR/SD

This document is intended for use by program officers and program managers to help them define indicators of sustainability for their health and family planning programs. It is intended to be used as a resource document which can be referred to during program design and program assessment activities. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Health Research Program (HaRP)

<http://www.harpnet.org/index.html>

Origin: GH

The objective of HaRP is to identify, develop, and test new/refined tools, technologies, approaches, policies and/or interventions to improve the health status of infants, children, mothers, and families in developing countries. HaRP activities include strategic planning, problem identification and priority setting, and monitoring of investments in research and its introduction into use. HaRP also conducts coordinated and collaborative research to develop new and refined tools, technologies, approaches, policies, and/or interventions. HaRP facilitates the translation/introduction of a select number of key research products into use. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Health Systems 2020

<http://www.healthsystems2020.org/>

Origin: GH

Health Systems 20/20 works to strengthen health systems through integrated approaches to improve financing, governance, operations, and building capacity of local institutions. Health Systems 20/20 takes the holistic approach to the health system to improve the underpinnings of all health services and in a way that makes improvements more likely to be sustained. The project objective is to increase access to and use of life-saving Population, Health & Nutrition (PHN) priority interventions through improvements in health financing, governance, and operations. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Health Systems Assessment Manual

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/hs/publications/hs_manual.html

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

This is a rapid assessment of overall health systems' functions and resources that can be used to analyze the entire health system or particular aspects of the system. It also can be tailored to specific initiatives or diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, and maternal and child health. The manual provides some guidance for linking findings to the USAID Mission's strategic objectives and can inform an in-depth analysis of priority health programs (such as a family planning or malaria assessment). Assessment findings also can be used to support proposals and requests for funding. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

How Resilient Is Your Coastal Community? A Guide for Evaluating Coastal Community Resilience to Tsunamis and Other Hazards

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2389_CCRGuidelowresatiq.pdf

Origin: EGAT/NRM/W

This Coastal Community Resilience (CCR) Guide was developed, building on lessons learned and experience gained in the Indian Ocean region after the 2004 tsunami, to address coastal hazards and reduce risk to vulnerable communities. The framework described in this CCR guide was developed in partnership with institutions throughout the Indian Ocean region, and is already beginning to guide development along Asian coasts most in need of building resilience. This guide attempts to broaden the perspective of sector plans so that a more holistic and robust planning framework evolves to truly elevate the potential for community resilience. The results of the CCR assessment process outlined in this guide can fit easily into and enhance development plans for any given coastal area, and can thereby complement traditional planning processes used by local and national governments. A key theme in the development of this guide is that integration of efforts across sectors and with various organizations is a prerequisite to building community resilience. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Immunization Essentials: A Practical Field Guide

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/mch/publications/immunization_essentials.html

Origin: GH

Originally published in October 2003, Immunization Essentials: A Practical Field Guide has been produced and funded by the Office of Health, Infectious Diseases, and Nutrition (HIDN) in USAID's Bureau for Global Health. Like its predecessor, EPI Essentials (1988), this manual has been written for immunization program managers at national and sub-national levels in developing countries

and for people who support these managers, particularly field staff of donor agencies. The intention of Immunization Essentials is to provide information that is practical as well as technically and operationally sound. It is available on this site in English (PDF or CD-ROM; hardcopy currently unavailable), French (PDF, CD-ROM, and hardcopy), as well as Spanish (PDF only). Use the links below to download the PDF versions or order a hardcopy online. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Implementing the New Recommendations on the Clinical Management of Diarrhea - 2006

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594217_eng.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

WHO and UNICEF have released revised recommendations aimed at dramatically cutting the number of deaths due to diarrhea. These new recommendations take into account two significant recent advances: demonstration of the increased efficacy of a new formulation for ORS containing lower concentrations of glucose and salt, and success in using zinc supplementation in addition to rehydration therapy in the management of diarrheal diseases. Prevention and treatment of dehydration with ORS and fluid commonly available at home, breastfeeding, continued feeding, selective use of antibiotics, and providing zinc supplementation for 10 to 14 days are the critical therapies that will help us achieve these goals. This manual provides policy makers and program managers with the information they need to introduce and/or scale up a national decision to introduce the new ORS formulation and zinc supplementation as part of the clinical management of diarrheal diseases. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Improving Sanitation in Small Towns in Latin America and the Caribbean: Practical Methodology for Designing a Sustainable Sanitation Plan

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACQ354.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN

The document has three overall purposes: 1) Provide an overview of the issues involved in improving sanitation in small towns; 2) Discuss the current situation of sanitation in small towns in Latin America and suggest a potential strategy to improve the sustainability of services; 3) Provide a detailed step-by-step participatory methodology for designing sustainable sanitation services in small towns. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Improving Surveillance Systems: Building Support for Implementation - A User's Guide

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACM403.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN/ID

The advocacy presentation on building support for improved surveillance is a tool intended to help persuade a variety of interested and influential parties to support improving their nations' public health surveillance and action systems. [...] The users' guide is the companion document to the advocacy presentation contained in Part B. Part A explains how the process of reforming national surveillance and action systems, and, more specifically, the presentation itself, can be used to best effect to result in desired changes. Improving surveillance and action systems is a process that entails assessment, action planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. For real change to occur, many people involved with surveillance need to change their behaviors. In order for these interested parties, called stakeholders, to change, they must first commit to the objective of improving surveillance. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Indicators for Reproductive Health Program Evaluation

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-95-02.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

The primary purpose of the Reproductive Health Indicators Working Group (RHIWG) was to assist USAID and the field of population, health and nutrition programs develop indicators for monitoring and evaluating reproductive health. Because indicators for a number of constituent areas of reproductive health existed (e.g., safe motherhood, infant mortality), the RHIWG's work was not to be redundant but supplemental to the work already completed or underway at other international agencies, such as the World Health Organization and the World Bank. The thematic organization of the RHIWG was to reflect USAID's specific areas of interest, and to focus on particular health intervention packages--family planning, safe pregnancy and safe motherhood, breastfeeding, maternal nutrition, and STD/AIDS -- likely to be implemented under the PHN Center's strategy. However the RHIWG was also directed to think broadly about indicators for the reproductive health areas and not focus on any one agency's strategy. Sensitivity was also encouraged in indicator development to cross-cutting issues in reproductive health, including gender equity, quality of services and care, and cultural practices with harmful health effects. In terms of an RHIWG "product," USAID requested a report of indicators that defined and detailed each relevant indicator, organized by reproductive health topic. This report is the product of the RHIWG and represents a unique, collaborative effort. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Integrated Water Resources Management: A Framework for Action

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/CMM_Forests_and_Conflict_2005.pdf

Origin: EGAT/NRM/W

This document outlines the need for more integrated water and coastal resources management within USAID and proposes a framework to support both new and ongoing programs. It also describes opportunities for collaboration with USAID's Water Team, a



team that includes members from Pillar Bureaus, Regional Bureaus, other USAID/Washington offices, and field Missions. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Integrating Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) Projects: A Programming Manual – October 2007

http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/phe/phe-usaid_programming_manual2007.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

This manual aims to guide international development project designers through the steps essential to an integrated project. These steps are not sequential, and there is no one recipe for a successful project. These steps are intended for project designers, at any stage of their current project, to review and help them determine if their project is on track. The level of technical detail in each chapter of this manual is augmented by an extensive list of references, from which the reader can access more explicit information if so desired. To illustrate how it all comes together, the manual features a visual flow chart that guides the user through the basic steps and options for planning a sustainable and participatory PHE approach based on “best practices” documented to date. Whenever possible, this manual refers to examples from past or ongoing rural and urban PHE projects although the latter are fewer in number and more recent in practice. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Issues in Poverty Reduction and Natural Resource Management

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/agriculture/landmanagement/poverty/pubs/poverty_nrm_report.pdf

Origin: EGAT/NRM/LRM

This report explores the connection between poverty reduction and natural resources management (NRM)—it describes how the world’s poorest citizens depend on forests, fisheries, water, land, and other natural resources for their livelihoods; examines the governance, economic, and social factors that determine this vital relationship; and shows how wise use of these resources can serve as the basis for effective poverty reduction strategies. The report also examines the relationships among resource management—or mismanagement—and global trade, human migrations, and regional conflicts. The report is organized around the following topics: 2) Natural Resources and the Poor; 3) Governance and Social Dimensions; 4) Risk, Vulnerability, and Poverty Traps; 5) Markets and Trade 6) Marginal Lands and Migration; 7) Corruption and Conflict; 8) Distribution of Environmental Costs and Benefits; 9) Conclusion. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Knowledge For Health (K4Health)

<http://www.k4health.org>

Origin: GH

K4Health aims to increase the use and dissemination of evidence-based, accurate and up-to-date information to improve health service delivery and health outcomes worldwide. The K4Health platform facilitates how this information is captured, synthesized, shared, adapted, and used. Current knowledge management activities include: 1) Collectively developing “toolkits” of up-to-date and evidence-based resources that make information easy to find and easy to use; 2) Adapting existing toolkit knowledge resources for local and regional use; 3) Developing new toolkit resources—articles, guides, curricula, fact sheets, job aids, and eLearning courses; 4) Encouraging feedback about toolkit resources through discussion boards; 5) Sponsoring global, regional, and country-level forums; 6) Providing free online and offline eLearning courses on a variety of health topics; and 7) Supporting virtual networks among health care professionals, communities of practice, and technical working groups. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Land and Conflict Toolkit

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/CMM_Land_and_Conflict_Toolkit_April_2005.pdf

Origin: DCHA/CMM

The purpose of this toolkit is to provide a practical introduction to the relationship between land and violent conflict, whether we are talking about how land issues function as causal or aggravating factors in conflict, or whether we are thinking about land issues that arise in post-conflict settings. The toolkit is also designed to familiarize practitioners with a range of programmatic interventions and to sensitize officers to the fact that development activities, such as infrastructure projects and the exploitation of underground resources, can inadvertently cause land conflicts to erupt. In addition to covering key issues, discussing lessons learned, and suggesting relevant program interventions, this toolkit offers a rapid appraisal guide that can help determine which land issues are most relevant to conflict in a particular setting. It also identifies a number of approaches to monitoring and evaluation and USAID mechanisms and implementing partners that work on land issues. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

Land Tenure And Property Rights Tool Set

<http://www.ardinc.com/ard/us/capabilities/land-tenure-and-property-rights/ltp-r-resource-materials.html>

Origin: EGAT/NRM

Volume 1: Land Tenure and Property Rights (LTPR) Framework. A conceptual tool for examining land tenure and property rights categories, constraints and interventions in USAID development programming. This volume includes a glossary of commonly used land tenure and property rights terms.

Volume 2: Land Tenure and Property Rights Regional Report. This report includes the Country-specific Land Tenure and Property Rights Themes and Donor Interventions, and a database on land tenure and property rights for each presence country. The data is drawn from bilateral and multilateral literature sources. Also included in this report are Land Tenure and Property Rights

Rankings and Ranking Maps for specific USAID presence countries. Rankings are an expert assessment of major land tenure and property rights issues and constraints in USAID programming countries around the world, and an illustration of those matters within “regional neighborhoods” (USAID programming regions).

Volume 3: Land Tenure and Property Rights Assessment Tools. A collection of instruments that can be used by USAID missions to expand upon land tenure and property rights themes in their respective countries and determine how these contribute to or impede development programming. These materials include both an LTPR pre-assessment tool and an LTPR assessment tool. Both of these are aim to standardize the format and content addressed in USAID property rights assessments and facilitate development of potential programming in this area.

Volume 4: Impact Sequencing Tool. This tool guides LTPR professionals and the USAID missions who requested their assistance to identify appropriate interventions to improve LTPR situations, and prioritize and order these to enhance their effectiveness. It is an intervention planning tool.

Volume 5: Impact Assessment Tool. This tool was developed to assess the impact of LTPR interventions, typically after they are completed. The tool seeks to enhance mission learning from LTPR project interventions by drawing on the impact lessons they generate and thereby inform new project planning and bolster USAID’s effectiveness in meeting both project and broader strategic objectives. It is a learning tool. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Lessons in Counterinsurgency Programming

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/transition_initiatives/pubs/lessons_coin.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OTI

Through its 15-year history of political transition and stabilization programming, USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) has worked with communities in volatile, politically-sensitive environments. OTI is now applying lessons from these experiences – and integrating new lessons – to its programs in counterinsurgency (COIN) settings such as Colombia, Pakistan and Afghanistan. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Lessons in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programming

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/transition_initiatives/pubs/lessons_reintegration.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OTI

This document provides multiple lessons learned from disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programming. Examples are based on the experiences of Angola, Burundi, Colombia, Dr Congo, East Timor, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

Lessons in Monitoring and Evaluation in Complex, High-Threat Environments

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/transition_initiatives/pubs/lessons_monitoring.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OTI

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical to all USAID programs for accountability reporting, measuring impact, and informing ongoing strategic management decisions. The principal lesson learned from the Office of Transition Initiatives' (OTI) 15 years of experience operating in complex, dynamic, and frequently high-threat environments is that M&E requires an approach that is as dynamic as the environment in which a program operates and that is designed to help country teams learn, adapt, and re-target in real time. M&E should be integrated at all stages of the programming cycle, from design through closeout. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

Lessons in Transition Programming

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/transition_initiatives/pubs/lessons_transition.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OTI

Programs of USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) specialize in quick-impact interventions designed to create or preserve political space and help set the stage for more profound longer-term change. With a focus on the short-term political context, OTI programming differs from traditional development through its operational modality, tactical approaches, flexible tools, resources, systems, and organizational culture uniquely adapted to support rapid response in transition, reconstruction, and stabilization environments. These lessons, excerpted from OTI's 15 Year Report, come from experiences in 49 country programs. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Livelihoods and Conflict Toolkit

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/CMM_Livelihoods_and_Conflict_Dec_2005.pdf

Origin: DCHA/CMM

This document is intended to provide USAID mission staff, their partners, and others working in countries affected by conflict and instability with: 1) an examination of the relationship between conflict and people's livelihoods; 2) lessons in developing livelihoods programs--including an introduction to livelihood analysis; 3) a range of program options designed to reduce livelihood vulnerability,

strengthen resiliency, and help people manage conflict-related shocks; and 4) listings of relevant USAID mechanisms, implementing partners, and contact information. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

Making Cities Work Toolkit

<http://www.makingcitieswork.org/www/toolsAndResources/toolkits/led>

Origin: EGAT/PR/UP

Making Cities Work is the goal of United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Urban Programs Team. This Making Cities Work Toolbox includes assessment methodologies, implementation toolkits, and other resources for three core areas: Managing Municipal Service Delivery, Municipal Finance Services, and Local Economic Development. These materials are designed to help USAID Missions from around the world better understand the needs of municipalities and the problems they face, so that USAID staff can work with cities to design and implement projects and programs that respond appropriately. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Managing Assistance in Support of Political & Electoral Processes

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacf631.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/EPP

This elections manual is an update of the DG Office's Managing Democratic Electoral Assistance: A Practical Guide for USAID published in 1995. It is based on a series of studies in four key areas of assistance: political party development, elections administration, local elections, and post-elections. These studies were informed by a series of nine case studies, covering the spectrum of the assistance areas across the USAID-defined geographic regions. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Managing Freshwater Inflows To Estuaries: A Methods Guide

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH650.pdf

Origin: EGAT/NRM/W

This Guide addresses the need to better integrate river and catchment (watershed) management with estuary management by combining important features of integrated coastal management (ICM) with integrated water resources management (IWRM). This approach recognizes that catchments, coastlines, estuaries and near-shore tidal waters are all elements of discrete, but closely coupled, ecosystems. As used in this Guide, IWRM is a process and set of practices that address the issues posed by the allocation, use and conservation of freshwater from the headwaters of catchments to the seaward boundaries of estuaries. It addresses upstream and downstream users, terrestrial and aquatic systems, and surface and ground water sources in catchments and their associated and adjacent coastal and marine systems. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Managing International Volunteer Programs: A Farmer to Farmer Program Manual

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADC356.pdf

Origin: EGAT/AG

The purpose of this manual is to serve as a reference for those who are new to setting up or managing an international volunteer program. It draws from a review of the 20 years of experience of the Farmer-to-Farmer (FtF) Volunteer Program. Since 1986, FtF has used short-term volunteer technical assistance to promote agricultural sector development, people-to-people exchanges, and wider public understanding of development issues and objectives. The FtF programs have been implemented through grants to various private, voluntary organizations and universities, including ACDI/VOCA, Land O'Lakes (LOL), Partners of the Americas (POA), Winrock International (WI), and Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs (CNFA). Grants were usually competitively awarded for five-year projects. This manual describes many of the good practices developed by these organizations. While it generally answers the question, "What should the implementing agency do?" it does not necessarily explain how the agency should do it. Such information is often codified in an organization's operations manual (containing form letters, pay and benefit scales, insurance policies, travel policies, communication policies, etc.). **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Management and Organizational Sustainability Tool for National TB Control Programs (MOST for TB)

<http://www.msh.org/resource-center/most-for-tb.cfm>

Origin: GH/HIDN

The Management and Organizational Sustainability Tool for National TB Control Programs (MOST for TB) is a process for improving the management of an NTP. This guide provides complete information about the MOST for TB concept, process, and assessment instrument. It also includes all necessary materials for conducting a three-day MOST for TB workshop. The guide can therefore be used by those who want to learn about MOST for TB for the first time as well as by those who are preparing to carry out a MOST for TB assessment. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Maternal Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP)

<http://www.childsurvival.com>

Origin: GH

MCHIP's PVO/NGO Support team provides technical assistance in program design, monitoring, implementation, and evaluation to grantees supported through USAID's Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP), the President's Malaria Initiative's Malaria



Communities Program (MCP), and other NGOs participating in USAID Mission supported initiatives. The PVO/NGO Support team offers expertise in monitoring and evaluation, maternal & child health and infectious disease interventions, organizational development, and health information systems, with a focus on equity and sustainability. MCHIP's technical support to the CSHGP focuses on ensuring a standard level of quality across the portfolio of active grantees to pilot and analyze new approaches for introducing and scaling up high impact interventions in diverse communities; contribute solutions to key operational barriers to scaling up delivery of these interventions; and disseminate evidence and lessons of proven models for the delivery of high impact integrated interventions. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

MDR/XDR-TB Assessment and Monitoring Tool

<http://www.path.org/publications/details.php?i=1678>

Origin: GH/HIDN/ID

This tool will assist countries and partners in conducting assessments of national tuberculosis (TB) programs to identify strengths and gaps related to preventing, diagnosing, and treating multidrug-resistant TB. It provides the starting point for planning for new activities to address drug-resistant TB. The tool is available in English, Russian, and Spanish as a Microsoft Word file (for users who wish to modify it for their specific purposes) and as a smaller Adobe PDF file. Development of the tool was funded by USAID.

This tool will assist countries and partners in conducting assessments of national tuberculosis (TB) programs to identify strengths and gaps related to preventing, diagnosing, and treating multidrug-resistant TB. It provides the starting point for planning for new activities to address drug-resistant TB. The tool is available in English, Russian, and Spanish as a Microsoft Word file (for users who wish to modify it for their specific purposes) and as a smaller Adobe PDF file. Development of the tool was funded by USAID.

Conflict Stage: Mixed

MEASURE DHS

<http://www.measuredhs.com>

Origin: GH

MEASURE DHS provides decision-makers and program managers with the information necessary to plan, monitor, and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. MEASURE DHS activities support family planning, reproductive health, maternal health, child survival, and HIV/AIDS/STI programs through data collection, analysis, and evaluation designed to improve program performance and better understand program impact. For each survey project, MEASURE DHS provides the following services: 1) Data Collection and Analysis; 2) Collaboration and Coordination; 3) Dissemination and Data Use; 4) Capacity Building; and 5) Research and Analysis. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed



MEASURE Evaluation

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/>

Origin: GH

MEASURE Evaluation provides technical leadership through collaboration at local, national, and global levels to build the sustainable capacity of individuals and organizations to identify data needs, collect and analyze technically sound data, and use that data for health decision-making. MEASURE develops, implements and facilitates state of the art methods for and approaches to improving health information systems, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and data use. MEASURE collects, shares, and disseminates information, knowledge, and best practices in order to increase the use of data and advance the field of M&E in many countries. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Measuring Capacity Building in Health and Population Programs

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/ws-00-04>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

In November 1999, MEASURE Evaluation hosted a two-day meeting to present, analyze, and build consensus on a conceptual framework and indicators for measuring capacity building in the population, health, and nutrition sector. This 37-page document summarizes those proceedings. The proposed MEASURE framework of capacity at four levels of society: health system, organizational, health professional, and client. During the meeting, participants reviewed the basic structure of the framework and made substantive recommendations about specific relationships between components, the definition of capacity levels, and the description of elements of capacity for each level. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Measuring Capacity Building in the Health Sector

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/sr-01-05>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

Written for USAID program managers and project designers, this report aims to spread current knowledge and practices regarding the measurement of capacity-building activities in developing country health systems. Sources for this document include the published literature, unpublished documents, and informal discussions with practitioners in the field. This report was also informed by a two-day

meeting on Measuring Capacity Building in Health and Population Programs. Within this document are: definitions for capacity and capacity-building; discussions of donor organizations' recent focus on supporting sustainable health systems; a conceptual framework for mapping capacity; methodological challenges to measuring capacity and capacity building; and existing indicators and tools to measure capacity and capacity-assessment. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Measuring Maternal Mortality from a Census: Guidelines for Potential Users

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-01-04.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

In November 1998, MEASURE Evaluation held a workshop in Nairobi in order to evaluate the use of the census for maternal mortality measurement. Participating were experts who were involved in data collection and those who were experienced with comparative demographic data analyses. They included census representatives from the five countries named above as well as from the Kenyan Central Statistical Office, along with technical advisors from the Johns Hopkins University, the London School of Economics, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The present publication is a result of this workshop. Its objectives are to document and evaluate experiences of measuring maternal mortality from a recent census in developing countries, to encourage countries to build upon these experiences, and to compile recommendations for Statistical Offices considering using the census methodology for maternal mortality estimates. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Media Sustainability Index (MSI)

<http://www.irex.org/project/media-sustainability-index-msi>

Origin: E&E

The Media Sustainability Index (MSI) is a joint project of USAID and the International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX). Funded by USAID and developed by IREX, the MSI measures five key indicators of media systems in twenty different countries and provinces in the E&E region. USAID has funded the MSI since 2001, with media indicators generally paralleling other democracy indicators in the region, showing substantial progress in eastern Europe; some incremental progress in the Caucasus and Ukraine; and, for the most part, considerable backsliding in Russia, Belarus and Central Asia. The MSI is used by government officials, scholars, non-governmental organizations and private enterprises to monitor one of the key features of democratic society, the existence (or non-existence) of an independent, objective and professional media system.

MicroLINKS

<http://www.microlinks.org>

Origin: EGAT

MicroLINKS is a knowledge-sharing family of applications and tools designed to improve the impact of USAID microenterprise programs and activities. MicroLINKS gives you access to the latest information on microenterprise; best practices; proven approaches from USAID Missions, partners, and practitioners; a library of documents, reports, and tools; and an environment that supports and enriches communities of practice. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Minerals and Conflict Toolkit

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/CMM_Minerals_and_Conflict_Toolkit_April_2005.pdf

Origin: DCHA/CMM

This toolkit: 1) examines the relationship between valuable minerals, such as diamonds or coltan, and violence; 2) discusses lessons learned in developing programs to deal with "conflict commodities"; 3) presents a range of program options; 4) provides a survey instrument that identifies key questions related to minerals and conflict; and 5) identifies relevant USAID mechanisms and implementing partners. Monitoring and evaluation tools are being developed. Together, the elements of this toolkit are designed to raise awareness about the linkages among valuable minerals, development assistance, and conflict; and to help integrate a conflict perspective into development programming. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

Money in Politics Handbook: A Guide to Increasing Transparency in Emerging Democracies

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacr223.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/EPP

This is the first publication by USAID on the topic of political finance in emerging democracies. Its purpose is to increase understanding by USAID field staff, host-country political leaders, civil society organizations, and the media of the sometimes obscure and sensitive topic of political finance. It also creates awareness of the issues and benefits of open finances and suggests some practical technical assistance options that encourage the use of disclosure as a methodology for strengthening national democratic political processes. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Monitoring and Evaluating Food Fortification Programs – February 2008

<http://www.a2zproject.org/pdf/Food-Fortification-M&E-July-2006-Consultation-AED-FINAL.pdf>

**Origin:** GH/HIDN/NUT

Common terminology and indicators used in M&E of food fortification programs have been lacking. To address this shortcoming, an interagency consultation was held in Washington, D.C., on July 7, 2006, with the broad participation of major public health agencies engaged in supporting national food fortification efforts with the following objectives: 1) To reach consensus on the concepts and terminology of food fortification M&E from a public health perspective; and 2) To explore appropriate M&E indicators for different phases of food fortification programs, including measures of penetration, availability, and utilization of the fortified foods as well as coverage and consumption by the target groups and the impact on public health. This publication details these efforts. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Municipal Finance : Program Development Tool

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADN786.pdf

Origin: EGAT

Recognition of the need to develop efficient municipal finance in developing countries has been demonstrated by the lengthy series of conferences that have been held on this subject, many of them sponsored by USAID. But while these conferences are useful in enabling practitioners and stakeholders to exchange ideas and pool expertise, they are of little value to USAID's Missions that are faced with the challenge of actually doing something about the issue. This Program Development Tool draws on substantial internal and external experience and expertise to define the pre-requisites that are necessary for municipal finance to be a viable product in a given country. Since the ultimate decision on whether or not a debt issue is a viable investment will be made by the investment officer in a pension, insurance or other investment company, the optic for defining the prerequisites to finance is that of the financial decision maker. This diagnostic approach tracks the most common issues in municipal finance, but this document is intended to be a guide, not a rigid prescription. While the underlying finance principles will be common to all countries, the cultural and historical overlay in individual countries may require that other factors be included to ensure that municipal finance becomes feasible. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Natural Resources Management & Development Portal

<http://www.rmportal.net>

Origin: EGAT/NRM/LRM

The NRM&D Portal provides: 1) Natural resources management & development related document-management services; 2) Collections of categorized media; 3) Repurposing of media previously distributed on CD-ROM and former project websites; 4) Up-to-

date topical news and content with RSS syndication; 5) Collaborative group private and public project Intranet workflow; 6) Document versioning; 7) Deep search across our library of natural resource management and development documents, training, and projects; 8) Deep search across our partner libraries of natural resource management and development documents and websites; 9) An online learning management system, providing instructional and educational program support to Missions and Partners. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Organization Capacity Assessment Tool Developed by ACDI-VOCA

http://www.worldbank.org/afr/fertilizer_tk/documentspdf/Organizational_Capacity_Assessment_Tool.pdf

Origin: AFR

The OCAT is designed for assessing the capacity of smallholder organizations to provide business services to their members. The tool can also provide the baseline information needed to develop strengthening interventions. It is intended to be a participatory self assessment tool. The assessment sheet consists of a series of statements under six capacity areas:

- Governance,
- Operations and management,
- Human resources development,
- Financial management,
- Business services delivery, and
- External relations

Conflict Stage: Mixed

Planning a Development Credit Authority (DCA) Guarantee

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADR693.pdf

Origin: EGAT/DC

Provides information on the steps involved for designing a credit guarantee using the Development Credit Authority. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Policy Reform Toolkit for e-Commerce and Development

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACT830.pdf

Origin: EGAT

The Toolkit presented in this report was developed to assist governments and donors in their efforts to establish priorities for establishing a policy environment supportive of e-commerce for development. Many current information and communication technology (ICT) assessment methodologies lack a process for analyzing critical factors, matching identified needs with country goals and capabilities, and determining policy or project priorities in a manner that provides maximum benefit for economic growth and development. Many also lack the ability to compare the target country against comparator countries to help it make policy reform decisions with the goal of gaining in regional and global competitiveness. The Toolkit helps fill these voids and is part of USAID's goal of establishing a competitive policy environment enabling the private sector to take the lead in global e-commerce. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Powering Health: Electrification Options for Rural Health Centers

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADJ557.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP

Powering Health is a resource for health professionals seeking to electrify health facilities that currently lack power or to ensure uninterrupted power for facilities that are connected to an unreliable power grid. Information is provided to help the user weigh the pros and cons of various energy systems with a focus on appropriate solutions and special considerations for off-grid rural hospitals and health centers. *Powering Health* covers the following specific areas: 1) Gauging energy demand; 2) Understanding energy options; 3) Selecting an energy system; and 4) Making investments sustainable. The basic maintenance needs for various technologies are discussed, but this guide is not a users' manual. In all cases, international development officials and clinic personnel must examine their facility's specific needs and discuss energy options with energy experts and local contractors. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Powering Health: Energy Management in Your Health Facility

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/energy/publications/powering_health_mgmt.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP

The primary audience for this guide is facility managers who must ensure their facilities can supply energy for health care delivery. The information provided here should also help health care staff to perform their jobs more effectively and can help guide decision-makers—including government ministries and donors—to make informed choices when supplying appliances and equipment to health

facilities that require energy to operate. The guide will help empower facility managers and staff so that regardless of where energy supply decisions are made, you will have procedures in place to get the most out of your energy system—and will know how and where to obtain assistance when necessary. Additionally, this guide contains practical tools for energy management, including energy usage logs, training guidelines, and other useful tips. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Powering Tourism: Electrification and Efficiency Options for Rural Tourism Facilities,

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADN865.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP

This guide is technology-neutral, but highlights factors such as cost, reliability, environmental impact, and maintenance and operations issues for each power generation option. This allows readers to choose the system which best satisfies their needs. The stepwise approach is intended as a guide for planners, managers, and other decision makers who will be relying on the advice and expertise of qualified energy practitioners, finance professionals, and additional service providers to perform the tasks in each step. This guide is not designed to serve as a how-to manual—our goal is to provide you with the information you need to make informed choices regarding energy supply decisions for your project. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Prevention of Diarrhea Through Improving Hygiene Behaviors: The Sanitation and Family Education (SAFE) Pilot Project Experience

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACQ103.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN

SAFE is a pilot covering about 9,100 households and is focused on the “software” aspects of water, sanitation, and hygiene. The objectives of the SAFE project are to develop effective and replicable hygiene education strategies to promote behavior change, to develop and assess different models for health and hygiene education outreach, and to design and implement a behavior-based monitoring system for the hygiene education program. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

ProForm

<http://poet.lbl.gov/Proform/>

Origin: EGAT

ProForm is a software tool designed to support a basic assessment of the environmental and financial impacts of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Given the necessary data, ProForm calculates basic financial indicators and avoided emissions of CO₂ and local air pollutants expected from a project. As a spreadsheet-based tool, ProForm is designed to be simple enough to be easily usable,

yet sophisticated enough to provide credible results. A typical application of ProForm would be in preparation of a project proposal that the developers might submit to potential investors, financiers, or a national climate change office. ProForm allows project developers, financial institutions, and other parties to investigate how changes in basic assumptions affect the key parameters of a project. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Public Health Procurement Guide and Product Catalog

http://deliver.jsi.com/dlvr_content/resources/allpubs/guidelines/CPTGuideCata2010.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

The Public Health Procurement Guide and Product Catalog, a resource for Missions and Bureaus, explains the procedures for estimating requirements for contraceptives and condoms, and other essential health commodities (Contraceptive Procurement Tables [CPTs]). The guide also includes the guidelines for budgeting and ordering contraceptives through USAID. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Quick Guide : Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment In Disasters

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADJ307.pdf

Origin: DCHA/OFDA

This is a Quick Guide to doing a rapid environmental impact assessment (REA) in a disaster. The Quick Guide is based on the Guidelines for Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment in Disasters version 4.4 (April 2005). The Guidelines and additional information on assessing environment-disaster linkages are available at: www.benfieldhrc.org/SiteRoot/disaster_studies/rea/rea_index.htm. The Quick Guide was developed to respond to concerns that the full Guidelines (at 109 pages) is too large to be easily used in a disaster. The Quick Guide focuses specifically on the steps and forms necessary to complete a REA. It does not include the background information, guidance and references contained in the Guidelines.

Conflict Stage: Mixed

Reducing Corruption In The Judiciary

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/Reducing_Corruption_Judiciary_June09.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

This program brief complements the USAID Anticorruption Strategy and the USAID Rule of Law Strategic Framework by providing basic information for USAID officers about key concepts and best practices for combating judicial corruption. The brief proceeds

from the Anticorruption Strategy's call for anticorruption goals and activities to be incorporated into sector-specific strategies and programs. And while it provides guidance based on global lessons, it starts from the premise that efforts to combat corruption in the judiciary, like other development activities, need to be based on the circumstances of each country and be integrated into efforts to improve the performance of essential functions in this sector. The brief also reflects the guidance of the Rule of Law Strategic Framework that the rule of law incorporates five essential elements, all of which must be present for the rule of law to prevail, and that judicial integrity is an important issue that cuts across all five elements. The brief specifically addresses efforts to reduce corruption in the judiciary. In its references to "judicial corruption" it includes corrupt acts by judges, prosecutors, public defenders, court officials, and lawyers who are intimately involved in the operation of the judicial system. It recognizes, however, that addressing judicial corruption requires attention to the broader context of corruption in the entire justice system, including law enforcement agencies, and in the society as a whole. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Religion, Conflict and Peacebuilding Toolkit

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/Religion_Conflict_and_Peacebuilding_Toolkit.pdf

Origin: DCHA/CMM

The aim of this Toolkit is to help lower the discomfort of USAID staff in making the analytical and programmatic connections between conflict, religion and peacebuilding. The Key Issues section provides additional arguments for why development practitioners should—and can—address religion more directly. Special attention is given to clarifying the legal provisions governing engagement with religious organizations and detailing a nine-step process of due diligence to ensure that programming is both sensitive and effective. The Program Options section provides in-depth summaries of four USAID-funded programs that engage both religiously-grounded grievances and religious actors. Such an approach is a departure from other Toolkits, but given the agency's limited experience with this type of programming, in-depth treatments detailing objectives, activities, partners, and lessons learned seem more helpful and more likely to overcome the discomfort by demonstrating the possible. The Toolkit also includes valuable lessons learned and a list of organizations active in the nexus of religion and conflict that offer various resources to conflict analysts or development programmers. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Review of Control Methods for African Malaria Vectors

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACQ047.pdf

Origin: GH/HIDN/ID

This literature review summarizes published information on selected control methods for anopheline mosquitoes and provides readers with a relatively brief introduction to options for malaria vector control. The review describes most of the physical, chemical, and biological methods that have been used in malaria vector control programs. It also summarizes information on factors that influence

the efficacy of each method and the demonstrated effectiveness of each method for producing public health benefits (reductions in morbidity and mortality rates), to the extent such information is available. The review includes an extensive bibliography of original research articles and guidance documents available from the World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions. This report does not include information on insecticide-treated bednets, which have been reviewed extensively in the published literature, or on natural or synthetic chemical repellants. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

The Role of Media in a Democracy : A Strategic Approach

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnace630.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG

This strategic approach is intended to help USAID field staff make informed decisions with regard to programming media development activities. It analyzes a history of USAID involvement in this area and outlines lessons learned to be incorporated into future programming. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Sampling Manual for Facility Surveys for Population, Maternal Health, Child Health and STD Programs in Developing Countries - July 2001

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-01-03.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/HS

The purpose of this manual is to present a sampling methodology that can generate estimates of health facilities and their characteristics, and, when desired, tie the characteristics of the sampled facilities to those of the serviced population in a meaningful way. Two sampling designs are proposed and recommended in this manual. The first is for a stand-alone health facility survey (chapter 4), and the second (chapter 5) is for a health facility survey linked to a household survey. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Securing the Future A Strategy for Economic Growth

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/eg/eg_strategy/eg_strategy_v4_final.pdf

Origin: EGAT/EG

Economic growth is key to transforming the developing world, which includes most of the world's countries and most of its people. The Framework for U.S. Foreign Assistance (hereafter, the Framework) gives economic growth a central position in the U.S. foreign assistance program. This makes it important to have a clear understanding of the growth process in order to help countries grow more quickly. This strategy first reviews the principal insights into economic growth gained over the past 50 years. It then identifies

priorities and approaches for promoting economic growth in the USAID assistance programs of the future. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

SERVIR

<http://www.servir.net>

Origin: GH

SERVIR is a Regional Visualization and Monitoring System that integrates earth observations (e.g. satellite imagery) and forecast models together with in situ data and knowledge for timely decision-making to benefit society. It is a platform for collaboration and cross-agency coordination, international partnerships, delivery services and applications, supporting not only national governments, but also universities, NGOs and the private sector. SERVIR's approach is anchored in North-South and South-South collaboration. Part of the success is that each regional center—CATHALAC and RCMRD—has different and complementary strengths. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART)

http://www.smartindicators.org/SMART_Methodology_08-07-2006.pdf

Origin: GH

The SMART Methodology Version 1 provides a basic, integrated method for assessing nutritional status and mortality rate in emergency situations. It provides the basis for understanding the magnitude and severity of a humanitarian crisis. The optional food security component provides the context for nutrition and mortality data analysis. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

STATCompiler

<http://www.statcompiler.com>

Origin: GH

STATcompiler is an online database tool that allows users to create customized tables of data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). STATcompiler makes available over 130 indicators from 200+ surveys in 70+ countries. You can use STATcompiler to obtain quick figures on one or more indicators in a specific region. You might also use STATcompiler to view the trend of a single indicator in a country over time. You can use STATcompiler to obtain quick figures on one or more indicators in a specific region. You might also use STATcompiler to view the trend of a single indicator in a country over time. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Strategy for Female Genital Mutilation / Cutting (FY 2004–FY 2006)

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/techareas/fgc/fgc_strategy.pdf

Origin: GH/PRH

While USAID's overall goal is the abandonment of the practice of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGC), the Bureau for Global Health (GH) has chosen to make the objective of this Strategy, "Advance and Support the Reduction of FGC". To support this Strategic Objective, GH is committed to two intermediate results: IR 1: "Improved enabling environment to reduce FGC practices"; and IR 2: "Improved quality and effectiveness of community-based FGC abandonment activities". Over the three-year strategy period, GH, in collaboration with the Africa Bureau, will promote the abandonment of FGC using the lessons learned in its work thus far. The strategy described in this document capitalizes on the Agency's strategic advantages of global leadership, international collaboration and technical assistance in the field. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Study On Women And Property Rights: Project Best Practices

<http://www.ardinc.com/capabilities/ltp-rm.php>

Origin: EGAT/WID

There is a significant gap in knowledge of how projects aimed at land tenure and property rights reform affect women's rights to land. This study focused on a set of recent and existing land projects and how they dealt with gender. The results are based on a review of project literature, as well as interviews with project personnel and donor project managers. The outcomes are presented within the context of a "project cycle" of preparation/design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. To the degree possible, they are also couched in how successful projects were at incorporating the socio-cultural context in which they occurred. The analysis presented here contains elements of successful projects that have strengthened women's access to and control over land. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Supporting Peace Processes: A Toolkit For Development Intervention

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/Supporting_Peace_Process_Toolkit.pdf

Origin: DCHA/CMM

This toolkit is grounded in a comprehensive survey of USAID peace process activities to compile lessons about program success or failure. It is neither a programming plan nor a policy document, but instead guidance intended to help USAID staff and their implementing partners understand how to support various forms of peace processes. This document (1) examines key issues related to

development assistance support for peace processes, (2) discusses lessons learned in developing such programs, (3) provides options for programming based on past USAID experiences, and (4) identifies resources for USAID personnel. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

TIPS # 1 : Conducting a Participatory Evaluation

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNABS539.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This document outlines how to conduct a participatory evaluation, including elements such as: 1) Appropriateness; 2) Degree of participation; 3) Scope of work; 4) Team planning; 5) Conduct of evaluation; 6) Post-evaluation analysis; and 7) Action planning to improve program performance. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 2 : Conducting Key Informant Interviews

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnabs541.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This document outlines how to conduct key informant interviews, including elements such as: 1) Appropriateness; 2) Advantages & Limitations; and 3) Interview steps. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 3 : Preparing an Evaluation Statement of Work

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

The statement of work (SOW) is viewed as the single most critical document in the development of a good evaluation. The SOW states (1) the purpose of an evaluation, (2) the questions that must be answered, (3) the expected quality of the evaluation results, (4) the expertise needed to do the job and (5) the time frame and budget available to support the task. This TIPS document highlights elements of a good evaluation statement of work and key issues in preparation. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 4 : Using Direct Observation Techniques

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnaby208.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This document describes the advantages and limitations of direct observation, situations for effective use, and steps to improve the quality of information gleaned through direct observation techniques. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 5 : Using Rapid Appraisal Methods

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

Rapid Appraisal (RA) is an approach that draws on multiple evaluation methods and techniques to quickly, yet systematically, collect data when time in the field is limited. This document provides information on the rapid appraisal approach, including benefits, limitations, appropriateness, use in different types of evaluations, keys to obtaining useful data, and common methods. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 6 : Selecting Performance Indicators

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

Performance indicators define a measure of change for the results identified in a Results Framework (RF). This document addresses 1) Why performance indicators are important; 2) Results for which performance indicators are required; 3) Types of indicators in USAID systems; 4) Participation; 5) The difference between indicators and data; 6) USAID's criteria for selecting indicators; 7) and The process for selecting performance indicators. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 7 : Preparing A Performance Monitoring Plan

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNABY215.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This document offers advice for preparing a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), including elements such as: 1) Indicators; 2) Data sources; 3) Data collection methods; 4) Data collection frequency; 5) Data collection responsibility; 6) Data analysis; 7) Complementary evaluations; 8) Communication of results; and 9) Budgeting. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 8 : Baselines and Targets

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

A baseline is the value of a performance indicator before the implementation of projects or activities, while a target is the specific, planned level of result to be achieved within an explicit timeframe. This document outlines: 1) The importance of baselines; 2) Steps in establishing the baseline; 3) The importance of targets; 4) Use of targets in performance management; 5) Types of targets; 6) How to express targets; 7) Disaggregating targets; 8) Setting targets; and 9) Documenting and filing. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 9 : Conducting Customer Service Assessments

http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/usaid_eval/pdf_docs/pnaby227.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

A customer service assessment is a management tool for understanding USAID's programs from the customer's perspective. This document describes 1) Rationale for conducting a customer service assessment; 2) Who should conduct a customer service assessment; 3) Incorporating customer feedback; 4) How customer service assessments complement performance monitoring and evaluation; and 5) Steps in conducting a customer service assessment. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 10 : Conducting Focus Group Interviews

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnaby233.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

A focus group interview is an inexpensive, rapid appraisal technique that can provide managers with a wealth of qualitative information on performance of development activities, services, and products, or other issues. This document provides information on focus group interviews including 1) Advantages and limitations; 2) Situations for effective use; and 3) Interview steps. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 11 : The Role of Evaluation in USAID

<https://communities.usaidallnet.gov/fa/system/files/TIPS+-+The+Role+of+Evaluation+in+USAID.pdf>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

Evaluation is a relatively structured, analytical effort undertaken selectively to answer specific management questions regarding USAID-funded assistance programs or activities. This document highlights 1) The difference between evaluation and performance monitoring; 2) The importance of evaluation; 3) Agency principles in evaluation; 4) Steps in planning and conducting an evaluation; and 5) Reporting and briefing results. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 12 : Data Quality Standards

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This document explains the importance of data quality and provides detailed information on the following five standards for data quality: 1) Validity; 2) Reliability; 3) Precision; 4) Integrity; and 5) Timeliness. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 13 : Building a Results Framework

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACA947.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

A results framework presents an operating unit's strategy for achieving a specific objective. This document outlines 1) The functions served by a results framework; 2) Steps in designing; 3) Setting an appropriate objective; 4) Identifying intermediate results; 5) Clarifying causal linkages between results; 6) Identifying critical assumptions; 7) Criteria for objectives and intermediate results; and 8) Criteria for defining linkages. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 14 : Monitoring the Policy Reform Process

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnaca949.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

Promoting policy reforms is an important tool in USAID's overall development assistance kit. This document highlights 1) The importance of policy reform in USAID assistance; 2) Monitoring systems: tools for achieving policy reform; 3) Characteristics of good monitoring systems; 4) Identifying 'milestone events' in the policy-reform process; 5) Multiple approaches to monitoring policy reform; 6) Other issues related to monitoring policy reform; and 7) A summary of practical tips for a busy USAID manager. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 15 : Measuring Institutional Capacity

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACG612.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

In the course of planning, implementing, and measuring their programs, USAID managers often find that a partner or customer organization's lack of capacity stands in the way of achieving results. Increasing the capacity of partner and customer organizations

helps them carry out their mandate effectively and function more efficiently. This document touches on the following: 1) Background: institutional capacity building and USAID; 2) How to measure institutional capacity; 3) Measurement issues; 4) Institutional assessment tools; 5) Measuring individual organizational components; 6) Developing indicators; 7) Practical tips for a busy USAID manager. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 15 : Measuring Institutional Capacity - Annexes

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACG612.pdf

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This document supplements Tips #15 by providing examples of the following institutional capacity measurement tools: 1) Discussion-Oriented Organizational Self-Assessment (DOSA); 2) Institutional Development Framework (IDF); 3) Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT); 4) USAID/Madagascar Institutional Capacity Questionnaire; and 5) Organizational Capacity Building Monitor. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 16 : Conducting Mixed-Method Evaluations

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

A mixed-method evaluation is one that uses two or more techniques or methods to collect the data needed to answer one or more evaluation questions. This document describes 1) Rationale for using a mixed-method evaluation design; 2) Key steps in developing a mixed-method evaluation design and analysis strategy; 3) Determining which methods to use; 4) Selection of data collection methods – an example; 5) Analyzing data from a mixed-method evaluation – designing a data analysis strategy; 6) Example of application; and 7) Reporting on mixed-method evaluations. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 17 : Constructing an Evaluation Report

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

This TIPS document describes how to make an evaluation report useful to its readers by covering the following topics: 1) Common problems; 2) A proposed report outline; 3) Before the writing begins; 4) Findings, conclusions, and recommendations; 5) Other key sections of the report; and 6) Creating a reader-friendly style. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

TIPS # 18 : Conducting Data Quality Assessments

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/refindx2.html#T>

Origin: MPBP/PERF

Data quality assessments (DQAs) help managers to understand how confident they should be in the data used to manage a program and report on its success. This document discusses 1) Data quality standards; 2) Method requirements; 3) Options and approaches; 4) Steps in the process; and 5) Considering the source : primary vs. secondary data. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22 CFR 216)

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance/22cfr216.htm

Origin: EGAT/ESP

These are USAID's environmental impact assessment procedures. They are intended to implement the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, as amended (NEPA) as they affect the USAID program. 22 CFR 216 applies to all USAID programs, projects, activities and substantive amendments. These procedures have been revised based on experience with previous ones agreed to in settlement of a law suit brought against the Agency in 1975. The Procedures are Federal Regulations and therefore, it is imperative that they be followed in the development of Agency programs. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Trigger Indicators and Early Warning and Response Systems in Multi-Year Title II Assistance Programs – November 2007

<http://www.fantaproject.org/downloads/pdfs/ffpOP5.pdf>

Origin: GH/HIDN/NUT

This paper aims to review briefly Cooperating Sponsor (CS) experiences with operationalizing trigger indicators (TIs) and early warning and response (EWR) systems to date; outline the key characteristics of EWR systems and TIs within the MYAP context; and provide suggestions on how CSs can operationalize the FFP guidance on TIs. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Understanding Carbon Emission Reductions: - A Guide for Energy Entrepreneurs

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK816.pdf

Origin: EGAT/ESP

Renewable energy projects reduce the amount of carbon being added to the global environment. This document describes the causes and consequences of carbon additions, the benefits of carbon emission reductions and how to estimate and document the carbon

impact of renewable energy projects. Further, it describes how to summarize and present such a project to entities with social, environmental or financial interests. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

USAID Handbook on Legislative Strengthening

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacf632.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/ROL

This handbook is intended to make USAID field staff make informed decisions with regard to legislative strengthening strategies. It outlines a framework for assessing the needs to legislative bodies and designing appropriate responses to those needs, and describes legislative strengthening work carried out by USAID and others. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

USAID Political Party Development Assistance

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnace500.pdf

Origin: DCHA/DG/ROL

This guide is intended to help USAID field staff make informed decisions with regard to developing political party development assistance activities. It analyzes a history of USAID involvement in this area and outlines lessons learned to be incorporated into future programming. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Using Administrative Law Tools and Concepts to Strengthen USAID Programming

http://ict.usaid.gov/dgpubs/document_details.php?document_key=3#

Origin: DCHA/DG/ROL

This guide introduces USAID democracy and governance (D/G) officers to administrative law mechanisms and concepts and shows how administrative law can strengthen USAID's programming in developing and transition countries. Indeed, as the case studies in this Guide suggest, the successful design of administrative law mechanisms depends not simply on maximizing citizens voice and influence. Success also depends on support from reform-minded politicians, open-minded bureaucrats, and effective civil society organizations as well as the willingness/incentives for all parties to use these tools. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Women, Men and Development

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ748.pdf

Origin: EGAT/WID

This document profiles USAID efforts to address barriers to full access to opportunity for women and men throughout the developing world. The success stories are a testament to the progress women and men have made. The selected examples illustrate the many efforts made by the USAID field missions, the Office of Women in Development, and other operating units in USAID to fully integrate women into development programs and policies throughout USAID. It is important to note that women's leadership is not treated as a separate category in this report, but is reflected in all the examples. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Water Finance Toolkit

<http://www.waterfinancesite.org/>

Origin: EGAT/NRM/W

The Water Finance Website is a resource to help design a financing component for USAID programs that are intended to respond to the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005. We hope it will also be useful to development professionals outside of USAID who are promoting pro-poor water and sanitation services worldwide. Objectives: 1) The site is intended to help integrate finance into broader water, sanitation and hygiene strategy; 2) The site provides an approach to assessing a country's situation and exploring ways to promote financing for pro-poor water, sanitation and hygiene services.; 3) The site provides a set of structured questions and resource materials for an individual or a team to work with over several weeks. Working with the site helps the user to determine how to structure assistance with an appropriate set of objectives and program interventions to promote sustainable financing for water, sanitation and hygiene. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Wind Power Development Toolkit

<http://www.winrock.org>

Origin: EGAT

This toolkit provides a wide range of information regarding large-scale wind energy development. This Windpower Development Toolkit was made possible through the support provided by the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, U.S. Agency for International Development, under the terms of a Leaders with Associates Cooperative Agreement (No. LAG-A-00-99-00037). The opinions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Agency for International Development. **Conflict Stage:** Steady State

Workforce Development Program Guide

<http://www.equip123.net/docs/e3-LivelihoodsGuide.pdf>

Origin: EGAT/ED/HEW

The following guide is intended to assist those engaged in designing new in-country workforce development programs. Workforce development refers to programs and policies that promote the mastery of new job-related knowledge and skills, access to employment opportunities, and real jobs. Workforce development programs can help support a range of strategic objectives—from enhancing economic growth to helping with the rebuilding efforts of post-conflict countries. A well-designed workforce development program meets the education, training, and employment-related needs of a targeted group of learners. It also focuses on putting in place a supportive policy and institutional environment so that learners gain access to jobs and employers benefit from increased workforce productivity. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Youth in Conflict Toolkit

<http://www.equip123.net/docs/e3-LivelihoodsGuide.pdf>

Origin: DCHA/CMM

This document: 1) Examines key issues related to youth participation in violence; 2) Discusses lessons learned in developing programs for at-risk youth; 3) Presents a range of program options; 4) Includes illustrative monitoring and evaluation tools; and 5) Identifies relevant USAID mechanisms and partners. Together, the elements of this toolkit are designed to help raise awareness about the linkages between young people, development aid, and conflict; and to help officers integrate a conflict perspective into their development programming. **Conflict Stage:** Conflict

Youth Livelihoods Development Program Guide

<http://www.equip123.net/docs/e3-LivelihoodsGuide.pdf>

Origin: EGAT/ED/HEW

This Guide responds to the interest on the part of USAID and development practitioners worldwide for a common language to describe youth livelihood programs, and a practical set of suggestions and reference materials to improve youth livelihood development practices and to expand programming in this increasingly important area. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed

Youth Livelihood Toolkit

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF217.pdf

Origin: EGAT

The Youth Livelihood Toolkit is intended to further USAID strategic objectives that can be satisfied through preparing out-of-school youth to obtain employment, go back to school, and/or support themselves and their families. The Youth Livelihood Toolkit was developed to: 1) Identify effective policies that support the preparation of youth for livelihood in developing countries. 2) Describe



effective programs that are designed to provide education, training and other services that out of school youth need to prepare for Livelihood. 3) Provide links to effective practices that help young people learn basic education, workforce skills and supportive services needed to earn a livelihood. **Conflict Stage:** Mixed