

## Program Performance Tracking

Tearfund Canada incorporates industry best practices when designing, monitoring and evaluation of all of our programs. A brief overview of our program performance tracking process can be found in this document.

### 1. Situational Assessment (SA)

All Tearfund Canada programs start by understanding the local context to identify the challenges and opportunities. The local implementing partner conducts a thorough participatory Situational/Needs Assessment. This includes i) collection of macro-level data, ii) risk analysis, and iii) Gender Analysis (including gender disaggregation and other relevant breakdowns). Participatory methods ensure that the views and guidance of beneficiaries and communities are included in project design, implementation, and evaluation. The SA findings inform the program's design and implementation.

### 2. Program design

The finding of the SA helps to inform an effective strategy, and specifically, whether the project focus should be on coping, adapting, and/or transforming. Tearfund Canada and the Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB) develop a Performance Management Framework (PMF) and Project Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) for each project. TFCA establishes the baseline and target indicators through the PMF for the ultimate, intermediate, and immediate outcomes. Progress against the plan (target) is monitored and reported semi-annually using the ITT, ensuring all stakeholders are regularly informed and involved in the program's progress.

**Agriculture programs:** we track the following indicators (example)

- % of HHs achieving acceptable food consumption score
- % of smallholder farming households who had sufficient food every month for the past 12 months adequate household food provisioning
- % in production increase per acre of land

**Saving Groups (self Help and Village Saving and Loan Association):** we track the following indicators (example)

- # of new Saving Groups Established
- # of smallholder (female and male) farmers and youth having access to loans from SHGs/VSLAs

- # of smallholder female and male farmers saving in SHGs/VSLA
- # of smallholder female and male farmers and youth saving in VSLAs

**Food Assistance:** we track the following indicators (example)

- Food Consumption Score (FCS): # and % of female-headed and male-headed households reporting “poor,” “borderline,” and “acceptable” Food Consumption Score
- # and % of crisis-affected households (FHH, MHH, all households) reporting use of food consumption coping strategies (r-CSI) in three categories: 0-3, 4-18, 19+

### 3. Evaluation

Tearfund Canada promotes timely, relevant, and useful evaluations of the projects and programs it supports to foster and support learning, improve programming quality, and strengthen accountability. The evaluations’ findings are used to improve the quality and effectiveness of future programming.

## Examples of program learning and improvement include:

**Agriculture Program:** Initially, TFCA focused on addressing production issues by promoting conservation agriculture principles. However, program evaluation shows that smallholder farms lose up to 30% of their produce during post-harvest handling. Hence, TFCA introduced post-harvest management training and PICS bags (hermetically sealed bags) that prevent rodents and weevils from attacking the grains.

**Market linkages:** Now that Farmers are trained in best agronomic practices, CA principles and post-harvest handling, they experience surplus production. Farmers used to desperately sell at a giveaway price to middlemen. Now, farmers can access loans from the savings groups to meet their financial needs and can store their grains for longer periods of time using the PICS bags. Learning from lessons, TFCA/Partners link farmers to profitable buyers. The buyers are now coming to the farmers, not the other way around (as used to be in the past).

**Saving Groups:** Integrating Saving groups into our Agriculture production to allow smallholder farms to access finances that they otherwise couldn’t access from formal financial institutions.

# Indicators by Program

Program	Output Indicators	Data Collection Methods
Church and Community Mobilisation (CCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of church leaders trained in CCT principles</li> <li>• # of church members attending CCT-trained churches</li> <li>• # of church members who have completed CCT training</li> <li>• # of sermons on CCT preached</li> <li>• # of community action plans developed by churches</li> <li>• % of churches implementing at least one community-led development project within 6 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants list</li> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Project field staff &amp; local church record book.</li> <li>• Surveying to understand the positive changes in the church and communities (Interview, Focus Group Discussion(FGD), and Key Informant Interview (KII)</li> </ul>
Food Security (Ending Hunger)-Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of households receiving agricultural training</li> <li>• #of farmers provided with seeds and tools</li> <li>• % increase in household food production</li> <li>• % of households reporting year-round food availability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training participants list</li> <li>• Distribution list</li> <li>• Household survey (Interview, FGD,KII)</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Stories and testimonies from project participants</li> </ul>
Poverty Alleviation (Savings Groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of new Saving Groups Established</li> <li>• # of smallholder (female and male) farmers and youth having access to loans from SHGs/VSLAs</li> <li>• # of smallholder female and male farmers saving in SHGs/VSLA</li> <li>• # of smallholder female and male farmers and youth saving in VSLAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VSLA records, including individual members, savings, and loans.</li> <li>• Using SAVIX MIS (cloud-based data management)</li> <li>• Project report</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Testimonies and stories</li> </ul>
Emergency relief (humanitarian) Food Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys receiving food assistance (in-kind, vouchers, or cash)</li> <li>• Total quantity (by type) of food distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of project distribution records (receipts list and amount of food received)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Food Consumption Score (FCS): # and % of female-headed and male-headed households reporting “poor,” “borderline,” and “acceptable” Food Consumption Score</li> <li>● # and % of crisis-affected households (FHH, MHH, all households) reporting use of food consumption coping strategies (r-CSI) in three categories: 0-3, 4-18, 19+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Household surveys using the Food Consumption Score questionnaire and Food Consumption Coping Strategy Index (r-CSI)</li> <li>● Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) reports</li> </ul>
Trauma Healing (Women’s Empowerment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● # church leaders and participants from various denominations equipped with training and mentorship on recognizing trauma</li> <li>● # of Trauma healing facilitators formed</li> <li>● # of trauma healing groups in schools and churches that received continuous support and facilitation (school and church)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Church records</li> <li>● Project reports</li> <li>● Attendance records,</li> <li>● Post-training surveys(FGD, KII)</li> <li>● Case studies, stories, and testimonies</li> </ul>
Climate Adaptation (Creation Care)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Degree of resilience in targeted landscapes, assessed by community stakeholders using the Social-ecological Production Landscapes (SEPLS) Indicator Toolkit</li> <li>● # and % of the target population of individuals (M/F practicing or involved with the implementation of the Creation Care Solution</li> <li>● # of hectares of degraded land restored through Nature-Based Solutions(NBS) and restored</li> <li>● # of trees planted and grown</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community landscape resilience assessment workshop, Focus group discussions, Key Informant Interviews, Review of primary and Secondary Data</li> <li>● Routine project monitoring, Transect walk, and observation.</li> <li>● Analysis of project reports and documents</li> </ul>
Reconciliation (First Nations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● # of First Nation communities mobilized and expressed interest in the Bring Back the Buffalo</li> <li>● # and % of First Nation community members believe the Buffalo will contribute towards restoration and reconciliation</li> <li>● # of Buffalo her procured and restocked</li> <li>● % of contribution from the First Nation community (land fencing and feed and herd managment)</li> <li>● # of First Nation Community ceremonies and festivities centered around the Buffalo</li> <li>● % and # First Nations communities feel that the Buffalo herd restored their ancestral heritage and contributes to reconciliation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview</li> <li>● Routine project monitoring</li> <li>● Project report</li> <li>● Testimonies and stories from the First Nation leaders and community members</li> <li>● Participating in First Nation ceremonies and festivities</li> </ul>

# Description of Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Method	Description
Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF)	The Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) is a central tool at Tearfund Canada for organizing and tracking indicators by defining what will be measured, setting clear targets, identifying data sources and collection methods, and recording progress over time to ensure outputs and outcomes are consistently monitored, reported, and used for learning and accountability.
Indicator Tracking Tables (ITT)	Tearfund and its partners use an Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) to collect and monitor data, providing a centralized, consistent, and time-bound record of baseline values, targets, and actual results for each program indicator. This enables systematic tracking, timely analysis, and informed decision-making.
Savings Group Information Exchange (SAVIX) cloud-based Information System	Mostly used for Savings Groups, Village Saving and Loans (VSLA) to systematically collect, store, and analyze standardized data on membership, savings, loans, and social funds. This involves consistently tracking both outputs and outcomes, ensuring data is comparable across groups and over time.
Conducting Household Surveys	Household surveys are conducted at baseline, mid-term, and endline to measure change over time.
Soil sampling and analysis	For our nature-based(Creation Care) project, soil sampling analyses are conducted by Monitoring and Evaluation Officers, Field Officers, and Researchers to study the improvements/impact of our projects on the soil health, such as checking for an increase in soil pH.
Case Studies	Case studies are used to collect qualitative data by examining specific programs, groups, or participants in depth, combining interviews, observations, and document reviews to capture both outputs and outcomes, and provide contextual insights into program effectiveness and impact.
Photos	Photos are used as a visual data collection method to document program activities and outcomes, providing tangible evidence of participation, project implementation, and community impact, and complementing quantitative and qualitative data sources.

Primary Data	Tearfund collects primary data by directly engaging with target communities through structured and semi-structured surveys, interviews, and/or field observations. This enables the team to gather first-hand, context-specific information on land conditions, farming practices, crop performance, and local constraints to inform project planning and interventions.
Secondary Data Sources	Our local partners monitor and stay well-informed on government statistics, UN reports, and research studies, which help validate findings and provide broader context. Secondary Data is collected and analyzed for the purpose of clarifying the Primary Data collected.
Focus Group Discussions	Tearfund uses Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) as a structured, participatory way to gather community insights, strengthen program design, and ensure accountability. These contribute to needs assessments, project design, and continuous monitoring.
Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Tearfund uses KII when collecting qualitative data and information from beneficiaries and is used to understand experiences, challenges, and outcomes - complementing quantitative data.