**PRO-Cashew Performance Indicator Table**

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| **Performance Indicator** | **Definition** |
| Yield of targeted agricultural commodities (cashew trees) among program participants with USDA assistance (MT/ha) | The yield of cashews among producers as a result of PRO-Cashew technical assistance. Yield measures the total harvest of cashews divided by the total number of hectares of planted cashews |
| Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USDA assistance (USD) | This indicator measures the value in USD of the total amount of sales of products and services by USDA-assisted farms and firms during the reporting year within USDA-supported agricultural commodity value chains or markets. Annual sales include all sales by farms and firms selling cashews participating in PRO-Cashew. |
| Volume of cashew RCN sold by farms and firms receiving USDA assistance (MT), disaggregated by KOR and by buyers (the grantee and others) | This indicator will collect the volume (as calculated in gross metric tons (MT)) of sales of targeted cashews by farms and firms receiving USDA assistance. This includes the volume of all cashew sales, not just the volume of farm-gate sales. The actual number reported for the indicator will be the gross volume of sales of cashews by project participants in the reporting period. Only count the gross volume of sales in the reporting period attributable to USDA investment. |
| Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance | The number of producers, service providers, extension agents, processors, traders, and exporters to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted as received training, through formal or informal means. This includes capacity building through grants; R&R, orchard management, and post-harvest handling trainings; and service delivery capacity building. Individuals are counted only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year and whether the trainings covered different topics. This does not count sensitization meetings or one-off informational meetings. Short-term includes all non-degree seeking training |
| Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USDA assistance | This indicator measures the area in hectares where USDA-promoted management practices or improved technologies that reduce climate risk and improve land and other natural resources management were applied during the reporting year to areas managed or cultivated by producers participating in PRO-Cashew. Among the climate risk-reducing management practices and technologies are the best agriculture practices (GAP), R&R, high-performing seedlings, mulching, conservation agriculture, intercropping, organic farming, better bio-fertilizers and bio-pest, IPM management practices, beehives on orchards, soil and water conservation, drip irrigation, fertigation, etc. |
| Number of organizations with increased farm management knowledge with USDA assistance | This indicator counts the number or farmer organizations and agro-food companies with improved farm management knowledge as a result of PRO-Cashew grants for extension services and climate-resilience. Increased farm management knowledge includes knowledge about R&R practices, climate resilient production, and traceability, among others. Organizations will be initially counted in the period that they report increased farm management knowledge as a result of PRO-Cashew interventions. |
| Value of new USG commitments and new public and private sector investment leveraged by USDA to support food security and nutrition (USG) | : This counts the value private sector investment leveraged from public-private partnerships for nursery infrastructure; agriculture extension, climate-resilience, farm service equipment, and orchard R&R grants to farmer organizations, agro-food commodity companies, and farm service providers supported with capacity building; and cost-share contributions.  Investment is defined as any use of public or private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agricultural-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), or to improve water or land management anywhere along the food, feed, and fiber system, and natural resources management.  “Leveraged by USDA” indicates that the investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by the activities funded or resources provided by USDA.  “Investments” means the level of resources provided during each reporting year.  For multi-year activities, commitments are recorded at the outset of the activity, if made prior to the start of the activity, or during the year when they are made, if commitments are received during implementation of an activity. |
| Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USDA assistance | This indicator measures the total number of farmers, extension agents, exporters, and service providers participating in USDA-funded activities who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies consisting of technical training in R&R during the reporting year. The indicator tracks those individuals who are changing their behavior while participating in USDA funded activities. |
| Number of improved seedlings sold by nurseries and seedling distributors receiving USDA assistance | This indicator counts the total number of improved seedlings sold by PRO-Cashew supported nurseries and seedling distributors. Improved Seedlings counted here are the improved seedlings developed and counted under FFPr Standard Indicator #9. Seedlings are counted once they have been distributed or sold by nurseries and seedling distributors. |
| Number of jobs attributed to USDA assistance | This indicator counts the number of seasonally employed farmer group members adopting seedlings and farm service providers employed as a result of PRO-Cashew support. Farm service providers will maintain their employment through PRO-Cashew supported training of farmers on improved farm management practices.  Jobs lasting less than one month, or less than 20 days excluding weekends, are not counted in order to emphasize those jobs that provide more stability through duration. This indicator counts both full-time employment and part-time employment, including temporary and seasonal employment. Full-time jobs last at least 260 days (excluding weekends) or 12 months. Part-time jobs last between 21 days and 259 days, excluding weekends. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as hours may vary. To be considered a job created, the positions must last longer than one month in duration. Each job created should only ever be reported once in order to add the total number of jobs across years. |
| Number of loans disbursed as a result of USDA assistance | This indicator captures the number of loans disbursed to farmer organizations, nurseries, and R&R service providers during the reporting year as a result of USDA assistance This includes loans to farmers for working capital and loans to service providers for R&R equipment. Count cash loans and the value of in-kind lending. For cash loans, count only loans made by financial institutions and not by informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institution. The loans counted can be made by any size financial institution. |
| Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USDA assistance | This indicator sums the total U.S. dollar value of debt (both cash and in-kind loans) and non-debt financing disbursed to farmer organizations, nurseries, and R&R service providers during the reporting year as a result of USDA assistance. This includes loans to farmers for working capital and loans to service providers for R&R equipment. Debt: Count cash loans and the value of in-kind lending. For cash loans, count only loans made by financial institutions and not by informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institution. However, the loans counted can be made by any size financial institution from microfinance institutions through national commercial banks, as well as any non-deposit taking financial institutions and other types of financial NGOs. For in-kind lending, USDA may facilitate in-kind loans of inputs (e.g., fertilizer, seeds) or equipment usage (e.g. tractor, plow) via implementing partners or partnerships Non-Debt: Count any financing received other than cash loans and in-kind lending. |