



GLOBAL RESILIENCE PARTNERSHIP

INDICATOR GUIDANCE 2024-2029

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**GLOBAL
RESILIENCE
PARTNERSHIP**

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GRP Indicators Summary

GRP indicators monitor progress and results of grantees and other implementing partners. There are four core GRP indicators (CORE1 – 4), which track GRP's overall progress. Additional indicators capturing our contribution are organised along three work areas:

1. **Innovation (INN)**
2. **Knowledge (KNO)**
3. **Policy (POL)**

GRP grantees are requested to set a target for CORE1 and CORE2, while targets for other indicators are required as applicable. Targets are set as part of the proposal and contracting processes. Indicator progress is collected by grantees and reported on in the six-monthly (semi-annual) and/or in the final report/s. Grantees are free to collect data against additional indicators or report on final report indicators semi-annually. Grantees will be guided as to how to collect data using appropriate methodologies and how to minimise double counting. Additional indicator reporting might be requested by specific funders.

GRP Partners who wish to apportion indicator progress to GRP's support throughout the year can do this through reporting progress annually as part of the Annual Partnership Feedback and Learning Survey.

Indicators are either:

- **Mandatory (CORE1 and CORE2):** All GRP grantees have to set targets and report on these indicators.
- **Mandatory (CORE 3):** Scale grantees (from USD 250,000 to USD 1,500,000) have to report on this impact indicator. This indicator is optional for other grantees and partners as it has complex reporting requirements (e.g., control groups).
- **Required as applicable:** Required if grantee/Partner activities contribute to results along our work areas and the grantee/Partner feels that it is feasible to collect data and report against them.

Code	GRP Indicator	Unit	Type	Applicable for
Mandatory indicators (all grantees)				
CORE1	People supported	No.	Output	Grantees / Partners
CORE2	Investments mobilised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. By grantees B. Directly leveraged through the GRP Secretariat C. Indirectly leveraged through GRP Partners 	USD	Outcome	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat
Mandatory indicators (only for Scale grantees USD 250,000-1,500,000)				
CORE3	People more resilient	No.	Impact	Grantees / Partners
Indicators required as applicable				
CORE4	Organisations supported	No.	Output	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat
INN1	Area under innovation	Ha.	Outcome	Grantees / Partners
INN2	CO2 emissions reduced or avoided	tCO2e	Outcome	Grantees / Partners
INN3	Users of GRP innovations	No.	Output	Grantees / Partners
INN4	End users satisfied with support	No.	Outcome	Grantees / Partners
INN5	Jobs created	FTE	Outcome	Grantees / Partners
INN6	Value of financial services provided	USD	Outcome	Grantees / Partners
KN01	Knowledge products generated / events hosted	No.	Output	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat
KN02	People accessing knowledge products / attending events hosted	No.	Outcome	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat
KN03	People trained	No.	Output	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat
POL1	Policies engaged with	No.	Outcome	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat
POL2	Policies proposed / adopted	No.	Outcome	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat
POL3	Policies implemented	No.	Outcome	Grantees / Partners / Secretariat

Core indicators (CORE1-4)

CORE1: People supported

Indicator	People supported by GRP (number) (This indicator is mandatory)
Definition	<p>This indicator seeks to measure the total number of people who have received support as a proxy for building resilience, but does not seek to determine whether this support improved resilience of the reported population (these outcomes can be reported under CORE3).</p> <p>‘Support’ is defined as assistance from the project or activity, with the intention of helping people become more resilient. Support encompasses financial resources, innovations, training and/or information (e.g., weather forecasting, early warning systems). Reporting under this indicator requires resilience to be targeted by the project or activity. People supported through all GRP work areas may be included, including people benefiting from policies implemented, finance mobilised or knowledge and partnership building activities.</p> <p>‘People supported’ relates to populations with a clear relationship to a resilience project or activity. If the data collected is by household then this figure should be converted into the number of people (see Data calculation section below).</p> <p>Varying levels of support may count under this indicator. Targeted support where individual people or households are identified and aware they are receiving support in some form should be included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of individualised support include, but are not limited to agricultural extension services and training of individuals in communities to develop emergency plans; • Medium levels of support include but are not limited to people receiving information services such as a flood warning or weather forecast by text, people within catchment areas of structural flood defences, or people living in a community where other members have been trained in emergency response. <p>People who receive low intensity support such as people falling within an administrative area of an institution (e.g., Ministry or local authority) receiving capacity building support, people within a catchment area of a river basin subject to a water resources management plan, or the entire population of a country with a strengthened weather or climate monitoring or forecasting system should not be included under this indicator.</p> <p>Sex: Reporting disaggregated by sex (male, female) is mandatory. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition of sex for the relevant population.</p> <p>Data calculation:</p>

	Both household and individual data can be utilised to report results under this indicator. Data on household size should be determined from the most recent census data or from a representative household survey. If data is collected at the household level, implementers will need to multiply the number of households by the average household size to calculate the number of people reported under this indicator.
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programmes. Double counting of people benefiting from various types of support should be avoided. The approach to avoid double counting should be included in the M&E plan and final report.
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female <p>Disaggregated reporting is mandatory. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.</p> <p>If applicable, grantees should also complete additional disaggregation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geography (urban/rural); 2. Disability (yes/no); 3. Age (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) <p>Where disaggregation is not possible, please indicate by reporting “Disaggregate data ### is not feasible to collect”, including a short explanation.</p>
USAID indicators	EG.11-5 / EG.3-1
UK ICF indicator	KPI-1

CORE2: Investments mobilised

Indicator	Investments mobilised (USD) (This indicator is mandatory)
Definition	<p>GRP demonstrates ways to make investment by the private and public sector for vulnerable people more compelling and mobilises funding targeted to resilience. This indicator seeks to measure the funding leveraged by GRP, to capture the additional mobilisation and integration of financing and resources in the humanitarian and development sectors. The mobilisation of additional financial resources can help catalyse resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward GRP goals.</p> <p>This indicator includes the mobilisation or leveraging of finance enabled by GRP assistance, for actions, activities, projects or programmes that support resilience. Investment is defined as any use of private and public sector resources intended to support resilience. Leverage indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by GRP. Investments reported do not include funds received by the investor from GRP as part of a grant or other award.</p>

	<p>Finance may be mobilised from the public sector (e.g., governments or public multilateral entities) or private sector (e.g., corporate investments) and should help to advance the objectives established by GRP. Finance can be mobilised through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of assistance that could mobilise finance include:</p> <p>Investments made possible by finance interventions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance. • Loans • Equity or investment shares • Support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts • Political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees <p>Investments made possible by policy interventions and technical assistance interventions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market assessments, financier credit product development, project incubation and preparation • Support for developing land-use planning policies, building and permitting codes, or procurement policies that increase resilience investments • Information or data-based interventions such as the provision or training in the use of satellite or meteorological data and systems that facilitate resilience investment and policies <p>Examples of what mobilised funds may support include improving the enabling environment for resilience, funding resilience activities advanced by the programme, monitoring resilience outcomes; or sensitising stakeholders to climate risks and resilience opportunities addressed through the programme.</p> <p>CORE2a Investments mobilised by GRP grantees (USD) Grantees need to identify how much investment they have mobilised to directly support their innovations. The indicator feeds into the information about scalability and sustainability, as well as providing insight into influence of grantee projects. By knowing how much additional support has been attracted for their innovations, GRP is gaining insight into the extent to which the innovation will be sustainable as well as the interest generated by the innovations.</p> <p>CORE2b Investments directly leveraged through GRP (USD) - through the Secretariat GRP aims to influence how others (public and private) invest to support the resilience of the most vulnerable. This indicator aims to identify how much investment the GRP Secretariat has directly leveraged.</p> <p>CORE2c Investments indirectly leveraged through GRP (USD) - through Partners This indicator aims to identify how much investments GRP Partners have leveraged, for instance, through policy influencing activities. This includes investments secured from Partners in both the public and private sector to support resilience beyond GRP innovations, and is</p>
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	reported as part of their yearly in-kind / cash contributions to the Partnership.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners based on their financial records, programme data, and aggregated across the programme by GRP. To report mobilisation, project implementers will gather data about the amount of finance mobilised in the past reporting period. Documentation should include a rationale for how GRP support has facilitated the mobilisation of reported resources and include information such as: methodology used to assess mobilisation, source of funds by project name, the type of project and financial instrument, and use of funds.
Disaggregate(s)	Source of funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public • Private • Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) A public entity can be the national or a sub-national government as well as a multilateral organisation. Please distinguish between private for-profit enterprises (including state-owned) and civil society organisations (CSOs), including NGOs.
USAID indicator	EG.3.2-22
UK ICF indicator	KPI-11, KPI-12

CORE3: People more resilient

Indicator	<p>People more resilient (number)</p> <p>(This indicator is only mandatory for scale grantees (USD 250,000-1,500,000) and optional for others. The complexities of this indicator are recognised and tailored guidance will be provided).</p>
Definition	<p>This indicator seeks to measure whether GRP support improved the resilience of people. Reporting under this indicator requires resilience impacts to be measured as a capacity and/or well-being measured in relation to shocks and stresses.</p> <p>‘Resilience’ is defined by GRP as ‘the ability to persist in prolonged crises, adapt to and manage risks from sudden events and to transform positively in the face of change’.</p> <p>‘People supported’ relates to populations whose resilience has been built as a result of the GRP project or activity. If the data collected is by household, city or other unit then this figure should be converted into the number of people (see Data calculation section below).</p> <p>Various methodologies may be applied to measure improvements in resilience. GRP does not want to restrict learning on resilience measurement by prescribing methods, however, there are certain mandatory and preferred requirements to enable robust reporting (if any mandatory requirements are not met then results cannot be reported on this indicator and need to be included under CORE1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory: Shocks / stresses are monitored and measured

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory: Resilience is operationalised (e.g., capacities) and/or well-being variables (e.g., poverty, nutrition, empowerment) are measured in relation to shocks / stresses - Mandatory: Base and end line data collected - Mandatory: Counterfactual analysis performed (control group) - Preferred: Randomised allocation of treatments (RCT) - Preferred: External / independent (peer reviewed) evaluation <p>Data calculation: Both household, individual and other data can be utilised to report results under this indicator. Data on household size (or city) should be determined from the most recent census data or from a representative household survey. If data is collected at the household level, implementers will need to multiply the number of households by the average household size to calculate the number of people reported under this indicator.</p> <p>People supported by GRP are expected to benefit in various ways, which could be translated into a net dollar benefit per person. Ideally, this should be based on robust cost benefit analysis, which is a method to evaluate the net economic impact of a project. Cost benefit analysis evaluates whether a programme is beneficial in an absolute sense. That is ‘do the benefits outweigh the costs?’ To make this assessment, expected outcomes are estimated and monetised with inflation accounted for, and offset against project costs. Because of the use of a common currency (USD) – the method allows for comparison of programmes with different objectives or from different sectors.</p>
Indicator Type	Impact
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programmes. Implementers may utilise a variety of acceptable methodological approaches including surveys or direct observation of a representative sample of end users. The methodology applied should be described in the grantee M&E plan and included in the final report.
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female <p>Disaggregated reporting is mandatory. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.</p> <p>If applicable, grantees should also complete additional disaggregation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geography (urban/rural); 2. Disability (yes/no); 3. Age (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) <p>Where disaggregation is not possible, please indicate by reporting “Disaggregate data ### is not feasible to collect”, including a short explanation.</p>
USAID indicator	N/A
UK ICF indicator	KPI-4

CORE4: Organisations supported

Indicator	Organisations supported
Definition	<p>This indicator counts the number of organisations supported through GRP partnership and capacity building activities. Improved governance and capable institutions are critical elements of resilience and can contribute to long-term sustainability. The technical assistance should have the explicit goal of improving organisational performance and be focused on resilience.</p> <p>‘Organisations supported’ should only include those organisations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organisational functions. Organisations include, but are not limited to, private enterprises, cooperatives, water users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations and community-based organisations that received GRP support related to resilience during the reporting period. Organisations can be formal or informal.</p> <p>Support includes support that aims at improving organisation functions, such as member support services, management, marketing and accounting. Assistance includes the transfer of knowledge and/or expertise by way of staff, formal or informal skills training, and research work to support quality of programme implementation and impact, support administration, management, representation, communication and advocacy, publicity, policy development and capacity building. Assistance includes both human and institutional resources. Count the number of organisations and NOT the number of individual members, even in the case of training. If multiple owners, managers or employees of a single firm receive assistance over the reporting period, the reporting operating unit should count that as one benefiting organisation for the reporting period.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of organisations
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programmes.
Disaggregate(s)	<p>Type of organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public • Private • Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) <p>A public entity can be the national or a sub-national government as well as a multilateral organisation. Please distinguish between private for-profit enterprises (including state-owned) and CSOs, including NGOs.</p>
USAID indicator	EG.3.2-4, EG.5.2-1

Innovation indicators (INN1-6)

INN1: Area under innovation

Indicator	Area under innovations (hectare)
Definition	<p>This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land under GRP-promoted innovations during the reporting period. Technologies and practices to be counted here are resilience-related land based innovations, including those that address improve/rehabilitate land, climate change adaptation and mitigation. The indicator also counts application of improved technologies in aquaculture ponds, forests restored, coastlines protected, etc. Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should also be counted. Examples of innovations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Management: e.g., flood protection, mangrove forest restoration, sustainable water use practices, irrigation. • Climate Mitigation: technologies selected because they minimise emission intensities relative to other alternatives. • Climate Adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns, e.g., investing in drought and flood resistant varieties. <p>If an activity is promoting multiple technologies, the area should be counted only once. If a group of end users apply technologies on a common plot of land as a group, the area of the communal plot should be counted under this indicator. Include all hectares improved/rehabilitated regardless of whether or not they are under production during the reporting year.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Hectare
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners through direct measurement and/or activity records. If a direct end user sample survey is used to extrapolate data for this indicator, the sample weighted estimate of the total number of hectares must be calculated using appropriate sample weights to ensure accurate calculation.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
USAID indicator	EG.3.2-18, EG.3.1-2
UK ICF indicator	KPI-17

INN2: CO2 emissions reduced or avoided

Indicator	INN2: CO2 emissions reduced or avoided
Definition	<p>Projects should seek to measure net carbon. This is defined as the amount of carbon sequestered by project activities, minus any carbon costs to implement the project. Projects should also specify if carbon credits have been/will be obtained or not, and if these have been/will be sold.</p>

	We recognise that this reporting area is rapidly evolving. As such, where applicable, GRP will work with the projects that are looking to report on this indicator to ensure emerging best practice is applied.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Periodic report
Reporting Type	tCO2e
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programmes. Implementers may utilise a variety of acceptable methodologies which should be described in the grantee data collection strategy and included in the final report. Please report if carbon credits have been/will be obtained or not, and if these have been/will be sold.
Disaggregate(s)	N/a
USAID indicators	EG.12-6
UK ICF indicator	KPI-6

INN3: Users of GRP innovations

Indicator	Users of GRP innovations
Definition	<p>This indicator seeks to measure the number of people who have been supported through other GRP innovations apart from training, financial services or climate information. Innovations counted here are resilience-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency), sustainable land management, managerial practices and input supply delivery. Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should also be counted.</p> <p>Examples of innovations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water Management: e.g., flood protection, mangrove forest restoration, sustainable water use practices. ● Climate Mitigation: technologies selected because they minimise emission intensities relative to other alternatives. ● Climate Adaptation: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of adapting to current climate change concerns, e.g., investing in drought and flood resistant varieties. ● Early Warning System or climate information: climate information may include, but is not limited to data such as monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise under future scenarios). It also includes people reached through EWS information and messages. Climate information can serve a variety of sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, or natural resource or urban management. Using climate information may include, but is not limited to, conducting vulnerability assessments, creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience, or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement. ● Uptake of Financial Services: The number of people who have received access to and use financial services. Financial services include credit, insurance and savings. The service can be from a formal or informal financial institution, including a micro-finance

	<p>institution (MFI), commercial bank, or informal lender. The service has to be provided as finance. Do not include in-kind support. GRP assistance may include partial loan guarantee programmes or any support facilitating the receipt of the financial services.</p> <p>This indicator feeds into CORE1; please refer to CORE1 guidance for further details on data collection requirements.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programmes. This indicator feeds into CORE1; please refer to CORE1 guidance for further details on data collection requirements.
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female <p>Disaggregated reporting is mandatory. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.</p> <p>If applicable, grantees should also complete additional disaggregation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geography (urban/rural); 2. Disability (yes/no); 3. Age (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) <p>Where disaggregation is not possible, please indicate by reporting “Disaggregate data ### is not feasible to collect”, including a short explanation.</p>
USAID indicators	EG.11-6, EG.11-5, EG.3-1

INN4: End users satisfied with support

Indicator	End users satisfied with support (number)
Definition	GRP would like grantees to monitor the number of end users who were satisfied with the provided support. The grantee should report the number of people that reported to have been satisfied. Satisfaction can be measured in various ways (like/dislike, star ranking) and GRP welcomes various approaches, such as sms or digital/online collection options. Approaches should be outlined in the MEL plan.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	<p>Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programmes. Methods used to capture satisfaction should be described as part of the M&E plan and final report. Methods for measuring satisfaction could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys: Use Likert scales (e.g., 1-5 rating), star ratings, or simple like/dislike questions. • Interviews/Focus Groups: Conduct structured or semi-structured interviews to gather qualitative insights.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Tools: Use SMS, mobile apps, or online forms to collect data efficiently.
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female <p>Disaggregated reporting is mandatory. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.</p> <p>If applicable, grantees should also complete additional disaggregation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Geography (urban/rural); Disability (yes/no); Age (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) <p>Where disaggregation is not possible, please indicate by reporting “Disaggregate data ### is not feasible to collect”, including a short explanation.</p>
USAID indicator	N/A

INN5: Jobs created

Indicator	Jobs created (Full-Time Equivalent)
Definition	<p>Grantees need to identify the full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created as a result of GRP support. This indicator counts all types of employment held during the reporting period that were created with GRP assistance. This includes jobs where GRP supported projects are intentional in assisting in any way to expand employment and job creation. This is a direct measure of improved livelihoods, as it measures creation of employment and related income and sustainable employment.</p> <p>Jobs should be converted to FTE. One FTE equals 260 days (excluding weekends) or 12 months. Thus a job that lasts four months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that lasts for 130 days (excluding weekends) should be counted as 1/2 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly. Jobs lasting less than one month (or less than 20 days excluding weekends) are not counted.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Full Time Equivalent (FTE)
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners through census, or sampling of participating firms/farms and records.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
USAID indicator	EG.3-9
UK ICF indicator	KPI 5

INN6: Value of financial services provided

Indicator	Value of financial services provided (USD)
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Definition	<p>Grantees need to identify the value of various financial services provided to end users as a result of GRP support (USD). Financial services covered include credit, insurance and savings. This indicator sums up the value of financial services provided during the reporting year to direct end users as a result of GRP assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient and savings deposited by end users.</p> <p>Count only cash loans or savings; do not include in-kind. Count loans or savings made by both financial institutions and informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered. Loans can be made by any size financial institution or informal group, from micro-credit through national commercial banks, and any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	U.S. dollars (USD)
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners through bank/lending institution records or a survey of targeted end users.
Disaggregate(s)	N/A
USAID indicator	EG.3.2-6

Knowledge indicators (KN01-3)

KN01: Knowledge products generated / events hosted

Indicator	Knowledge products generated / events hosted (number)
Definition	This indicator captures the number of knowledge and evidence products developed and events organised as a result of GRP support. Knowledge and evidence products include high-quality studies and reports on resilience and its dynamics generated by GRP partners – realised in any medium. This includes publications based on the analysis of resilience programmes and projects supported by GRP that are translated into knowledge products.
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of products
Data Source	Data will be collected by project staff on reports, studies, etc.
Disaggregate(s)	This should be disaggregated by type of knowledge products (e.g., blog, briefing note, video, newspaper article, working paper and journal article).
USAID indicator	N/A

KN02: People accessing knowledge products / events hosted

Indicator	People accessing knowledge products (number)
Definition	This indicator captures the number of people reached through knowledge and evidence products developed as a result of GRP support. GRP will actively engage relevant institutions and business leaders in learning and behaviour change linked to its various activities,

	<p>with a view to changing their behaviour based on knowledge and evidence generated.</p> <p>Please note that the number of users should be captured, NOT the number of knowledge products. Examples include people participating in meetings / events organised by the project, reports distributed or downloaded, people accessing project specific dissemination channels (such as web page views, newsletter subscribers, social media channel followers), etc. The aim is that people and organisations develop an improved (i.e., better, additional, or greater) resilience understanding as a result of GRP developed knowledge and evidence products.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	Data will be collected by project staff. Data collected will be quantitative (number of people attending conferences, downloading, receiving reports, etc.).
Disaggregate(s) – Optional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female <p>Disaggregated reporting is optional. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.</p> <p>If applicable, grantees should also complete additional disaggregation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geography (urban/rural); 2. Disability (yes/no); 3. Age (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) <p>Where disaggregation is not possible, please indicate by reporting “Disaggregate data ### is not feasible to collect”, including a short explanation.</p>
USAID indicator	N/A

KN03: People trained

Indicator	People trained (number)
Definition	<p>This indicator seeks to measure the number of people who have received training. Training can contribute to strengthening capacity and promoting strategic partnerships.</p> <p>Training is defined as a learning activity involving:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or approaches; 2. A formally designated instructor(s) or lead person(s); and 3. A defined curriculum, learning objectives, or outcomes. <p>There is no predefined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action.</p>

	<p>Training can include long-term academic degree programmes, short- or long- term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning, or similar activities as long as it includes the three learning activity elements above. Coaching and mentoring, meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are generally not considered to be training unless they meet the three definitional standards for training identified above.</p> <p>This indicator focuses on delivery of training that was made possible through full or partial funding from GRP. This indicator does not include courses for which GRP only helped develop the curriculum, but did not fund the application of that training. Only people who complete the training course are counted for this indicator. Count an individual only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting period and even if the trainings covered different topics.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Semi-annual
Reporting Type	Number of people
Data Source	Data will be collected by implementing partners with knowledge of their specific activities and programmes. This indicator feeds into CORE1; please refer to CORE1 guidance for further details on data collection requirements.
Disaggregate(s) - Optional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female <p>Disaggregated reporting is optional. This may be estimated using the best available data on the composition for the relevant population.</p> <p>If applicable, grantees should also complete additional disaggregation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Geography (urban/rural); 5. Disability (yes/no); 6. Age (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) <p>Where disaggregation is not possible, please indicate by reporting “Disaggregate data ### is not feasible to collect”, including a short explanation.</p>
USAID indicators	EG.11-1, EG.3.2-1, EG.3.2-2, HL.9-4

Policy indicators (POL1-3)

POL1: Policies engaged with

Indicator	Policies engaged with (number)
Definition	<p>The number and types of policies and regulations directly influenced by GRP project activities. Policies considered under this indicator should be developed to support resilience.</p> <p>‘Policies’ can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, plans, strategies, standards or institutional</p>

	<p>arrangements. Policies may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on resilience. Policies that create incentives for investment in resilience can also be reported.</p> <p>Each policy can be counted only once as “engaged with”, “proposed/adopted” or “implemented” if applicable, within the same reporting period and/or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.</p> <p>Policies engaged with (number) This counts the number of policies that the project has engaged with in one or several of the following steps or processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy); • Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This can also include proposed repeal of an existing policy; • Were newly drafted, revised or otherwise engaged with.
Indicator Type	Output
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of policies
Data Source	<p>Quantitative: Number of policies influenced. Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of legal status of the various policies being addressed.</p> <p>Qualitative: The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and resilience. The narrative and each implementer’s internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the title of the measure? • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to resilience? • Does the policy contain resilience indicators? • How was this policy influenced by GRP projects/grantees?
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local (sub-national) • National • International (including regional and multilateral)
USAID indicator	EG.11-3, EG.3.1-12

POL2: Policies proposed / adopted

Indicator	Policies proposed / adopted (number)
Definition	<p>The number and types of policies and regulations directly influenced by GRP project activities. Policies considered under this indicator should be developed to support resilience.</p> <p>‘Policies’ can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, plans, strategies, standards or institutional arrangements. Policies may include sector specific or provincial plans,</p>

	<p>strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on resilience. Policies that create incentives for investment in resilience can also be reported.</p> <p>Each policy can be counted only once as “engaged with”, “proposed/adopted” or “implemented” if applicable, within the same reporting period and/or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.</p> <p>Policies formally proposed / adopted (number) This counts the number of policies where the project has played an active part in its formal proposal or adoption.</p> <p>“Formally proposed” means that a relevant government official or agency, organisation, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context.</p> <p>“Adopted” means a new, revised, or repealed policy was officially approved, codified or enacted by a government, organisation, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of policies
Data Source	<p>Quantitative: Number of policies influenced. Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of legal status of the various policies being addressed.</p> <p>Qualitative: The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and resilience. The narrative and each implementer’s internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the title of the measure? • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to resilience? • Does the policy contain resilience indicators? • How was this policy influenced by GRP projects/grantees?
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local (sub-national) • National • International (including regional and multilateral)
USAID indicator	EG.11-3, EG.3.1-12

POL3: Policies implemented

Indicator	Policies implemented (number)
Definition	The number and types of policies and regulations directly influenced by GRP project activities. Policies considered under this indicator should be developed to support resilience.

	<p>‘Policies’ can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, plans, strategies, standards or institutional arrangements. Policies may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on resilience. Policies that create incentives for investment in resilience can also be reported.</p> <p>Each policy can be counted only once as “engaged with”, “proposed/adopted” or “implemented” if applicable, within the same reporting period and/or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.</p> <p>Policies implemented (number) This counts the number of policies where the project has played an active part in supporting implementation, for instance by providing evidence and knowledge.</p> <p>“Implemented” means that a measure is in force or being executed by the relevant authority. Implementation must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy must be in force in all intended geographic locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place (“full”); • Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents / information / fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions (“effective”).
Indicator Type	Outcome
Frequency	Final report
Reporting Type	Number of policies
Data Source	<p>Quantitative: Number of policies influenced. Implementing partners collect this indicator through observation and analysis of legal status of the various policies being addressed.</p> <p>Qualitative: The narrative accompanying this indicator should explain the connection between the measure and resilience. The narrative and each implementer’s internal documentation should be specific about what the reported number represents, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the title of the measure? • What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure? • How does the measure contribute to resilience? • Does the policy contain resilience indicators? • How was this policy influenced by GRP projects/grantees?
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local (sub-national) • National • International (including regional and multilateral)
USAID indicator	EG.11-3, EG.3.1-12