

ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE / SKILLS

Output indicator

Indicator Phrasing

English: % of [specify the target group] with the desired knowledge / skills of [specify the topic]

French: % de [spécifiez le groupe cible] avec les connaissances / compétences souhaitées de [préciser le sujet]

Portuguese: % de [especificar o grupo-alvo] com os conhecimentos / competências desejados de [especificar o tópico]

Czech: % [určete cílovou skupinu] se žádoucími znalostmi / dovednostmi [určete téma]

What is its purpose?

The indicator measures the learning benefits of any knowledge and skills-transfer activities, such as class- or field-based trainings, demonstrations and awareness-raising sessions. Not only can it be used for a single activity (e.g. training), but also for the sum of different knowledge and skills-transfer activities.

How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Determine the indicator's value by using the following methodology:

- 1) **Define a limited number of the most important knowledge or/and skills** that the project participants should gain as a result of the provided support. Avoid having unrealistically high or unnecessarily low requirements by verifying the test's difficulty by **pre-testing** it with at least 10 people.
- 2) **Decide the minimum result a person needs to reach** in order to pass the test (for example, answering at least 7 out of 10 knowledge-related questions correctly and performing at least 3 out of 5 tested skills correctly).
- 3) **Prepare simple tests** assessing whether the targeted project participants have the pre-defined, most important knowledge and/or skills.
- 4) Administer the test to a [representative sample](#) of your target group members by using a combination of:

- > in the case of literate persons, a **written test**, and in the case of illiterate persons, an **interview** where the data collector asks knowledge-related questions and records whether the participant provided correct answers (in the case of largely illiterate persons)
- > **observations** where the participants are asked to perform the tested skills and the data collector records whether they were performed correctly

5) **Calculate** whether the participant reached the minimum required result.

6) To **calculate the indicator's value**, divide the number of participants have the minimum required knowledge/skills by the total number of tested participants. Multiply the number by 100 to convert it to a percentage.

Disaggregate by

Disaggregate the results by gender and other important criteria, depending on your project's context and focus.

Important Comments

- 1) Always **conduct both a "pre-test" and "post-test"**, otherwise you will not know the extent to which the respondents improved (or not) their knowledge and skills.
- 2) Decide whether to measure the direct effect of a one-off activity (e.g. a demonstration) or the effect of a longer learning process (e.g. series of several trainings over a period of time).
- 3) If possible, **conduct the "post-test" twice** – once immediately after the "capacity building" activity is completed (showing you the immediate learning) and then 1 - 2 months later (showing you the knowledge and/or skills which people actually remember and might use). However, **the tests do not need to relate to a single activity only** (e.g. training) – they can be provided during the baseline and endline surveys, assessing the overall change in the target population's specific knowledge and/or skills.
- 4) Consider asking respondents where they acquired the knowledge / skills. It might help you understand the contribution of your intervention.
- 5) In the case of agricultural activities, use this indicator together with the [Testing of Promoted Practice](#) or [Adoption of Promoted Practice](#) indicators and **check for correlation** between their values.