



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



FY 2017 Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) Guidance

Feed the Future is the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative. It supports country-driven approaches to address the root causes of hunger and poverty and forge long-term solutions to chronic food insecurity and undernutrition. Drawing upon resources and expertise of agencies across the U.S. Government, Feed the Future is helping countries transform their own agricultural sectors to grow enough food sustainably to feed their people.

Photo by Faraja Silla, Africare Tanzania

October 2017

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Acronyms Commonly Used

- **BFS** = Bureau for Food Security
- **FAQ** = Frequently Asked Questions
- **FTF** = Feed the Future
- **FTFMS** = Feed the Future Monitoring System
- **GFSA** = Global Food Security Act
- **GFSS** = Global Food Security Strategy
- **HQ** = Headquarters
- **IM** = Implementing Mechanism (equivalent to a project or activity outside of USAID)
- **M&E** = Monitoring and Evaluation
- **MEL** = Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning
- **OP** = Operational Plan (annual budget planning document done in FACTSInfo/NextGen)
- **OU** = Operating Unit (a USAID Bilateral Mission, Regional Mission, Headquarters Office, etc.)
- **PIRS** = Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
- **PPR** = Performance Plan & Report (annual performance reporting document done in NextGen)
- **TA** = Technical Advisor
- **USAID** = United States Agency for International Development
- **ZOI** = Zone of Influence (targeted geographic area where we work)

Overview

The Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) is part of an interagency effort to consolidate U.S. Government (USG) reporting on Feed the Future activities. Eleven USG agencies partner on food security efforts for Feed the Future and six of those agencies contribute data to FTFMS, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), Peace Corps, Department of Treasury, and the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF).



FTFMS indicator data are the official results for Feed the Future, they provide the foundation for public documents like the Feed the Future Progress Report, and they inform decisions on future programming, policy planning, and budget allocations.

FTFMS collects and stores information at the Implementing Mechanism (IM) level for nearly all¹ USAID Operating Units (OUs) receiving funding under the categories of EG.3 Agriculture or HL.9 Nutrition of our [Standardized Program Structure](#), including buy-ins to Washington-managed IMs and pooled donor funding. Food for Peace (FFP) Title II development funds (which are almost always programmed at least in part under EG.3 and HL.9 in your Mission's Operational Plan (OP)) are also considered Feed the Future and report into FTFMS; however, FFP Implementing Partners (IPs) report results into the FFP Management Information System (FFPMIS), and then FFP/Washington reviews the data and transcribes it into FTFMS after approval. Data for population-based survey (PBS) indicators and national-level indicators from the 19 FTF Focus Countries, as well as national- and regional-level indicators are also entered in the FTFMS; PBS indicators track results in the FTF Zone of Influence (ZOI), i.e. the targeted geographic area where we work.

For the contributing USG agencies outside of USAID, FTFMS collects and stores information at the activity, post, or project level, depending on the organizational structure.

Focus Countries:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bangladesh | 11. Mali |
| 2. Cambodia | 12. Mozambique |
| 3. Ethiopia | 13. Nepal |
| 4. Ghana | 14. Rwanda |
| 5. Guatemala | 15. Senegal |
| 6. Haiti | 16. Tajikistan |
| 7. Honduras | 17. Tanzania |
| 8. Kenya | 18. Uganda |
| 9. Liberia | 19. Zambia |
| 10. Malawi | |

Key Links:

- [FTFMS Resources Page](#) – houses all FTFMS related links in one convenient spot [www.agrilinks.org/FTFMS/]
- [FTFMS regular website](#) [www.ftfms.net/]
- [FTFMS training website](#) (add “TRN_” at beginning of username to log in) – [www.training.ftfms.net/]
- [FTF Indicator Handbook](#) – same as published in 2016 [<https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions/>]
- [Screenshot Instructions](#) – step by step instructions for using the system
- [FAQs](#) collected at last year's webinar

¹ Some USAID OUs, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc. have not always reported into FTFMS even though they receive EG.3 and/or HL.9 funding. These Missions will be reporting for FY2017.

IMPORTANT INFO:

Summary of Requirements for FY17 Reporting:

Reporting Requirement:	Notes / Exceptions:
FY17 Actuals	<i>Results achieved during FY17 (not cumulative)</i>
FY18, FY19, FY20 targets	<i>No need to set targets beyond a project's end date</i>
IM Performance Narratives	<i>One per USAID IM; One per interagency program</i>
FTF Key Issue Narratives	<i>One per Mission / OU (same as the PPR!)</i>
Country Summary Narratives	<i>BFS centrally-funded IMs only</i>
Success Stories, Annual Reports, etc.	<i>Only required if requested by your USAID AOR/AM</i>

Note: *GFSS indicators do not go into effect until next year so targets will be set during the FY2018 reporting season with results reported in the FY2019 reporting cycle.*

Timeline for FY17 Reporting:

- Data entry **OPENS: Sunday, Oct 1, 2017**
- Data entry **CLOSES: Sunday, Nov 26** [8 weeks]
 - -->> This means all reporting IMs are reviewed by your Mission/OU and submitted to BFS MEL team in the "Data Approved by OU" status by Nov 26th!
 - -->> Your AOR/AM will give you an earlier deadline in order to have time to review the data before submission deadline to the MEL team by Nov 26th.
- BFS Review: Monday, Nov 27 - Sunday, Jan 21, 2018 [8 weeks]
- **Interagency data entry DUE: Tuesday, Jan 16**
- Mission corrections: Monday, Jan 22 - Sunday, Feb 11 [3 weeks]
- BFS Review #2: Monday, Feb 12 - Sunday, Mar 4 [3 weeks]
- Mission corrections #2: Monday, Mar 5 - Friday, Mar 9 [1 week]
- **All data FINAL in system: Friday, Mar 9**

Exceptions:

- Food-for-Peace (FFP) Development Food Security Activities (DFSA) programs are entered by Washington HQ, **not** by the Mission (except for a pilot this year with Bangladesh and Nepal);
- Interagency (other than USAID) report on a slightly different data entry timeline (due Jan 16, 2018!)

System Instruction Resources:

- [FTFMS Resources Page](#) – houses all FTFMS related links in one convenient spot [www.agrilinks.org/FTFMS/]
- [FTFMS training website](#) – to practice! [www.training.ftfms.net/] (add "TRN_" at beginning of username to log in)
- [Screenshot Instructions](#) – step by step instructions for using the system
- FTFMS [webinar](#) to be held Thursday, Sep 28, 2017 @ 8:30AM DC time (Recording will be available soon after for those who could not join)

System Access:

- Website: www.ftfms.net
- New Users: Send requests for new accounts to Mike at our Help Desk (Support@ftfms.net)
- Existing Users: Select "forgot password" on the login screen if old password is lost

Questions?

- System or account questions? = Support@ftfms.net (it's Mike at our Help Desk!)
- Technical or indicator questions? =
 - If you're an IP = contact your Mission or USAID POC
 - If you're a USAID Mission = contact your BFS MEL TA (list on page 8)
 - If you're in the Interagency = contact Katie West

FTFMS Checklist

A copy is also available online at [this link](#).

Please complete each of the tasks below for each active IM in your portfolio.				
Step	Task	Responsible	Description	FTFMS Screen
1	Confirm list of active IMs	OU Staff (USAID) or USG Agency HQ office	<p>After clicking on "Enter Mechanism Info" in the menu, ensure that all your active IMs / projects are listed there for your Mission / Office. For USAID, all IMs need to be entered into your Mission's Operational Plan (OP) in FACTSInfo NextGen to show up in FTFMS.</p> <p>If you are unable to locate an IM: →IPs: Contact your USAID Mission/Office →OUs: Contact your M&E TA →Or, contact the FTFMS HelpDesk at Support@ftfms.net</p>	Enter Mechanism / Project Information
2	Hide Extra IMs	OU Staff (USAID) or USG Agency HQ office	<p>OUs should hide old, duplicate, or non-activity IMs (A&O, etc.).</p> <p>NEW LAST YEAR!: When you hide an IM, you must select a reason, so we can distinguish between closed-out (but valid) projects versus duplicates, errors, non-activity IMs (like A&O), etc.</p> <p>Click the green check mark icon  next to an IM in the list you wish to hide.</p>	Enter Mechanism / Project Information
3	Add/Confirm *all* IM Details	OU Staff (USAID) or USG Agency HQ office	<p>Click on the pencil icon  next to *each* IM and ensure *all* the information in the pop-up window is complete and accurate (meaning no "TBD" or blanks!), including the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --IM Name --Prime Partner --Award Type --Award Number --Benefiting Country/ies --IM Location (for all - be as granular as you can) --Website (if applicable) --IM Tags (if applicable) --IM Contact and Contact Type (e.g. AOR, IP, Mission, etc.) --Life of IM (start year to end year) <p>For USAID mechanisms: If some fields are grayed-out (un-editable), this means you must make the update in your OP in NextGen and it will update FTFMS in the nightly transfer. Please consult with your USAID POC, your Mission's Program Office (or SPPM team for BFS HQ IMs) to make the change.</p>	Enter Project Information (click the "pencil icon"  in IM Details column)
5	Select/Confirm Indicators and Commodities	OU Staff (USAID) or USG Agency HQ office	<p>Assign appropriate FTF indicators to each implementing mechanism. Select commodities for indicators that disaggregate by commodity.</p> <p>Delete indicators and commodities no longer being reported by that IM (historical data will still be saved).</p> <p>NEW LAST YEAR!: We added that commodities <u>must</u> be selected for these indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices; ➤ EG.3.2-17 Number of farmers and others applying improved technologies or management practices 	Select Indicators & Commodities

6	Open Data Entry	OU Staff (USAID) or USG Agency HQ office	Click “Start Data Entry” for each mechanism, once Steps 1-5 above are complete. This action will open the mechanism to implementing partners and send e-mail notifications. IPs will <u>not</u> be able to start data entry until this step is completed!	Select Indicators & Commodities
7	Bypass Implementing Partners <i>(OU's choice)</i>	OU Staff (USAID) or USG Agency HQ office	OUs who choose to enter data into FTFMS (instead of having their Implementing Partners (IPs) enter it directly) need to bypass the system workflow stage of “IP Data Entry” in order to open it up for direct Mission/OU entry instead. To do this, change the status in the orange status box entitled “Submit/Approve Data” from “IP Data Entry” to -->> “OU Data Entry.”	Enter Indicator Data
8	Enter Indicator Data	IP, OU Staff (if IP bypassed), M&E Contractors, or USG Agency staff	Enter the indicator results for the FY17 Actual value, and three out-year target values (FY18/19/20 targets), as well as the baseline value (if it's a new mechanism). If your project is ending before the last out-year, leave non-applicable out-year targets blank. (Confirm that your "Life of IM" dates in the IM Details screen show the correct end date.) Do not enter "0" when you should actually leave a cell blank, since zero is a real number. For example, you would not have a target of "0", which would indicate it was your intention to reach no one or have no results. <i>(Note the only exception to this is for indicator HL.9-5 where “0” could be entered as a target for years before anticipating the multi-sectoral nutrition policy to be approved.)</i>	Enter Indicator Data
9	Enter Deviation Narratives and Comments	IP, OU Staff, M&E Contractors	Enter a short deviation narrative for FY17 results if actual value is 10% above or below the target value. Enter additional indicator comments as needed. Enter "IM Comments" (at the bottom of the screen) if you need to explain context that applies to the entire activity (not just that indicator).	Enter Indicator Data
10	Enter Smallholders Estimate	OU Staff (<i>USAID only</i>)	Estimate the number and percentage of FTF direct beneficiaries during FY17 holding five hectares or less of arable land or equivalent livestock. Entry is in the IM called “High Level Indicators” (for Focus Countries) or the IM called “FTF Key Issue/Smallholders” (for Aligned Countries).	Enter Indicator Data
11	Enter IM Performance Narratives	IP, OU Staff, or USG Agency staff (REQUIRED for USAID projects; Optional for other USG)	Enter a 1-page performance narrative for each IM, using the provided template. Please ensure the data in the narratives are consistent with the indicator data entered into FTFMS, and follow the instructions found in the template.	Enter or View Narratives
12	Upload FTF Key Issue Narrative <i>(can be same as in your PPR, expanded narratives are encouraged)</i>	OU Staff (<i>USAID only</i>)	Enter the FY17 FTF Key Issue narrative (one per Mission/OU) using the provided template. Entry is in the IM called “High Level Indicators” (for Focus Countries) or the IM called “FTF Key Issue/Smallholders” (for Aligned Countries). Any USAID OU receiving FTF funds is required to report against the FTF Key Issue. This narrative used in your Mission's/OU's PPR can be used here. FTFMS has no character limits, though, and expanded Key Issue narratives are encouraged.	Enter or View Narratives
13	Submit and Approve Data	IP, OU Staff, M&E Contractors, or USG Agency staff	--Implementing Partners and M&E Contractors: submit data to the Mission/OU. --OU Staff: Approve the data within FTFMS and according to OU policy and submit to the BFS MEL team. --Other USG Agencies (non-USAID): Submit through your office's workflow to your HQ and eventually to the BFS MEL team.	Enter Indicator Data <i>(in orange bar in middle of screen)</i>
14	Generate FTFMS PPR Report	OU Staff (<i>USAID only</i>)	Export an Excel file of all FTFMS data for your OU. Data will be available at the IM and OU levels. You can copy and paste the OU-level totals into your Mission's/OU's PPR (adding in any other Mission project contributing to those same indicators, where applicable).	Download Reports <i>(“Generate PPR Report” tab)</i>

NOTES on PPR and FTFMS:

- ✓ All IM-level indicators that BFS (and GH for the nutrition/WASH) believe are applicable to an OU's programming will be assigned to that OU in the PPR.
 - OUs for which the indicator is not applicable need to opt out with an explanation of the inapplicability.
 - Lack of data to report on required as applicable indicators is an acceptable opt-out justification for OUs, particularly where the activity contributing results to the indicator is in the last one or two years of LOA and requiring adjustment of an MIS system is not cost-efficient. However, in general Missions should encourage partners not currently reporting on RAA indicators to build in capacity to report on them over time.
 - In cases where OUs opt-out of reporting due to data for an RAA indicator not being available from an existing mechanism nearing the end of its activity cycle, if, once that activity ends, it is replaced by a new activity that is expected to contribute to the results measured by the RAA indicator, it'll be reassigned to the OU for reporting into FACTSInfo NextGen and FTFMS.
- ✓ OUs can include PBS and National/Regional indicators in their OP reporting as custom indicators (since these are no longer in the PPR's standard indicator list) if they feel they are useful for communicating progress under the OU's CDCS

For more details, see the "[Screenshot Instructions](https://agrilinks.org/ftfms)" document available on the FTFMS Resources Page (<https://agrilinks.org/ftfms>), which shows step-by-step instructions for using the system.

USAID/BFS M&E Technical Advisors – for USAID Mission support

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Technical Advisors (TAs) listed below cover the countries/Missions listed – please reach out to them! They are here to support your FTFMS data entry and will also conduct your review this fall/winter and work with you to get finalized numbers, which are then included in the aggregate for the FTF Progress Report, answering Congressional inquiries, and other communications.

- ✓ Implementing Partners (IPs) -->> Contact your Mission or USAID POC (not the M&E TAs);
- ✓ Interagency (other than USAID) -->> Contact Katie West (kawest@usaid.gov) (not the M&E TAs)
- ✓ USAID Missions, BFS AORs/AMs -->> Contact the M&E TA assigned to your country below

M&E TA name	Email	Countries/OU's covered
LINDSEY ANNA	lanna@usaid.gov	Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, aligned countries
MADELEINE GAUTHIER	mgauthier@usaid.gov	Ghana, Haiti, Senegal
KIERSTEN JOHNSON	kiejohnson@usaid.gov	Mali
KATE MALDONADO	cmaldonado@usaid.gov	BFS and Regional Bureaus
JANINA MERA	jmera@usaid.gov	Honduras, Guatemala, Kenya, Mozambique
LESLEY PERLMAN	lperlman@usaid.gov	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal
TATIANA PULIDO	tpulido@usaid.gov	Rwanda, Tajikistan, Uganda
FARZANA RAMZAN	framzan@usaid.gov	Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia
ANNE SWINDALE	aswindale@usaid.gov	Malawi
KATIE WEST	kawest@usaid.gov	FTFMS Manager

UPDATES – fewer than last year!

This year there are only a few key changes/updates for FTFMS reporting, since we are using the same system and set of indicators as in FY16, and are not changing over to using the GFSS Indicators until next year's FY18 reporting season. The important changes that are in effect for this year are:

- ✓ **Improved geotagging in FTFMS** – *more granular and Lat/Long entry available:*
 - FTFMS now includes the ability to enter geospatial data for each IM by either point location (i.e. latitude & longitude coordinates) or Administrative Unit (i.e. globally-recognized boundaries of administrative units at increasing levels of granularity, starting with Admin 0 = country and up to Admin level 5). Note that the names and geographic extent of admin units varies by country. For example in the US, it would be: Admin 0 = United States of America (or country equivalent), Admin 1 = State, Admin 2 = County, Admin 3 = City/Town, and so on.

- **Each IM should enter their location data in FTFMS under the “IM Details”,** down to the most granular level possible where your IM is working (click on the “pencil” icon next to your IM’s name on the “Enter Mechanism Info” screen);
 - In FTFMS, you can now enter lat/long coordinates (either in decimals or degrees) for point locations (e.g. hospital, field, school, road, etc.) and/or select Admin levels (e.g. if working in an entire village or district).
- Note the difference between our terms “Location” (meaning physical/geographic place where the activity is taking place) and “Benefiting Country” (meaning the country receiving benefits of the activity, even if the activity is not physically located there, such as research of an improved seed variety occurring at a US university, but aiming to benefit a country in Africa). The “Location” and “Benefiting Country” are usually the same, but can be different in some situations.

✓ **BFS Country Summary Sheet info now collected via FTFMS – replaces the ad hoc collection:**

- This only applies to centrally-funded USAID/BFS mechanisms.
- Country Summary Sheets were previously collected in a separate data call that required IPs to input much of the same IM Details already collected in FTFMS, so we created a way to collect (and then later export) these from FTFMS instead.
- Each applicable BFS IM should fill in the three tabs for each country where their IM works:
 - Tab 1: Country Narrative
 - Tab 2: In-Country contact
 - Tab 3: In-Country Partner Organizations

Narrative Type
Performance Narratives

Template *
 -- Select --
 IM Performance Narrative (Multi Tabs)
 FTF Key Issue (Multi Tabs)
 Country Narrative (Multi Tabs)

Country *
-- Select --

Narrative Title *
ARP- Bacterial Banana Wilt Resistance

Country Narrative | In-Country Contact Info | In-Country Partner Organization

Narrative Text: * Total Characters: 1937

Save Close

✓ **Last year, we had two types of archived indicators: “dropped” and “replaced”.**

- For archived because “dropped” indicators, you should DELETE them from your list of indicators in FTFMS (on the “Select Indicators” screen), unless you found them useful to keep for IM management purposes, in which case you may continue using them and report results and targets as usual.
- For archived because “replaced” (see list below), you should report both results and out-year targets into the newer version of the indicators, and delete/don’t use the archived ones. This applies to the following indicators:

ARCHIVED INDICATOR(S)	---->> REPLACED BY (CURRENT FROM FY16):
EG.3-1: Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	EG.3-1 Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future
4.5.2(14): Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	<i>(This replaces both dropped indicators at left)</i>
HL.9-x15: (3.1.9-15) Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs [IM]	HL.9-1 Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through -supported programs <i>(such a significant difference between definition of previous indicator and this one, so indicator is considered new)</i>
HL.9-x1: (3.1.9-1) Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs [IM]	HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs <i>(such a significant difference between definition of previous indicator and this one only counting professional training, so indicator is considered new)</i>
EG.3.2-x32: (4.5.2-32) Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance [IM]	EG.11-6 Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance <i>(merger of two concepts into one made this a new indicator)</i>
EG.3.2-x34: (4.5.2-34) Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance [IM]	

FTFMS and FACTSInfo Next Gen (OP/PPR) – *for USAID staff only*

Data in FTFMS versus FACTSInfo NextGen:

- The State Department’s Office of Foreign Assistance Resources (State/F) is responsible for all USG foreign assistance funding, and Feed the Future efforts (funded through EG.3 Agriculture and HL.9 Nutrition monies) are only a part of the USG’s overall foreign assistance work.
- State/F manages a system called FACTSInfo NextGen that collects annual budget planning data (in the *Operational Plan* or “OP”) and annual performance reporting data (in the *Performance Plan & Report* or “PPR”).
- Both the OP and the PPR represent all foreign assistance funding at an Operating Unit (meaning Mission, office, regional bureau, etc.), while the FTFMS only collects data on efforts funded (in part or wholly) by EG.3 Agriculture and HL.9 Nutrition funding.
- The FTF Initiative uses the FTFMS (in addition to an OU’s reporting in the OP and PPR) because it provides more granular performance reporting at the IM level (the PPR only asks for OU-level totals) and also allows for interagency, initiative-wide reporting.

FTFMS and the OP:

- Every spring (or later during years of Administration change), State/F requires each OU to complete an OP in the FACTSInfo NextGen system, which details the OU’s planned budget with funding by Implementing Mechanisms (IM), i.e. award.
- Every IM entered into the OP that is partially or wholly-funded by EG.3 Agriculture or HL.9 Nutrition funds automatically transfers to FTFMS on a nightly basis so that results can be reported against a consistent list of IMs. This means Mission and BFS users should see a list of all their FTF-funded IMs in both the OP and in FTFMS, and they are identified by a unique six-digit IM ID number (again, the same in both systems).
- If you notice missing data in your IM details in FTFMS, such as “TBD” in a field, you can update the information yourself directly in the system *except for* data fields marked with a red asterisk (*), which indicate data that is copied over systematically from the OP into FTFMS, and therefore has to be updated in FACTSInfo instead. This means you may need to ask your USAID contact, your Mission’s Program Office, or your office’s OP POC to make the update in FACTSInfo NextGen, and then look for it to update overnight into FTFMS. See screenshot below of IM details where some fields are grayed out (and marked by red asterisk) versus the other data fields, such as “Locations” and “IM Contact” that are directly editable.

Implementing Mechanism Details

FACTSInfo Transferred

IM ID: 57398

IM Name: AFRICAN RISING- African Research in Sustainable Intensification for the next Gei

Prime Partner: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, The

Type: Contribution to an international organization

Award Number: BFS-G-11-00002

Website:

Reporting Organization: USAID

Operating Unit: Tanzania

Benefiting Country: The country (ies) which benefit from the implementing mechanism, even if the implementing mechanism is not physically located there.

Afghanistan
AFR-SD
African Union
Albania
Algeria
All 15 ECOWAS countries

Tanzania

Locations: The physical place(s)/geographic location(s) where the implementing mechanism is operating.

IM Tag: Agricultural Markets and Trade
Agricultural Productivity
Agriculture and Food Security - Feed the Future (F
Agriculture/Nutrition Integration
Building Resilience

Key Issue: Adaptation
Adaptation - Indirect
Advancing Human Rights
Agriculture and Food Security - Dairy
Atrocity Prevention
Capacity Building - Relief to Development

Agriculture and Food Security - Feed the Future
Climate Change and Environment - GCC - Adaptation

IM Contact:

[Remove Contact](#) [Add Contact](#)

Fiscal Year Created: 2015

Life of IM: from (YYYY) to (YYYY)
2011-01- to 2016-09-

Local partners leveraged / involved: Abt Associates Inc
ABT ASSOCIATES INC.
Abyssinia Bank
Academy For Educational Development
ACDI/VOCA
ACPA

[Create new](#)

Non-local partners leveraged / involved: Abt Associates Inc
ABT ASSOCIATES INC.
Abyssinia Bank
Academy For Educational Development
ACDI/VOCA
ACPA
ACPA

Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y T
CIAT
CIMMYT

[Create new](#)

Trading Countries: Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Brunei
Burkina Faso

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)

FTFMS and the PPR:

- Similarly, State/F requires each OU to complete a Performance Plan & Report (PPR) each December, which reports on results against a common set of indicators at the OU-level (meaning, the summation of all of an OU's IMs that are contributing to indicator results and targets).
- The FTFMS reporting schedule is aligned with the Performance Plan and Report (PPR) reporting period, and we recommend you fill in the more granular details in FTFMS first (which requests data at the IM-level), and then complete your PPR.
- OUs can generate a "PPR Report" from the FTFMS that aggregates indicator data from the IM-level to the OU level (see screenshot below of where this is in FTFMS). Indicator totals from the FTFMS PPR Report can be entered into the PPR without modification if only FTF mechanisms contributed to the indicator for an OU, and if there is no double-counting across IMs on the same indicators. (Missions should attempt to eliminate double-counting to the best of their ability when reporting the OU/Mission totals in the PPR, e.g. for # of children reached, # of households reached, etc.). "Non-FTF" mechanisms are mechanisms that do not receive EG.3 Agriculture funding or HL.9 Nutrition funding.
 - Please take advantage of the FTFMS "PPR Report" by entering FTF data in FTFMS before entering PPR values in FACTSInfo. It will make data entry for the PPR much easier.
 - As was the case last year, some indicators were removed from the PPR (but were still kept in FTFMS), and these are identified by having a letter instead of a number at the end of its "SPSD location" (such as EG.3.1-**b**). None of these will pull into the PPR Report; only those indicators actually reported into the PPR will be aggregated in that function of FTFMS. If you need to see your Mission/OU total for one of these (e.g. if your OU selected an FTFMS-only indicator as a custom indicator for your PPR reporting), you can always get the total needed from the "Indicator by Data Source" report in FTFMS.

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Welcome, Kate West!

>> **Download Reports and Check Data Entry Status**

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+ Screen Instructions ([click here to edit screen instructions](#))

+ Export/Print

- Current Selection

Reporting Organization: USAID

Bureau: Asia

Operating unit: Cambodia

Go

Generate PPR Report

By Status | Export Data by IM | **Generate PPR Report** | Portfolio Report | Export Narratives | Custom Reports

Data refreshed every 24 hours, last refreshed time: Sep 22, 2017 at 05:08 US ET

ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES

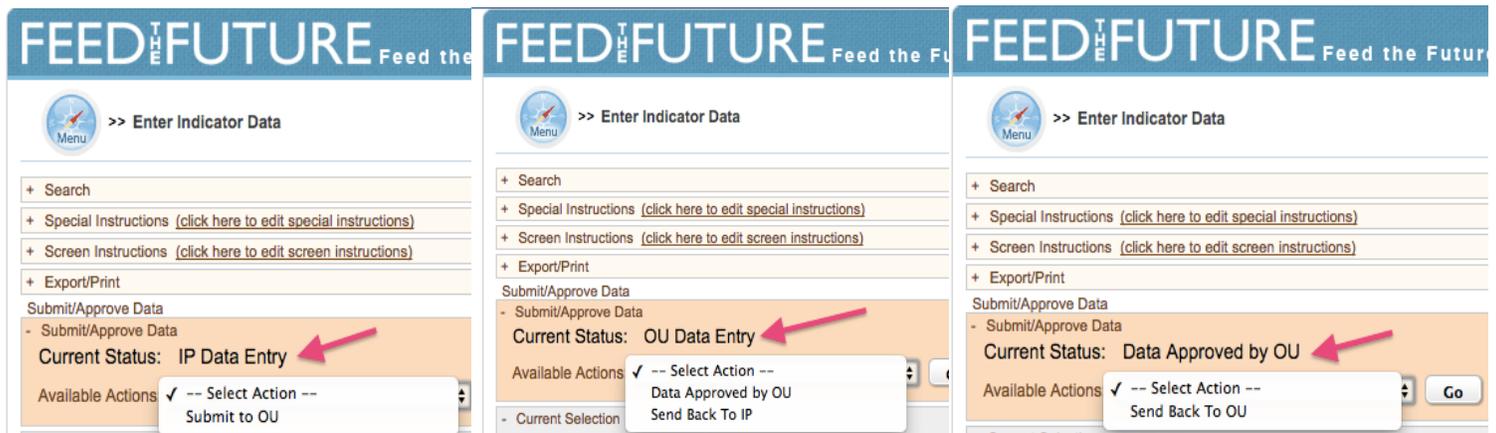
There are three main FTFMS user types:

1. Implementing Partners (IP);
2. Operating Unit (OU) staff (Mission staff, BFS staff, Regional Bureau staff, etc.); and
3. OU-funded M&E contractors

The system is built so that **the workflow starts with AORs/CORs/AMs** setting up the IM in the system by:

- ✓ Verifying IM Details are filled out (e.g. title, award number, prime partner, location, contact, etc.)
- ✓ Adding/deleting indicators as appropriate for that year, and
- ✓ Clicking “Start Data Entry” on the “Select Indicators & Commodities” screen

Only after these steps is the IM then open in the system for IPs to begin data entry, and then the workflow proceeds as: [IP Data Entry] → [OU Data Entry] → [Data Approved by OU]. The IP user needs to “submit” to the OU/Mission, and then the OU/Mission reviews and either returns the submission for edits (“Send back to IP”), or approves it and sends to the BFS MEL team (“Data Approved by OU”). **The BFS MEL team needs to receive all IMs in “Data Approved” status before / by this year’s deadline of November 26th.** This means an AOR/AM will likely give an IP an earlier deadline in order to have time for review before submission to the BFS MEL team.



If an OU prefers to skip the second step (of having IPs enter data directly), data can be entered by any of these users, at the OU’s discretion. If an OU chooses to bypass IP data entry, you will need to change the status of each IM from “IP Data Entry” to “OU Data Entry” before the Mission/OU can enter data.

- OU staff must approve all implementing mechanism data before the BFS data review begins (regardless of whether the IP or the Mission first enters the data).
- E-mail notifications are sent by the system as the workflow progresses.
- Whether the IPs enter data before the OU review, or the OU enters directly, please remember to approve data for each IM by selecting “Data Approved by OU”. This signals the data is ready for the BFS MEL team review and **all IMs must be in this status by Nov. 26th**.

In summary:

- Each OU determines who enters and approves FTFMS IM data
- OUs can choose to enter data on behalf of implementing partners
- Please follow any existing OU policies for approving final FTFMS data
- Data due in final, approved status and submitted to BFS MEL team by Nov. 26th

ACCESS and TRAINING

FTFMS (www.ftfms.net) is a web-based program that can be accessed at any computer running at least Windows XP and Internet Explorer 7 or Google Chrome. Software installation is not required. Safari (Macintosh) and Firefox typically work, but are not officially supported. Users having trouble with FTFMS using Safari or Firefox should try Internet Explorer or Google Chrome.

Current users can log in to FTFMS using their existing username (full e-mail address) and password. If necessary, select “forgot password” on the log in screen. FTFMS will prompt users to create a new password every 90 days. Users also have the option to use a random system-generated password. Please contact the FTF Help Desk (Support@ftfms.net) if you need to create an account.



FEED THE FUTURE
Feed the Future Monitoring System

Username [Forgot password](#)

Password

USAID SECURITY/MONITORING STATEMENT
You are using an official United States Government system, which may be used only for authorized U.S. Government purposes. Unauthorized access or use of this system may subject you to administrative, civil, or criminal actions, as well as fines or other penalties. In accordance with Federal Regulations, employees have "a duty to protect and conserve Government property and must not use such property, or allow its use, for other than authorized purposes."

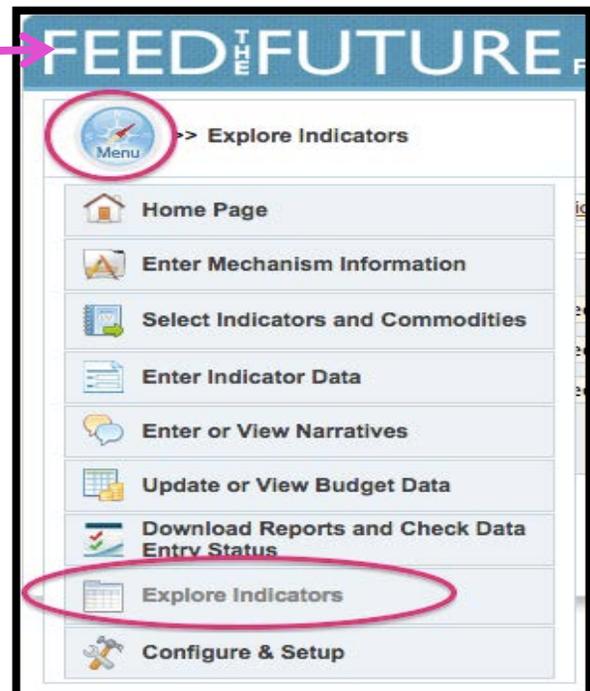
This computer system may be monitored and information disclosed for any lawful purposes, including for the management and maintenance of the system, to ensure that the system is authorized to facilitate protection against unauthorized access, and to verify security procedures, survivability and operational security. You have no reasonable expectation of privacy while using this system. Use of this system by any user, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes express consent to this monitoring.

Minimum required screen resolution is 1024x768.

Webinar: A webinar will be held on Thursday, September 28th, 2017 @ 8:30am-10:00am EST to review the guidance and other FTFMS questions. Use this link to watch this informational webinar, access a recording of the webinar, download the slides used, and access other resources: <https://agrilinks.org/event/webinar-fy17-ftfms-reporting>

Explore Indicators: This screen in FTFMS allows users to see how the data entry screen is configured for each indicator and allows users to export the indicators to Excel. The exports can be used as a template if data needs to be collected outside FTFMS.

Training Site: You can experiment with FTFMS at <https://training.ftfms.net>. This website is a copy of FTFMS. Feel free to enter data or take other actions, like deleting, submitting, etc. The training site is separate from FTFMS and the data are not saved. Log in to the testing site by adding “trn_” to your username (trn_xyz@usaid.gov or trn_abc@IM.org). Use your regular FTFMS password and practice data entry and submission!



NARRATIVES

FTFMS requires four different narratives:

TYPE OF NARRATIVE	WHO'S RESPONSIBLE	PURPOSE
Indicator deviation narratives	Implementing Partners (IPs)	Required if the FY17 actual deviates +/- 10% from the FY17 target. Deviation narratives may be short (two or three sentences), but must directly address the deviation and its cause. Do not simply state the fact that the target was not met.
Indicator comments	IPs	To provide details or context on a specific indicator, explain unique circumstances, outline data collection challenges, or add required info for certain indicators such as: --List public-private partnerships being counted in the indicator <i>EG.3.2-5 Number of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) formed</i> ; --List technologies made available for dissemination in the indicator <i>EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance</i> ; and --List policies at different steps under indicator <i>EG.3.1-12 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance</i>
IM performance narratives <i>(see template below)</i>	IPs ...One per IM	To explain what the IM is doing, explain the context not evident in the numerical data, discuss successes and challenges, etc. Information should not be specific to an indicator, but rather have mechanism-wide relevance.
FTF Key Issue narratives <i>(see template below)</i>	OUs ...One per OU – same as the PPR	To provide an overall picture of the OU's efforts in the FTF Initiative and discuss overarching goals, ZOI selection (for Focus Countries), overall country context, and to help interpret PBS and FTFMS data and prepare for the FTF Portfolio Reviews.

IM Performance Narrative Template:

FTFMS requires a one-page performance narrative for each Implementing Mechanism (IM). Narratives should include the components described below and *complement / provide context* for the indicator data reported into FTFMS by explaining how FY2017 FTFMS and other types of results are linked to the desired outcomes -- do not just repeat the numerical data you entered in the indicators. Please identify successes and challenges and mention unique conditions or circumstances. Be sure to highlight challenges that are both within your manageable control and those that are not. Spell-out project names and acronyms; do not use jargon.

While you can type your narrative directly into the system (there's a tab for each section listed below), you can also use [this Word document template](#) as an easier way to collect the narrative text, and then simply copy and paste each section below into FTFMS once you're ready.

IM Performance Narrative Sections (displayed as tabs in FTFMS):

- **Project Summary:** One short paragraph that starts with a sentence or two that briefly describes what the IM is doing (aimed at an external audience), lists project context, purpose, scope, key approaches, and goals. Mention the main beneficiaries and key stakeholders/partners, etc. One option is to start by modifying/updating the OP Planning Narrative for your IM.
- **FY2017 Performance:** Discuss significant FY2017 results and key FY2017 actions. Describe the main beneficiaries. Why are the results important?
- **Successes:** What were the key resources, actions, or environments that enabled your successes? How is the IM adapting to capitalize on these successes? How will successes lead to desired outcomes?
- **Challenges:** What posed the greatest obstacles to achieving desired outcomes? These might include internal challenges (e.g., project management issues) or external challenges (e.g., country context). Please strive to be honest and thorough in your assessment of challenges, so that other projects might learn from your experiences.
- **Lessons Learned:** List any approaches or insights you wish to share with other Feed the Future projects. How has your project changed as it has adapted to challenges or gained new knowledge?
- **Description of Expected FY2018 Activities:** Describe FY2018 activities from the activity work plan, key FY2018 indicator targets, and how they relate to project goals.

Screenshot of IM Performance Narrative Entry in FTFMS:

Narrative Type
Performance Narratives

Template *
IM Performance Narrative (Multi Tabs)

Instruction
Please complete all 6 sections: Project Summary, FY17 Performance, Successes, Challenges, Lessons Learned, Description of Expected FY Activities.

Narrative Title *
ACCESS to Markets

Project Summary | FY17 Performance | Successes | IM Challenges | Lessons Learned | Description of Expected Activities

(One short paragraph listing project context, geographic location (for BFS mechanisms), purpose, scope, key approaches, and goals. Mention the main beneficiaries and key stakeholders/partners—One option is to modify/update the OP narrative.)

Narrative Text: * Total Characters: 1808

Save Close

FY17 FTF Key Issue Narrative Template (USAID only):

Each USAID OU assigned the FTF Key Issue must write one FTF Key Issue Narrative, which is required for both the PPR and for FTFMS (i.e. you can use the same narrative text to fulfill both requirements, or you can use an expanded narrative in FTFMS if you wish). Use the template below, which is programmed into FTFMS and pictured below.

This key issue is an important complement to quantitative standard indicator reporting and is used as a comprehensive summary of the Operating Unit's progress and challenges toward achieving the goal and objectives of Feed the Future under the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS). FY17 was a transition year between the two phases of Feed the Future. To facilitate reporting against the GFSS, the FY17 key issue narrative has been organized to reflect the GFSS Results Framework and key principles. Please outline narrative under the following sections and include information from all USAID GFSS funding streams (agriculture; nutrition; Food for Peace Title II Development; water, sanitation, and hygiene).

FY17 FTF Key Issue Narrative Sections (displayed as tabs in FTFMS):

- **Overview:** 1-2 sentence summary of Operating Unit's overall objectives and approach to implementing Feed the Future, and major components of the program (e.g., key value chains, policy, nutrition, finance).
- **Key results – by GFSS Objective:** For each of the three GFSS objectives, please outline the Operating Unit's most significant qualitative and quantitative results and use evidence to explain how these results are collectively leading to the goal of sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. You are encouraged to report on any FY17 sector or ZOI-level value chain outcome targets set through the FTF portfolio reviews.
 - *Objective 1: Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth:*
 - *Objective 2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems:*
 - *Objective 3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children:*
- **Sustainability and local ownership:** Using quantitative and qualitative evidence, describe progress of Feed the Future efforts to strengthen public and private systems that can sustain development results without USAID assistance. Include major results in policy, market system strengthening, building local ownership, public and private resource mobilization, and/or capacity development.
- **Success highlights:** List 1-3 of the most major FTF accomplishments, successes, or results from FY17.
- **Challenges:** Highlight key challenges faced during FY17 and operating unit responses.
- **Learning and Adapting:** Highlight the major conclusions of performance data, evaluations, analyses, or other sources of evidence and how those conclusions informed programmatic or strategic adjustments to improve implementation and results. For focus countries with population-based survey data that became available during FY17, include a summary of the major conclusions (results and implications for programming.)

Screenshot of FY17 FTF Key Issue Narrative entry in FTFMS:

Narrative Title *
ARP- Africa Agriculture Technology Foundation- Nairobi

Overview
1-2 sentence summary of Operating Unit's overall objectives and approach to implementing Feed the Future, and major components of the program (e.g., value chains, policy, nutrition, finance).

Key results - Objective 1 **Narrative Text : *** **Total Characters: 1808**

Key results - Objective 2

Key results - Objective 3

Sustainability

Success highlights

Challenges

Learning and Adapting

Please fill in the required fields

Save Close

TIPS and CLARIFICATIONS

The points below highlight common mistakes and/or answer frequently-asked questions. Still have questions?

- If you're an IP = contact your Mission or USAID POC;
 - If you're a USAID Mission = contact your BFS MEL TA (list on page 8)
 - If you're in the Interagency = contact Katie West
- **Nutrition and Agriculture results in FTF Focus Countries:**
 - In FTFMS you should report all results achieved in whole or in part with EG.3 Agriculture or HL.9 Nutrition funds, regardless of whether those results are achieved solely in the FTF ZOI in Focus Countries.
 - There may be additional agriculture or nutrition results reported in your PPR that are not included in FTFMS because some IMs are funded outside of FTF (i.e. not with EG.3 or HL.9 funds), yet still contribute to nutrition or ag-related results (for example MCH-funded work).
 - Please make sure nutrition activities are reported in FTFMS. OUs should report all HL.9 Nutrition results regardless of location relative to the FTF ZOI in Focus Countries.

- **Extrapolation:** Many IM-level indicators require data that reflect the total for all direct beneficiaries, such as the indicators below. If data are collected from a sample of direct beneficiaries, sample-weighted totals (reflecting totals across all beneficiaries) must be entered into FTFMS. Do not enter totals or averages for the sampled beneficiaries only. This applies to indicators like:
 - For *EG.3-6, -7, -8 Gross Margin*: Total production, total value of sales, total quantity of sales, total recurrent cash input costs, total units of production (hectares, animals, cages) by commodity and sex;
 - For *EG.3.2-18 Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices*: Total hectares under improved technologies;
 - For *EG.3.2-17 Number of farmers and others applying improved technologies or management practices*: Total number of farmers (by sex) or others (by sex);
 - For *EG.3.2-19 Value of Incremental Sales*: Total baseline and reporting year sales
- **Baselines:** If the baseline for an indicator is not available, leave it blank. Do not enter 0, which is a real value, unless the baseline value is actually 0 (often the case for output indicators).
- **Out-Year Targets:** Failing to set out-year targets gives the impression that overall FTF results are projected to decline or the project is ending. Out-year targets are required for on-going mechanisms, at the overall indicator and the disaggregate levels. If possible, please enter out-year targets for implementing mechanisms still in the procurement phase, at a minimum at the overall indicator level, even if not at the disaggregate level. Straight-lining the most recent fiscal year actuals may make sense in some cases if out-year targets are not available. OUs will have additional opportunities to update out-year targets as needed. **If your project is ending before the three out-years in FTFMS (confirm from the “Life of IM” dates in the IM Details screen), leave those targets blank and insert an IM comment noting the date the project is ending. Do not put “0” as an out-year target, which would mean your goal is to have no results.** (Note the only exception to this is for indicator *HL.9-5* where “0” could be entered as a target for years before anticipating the multi-sectoral nutrition policy to be approved.)

INDICATOR CLARIFICATIONS – for current FTF indicators (GFSS indicators do not go into effect until next year)

Below are some clarifications / explanations on certain commonly misunderstood indicators. We also encourage you to listen to [last year’s webinar](#), where many of these issues were discussed in detail, or join this year’s webinar (<https://agrilinks.org/event/webinar-fy17-ffms-reporting>) with your specific questions.

- **EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (RAA):** The purpose of the indicator is for research activities to track the progression of new or significantly improved technologies through the research and development process. R&D activities do not have to intend to take a technology through all three phases in order to report on a technology under the indicator. This indicator should not be used to track the number of available technologies being disseminated by value chain or other activities. Technologies reported under “made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance” (formerly called Phase III) should be those that have reached the stage in the R&D process where they can now be made available to the market or partners for dissemination to farmers. A value chain activity that facilitates farmers’ access to a newly certified seed or other technology/management practice should not be assigned this indicator. Please also add the name of the technology recorded as “made available for transfer” in an indicator comment.
- **EG.3.2-5 Number of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) formed:** Additional explanation on what results are being counted as a PPP under this indicator is needed in an indicator comment. Feed the Future pursues PPPs to leverage additional resources toward our public good goals. Thus the indicator should not count as a PPP an agreement that involves the private entity simply attending to its day-to-day business needs (e.g., a processor purchasing produce). To count as a PPP, the private entity must spend or contribute something additional above and beyond what it would normally spend/contribute as a usual cost of doing business.

The essential characteristics of a PPP are 1) that the objective of the partnership agreement between the public and private entity(ies) is to achieve a common good, 2) that the private sector partner's contribution to the PPP goes beyond the private sector partner's current commercial interests (e.g. by expanding into a new product, customer base, or geography, and 3) and that the public contribution is leveraging additional private resources the entity otherwise would not be investing (e.g. by making a new capital investment to support expansion into a new product, or increase staff for outreach to new customer base or geography). Purchase agreements between a firm and a project's beneficiaries, investments made by a firm in its own operations, and loans made under a USAID loan guarantee do not count as a private sector contribution to a PPP.

- **EG.3.3-11 Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption (RAA):** This indicator was introduced in FY14. The indicator will be dropped under GFSS. However, if Missions and IPs consider it useful, they can continue to assign it now and report on it as a custom indicator in FY 18. This indicator should only be used to report on nutrient-rich commodities supported by value chain activities with explicit nutrition objectives. To qualify as a value chain commodity under the indicator, at least part of the increased smallholder production being supported under the activity should be market-oriented. If you have questions about whether a commodity qualifies as a value chain commodity or is nutrient-rich, consult the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) and associated Q&A in the FTF Indicator Handbook or your Mission or BFS M&E TA.

“Set-aside” for home consumption includes the amount consumed prior to or at harvest plus any amount stored with the intent of home consumption in the future. The amount that a direct beneficiary producer household may already have consumed from the harvest(s) and the amount still in storage with the intent of future consumption will vary depending on the characteristics of the commodity and the timing of data collection.

High-Level/PBS Indicators and Smallholders Estimate

- **Zone of Influence Population-based Indicators:** The 16 Zone of Influence population-based indicators have been assigned to an IM called “High-Level Indicators – name of country.” Please enter the data from the baseline and interim zone of influence population-based surveys (ZOI-PBS) in this location. Note that there are three ZOIs listed in the system (pictured below) to capture data in countries where there are more than one FTF zone of influence. The three Zones are DA/ESF, Food for Peace development project (FFP) zone, and/or the Resilience zone. PBS indicator data and population numbers should be entered under the correct one. Overall averages across ZOIs in a given country are not calculated automatically by FTFMS due to the possibility of overlapping sample frames across the zones.



- **National-level indicators:** National-level indicators such as Ag GDP and existence of a multisector nutrition plan have also been assigned to the % of the budget to nutrition are also assigned to “High-Level Indicators – name of country.” Enter actuals and 2018 and outyear targets there.
- **Do not assign the ZOI-PBS indicators to other M&E contractor mechanisms** in FTFMS because M&E contractors should enter the data from the ZOI-PBS in the High-Level Indicator section (*just email Support@FTFMS.net if they need access to this IM*). If you want to hold implementing mechanisms accountable for changes in any of the 16 PBS indicators, e.g. stunting, among the population within their program area or among their direct beneficiaries, you can assign the same indicators at the implementing mechanism level, but you must enter a description of the population covered by the indicator in an Indicator Comment so it is clear how the data reported under the indicator at the implementing mechanism level differs from the Zone of Influence population-based data entered at the High Level Indicator level.

- **FTF01 Smallholders Estimate:** The smallholders estimate (FTF01) is very important for FTF internal use and helps us justify FTF activities to key stakeholders. Please enter the **estimated** number and **estimated** percentage of direct beneficiaries (for this reporting year only) in each disaggregate category who hold five hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock*. The estimated percentages under each disaggregate category should reflect the percent of the beneficiaries in each category that meet the relevant smallholder definition, not the percent of all beneficiaries that meet the relevant definition. If a crop value chain beneficiary owns both land and livestock, report under "livestock" only if the OU is also working with the beneficiary through a livestock value chain project.

Like all other FTFMS indicators, this is an annual number (i.e. smallholders reached this reporting year only) and **not** a cumulative number.

*Units of Livestock:

Cattle: 10 beef cows, Dairy: two milking cows,
 Sheep and Goats: five adult ewes/does, Camel
 Meat and Milk: five camel cows, Pigs: two adult
 sows, Chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers

Direct Beneficiaries

vs.

Smallholder Direct Beneficiaries:

Remember to:

Count ALL direct beneficiaries (regardless of whether they're a smallholder) for these two indicators:

---> # **farmers** and others applying improved techs
 ---> # **hectares** under improved techs (*but only those which are crop producers applying land-based techs*)

Count ONLY smallholder direct beneficiaries (using country-specific smallholder definition) for:

---> Value of Incremental Sales (**IS**)
 ---> Gross Margin (**GM**)

Count ONLY smallholder direct beneficiaries (using FTF-wide smallholder definition) for:

---> FTF01 small holders estimate

Loans and Investment

- **Value of loans:** *EG.3.2-6 Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance* only counts cash loans disbursed by registered financial institutions. Do not count in-kind credit. Do not count the value of the entire loan portfolio, only loans disbursed during the reporting year. Do not count loans made by informal groups such as village savings/loan groups.
- **Private sector investment leveraged:** *EG.3.2-22 Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation* counts only investments made by private sector, for-profit, formal companies. Include only capital investments. Do not include funds used for operating capital. Do not include investments made by individuals, e.g. direct beneficiary farmers.

Farmers & Hectares

- **Commodity disaggregate added:** For both the “# farmers applying...” and the “# of hectares under...” indicators below, a **new disaggregate – commodity - was added last year**, so we can do better analysis of the data. See screenshots below of how they will appear in FTFMS.
 - *EG.3.2-17: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)*
 - *EG.3.2-18: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)*

Indicator data

Indicator: EG.3.2-17: (4.5.2-5) Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) Go to Next Indicator >>

[<< Go to Previous Indicator](#)

Indicator / Disaggregation	2016 Deviation Narrative	2016 Comment	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	2016		2017	2018	2019
					Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
EG.3.2-17: (4.5.2-5) Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) <small>["**Don't see data entry cells? You need to go back to the "Select Indicators & Commodities" screen and choose a commodity first, in order for data entry cells to be available. Don't know what commodity these farmers grew? Choose "Disaggregates Not Available / Other" in the list of commodities...it's the last one.**"]</small>	View	View							
Producers									
Sex									
Male									
Female									
Disaggregates Not Available									
Technology type									
crop genetics									
cultural practices									
livestock management									
wild fishing technique/gear									
aquaculture management									
pest management									
disease management									
soil-related fertility and conservation									
irrigation									
water management (non-irrigation)									
climate mitigation									
climate adaptation									
marketing and distribution									
post-harvest - handling and storage									
value-added processing									
other									
Disaggregates Not Available									
Commodity									
Disaggregates Not Available or Other									
Others									
Sex									

Indicator / Disaggregation	2016 Deviation Narrative	2016 Comment	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	2016 Target
EG.3.2-18: (4.5.2-2) Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (RAA) (WOG) [***Don't see data entry cells? You need to go back to the "Select Indicators & Commodities" screen and choose a commodity first, in order for data entry cells to be available. Don't know what commodity was grown on these hectares? Choose "Disaggregates Not Available / Other" in the list of commodities...it's the last one.***]	View	View			
Technology type					
crop genetics					
cultural practices					
pest management					
disease management					
soil-related fertility and conservation					
irrigation					
water management (non-irrigation)					
climate mitigation					
climate adaptation					
other					
Disaggregates Not Available					
Sex					
Male					
Female					
Joint					
Association-applied					
Disaggregates Not Available					
Commodity					
Banana/Round nut (Musa subteranea) (NPOC)					

Gross Margin (GM)

- Gross Margin Baseline, Actual and Targets:** All five data points (production, area, value of sale, volume of sale, input costs) should be entered for Gross Margin baseline and actual reporting. The unit of measure for production (e.g. kg, mt, liter) must be the same as the unit of measure for volume of sales and must be selected in the "unit of measure" drop-down menus. The form of the product (e.g. in shell vs. shelled) for production must also be the same as the form of the product for volume of sales. Enter targeted GM for the out-years (e.g. \$280/ha); you do not need to enter targets for the five data points.
- Note:** GM will be replaced by yields next year when the new GFSS indicators go into effect. This means new activities should be assigned the GM indicator, but they only need to set baselines for production, area, and beneficiaries (all disaggregated by sex).
- Horticulture Disaggregation:** Gross Margin reporting for horticultural products should be disaggregated by the specific horticultural product (e.g. tomato, onion). If an IM is working with many different horticultural products, it may report on gross margins for the five most important in terms of number of beneficiaries reached or potential economic multiplier effects .
- NEW last year! Number of Direct Beneficiaries:** Starting with FY16 reporting, we are now asking for the number of direct beneficiaries working on each commodity for which you are reporting gross margin. In FTFMS, it will now look similar to this (see screenshot from FTFMS below):

Indicator / Disaggregation	
Total Production, Quantity of Sales measured in	Kg
Male	
Female	
Joint	
Association-applied	
Disaggregates Not Available	
Number of Direct Beneficiaries	
Male	
Female	
Joint	
Association-applied	
Disaggregates Not Available	
Units of Production: Hectares planted (for crops); Number of animals (for milk, eggs); or Area (ha) of ponds or Number of crates (for fish)	
Male	
Female	
Joint	
Association-applied	
Disaggregates Not Available	
Total Production (Measured using units selected above)	
Male	
Female	
Joint	
Association-applied	
Disaggregates Not Available	
Value of Sales (USD)	
Male	
Female	
Joint	
Association-applied	
Disaggregates Not Available	
Quantity of Sales (Measured using units selected above)	
Male	
Female	
Joint	
Association-applied	
Disaggregates Not Available	
Purchased input costs (USD)	
Male	
Female	
Joint	
Association-applied	
Disaggregates Not Available	

Value of Incremental Sales

- **Number of direct beneficiaries:** *Remember these are smallholder beneficiaries only!* FTFMS calculates average sales per beneficiary to account for the rise or fall in the number of direct beneficiaries each year. Reporting the number of beneficiaries for each value chain is required. FTFMS will not calculate a value if the number of beneficiaries at baseline and the number of beneficiaries in the reporting year are not both entered.

- **Baseline Year Sales:** The Value of Incremental Sales indicator cannot be calculated if the baseline sales are not entered. If the value of baseline sales prior to project is not available, use the reporting year sales value from the first year it was reported as the baseline.
- **Horticulture Disaggregation:** Unlike the gross margin indicator, product-specific disaggregation is not required for Incremental Sales; the overall “horticulture” disaggregate can be used.
- **Farm level, not farm gate:** “Farm-level” does not equal “farm-gate”. All sales of targeted commodities by small-holder direct beneficiaries are included in *EG.3.2-19 Value of incremental sales*, not just farm-gate sales.

Disaggregation

- **Sex Disaggregation:** Both FTF guidance and ADS 203 require disaggregation by sex for all people-level indicators, in the FTFMS and PPR. Sex disaggregation is also a crucial part of FTF reporting and frequently requested by stakeholders. **All OUs/implementing partners must provide sex disaggregated data for FY17 actuals.**
- **Disaggregation for Required as Applicable indicators:** Reporting of disaggregates is expected for all indicators, but **must** be reported for Required as Applicable (RAA) indicators.
- **Technology Type/Management Practice Disaggregation for the “Hectares under...” (#EG.3.2-18) and “Farmers applying...” (#EG.3.2-17) indicators:** The number of farmers or hectares under each technology type/management practice should be entered under the appropriate disaggregate. It’s okay to double count within the “Technology Type” disaggregation because one farmer may be applying more than one technology/practice, or one hectare may be under multiple new technologies. **Reminder from last year!** We removed the “Total with one or more...” row this year because we can get the unique number of farmers or the unique number of hectares from the sex disaggregate of each indicator. See below:

Example: An activity supports dissemination of improved seed, Integrated Pest Management and drip irrigation. During the reporting year, a total of 1,000 hectares were under improved technologies: 800 with improved seed, 600 with IPM and 950 with drip irrigation. FTFMS Technology Type disaggregate data entry would be as follows:

Technology Type	
crop genetics	800
cultural practices (new for FY15)	
pest management	600
disease management	
soil-related	
irrigation	950
Water management	
Climate mitigation or adaptation	
Other	
Total with one or more improved technology	1000

Annex I: FTF Indicators

FTF Indicators are still in effect for this year's reporting, and the new/forthcoming GFSS indicators will not be implemented until next year (FY18 reporting season).

For full details of our current list, see the [FTF Indicator Handbook](https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions) at:
<https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions>

The Feed the Future indicators fall into three categories representing different levels over which data is collected:

- (1) Zone of Influence (ZOI) Population-based Survey Indicators;
- (2) National/Regional Indicators; and
- (3) Implementing Mechanism (IM) Indicators.

Indicators are further divided into three groups:

- (1) Required (R),
- (2) Required-as-Applicable (RAA), and
- (3) Optional (O)

ZOI-level Indicators

- There are 17 indicators that represent conditions of the population of the ZOI, collected in focus countries through a population-based survey, reported at baseline and subsequent interim surveys. Seven are Required (R), five are Required-as-Applicable (RAA), and five are Optional (O).

National/Regional Indicators

- These four indicators represent national- or regional-level conditions and are reported annually by bilateral and regional Missions. They can be collected through primary or secondary data sources. *EG.3-d Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture* and *EG.3.1-a Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agriculture commodities* are considered contextual indicators, and targets are not required. There are one *Required* and three *Required-as-Applicable* indicators in this category.

Implementing Mechanism-level Indicators

- These 28 indicators monitor progress and results of specific implementing mechanisms (IMs) and represent results among Feed the Future direct beneficiaries. IM level indicators are collected by the IPs and reported annually.
- As of FY 2017, all of these indicators are Required-as-Applicable. OUs should assign them to all IMs that are expected to produce results measured by the indicator. The exception is EG.3.3-10 and EG3.3-11, which should only be assigned to new IMs.
- Three additional IM-level indicators are cross-linked with other categories or program areas in the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD). These three indicators are considered Optional (O) for reporting on Feed the Future results but are recommended if IM programming produces results measured by the indicator.
- Finally, some IM-level RAA indicators are classified as Whole of Government (WOG) indicators. These indicators are those on which all U.S. Government agencies with applicable programs aligned with Feed the Future and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program should report.

Foreign Assistance Standard Indicator and Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Reporting

- Last year in FY 2016, the U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Assistance (F), in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other Department of State offices, updated the list of PPR Foreign Assistance Standard indicators to include only those for which stakeholders could provide a demonstrated use for internal learning or external reporting and to improve the consistency and completeness of data reporting. The primary ways that this affected the Feed the Future indicators included:
 - ✓ ZOI- and national/regional-level indicators are no longer considered Foreign Assistance Standard Indicators and do not appear in the F Master List of PPR Indicators for selection by OUs.
 - ✓ Starting in FY2017, these indicators will only be reported in an OU's PPR if the OU includes them as custom indicators. However, these indicators are still included in the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS). Feed the Future focus

countries should continue to report in FTFMS on all Required ZOI- and national/regional-level indicators, and all Feed the Future OUs that receive agriculture or nutrition funding should report in FTFMS on all the RAA and Optional indicators included in the Country Development Cooperation Strategy PMP and project and activity monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans.

- ✓ Implementing mechanism-level indicators are all classified as Required-as-Applicable (RAA) to ensure consistency of reporting and meaningful aggregation of results. The number of Feed the Future agriculture and nutrition implementing mechanism-level indicators is now 28 (from 33 in 2014). OUs have been assigned these indicators by headquarters based on their programming and Mission objectives but can opt out by providing a justification.
- ✓ OUs are encouraged to design and use custom indicators as a way to better capture progress toward objectives and outcomes that aren't fully covered by the standard indicators, and OUs have the option to upload these indicators in FTFMS and report on them in the PPR.

List of all current FTF Indicators grouped by category:

<i>ZOI-level Required Indicators(R)</i>	
SPS-ID	Indicator
EG-a	Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day
EG.3-a	Daily per capita expenditure in USG-assisted areas
EG.3-b	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
HL.9-a	Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age
HL.9-b	Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age
HL.9-c	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age
HL.9-d	Prevalence of underweight women
<i>ZOI-level Required-as-Applicable Indicators (RAA)</i>	
SPS-ID	Indicator
EG-b	Depth of poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line
HL.9-e	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger
HL.9-f	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age
HL.9.1-a	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet
HL.9.1-b	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age
<i>ZOI-level Optional Indicators (O)</i>	
SPS-ID	Indicator
EG.3.3-a	Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities
EG.3.3-b	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities
HL.9-g	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months
HL.9.1-c	Women's dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age
HL.9.1-d	Prevalence of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity

***National/Regional Required Indicators (R) and
Required-as-Applicable (RAA) Indicators***

SPS-ID	Indicator
EG.3-c	Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) (R)
EG.3-d	Percentage of national budget invested in agriculture (RAA)
EG.3.1-a	Percent change in value of intraregional trade in targeted agricultural commodities (RAA) (for regional OUs)
EG.3.1-b	Number of national policies supporting regionally agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken with USG assistance (RAA)

Implementing Mechanism Indicators (all RAA)

SPS I.D.	Indicator
EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under Feed the Future
EG.3-6,7,8	Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal or per cage obtained with USG assistance
EG.3-9	Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created with USG assistance
EG.3.1-1	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance
EG.3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance
EG.3.1-12	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance
EG.3.1-13	Number of households with formalized land with USG assistance
EG.3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
EG.3.2-2	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training
EG.3.2-3	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agriculture-related credit as a result of U.S. Government assistance
EG.3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance
EG.3.2-5	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance
EG.3.2-6	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of U.S. Government assistance
EG.3.2-7	Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance
EG.3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices with USG assistance
EG.3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance
EG.3.2-19	Value of smallholder incremental sales generated with USG assistance

EG.3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance
EG.3.2-21	Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services that have increased profits or become financially self-sufficient with USG assistance
EG.3.2-22	Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation
EG.3.2-23	Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported with USG assistance
EG.3.3-10	Percentage of female direct beneficiaries of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity
EG.3.3-11	Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced by direct beneficiaries with USG assistance that is set aside for home consumption
HL.9-1	Number of children under 5 (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
HL.9-2	Number of children under 2 (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs

HL.9-3	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
HL.9-4	Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs
HL.9-5	A national multisectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs (Yes=1, No=0)
Note: Indicators in green are new.	

Cross-linked Indicators

These indicators are cross-linked with other Categories, Program Areas or Elements outside of EG.3 Agriculture and HL.9 Nutrition. Formerly considered Feed the Future Indicators, use of these indicators is now recommended for implementing mechanisms if appropriate, but they are considered optional (O) indicators. Note: there have been significant modifications in EG.11-6 and EG.5.2-1 so results may not be comparable.

These modifications mean results reported previously under indicators #4.5.2(37) and #4.5.2(34) may not be comparable with these new Cross-linked Indicators.

SPS I.D.	Indicator
EG.5.2-1	Number of firms receiving United States Government-funded technical assistance for improving business performance (O)
EG.11-6	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by United States Government assistance (O)
ES.5-1	Number of United States Government social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (O)

List of Archived Indicators:

Note: IPs can continue to report on any of these they had already been reporting on in FTFMS, but Missions/OUs are unable to newly assign them to anyone.

Feed the Future Archived Indicators	
SPS I.D.	Indicator
3.1.9(1)	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9(15)	Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9.2(2)	Number of health facilities with established capacity to manage acute undernutrition (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9.2(3)	Number of children under 5 who received Vitamin A from USG-supported programs (archived end of FY2016)
3.1.9.3 (1)	Percentage of national budget allocated to nutrition (archived end of FY2016)
4.5(10)	Total increase in installed storage capacity (m ³) (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(13)	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(14)	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(27)	Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(34)	Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2016)
4.5.2(37)	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (archived end of FY2016)
4(16)	Ease of Doing Business rank (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.1(26)	Average number of days required to trade goods across borders (average of export/import time) (archived end of FY2014)
4.5(11)	Market discount of targeted agriculture commodities (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.1(21)	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.1(22)	Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.2(25)	Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.2(32)	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance (archived end of FY2014)
4.5.2(41)	Number of water resources sustainability assessments undertaken (archived end of FY2014)
CBLD(5)	Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners (archived end of FY2014)

Remember to see details in the [FTF Indicator Handbook online](#).

New GFSS indicators will not be in effect until next year (FY18 reporting season).

Annex II: Attributions

USAID Operating Units (OUs) must report FY17 results (i.e. those results achieved during the timeframe of the FY17 fiscal year, which occurred from October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017) for all activities funded through Feed the Future allocations, beginning with the FY11 OP. Reporting should include buy-ins to Washington-managed mechanisms and activities that pool donor funding. FTFMS imports all implementing mechanisms automatically from FACTSInfo NextGen that receive FTF funding [*i.e. EG.3 Agriculture: DA, ESF, and AEECA funds and HL.9 Nutrition: GHP-USAID and FFP development funds*].]

- **IMs with FTF and non-FTF USG funding:** Please report all results from implementing mechanisms that receive both FTF and non-FTF funding (i.e. are only partially-funded through FTF-designated funds).
- **FTF Zone of Influence (ZOI) Population-level Indicators:** We contribute to these results through host country, whole-of-government, and multi-donor coordinated efforts.
- **Food for Peace (FFP):** FFP Development Food Aid Programs (DFAPs) are considered part of FTF and are included in FTFMS. Reporting for all FFP mechanisms will be entered by DCHA/FFP here in Washington and do **not** need to be entered by anyone from the Mission or IP.
- **USDA 632b Agreements:** As usual, USDA sends data for 632b agreements to the USAID Agreement Manager. The Agreement Manager is responsible for entering project data into the FTFMS.
- **Peace Corps:** Please coordinate with Peace Corps to ensure PAPAs and other USAID-funded mechanisms implemented by Peace Corps are reported to USAID OU staff and entered into FTFMS.
- **Multi-donor Activities:** Please enter only the proportion of results attributable to USAID funding. This means you may need to prorate results and targets before entering into FTFMS.
- **Buy-ins to central/BFS-managed mechanisms:** OUs should coordinate with BFS to report buy-ins to Washington-managed mechanisms. If a buy-in does not appear in the OU operational plan we can create an entry for the buy-in in FTFMS. In most cases data will be entered by the IP in the buy-in entry at the same time data are entered for the centrally-managed mechanism.

Annex III: Sample IM Performance Narrative (one per IM required)

Note: This sample IM Performance Narrative is using last year's template since we do not have any current examples from this year yet.

- 1. Project Summary** *(One short paragraph listing project context, geographic location (for BFS mechanisms), purpose, scope, key approaches, and goals. Mention the main beneficiaries and key stakeholders/partners—one option is to modify/update the OP narrative.)*

The FTF Joint Enterprise Development Initiative (JEDI) activity, now in its fourth year, works with the Government of Hectaria, the Morogoro Horticultural Export Council, the Songea Farmers Alliance, Integral Foods and others to reduce constraints in the horticulture and fish value chains and open new markets. Horticulture and aquaculture production have declined by 85% since 1986 due to disruptions caused by a decade-long civil war and a devastating hurricane in 2004. Many farmers now lack needed skills and capital. By increasing the competitiveness of the value chain, JEDI is helping to increase the quality of horticultural and aquaculture production and create new income generating opportunities for 75,000 smallholder farmers in the Ancud delta.

- 2. FY16 Performance** *(Discuss significant FY16 results and key FY16 actions. Describe the main beneficiaries. Why are the results important?)*

During FY 2016, JEDI expanded interventions in the southern reaches of the Ancud delta, which is part of Feed the Future Zone of Influence. As detailed below, the project has made significant progress towards achieving its goals including sales growth, job creation, and increased investment.

To meet the growing demand of the market, JEDI assisted its horticulture partner organizations to increase their production and improve the quality of their products through trainings, farmer field schools, and increasing farmer access to markets and finance. JEDI trained and assisted approximately 30,000 farmers to enhance their capacity for better production and increase the supply of sweet potato, eggplant, and mango for domestic markets and potential export markets. JEDI-assisted farmers jointly increased incremental sales from \$3 million to \$7.8 million and applied one or more new technologies to 8,788 hectares. A new partnership with First National Bank of Hectaria led to \$2.75 million in new loans to farmers for the purchase of inputs. The bank was convinced to make loans to the farmers after noting the increased production and quality resulting from the JEDI training courses and technical assistance.

JEDI's contract farming systems provided support to 12,632 contract farmers (41% female) to introduce orange-flesh sweet potato production (complementing the popular local variety). The farmers received a two-week training to reduce vine perishability and explain the use of biodegradable bags to avoid large post-harvest losses. The training and support made significant positive changes in both the quality and quantity of farmer outputs: incremental sales jumped from \$500,000 in FY13 to \$3.5 million in FY15 and gross margins increased 36% on the 800 hectares with the new technologies. Integral Foods was encouraged by the progress and invested \$4.5 million to construct a new storage and distribution facility.

In the aquaculture sector, 7,000 farmers learned group marketing techniques and were linked to high quality seed producing hatcheries, nurseries, and feed millers. These market linkages resulted in higher production and a 50% increase in sales (\$2.6 million). The shrimp subsector received workforce development assistance for better export processing, creating 97 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs (92% women). JEDI also arranged several awareness creation campaigns to stop malpractice and adulteration in the shrimp sector.

- 3. Successes** *(What were the key resources, actions, or environments that enabled your successes? How is the IM adapting to capitalize on these successes? How will successes lead to desired outcomes?)*

Private sector investment has been a key factor in increasing farmer incomes. JEDI-supported organizations generated \$7.8 million in incremental sales and leveraged \$10.17 million in private sector investment. This is a significant increase from the previous year (approx. \$4 million) and is mostly attributable to a JEDI-facilitated contract between Integral Foods and the Songea Farmers Alliance signed in 2012. Integral Foods purchased \$4.4 million worth of specialty sweet potatoes and striker fish unique to the Ancud delta, raising farmer incomes and food security. The successful partnership with Integral Foods is one example of how JEDI-supported progress will be sustained once the activity ends in 2017.

- 4. Challenges** *(What posed the greatest obstacles to achieving desired outcomes? These might include internal challenges (e.g., project management issues) or external challenges (e.g., country context). Please strive to be honest and thorough in your assessment of challenges, so that other projects might learn from your experiences.)*

Establishing market access to the 15,000 mango farmers on the big island of Uyuni remains a challenge. Despite repeated promises from the GOH, the road link to the island nearly destroyed by Hurricane Bridget remains passable only for pedestrian traffic. The GOH has also been unable to repair roads on the island. An alternative plan to transfer mangos to the mainland by water failed since the nearly impassable roads on the island resulted in 70% post-harvest losses before the mangos ever reached the boat.

The two-week training on vine perishability faced some coordination challenges that impacted the quality and organization of some of the workshop events. Better communication between the field and the central office team would have helped to execute the training more smoothly.

- 5. Lessons Learned** *(List any approaches or insights you wish to share with other Feed the Future projects. How has your project changed as it has adapted to challenges or gained new knowledge?)*

We have found that it is crucial to supply products as close as possible to the point of demand. Even if farmers want to use a certain technology or product, if it is not available at their local agro-input retailer the farmers are unlikely to expend transport costs to find and purchase the inputs elsewhere. After realizing the importance of this, we identified agro-input dealers in underserved areas and partnered with them to supply biodegradable bags to more farmers.

The high percentage of women benefiting from new shrimp sector jobs was achieved in large part through supporting and engaging with women's groups. In the first year of the project, staff faced challenges mobilizing women to engage in business development activities. This is partially attributed to entrepreneurship in the shrimp sector falling outside the cultural norm of work for women. However, by identifying and working closely with women's organizations, and supporting women's participation and leadership in producer organizations, we were able to increase the proportion of women benefiting from our activities nearly threefold.

- 6. Description of Expected FY2017 Activities** *(Describe FY17 activities from the activity work plan, key FY17 indicator targets, and relate to project goals.)*

JEDI hopes to rehabilitate a long-neglected system of canals on the island that would allow farmers to send mangos to the mainland more quickly and with a 65% reduction in post-harvest losses.

Annex IV: Sample FTF Key Issue Narrative - (one per OU required) – USAID only

Note: This sample FTF Key Issue Narrative (from the Malawi mission) is using last year's template since we do not have any current examples from this year yet.

Narrative Text:

1. Overview

1-2 sentence summary of Mission's overall objectives and approach to implementing FTF, including largest intervention areas (e.g., key value chains).

Characterized by small landholdings, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, over-dependence on maize, and little dietary diversity, Malawi offers many challenges and opportunities for Feed the Future (FTF). Agriculture represents over 30 percent of Malawi's GDP, and 84 percent of households rely on it for their livelihoods. Fifty-one percent of Malawi's population lives in poverty, while 37 percent of children under five are stunted. Within the FTF Zone of Influence (ZOI), the rates of poverty and stunting are higher, at 55 and 42 percent, respectively. In FY 2016, Malawi was faced with an El Niño-induced drought that caused a significant reduction in crop production and a food security crisis in which nearly 40 percent of the population was estimated to require emergency food assistance to survive. Currency devaluation and continued price inflation further depressed growth. To mitigate the effects of these shocks, FTF continued to emphasize good agricultural practices delivered with nutrition messages, crop and dietary diversification, and increased market linkages. FTF programs worked closely with Food for Peace (FFP) programs to strengthen resilience and ensure coherence between development and relief efforts.

2. ZOI PBS Findings

Interim Population-level Indicator results (focus countries only): Describe notable findings from the 2014/15 interim ZOI population-based survey (PBS) and whether and how Feed the Future activities to date have plausibly contributed to results, given programmatic coverage/scale in ZOI and results. Describe other major external factors and actors (e.g., government, other donors) that likely contributed to results together with FTF.

Interim Population-level Indicator results (focus countries only):

- The 2015 FTF interim Population-Based Survey (PBS) results show significant improvement in some selected high level indicators. Poverty in the ZOI reduced from around 67 percent at baseline (2010) to 55 percent in 2015 while stunting among children under-five reduced from 49 percent in 2010 to 42 percent in 2015. Feed the Future investments in the ZOI in agricultural value chains and nutrition have likely contributed to reductions in both poverty and stunting, though the level of attribution to FTF investments cannot be accurately estimated at this time. The Government of Malawi and several other development partners are also investing large amounts of resources in the ZOI through multifaceted interventions aimed at increasing incomes and improving the nutritional status of children and women. Despite these achievements, the PBS results also show negative trends in some indicators that can easily be impacted upon in the short-term such as prevalence of households with moderate/severe hunger which increased from 40 percent at baseline to around 56 percent in 2015. This is mostly a result of decreased availability of and access to food for the rural poor after severe flooding followed by drought during the 2014-15 agricultural season significantly reduced crop production. Similarly, the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding and minimum acceptable diet (MAD) show negative (albeit not statistically significant) trends owing to the food insecurity crisis resulting from the bad 2014-15 agricultural season. Due to the crisis, mothers were often forced to become more directly involved in searching for casual labor outside the home as a survival strategy than they would under normal circumstances, making it more difficult than usual for mothers to adhere to exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months and the minimum feeding frequencies for children 6-23 months of age. The food insecurity crisis also reduced the availability and accessibility of diverse foods needed to constitute a minimum diversified diet for a household. However, the interim survey did find that around a third of women of reproductive age and children 6-23 months of age in the zone of influence were consuming one or more of FTF Malawi's three targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (groundnuts were consumed by the highest proportion, followed by orange-fleshed sweet potato and soy). Significant improvements were observed in only one (workload) of the three indicators that most constrain women's empowerment, but the change is likely due to the timing of the survey more than anything and delay in the start of the planting season due to late rains. There was no change observed in the biggest constraint to women's empowerment – access to and control over credit. FTF Malawi has increased emphasis on literacy and numeracy training and village savings and loans targeting women to address this

constraint. While still quite high at 87.4 percent, the percent of women with adequacy in ownership of assets has decreased since the baseline value of 91.5 percent. This is somewhat compensated for by an increase in the percent of women with adequacy in control over use of income from 91.5 to 98.7 percent. This increase in control over income did not, however, seem to translate into improved dietary diversity among women, likely because of the food insecurity crisis at the time data were collected.

3. Value Chain/Outcome Targets

For each value chain, nutrition, or other FY16/17 sector or population-level outcome target set through the FTF portfolio review, report on:

- Status of outcome target(s)
- FY16 aggregate activity-level output and outcome results
- Key FY16 actions and interventions that contributed to the outcome target (or other success within the specific value chain). Report operating-unit level results that eliminate, to the extent possible, double-counting of beneficiaries across activities. Discuss overall results and how they contribute to the targets rather than describing specific implementing mechanism results.
- Highlight interventions that have reached scale, are climate-smart (i.e., Climate Smart Agriculture [CSA] approaches that address adaptation, productivity, or mitigation), and/or promote youth or women's empowerment.
- For nutrition outcome target(s), include results from Food for Peace (FFP) Title II development and Nutrition-funded activities. Discuss the location of nutrition and FFP activities relative to the FTF ZOI.

Outcome Target #1: Increase total production of soy in the ZOI by 85 percent, from 48,769 MT in 2012 to 90,017 MT in 2016.

FTF supported 107,674 smallholders (38 percent of the soy farmers in the ZOI) to plant soy on 25,775 hectares, representing a 14 percent increase in the number of soy farmers supported in FY 2016 compared to FY 2015 and a 60 percent increase since FY 2014. This demonstrates the growing demand for soy and the popularity of the crop among farmers in the ZOI. Total FTF-supported production was 21,515 MT, a 37 percent increase over FY 2015. FTF-supported production represents 30 percent of total production of soy in the ZOI (72,087 MT), up from 23 percent in FY 2015, which shows the increasing contribution of FTF to overall soy production in the ZOI and, since the ZOI is the most important soy growing region in the country, to Malawi's overall soy production.

The increase in soy production is mostly due to the expansion in the area under soy production, which increased by 12 percent from around 68,000 ha in the 2014/15 season to 76,000 ha in the 2015/16 season. The increase in production was enough to compensate for the decrease in yields which resulted from the El Niño-induced drought. Gross margins dropped by 19 percent, largely because higher prices could not overcome farmers' low yields and high input costs. However, the value of soy sales per beneficiary has stayed constant since FY 2014 at ~45\$/beneficiary as higher prices have compensated for lower yields. FY 2016 yields were marginally higher (4 percent) than in FY 2015, recovering somewhat from the 12 percent drop experienced between FY 2014 and FY 2015. FTF increased access to certified seed, provided training in agronomic practices, and supported collective marketing to integrate smallholders into both domestic and international markets as well as structured trade opportunities including warehouse receipt systems, forward contracts, and auctions. During FY 2016, 91 percent of soy beneficiaries applied one or more of these improved technologies.

Further efforts are needed to address the gender gap in soy gross margins and yields. Female beneficiary soy gross margins and yields were only 45 percent and 43 percent of male gross margin and yields, respectively; the gap has increased by 22 percent and 13 percent, respectively, compared to FY 2014, notwithstanding FTF Malawi's efforts to increase uptake of improved practices among female farmers through the use of care groups as an entry point and female assistant lead farmers.

Overall, the ZOI level soy production is 20 percent less than the FY 2016 outcome level target. This is mostly due to the flooding and droughts experienced during the 2014/15 and 2015/16 seasons, which dramatically reduced production of all crops including soy at the national level and affected the achievement of the outcome-level target. While the national level of soy production decreased, FTF supported more soy farmers this year than it had in the past. Farmers in the ZOI, with and without support, are becoming increasingly attracted to soy production and marketing as they observe the growing domestic and regional demand and the relatively high price.

Outcome Target #2: Increase total production of groundnut in the ZOI by 52 percent, from 203,266 MT in 2012 to 309,334 MT in 2016.

FTF supported 94,527 farmers to plant groundnuts on 25,987 hectares, representing a 15 percent increase in the number of farmers and a similar increase in land dedicated to groundnut compared to FY 2015. Total production with FTF support was 10,735 MT, an 11 percent increase over FY 2015, while total production in the ZOI was 140,229 MT, an 11 percent decrease from FY 2015. Overall, the ZOI level groundnut production as of FY 2016 is 55 percent short of the outcome level target. This is mostly due to the two

consecutive poor agricultural seasons in 2014/15 and 2015/16 resulting from flooding and drought. During the 2015-16 season, dry spells during critical crop development stages drastically reduced yields, reducing overall production in the ZOI.

While FTF-supported groundnut farmers represented 20 percent of the groundnut farmers in the ZOI in FY 2016, they only contributed 8 percent to overall ZOI production. Although FY 2016 yields were marginally higher (3 percent) than in FY 2015, they were 57 percent lower than those achieved in FY 2014, which was a relatively good agricultural year. Sales value per beneficiary remains 73 percent lower than in FY 2014, as a result of the greatly decreased yields. The yield and sales decreases occurred even though FTF continued to support good agronomic practices, increased access to and availability of certified groundnut seed, collective marketing and linkages to local processors; and 90 percent of groundnut beneficiaries applied one or more of these improved technologies.

Further efforts are needed to address the gender gap in groundnut gross margins and yields. Female beneficiary groundnut gross margins and yields were only 48 percent and 45 percent of male gross margin and yields, respectively; the gap has increased by 27 percent and 37 percent, respectively, compared to FY 2014, notwithstanding FTF Malawi's efforts to increase uptake of improved practices among female farmers through the use of care groups as an entry point and female assistant lead farmers.

FTF supported food safety training for processors with a focus on reducing aflatoxin. Testing of the biocontrol product Aflasafe entered its final year before it can be presented to the Malawi Pesticides Board for approval and proceed to commercialization. Aflasafe trials demonstrated drastic reductions in aflatoxin contamination in the field and in storage, and its commercialization is expected to enable expanded regional and international trade in groundnuts. Given the scale of the aflatoxin problem affecting Malawi's groundnut crop, FTF also continued to promote in-shell marketing among farmers and traders, and provided them with training on handling and food safety to reduce post-harvest aflatoxin contamination. As a result, some FTF farmers received premium prices for aggregating, grading, and sorting in-shell groundnuts.

Outcome Target #3: Increase total production of Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) in the ZOI by 63 percent, from 60,857 MT in 2012 to 99,180 MT in 2016.

The FTF Malawi Improved Seed Systems and Technologies activity continued to increase availability of seven improved varieties of OFSP through multiplication with smallholder and commercial farmers. The Improved Seeds Systems and Technologies activity conducted extensive outreach and training for smallholder farmers and Care Group members in the ZOI in coordination with other FTF partners to increase demand for improved OFSP planting material. Care Groups are community-based peer groups comprised of exemplary parents and caregivers of young children, known as Lead Mothers and Fathers, who receive training in essential nutrition behaviors. The Lead Mothers and Fathers then scale that training to parents and caregivers in their communities, with a specific focus on households with pregnant and lactating mothers and children under two. Working through Care Groups in addition to farmer groups to achieve agriculture objectives is an innovative approach, and it has proven successful in increasing the production of nutrient-rich crops such as OFSP in the ZOI, while at the same time increasing the availability and accessibility of nutrient-rich foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two. Through this innovative approach, FTF helped 18,845 farmers to plant 800 hectares of OFSP in the ZOI. This is a 23 percent increase in OFSP farmers and a 45 percent increase in land dedicated to improved, high-yielding, and high-Vitamin A content OFSP varieties. FTF-supported farmers represent only 5 percent of sweet potato farmers in the ZOI. However, the proportion of sweet potato farmers in the ZOI that cultivate OFSP is unknown, so it is also unknown what proportion of ZOI OFSP farmers the FTF-supported farmers represent. FTF delivered 50,883 bundles of improved OFSP vines to farmers and community multipliers and 11,000 bundles to farmers for the El Niño response and recovery effort. Total OFSP production in the ZOI was 111,810 MT, a sixty-five percent increase over FY 2015 production. It should be noted though that previously, OFSP has been estimated at 5 percent of total sweet potato production based on a study done in 2011/12. However, in FY 2016, this proportion was changed to 9 percent following some recent studies which generally show an increase in both production and hectareage under OFSP across the country as a result of massive investments into the crop by both the Government and donors. Production is expected to increase significantly next year as a result of increased access to OFSP planting material and increased demand from the market and for home consumption. Partnership with a Malawian private sector food processor, Universal Industries, resulted in the marketing of two new OFSP-based food products (OFSP chips and bread) that are now on retail store shelves. Universal Industries, is sourcing OFSP from smallholder farmers in the FTF ZOI, and beginning in FY 2017 will provide technical assistance to 8,000 smallholder OFSP out-growers to ensure the necessary supply of OFSP for production of its new commercial food products.

Nutrition:

In FY 2016, FTF in partnership with its local implementing partners continued to utilize innovative approaches to nutrition with the integration of the community-based Care Group model of nutrition messaging within grassroots farmer organization structures. FTF delivered nutrition interventions through nearly 2,000 Care Groups, reaching 261,576 households with child health and nutrition

education, including messages and skills on maintaining gardens; water, sanitation and hygiene; infant and young child feeding; and processing, preservation, and storage of nutritious foods. FTF also reached almost all children under five in the ZOI (849,193) with Vitamin A supplementation and deworming, and 20 percent (173,642) with high-quality interpersonal Growth Monitoring and Promotion sessions in the ZOI. FTF trained 316,473 people in child health and nutrition, primarily Care Group Promoters, Lead Mothers, and caregivers. In addition, FTF-supported child health days help reach 83 percent of all children under five in Malawi during FY 2016. As of FY 2016, a comparison with baseline results from 2010 show that the prevalence of stunting among children under five decreased by 12 percent, from 47.3 percent in 2010 to 35.7 percent in 2015 in the ZOI.

4. Other Results

Discuss other major FY16 FTF interventions and results supporting inclusive agriculture-sector growth outside of the specific outcome targets above, with a focus on policy systems and resilience, if applicable. May also include input systems, organizational capacity building, finance or infrastructure. If nutrition is not included as an outcome target above, list major nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and their results. Include brief discussion on CSA approach and results.

Policy:

USAID assumed chairmanship of the Donor Committee on Agriculture and Food Security, which coordinates donor investments and engages in policy dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture. USAID continued to participate in the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach multi-donor trust fund, which pools \$125 million from six donors and helps advocate agriculture policies that donors seek to promote. FTF continued supporting the Government of Malawi with the implementation of its New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition policy commitments through the provision of two advisors embedded in the Ministry who provided support for policy formulation, including the National Agriculture Policy, Contract Farming Strategy, and the National Agricultural Investment Program. FTF also strengthened the capacity of 192 stakeholders through training courses on policy process, analysis, and communications.

5. Success Highlights

List 1-3 of the most major FTF accomplishments, successes, or results from FY16.

In FY 2016, FTF reached 644,052 rural households with agriculture and nutrition interventions and provided 98,458 individuals with short-term agricultural or food security training. As a result, 211,412 smallholders applied improved technologies and management practices such as the use of quality seed, inoculant, intercropping, and optimal plant spacing on 73,903 hectares, a 61 percent increase over FY 2015. FTF assisted 9,506 producer organizations, 45 percent of which applied one or more improved technologies such as certified seed and inoculant or improved management practices such as increased plant population density. FTF facilitated \$1.26 million worth of soy exports, accounting for 16 percent of Malawi's formal soy exports in FY 2016. FTF also helped unlock \$3.57 million in financing through the use of warehouse receipts certified by the Agricultural Commodity Exchange (ACE) which producers and traders then used to access bridging finance, and through \$41,000 in small loans directly to smallholder farmers through the Partnering for Innovation buy-in activity which works with Opportunity International Bank of Malawi. FTF also began strengthening agriculture and nutrition extension services throughout the 10 districts of the ZOI through a new activity. FTF-assisted firms and organizations spent more than \$3.5 million in capital investments to strengthen storage and processing capacities in the targeted value chains. Finally, FTF continued to increase demand among farmers for certified seed and inoculant, and to partner with the private and public sectors to increase production of improved early generation seed, producing over 3,500 metric tons (MT) of certified groundnut, pigeon pea, drought-tolerant maize, and soy seed, which will be available from private sector retailers in the next agricultural season.

6. Challenges

Highlight key challenges faced during FY16, mission responses, and lessons learned to improve implementation and results.

The notable challenge faced in FY 2016 was the El Niño-induced drought that caused a significant reduction in yields and production of the targeted crops, following on a poor agricultural season the previous year caused by severe flooding and drought. FTF farmers will need to recover from this crisis, which led to dramatically reduced production, decreased incomes, increased food and livelihoods insecurity, and loss of assets. In order to maintain development gains and support recovery, in FY 2017 FTF will increasingly integrate with FFP development and humanitarian programs, contribute to seed distribution and construction of assets, and place greater emphasis on resilience. FTF will strengthen the capacity of extension workers, helping them better coordinate service provision and integrate nutrition education into their services. A new flagship FTF program will place greater emphasis on resilience, women's economic empowerment, development of small and medium enterprises, and access to finance and markets. Acknowledging that climate variation and shocks such as this year's drought are expected to affect Malawi to an even greater extent in the future, and

that smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable, FTF is now integrating climate-smart agriculture techniques and climate change adaptation into all of its activities.

Additional efforts need to be made to understand and address the determinants of worsening gender differentials in groundnut and soy gross margins and yields, especially since these value chains were selected because women were heavily involved in both and women form the majority of the beneficiaries reached by FTF activities. Ways to further scale-up of care group coverage should also be investigated unless other donors or the government of Malawi are filling the gap in percent of children reached by this effective intervention.

Annex V: Resources

- **KEY LINKS:**

- [FTFMS Resources Page](#) (*Houses all things FTFMS!*)
- [FTFMS regular website](#)
- [FTFMS training website](#) (*add "TRN_" to front of username to login; same password*)
- [FY17 FTFMS Guidance](#) (*this document!*)
- [Screenshot instructions for FTFMS](#) (*step-by-step instructions for using the system*)
- [Template for the IM Performance Narrative](#)
- [Template for the FTF Key Issue Narrative](#)
- The annual [FTFMS Webinar](#) will be held on Thursday, September 28 @ 8:30am EDT. The webinar will cover:
 - Update on GFSS indicators
 - Highlighted changes for FY17
 - FTFMS data entry basics and review
 - Your FTFMS-related questions
- [FTF Indicator Handbook](#) (*Note - new GFSS indicators won't be implemented until next year*)
- [M&E Guidance Series](#) (*bottom right of this webpage*)
- [Ag Indicators Guide](#)
- [FAQs](#) collected at last year's FTFMS webinar

As always, direct your FTFMS questions to support@ftfms.net or to your MEL technical advisor (see list pg. 7!)

- **NEED HELP or an FTFMS ACCOUNT?**

- Contact the HelpDesk at support@ftfms.net

- **FORGOT YOUR PASSWORD?**

- Click "Forgot password" on the FTFMS login screen

- **NEED PRACTICE?**

- Visit the [FTFMS Training Site](#) (*just add "TRN_" before username; same password*)