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PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (PMEP)

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MALAWI INTEGRATING NUTRITION IN VALUE CHAINS (INVC)

FINAL - REVISED

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AUTHORITY/DISCLAIMER

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Acronym

DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DHS	Demographic Household Survey
FTF	Feed the Future
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GIS	Geographic Information System
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
INVC	Integrating Nutrition in Value Chains
IR	Intermediate Results
IT	Information Technology
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SA	Supervision Area
Sub-IR	Sub Intermediate Results
SFSA	Support for Food Security Activities
SO	Strategic Objective
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

1. INTRODUCTION

The Malawi “Integrating Nutrition in Value Chains (INVC)” project is a three year effort under the Task Order/Contract no: *AID-612-TO-12-00001* funded under the SFSA IQC no: *AID-623-I-10-00003*. The overall objective of the task order is to advance food security and nutrition and reduce rural poverty through an agriculture-led, integrated economic growth and nutrition strategy. The INVC project is expected to:

1. Invest in the competitiveness of two value chains (Legumes and Dairy) in which large numbers of smallholders – over 73 percent of whom are under the poverty line of \$1.25 per day– participate;
2. Link increased market-oriented production of beneficial crops to household consumption and improved nutritional status; and
3. Strengthen Malawian agriculture-related organizations so that indigenous institutions (both government and non-governmental) have the capacity to implement one or more components of INVC.

The INVC activities developed to achieve overall program objectives will be implemented along the following five inter-related components:

- a. Advancing Value Chain Competitiveness
- b. Improving Productivity
- c. Improving Community Capacity to Prevent Under-Nutrition
- d. Promoting Innovation
- e. Developing Local Capacity

The Malawi INVC project’s geographic focus will be on seven districts (Mchinji, Lilongwe, Dedza, Ntcheu, Balaka, Mangochi and Machinga) across two regions (central and southern), affecting at least 275,000 households engaging in agricultural activities on parcels of land between 0.5 to 1.2 hectare (1.25 to 3 acres) each.

The DAI team strategy for INVC implementation is to work *with* and *through* local organizations that are active in the agricultural and health/nutrition sectors. These front-line implementers are expected to work directly with smallholders across the seven target districts. DAI and its consortium partners (Save the Children Federation Inc. and Michigan State University) will play a facilitative role, strengthening the capacity of local organizations and business service providers to capture and scale up existing models and practices that best calibrate the “push” of more efficient production with the “pull” of greater market opportunities, and through the legume and dairy value chains and nutrition-specific activities, better nutritional outcomes.

The following plan provides the methodology applied by DAI and its partners for accurate performance management and monitoring of INVC and its underlying causal model. Given that the DAI team will be supporting, rather than “doing,” the plan also incorporates a capacity building aspect for M&E, to assist implementing partners (actors within the value chains that mobilize farmers, service providers, marketers and value-adding processors) to better capture results.

A focus on results is at the heart of the Malawi INVC project. USAID’s results framework serves as the cornerstone to Malawi INVC’s monitoring and evaluation approach. Program performance will be tracked on a regular and on-going basis using Performance Indicators

designed to monitor progress. The next section details the logical hierarchy and interrelation of intended results under INVC.

2. THE INVC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

USAID’s Results Framework illustrated below provides the pathway for INVC to achieve its development goals and objectives and as such, is central to INVC’s management, monitoring and evaluation approach. The various tiers of the results framework, from top to bottom, represent USAID/Malawi’s Feed the Future and GHI goals, the overall project objective, two sub-objectives and six intermediate results. The framework also includes five sub-intermediate results and cross cutting themes. These tiers are arranged to illustrate the casual relationship between INVC resources and impact, and identify those intermediate results critical to achieving the objectives. Specifically, the framework conveys the development hypothesis implicit in the strategy and demonstrates how planned activities and deliverables will lead to expected outcomes, results, and eventual impact.

PROJECT GOAL

The ultimate goal of the USAID/Malawi Feed the Future and GHI program, appearing at the top of the results framework, is to sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger in Malawi. INVC is the main Mission-funded mechanism to achieve this goal, although a number of other USAID projects, in various sectors, will contribute to individual components as well.

The key objective of the Malawi INVC project, appearing on the second tier of the results framework, is to reduce poverty and improve nutrition.

<p>INVC Project Goal</p> <p>Reduce poverty and improve nutrition through transformation in the legumes and dairy value chains</p>
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Successful achievement of the project objective will be determined through the achievement of two sub-objectives:

1. Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth, and
2. Improved Nutritional Status

To achieve the INVC goals, INVC has identified six Intermediate Results (IRs), which, each targets all five areas where INVC must achieve results in order to maximize contribution to Mission’s SO indicators. INVC has also identified five sub-Intermediate Results to further narrow down its technical priorities. Together the IRs and sub-IRs listed below provide the framework for identification and implementation of activities designed to achieve the required results.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

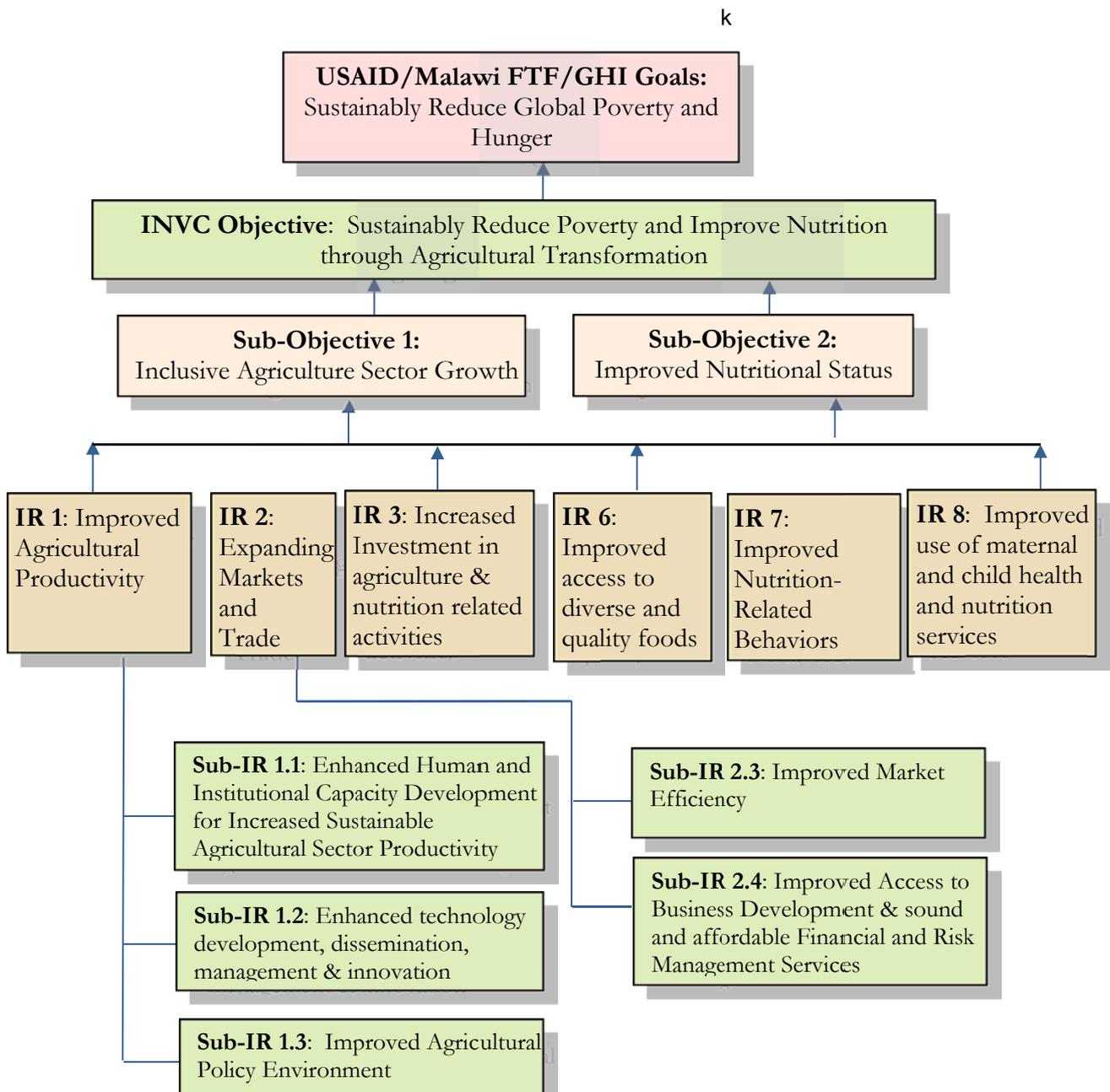
The fourth tier of the results framework represents the intermediate results necessary to achieve the sub-objectives above. The accomplishment of the following six intermediate results will lead to project success as proposed for INVC and as displayed in the results framework. The numbering of the IRs and Sub-IRs below follows USAID’s FTF indicator sequence.

- IR1: Improved Agriculture Productivity
- IR 2: Expanding Markets and Trade

- IR 3: Increased Investment in Agriculture and Nutrition related Activities
- IR 6: Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Foods
- IR 7: Improved Nutrition-Related Behaviors
- IR 8: Improved Use of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Services

To successfully deliver the intermediate results above, Malawi INVC must further achieve five sub-intermediate results. The proposed sub-intermediate results as illustrated in the results framework are:

- Sub-IR1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agricultural Sector Productivity
- Sub-IR1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation
- Sub-IR1.3: Improved Agricultural Policy Environment
- Sub-IR2.3: Improved Market Efficiency
- Sub-IR2.4: Improved Access to Business Development and Sound and Affordable Financial and Risk Management Services



CROSS CUTTING THEMES

A sustainable business environment will be achieved by addressing a combination of crosscutting activities in important areas such as women's economic empowerment, information and communication technology, communications and outreach for behavior change, youth integration and partnerships, and climate change. The interventions proposed to address these themes are necessary to create the appropriate enabling environment to achieve the intermediate and sub-intermediate results as well as the overall goal of the project.

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The Results Framework for Malawi INVC was developed based on the following factors that affect the performance of the activity:

- The target beneficiaries are self-sufficient in maize
- Target beneficiaries are those smallholders who cultivate at least 1.25 acres to 3 acres (0.5 to 1.2 ha) of land
- Target beneficiaries produce maize for food security but are motivated to engage in production of cash crops such as legumes and beans.
- Malawi smallholders are highly responsive to market signals, which affect production decisions the following production season
- Rural Employment opportunities are seasonal, mainly as *ganyu* for wages.
- Rural poverty level is high
- Access to transportation infrastructure is low

CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The attainment of project outputs, outcomes and goals is usually conditional upon certain external factors remaining unchanged or any expected changes occurring as anticipated. These are regarded as assumptions critical to the timely and successful accomplishment of project goals. They must be monitored in order to ascertain whether any failure to achieve project objectives is the result of internal, manageable factors or uncontrollable, external forces.

There are a few critical assumptions for the program to achieve its targets and objectives. One is that the current government supported FISP program will continue, which will serve as the source of productivity increment in maize. Secondly, the targeted farmers (who are self-sufficient in maize) will respond to increased maize productivity by shifting land cultivation from maize to legumes and thus expand production of groundnuts and soybeans to feed into value chain activities. By the same token, it is assumed that the relative prices of other cash crops (i.e., tobacco and cotton) will remain steady so as to not divert the land to these crops at the expense of legumes. Third assumption is that poor legume and dairy farmers are willing to adopt technologies that are new to them. While INVC intends to reduce the risk of new technologies and also to provide technical assistance and training, the project will not fully subsidize any activity. The Project does not have the resources to fully subsidize the large target population nor is it inclined to do so. It is well established that subsidies are not sustainable, they do not allow scaling up, and they do not encourage ownership by the clients.

Additional assumptions that could positively affect expected results are:

- Fuel and Foreign exchange shortages don't paralyze the economy again

- Rainfall and other critical weather conditions remain stable
- Government policies such as export bans do not go into effect
- Prices of agricultural inputs (eg. Fertilizer, seeds, chemicals) remain stable or decrease
- Availability of agricultural inputs remains normal
- Market demand for target commodities remains stable or becomes stronger

While the above externalities have been identified, every effort will be undertaken to mitigate any negative effects on the achievement of the intended results through project activities and interventions. The risks and mitigants will be monitored throughout the implementation of the project.

3. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The INVC performance indicators are derived from the recent version (October 18, 2013) of the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook. In addition to the required indicators, several standard indicators and custom indicators have also been included to track the delivery of outputs and processes for analysis and Mission reporting. Disaggregation of indicators, where appropriate, by gender, gendered household type, size of organization, technology type, commodity, input type, etc. will enable reporting for example for both Mission gender reporting and for micro-enterprise reporting.

The final selection of performance indicators has undergone a rigorous review and several revisions. Furthermore, during a recent Mission-initiated Data Quality Assessment (DQA) exercise held on October 17, 2013, INVC was advised to reduce the number of indicators it intends to track and report to USAID over the implementation of the project. This guidance was taken to heart, and as a result, INVC has further reduced the list of indicators for this version of the PMEP. The list of 21 indicators (see table 1) includes 12 required indicators, 7 standard indicators, and 2 custom indicators. Of the 21 indicators, two are impact indicators: Daily Per Capita Expenditure (as a proxy for income) in USG assisted areas; and Prevalence of Stunted Children under 3 years of age. The indicator “prevalence of stunted children under 3 years of age” is a custom indicator under the FtF-INVC project.

All indicators have been carefully selected to ensure they are specific, measurable, accurate, realistic, and time-bound (SMART) to monitor progress. Section four offers a detailed discussion of what INVC means by SMART indicators.

Program performance will be tracked on a regular and on-going basis using Performance Indicators. The performance indicators that will be reported to USAID are listed in the Performance Indicator Summary Table 1 in the next page. The PIRS for each of these twenty-one (21) USAID/Malawi “reported” indicators are provided in the annex.

FtF-INVC project will also track, on the side, additional standard and more specific/lower level custom indicators (for example value and volume of legumes/milk produced by smallholders; value of private sector investment in agriculture sector leveraged; value of exports of targeted commodities; number of children screened for malnutrition and referred to higher level services etc.) on a regular basis to enable INVC to evaluate progress and make decisions (e.g., adjusting programming, conducting further analysis) that are necessary to ensure timely achievement of the project objectives and goal.

Source of Indicators:
Partner Records
INVC and Partner Records
INVC records
Beneficiary Sample Survey

Table 1: Performance Indicator Summary

No	Indicator	Results Framework	Type	Unit of Measurement	Unit of Reporting	Disaggregated by	Data Source	Frequency	Baseline Value	LOP Target	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE 1: INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH											
1	Daily Per Capita Expenditures (as proxy for income) of USG targeted beneficiaries (4.5-9 (R))	OBJ	Impact	Households	US\$	Gendered HH type	Direct Beneficiary Survey	End of Project* (Collected by Third party)	\$1.2	\$1.38	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS ESPECIALLY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN											
2	Prevalence of stunted children under 3 years of age (Custom)	OBJ Custom	Impact	Individuals	Percent	Sex	Direct Beneficiary Survey	End of Project*	56% ¹	45%	
Intermediate Result 1: Improved Agricultural Productivity											
3	Gross margin per unit of land (for soybean and groundnut) and animal (for milk) (4.5-16,17 (RiA))	IR 1	Outcome	Soy bean	US\$	Targeted commodity	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	\$151 ²	\$175	
				Groundnut					GM/Ha	\$340 ²	\$400
				Milk					GM/animal	\$93 ³	\$140
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity											
4	Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organizational capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners (4.5.1-27(S))	IR1.1	Outcome	INVC Partner organization	Percent	Org	INVC records	Annual	37.5%	80%	
5	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-42(RiA))	IR 1.1	Outcome	Organizations	Number	Org. Type New/continuing	Partner Records	Annual	0	3,000	
6	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2.-5(RiA))	IR 1.1	Outcome	Individuals	Number	Sex New/continuing	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	50,771	134,000	
7	Number of private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (4.5.2-11(RiA))	IR 1.1	Output	Organizations	Number	Org. Type, New/continuing	INVC & partner records	Annual	0	10,000	
8	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7 (RiA))	IR 1.1	Output	Individuals	Number	Sex	INVC & partner records	Annual	0	150,000	
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.2: Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation											
9	Number of hectares under Improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (for soy bean and groundnuts) (4.5.2-2(RiA))	IR 1	Outcome	Ha	Number	Commodity, Sex, technology, new/continuing	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	0	25,000	
10	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (4.5.2-13(S))	IR 1.2	Output	HH	Number	Gendered HH Type	INVC & partner records	Annual	0	275,000	

No	Indicator	Results Framework	Type	Unit of Measurement	Unit of Reporting	Disaggregated by	Data Source	Frequency	Baseline Value	LOP Target	
11	Yield of soybean, groundnut and milk (in tons per Hectare; for milk litres per cow) (Custom)	Soy bean	Custom	Outcome	Tons/Ha	Quantity	commodity	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	0.87	+15%
		Groundnut								1.52	
		Milk								685	+50%
Intermediate Result 2: Expanding Markets and Trade											
12	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) of milk, soybeans and groundnuts attributed to FTF implementation (4.5.2-23 (RiA))	Soy bean	IR 2	Outcome	Individuals	US\$	commodity	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	TBD	\$2Mil
		Groundnut									
		Milk									
13	Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-36 (S))	IR 2	Outcome	US\$	US\$	commodity	Partner Records	Annual	0	\$5 Mil	
Sub-Intermediate Result 2.4: Improved Access to Business Development and Sound and Affordable Financial and Risk Management Services											
14	Value of agriculture and rural loans disbursed (4.5.2-29 (RiA))	IR 2.4	Outcome	Loans Disbursed	US\$	Sex	Partner Records	Annual	0	\$600,000	
15	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (4.5.2-37 (RiA))	IR 2.4	Output	Micro-Enterprises	US\$	Size; MSME type; sex	INVC & partner records	Annual	0	450	
Intermediate Result 3: Increased Investments in Agriculture and Nutrition-Related Activities											
16	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (4.5.2-38 (RiA))	IR 3	Output	Investments	US\$	None	INVC records & partner records	Annual	0	\$1Mil	
Intermediate Result 6: Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Foods											
17	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (3.1.9.1-1 (RiA))	IR 6	Outcome	Individuals	Percent	Sex	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	18% ⁴	22.5%	
18	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) (3.1.9.1-2 (S))	IR 6	Outcome	Individuals	Mean	None	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	2.5 ⁵	5	
Intermediate Result 7: Improved Nutrition-Related Behaviors											
19	Percent of 0-5 months children exclusively breastfed in target districts (3.1.9.1-4 (RiA))	IR 7	Outcome	Children	Percent	Sex	Direct Beneficiary Survey	Annual	68% ⁴	85%	
Intermediate Result 8: Improved Use of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Services											
20	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (3.1.9-1 (S))	IR 8	Output	Individuals	Number	Sex	INVC & partner records	Annual	0	64,959	
21	Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (3.1.9-15 (S))	IR 8	Output	Individuals	Number	Sex	Partner records	Annual	0	100,000	

Source: 1 = National Statistics Office, DHS-2010; 2 = ICRISAT data, 2011/2012; 3 = MPPA data for 2011/2012; 4 = FTF PBS, FEEDBACK, 2012; 5 = Cultural practice

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION APPROACH

The INVC project has an ambitious mandate to increase agricultural productivity, improve nutrition, strengthen local capacity, and stimulate innovation through multi-sector investments. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will play an essential role in tracking INVC's progress and to measure performance in an integrated manner. To measure progress effectively, the INVC M&E approach will focus on tracking carefully selected indicators that are specific, measurable, accurate, realistic and timebound (SMART). As SMART indicators, each of the indicators identified for tracking and monitoring satisfy the following conditions.

Specific: Identified indicators follow the INVC program design logic and measure only the element (output, outcome or impact) that it is intended to measure. Each indicator is a specific measure of performance of project output, outcome or impact, and specifies the change, the target groups and target regions.

Measurable: Indicators clearly define the measurement such that there is no misunderstanding as to the meaning of that indicator. This is critical for ensuring that the data collected by different people at different times are consistent and comparable.

Accurate and achievable: The indicators identified accurately measure the results of INVC project. For example, a 24-hour dietary recall will yield a more accurate measure of food consumption than will asking the average number of meals that were consumed over the last month. However, the accuracy criteria will be balanced with the other criteria, taking into consideration the resources available for M&E in INVC.

Realistic and relevant: Some indicators present major problems for data collection owing to the cost or skills required (e.g. anthropometric surveys, large-scale sample surveys). The indicators selected are realistic in terms of their ability to collect the data with the available time and resources.

Timely or time-bound: Indicators are timely in several aspects. First, they are timely in terms of requiring reasonable time in data collection. Second, indicators are time bound (each one has a target date) and achievable within the project duration.

The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) described in this document will set measurable targets for outputs, outcomes and impact of INVC activities, and defines the what, where, who, how, and when of data collection, analysis, reporting, and use for adaptive project management. The guiding documents for this PMEP are the INVC project's Scope of Work (SOW), the-project work plan and the USAID's M&E guidelines. For each indicator, the PMEP defines the source of data, the method, frequency and schedule of data collection, and the person(s) responsible for data collection (see Annex 1: PIRS)

This PMEP will ensure that data collection is timely and useful to the project team, USAID, and the Malawian counterparts. It will ensure the use of a consistent methodology for the generation of time-series information over a three year timeframe. We will use the PMEP to report progress against work plan targets and to review and adapt our project strategies.

M&E TEAM AND M&E SYSTEM DESIGN

INVC's Chief of Party, Bagie Sherchand will have ultimate responsibility for the PMEP and will ensure full alignment between INVC's workplan, the PMEP, and M&E systems. INVC's M&E Officer, who is an M&E specialist, will have full responsibility for implementing the

PMEP, once approved; training project staff in M&E tools and procedures; and overseeing M&E operations over the life of the project. The INVC M&E team, with support from the technical team based at DAI, will prepare reports on project performance, assure data quality and ensure timely data collection by project staff. Data collection will be a shared responsibility that extends to working with local implementing partners and service providers for the gathering of critical datasets. As appropriate, arrangements will be made with Malawian government agencies, international organizations, and donor projects to access data not readily available elsewhere. Project staff will be responsible for entering data into the central M&E system as part of their weekly activities. They will also play a critical role in gathering narrative feedback and success stories from program participants to complement the statistical data collected.

Our PMEP reflects the conceptual results framework laid out in Figure 1 under section two, which illustrates how INVC's activities will lead to expected results, extending to the higher level impacts sought by USAID. To contribute to the objectives, INVC will use two M&E tools in a single system: first, we will employ a database in Microsoft Access to capture changes in production, income, employment and productivity among INVC direct beneficiaries (275,000 households and 100,000 children; that said, the 275,000 households will be those households that receive USG assistance, either through nutrition or agriculture-based interventions or both); second DAI's TAMIS will permit the timely collation of M&E information (obtained from the grantees who serve as the FtF-INVC implementing partners) —and assure proper allocation of resources against INVC's objectives and any needed refinements to project activities for enhance impact. M&E reports will be produced quarterly and annually. Relevant data and other information are reported by the FtF-INVC grantees. These grantees, as partners on the ground, have the responsibility of ensuring timely and accurate collection and reporting of data and information to FtF-INVC project. Given the heavy M&E requirement of the FtF project, each implementing partner has hired a dedicated M&E Officer.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

DAI and its partners will apply rigorous data management procedures to ensure effective performance monitoring. INVC's rigorous performance monitoring procedures will be the primary methodology for tracking and reporting on indicators. All partners will be provided with an updated PIRS that they are responsible for. All partners will use these PIRS for completing their reporting responsibilities. Performance monitoring will be tracked on a regular and on-going basis using performance indicators. The indicators in this PMEP are designed to allow three levels of monitoring that follow from the Program logical framework: (i) output; (ii) outcome; and (iii) impact (goal). The various indicator levels identified map the results framework and allow project managers to understand to what extent planned activities are achieving their intended objectives.

Monitoring data will be collected using scientific methodologies and best practice guidelines for the type of indicator. Collected monitoring data will be analyzed quarterly to allow project management team to make programmatic adjustments as necessary with a view towards improving the overall implementation and results of the Program. The performance monitoring system will strive to be both candid and transparent. Wherever appropriate, issues of data quality will be discussed and any instances of under-performance relative to established targets will be accounted for and explained. The INVC management team will share M&E information (including the PIRS for all indicators each partner is responsible for) with local partners and facilitate their use of the data for improved performance. INVC will

also conduct formal and informal self-assessments using structured instruments (e.g., scorecard approach) and conduct periodic project performance checks/assessments based on the suitable sampling methodology. Both approaches are described in greater depth in sections below.

DATA COLLECTION PLAN

Data will be collected for 7 output indicators, 12 outcome indicators and 2 impact indicators. Data for the two impact indicators will be collected through a third party. For the custom impact indicator (Prevalence of stunted children under 3 years of age), data will be collected by a third party for only two districts: Mchinji and Lilongwe. Data for the other 19 performance indicators will be collected through implementing partners throughout the life of the project. The data collection plan corresponds to three types of M&E data: the establishment of baseline, monitoring data, and focused assessment/evaluation as indicated below.

Table 2: Type of M&E Data and Timing

Type of M&E data	Timing
Baseline (for 18 indicators) carried out by IFPRI	Oct-Nov 2013
Baseline (for 9 indicators) will be zero at start given that these are directly related to delivery of project activities	Project Start
Monitoring (all 19 indicators)	Ongoing
Tracking (2 impact indicators)	End of project
Focused assessments (process and performance)	Annually

BASELINE DATA

For a majority of the indicators (mostly output indicators and some outcome indicators), the baseline will be zero (for example, indicators related to number of project beneficiaries). However, for 9 outcome indicators, baselines are currently pending. Baseline estimates for these indicators and impact indicators are in the process of finalization by IFPRI. As the organization tasked with the responsibility to undertake the baseline work for FtF-INVC, IFPRI collaborated with the Bunda College of Agriculture and Life Sciences to design and conduct the baseline survey. The IFPRI-Bunda team concluded the baseline survey early November 2013. The anticipated baseline report submission is January 2014.

Data sources for baseline data collection can be from: analysis of household level data for the target population of the 7 districts (such as IHS and DHS surveys), conducting survey of project beneficiaries, soliciting expert opinion at the community level, collecting data from health care providers, input suppliers, food and feed processors, and consulting government's statistical reports at the local level. That said, nutrition related data will only be collected from those EPAs in two districts (Lilongwe and Mchinji, and three additional districts (Balaka, Machinga, and Mangochi) after formal approval is received from the USAID Contracting Officer) where FtF-INVC nutrition interventions will be provided through implementing partners. Once the baselines are finalized, the information will be used to adjust targets established for the project to achieve by close of project.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION DATA

Monitoring data for all 19 outcome and output indicators will be collected on an ongoing basis and reported annually. Data sources for most of the output indicators will be project and partner records of project beneficiaries which will be systematically collected from implementing partners every quarter. For outcome and impact indicators, various sources will be applied depending on the indicator and resource requirement. These could include:

Community level data collection using focus group discussions supplemented by key informants as needed. Supplemental data sources for triangulation include parents, teachers, school children, chiefs and elders and opinion leaders.

Focused group interviews may also be used when more and varied information is required from target beneficiaries such as farmers, laborers, businessmen, parents or village committee members. Follow up interviews at field sites or at any gathering of beneficiaries or program personnel will be used to corroborate original findings, hunches and suspicions that relate directly to indicator information.

Structured and formal surveys of project beneficiaries with appropriate sampling, standardized administration, and verifying checks.

Secondary data from published sources, government record keeping at the local level, and new rounds of DHS, IHS or other household level government surveys, particularly for nutrition-related indicators given that the Nutrition baseline is still being developed.

Scorecard approach to allow the project clients to rate the performance and impact of the project in various dimensions of interest to present a more integrated view of the performance of the project.

Data collection instruments have been and will continue to be designed in a participatory manner with the M&E teams of all implementing partners. To ensure the relevance and consistency of data collected, the INVC project M&E team have standardized key data collection tools that will be used in the field by different institutions and contracted consultancy firms. INVC will continue to provide guidelines on the frequency of data collection and reporting.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES TO MEASURE OUTCOMES

For indicators that simply require counting beneficiaries, 100% of the population will be included in the indicator measurement. These will be obtained from implementing partner records since they would be keeping count. On the other hand, for indicators that measure an **average outcome** for project beneficiaries, we will use a representative sampling methodology to collect data on key variables that go in the numerator and denominator. That said, we are mindful of important outcome indicators such as “Gross Margin,” which although an average, will require beneficiary total values for the five data points required by the Feed the Future MS database. All other outcome (11) indicators will be measured using a sampling survey of project beneficiaries. INVC will work with Bunda College of agriculture and life sciences to conduct periodic sample surveys. Bunda College partnered with IFPRI to carry out the FtF-INVC baseline survey, and given their experience and knowledge of INVC project needs, is well placed to conduct these periodic and annual surveys for INVC.

DATA QUALITY PLAN

The INVC project M&E team will carefully control the M&E data collection and data entry processes. INVC will work with supervisors from Bunda College to use trained enumerators to collect all M&E data that will be acquired through sampling surveys. A small number of completed surveys will be entered a second time to check for accuracy. All M&E data to be collected by implementing partners or by the project M&E team will be checked for internal consistency through use of formulas and checked for errors by identifying and investigating outliers. Data for particularly important or somewhat subjective indicators will be checked from more than one source (triangulated) to confirm observations and/or reported information.

For sample survey data and also for record-keeping data (such as number and profile of persons trained or number of hectares under a new technology, etc.), the M&E team and senior management team member(s) will make periodic field visits to verify information first-hand.

To insure that data from our partners is of high quality the M&E unit will endeavor to make Monthly visits to our partners and check collected data for any inconsistencies and errors. Quarterly data quality assessments will be carried out in order to instill validity, reliability, integrity, precision and timeliness. Each of the INVC M&E coordinators will be responsible for one value chain and the responsible officer will make sure that data from all partners under the said value chain is up to date and has passed through quality assessment criteria before reporting it to USAID/Malawi. The visit to partners will sometimes serve as spot checks so that partners are trained to always update their data bases such that M&E staff are able to collect good quality data. INVC M&E staff will work closely with partner/grantee M&E staff and provide mentoring in the process to ensure that partner capacity in M&E is progressively improved.

Since the conclusion of the DQAs carried out by USAID/Malawi, all implementing partners/grantees, particularly NASFAM, FUM, and CADECOM have been advised to recruit dedicated M&E managers to monitor FtF-INVC progress within each organization. The M&E officer will take a supervisory role and make sure that the coordinators abide by the USAID data quality assessment standards. Training will be provided by INVC project M&E coordinators on site so as to minimize inconsistencies and errors in the data collected. INVC M&E coordinators will routinely conduct DQAs themselves to ensure that partners are in compliance. All partners will be encouraged to keep their data password-protected and in lockable filing cabinets, if it is in hard copies, while if it is in soft copies, the partner M&E staff will be required to have a non- shared desk top computer to avoid corrupting the data with viruses. The computer will be password protected so that no other person other than those authorized can be able to access the data. Furthermore, data will be populated monthly in the shared database, made easier due to the standardized data collection methodologies across all implementing partners. This will make the data from all partners under a particular value chain synchronized and accessible to other partners but the population of the database will be the responsibility of the INVC project M&E officer.

In addition, all partners have been advised and will continue to be advised on being mindful of the “timeliness” aspect of data sharing. To date, partners are expected to submit data by the 10th of every month. The data thus submitted cover activities carried out the previous month.

PLAN FOR IMPACT EVALUATION

In attempting to gauge the impact of the five components of the INVC project, attribution becomes a complex issue. Numerous organizations including the national and local governments, NGOs and donors are active in many of the same districts and even the same communities as those in which INVC will be active. Wherever possible we have identified indicators that will address this issue by focusing on impact that is specific to INVC activities.

While monitoring results through indicators is an important piece of managing performance, impact evaluations are needed to thoroughly understand the changes resulting from INVC project in the focused communities. Specifically, data collected through project monitoring will track progress and changes in indicators; impact evaluations will then explore if, how, and to what extent INVC investments are causing those changes.

Impact evaluations of development projects such as INVC can serve a two-fold purpose: (1) they strengthen accountability to stakeholders and (2) they foster learning that will improve the effectiveness of development investments. Rigorously conducted impact evaluations can serve as an opportunity to learn which results can be attributed to INVC interventions and use this knowledge to inform future program design and development, thus enabling a feedback loop in the FTF development strategy.

USAID/Malawi has engaged third party institutions to establish a baseline for impact evaluation of FTF zone of influence. Through FEEDBACK, Tango International took the lead in carrying out the population based survey for the ZOI to establish a baseline for several indicators relevant to INVC. University of North Carolina (UNC), a sub-partner on FEEDBACK, has been tasked to conduct the impact evaluation of FtF-INVC agriculture and nutrition integration on stunting taking place in two districts (Mchinji and Lilongwe). UNC is in the process of finalizing the design of the baseline survey; the baseline survey itself is expected to start around April/May 2014. FtF-INVC project team has collaborated with both and will continue to do so as they progress in their design effort.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN TARGETS - PITT

To enhance the tracking of each performance indicator, each of the FtF-INVC project M&E coordinators will be responsible in liaising with the concerned INVC and Partner Project Managers under each value chain to see that data for that particular quarter is updated. The process of completing this exercise will be guided by a project Performance Indicator Tracking Table (PITT) as shown in Table 3 in the next page. This document will help in tracking the indicators on a quarterly basis.

FEED THE FUTURE MONITORING SYSTEM (FtFMS) AND INVC

Once the monthly and quarterly data are collected, collated and quality-checked, the M&E manager, will take responsibility for entering the reporting data, on a regular basis, and in particular when the FtFMS is open, in the FtFMS database to ensure proper data capture, at the country level. Additionally, INVC will ensure that data is disaggregated, wherever applicable. Indicators for tracking performance of all the project activities will be disaggregated, as detailed in the PIRS. Once the baseline data are available, INVC will enter these in the FtFMS database as well. INVC will further take the responsibility of submitting other relevant performance narratives and success stories as they become ready. This will be in addition to submission of regular reports and data to the Mission.

Table 3: INVC Project “Performance Indicator Tracking Table” - PITT

No	Type	Performance Indicator	Baseline	FY13	FY14	Quarter 1 FY14		Quarter 2 FY14		Quarter 3 FY 14		Quarter 4 FY14	
				(Oct 1, 2012 – Sep 31, 2013)	(Oct 1, 2013 – Sep 31, 2014)	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
GOAL: REDUCE POVERTY AND IMPROVE NUTRITION THROUGH TRANSFORMATION IN THE LEGUME AND DAIRY VALUE CHAINS													
PROJECT OBJECTIVE 1: INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH													
1	Impact	Daily Per capita expenditure of USG target beneficiaries	TBD										
PROJECT OBJECT 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS ESPECIALLY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN													
2	Impact	Prevalence of stunted children under 3 years of age	TBD										
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY													
3	Outcome	Gross margin per unit of land or animal of selected product	TBD										
a.		Dairy	\$151	80	100	20		30		30		20	
b.		Groundnut	\$340	393	145	0		0		116		29	
c.		Soybean	\$93	259	200	0		0		160		40	
SUB INTERMEDIATE RESULT : 1.1 ENHANCED HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY													
4	Outcome	Score, Percent of combined key areas of organizational capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners	37.5%	62	70	64		66		68		70	
5	Outcome	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations women's groups trade and business associations and community based organisations that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	TBD	1,803	2,500	1,825		1,900		2,000		2,500	
6	Outcome	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	TBD	22,797	112,000	28000		28,000		28,000		28,000	
7	Output	Number of private enterprises (for profit), producer organisations, water users associations, women groups,trade and business organizations and CBOs receiving USG assistance	0	4,510	8,000	1,000		2000		3000		2,000	
8	Output	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity of food security training	0	53,438	100,000	20,000		25,000		50,000		5,000	
SUB INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2 ENHANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, DISSEMINATION, MANAGEMENT AND INNOVATION													
9	Outcome	Total Hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (for soy bean and groundnuts)	TBD	18,714	20,000	20,000							
a.		Soy Bean											
b.		Groundnut											
10	Outcome	Yield of soybean, groundnut, and milk										.880	
		Soybean (tons/ha)	.87	.80	.88							1.0	
		Groundnut (tons/ha)	1.49	.92	1.0							1,070	
		Milk (liters per cow)	253	972	1,070								
11	Output	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	0	79,258	240,000	30,000		80,000		70,000		60,000	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: EXPANDING MARKETS AND TRADE													
12	Outcome	Value of incremental sales(collected at the farm) of milk, soybeans and groundnuts attributed to FtF implementation	0		250,000							250,000	

No	Type	Performance Indicator	Baseline	FY13 (Oct 1, 2012 – Sep 31, 2013)	FY14 (Oct 1, 2013 –Sep 31, 2014)	Quarter 1 FY14 (Oct – Dec 2013)		Quarter 2 FY14 (Jan – Mar 2014)		Quarter 3 FY 14 (Apr – Jun 2014)		Quarter 4 FY14 (Jul – Sep 2014)	
				Actual	Target	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
13	Outcome	Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (\$)	0		2,000,000							2,000,000	
SUB INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.4 IMPROVED ACCESS TO BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND SOUND AND AFFORDABLE FINANCIAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES													
14	Outcome	Value of agricultural and rural loans	0	3,300,000	300,000					100,000		200,000	
15	Output	Number of MSME's including farmers receiving business development services from USG assisted sources.	0	206	350			150		100		100	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: INCREASED INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION RELATED ACTIVITIES													
16	Output	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FtF implementation	0	140,500	500,000					250,000		250,000	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 6: IMPROVED ACCESS TO DIVERSE AND QUALITY FOODS													
17	Outcome	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	18%	-	20%							20%	
18	Outcome	Women's dietary diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years)	2.5	3	4							4	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 7: IMPROVED NUTRITION RELATED BEHAVIOURS													
19	Outcome	Percent of 0-5months children exclusively breastfed in target district	68%	-	75%							75%	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 8: IMPROVED USE OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES													
20	Output	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	0	1,409	48,600	10,000		18,600		10,000		10,000	
21	Output	Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	0	147,272	160,000					80,000		80,000	

ANNEX: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS (PIRS)

This section provides the Performance indicator reference sheets (PIRS) to illustrate the clear definitions of proposed indicators, justifications of their utility, means of verification, data sources and collection methodologies to establish sound data management procedures for tracking and reporting. INVC has used the standard definitions as provided in guidance materials for Feed the Future (FTF) indicators, providing further elaboration, where necessary, to reflect INVC's interpretation of each indicator. These PIRS have been completed to accurately measure the intended results and to ensure compliance with the data management guidance set forth in ADS Chapters 200-203.

INVC Indicator Ref. No. 1
Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.1- Improved Agricultural Productivity
F-indicator No: 4.5-16,17
Indicator Title: Gross margin per hectare and animal or cage of selected product (RiA)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No__ Yes <u>X</u>, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The gross margin is the difference between the total value of small-holder production of the agricultural product (crop, milk, eggs, meat, live animals, fish) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, number of animals for milk, eggs; pond area in hectares for pond aquaculture or cage count for open water aquaculture). Gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage, is a measure of net income for that farm/livestock/fisheries-use activity.</p> <p>Gross margin is calculated from five data points, reported as totals across all IM direct beneficiaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Production by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (TP) 2. Total Value of Sales (USD) by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (VS) 3. Total Quantity (volume) of Sales by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (QS) 4. Total Recurrent Cash Input Costs of direct beneficiaries during reporting period (IC) 5. Total Units of Production: Hectares planted (for crops); Number of Animals in herd/flock/etc. (for milk, eggs, meat, live animals); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds) or Number of Cages (for open water aquaculture) for direct beneficiaries during the production period (UP) <p>Partners should enter disaggregated values for the five gross margin data points, disaggregated first by commodity, then by the sex disaggregate categories: male, female, joint and association-applied, as applicable. Commodity-sex layered disaggregated data are required because the most meaningful interpretation and use of gross margin information is at the specific commodity level, including the comparison of gross margins received by female and male farmers. FTFMS will then use the formula below to automatically calculate the average commodity-specific Gross Margin, and the average commodity-specific Gross Margin for each sex disaggregate:</p> <p>Gross margin per ha, per animal, per cage = [(TP x VS/QS) – IC] / UP</p> <p>For example, for the total production data point, partners should enter total production during the reporting year on plots managed by female, maize-producing, direct beneficiaries; total production on plots managed by male, maize-producing, direct beneficiaries; total production during the reporting year on plots managed jointly by female and male maize-producing, direct beneficiaries, if applicable; and total production on plots managed by groups (“association-applied”) of maize-producing, direct beneficiaries; if applicable. And so forth for total value and total quantity of sales; total cash recurrent input costs; and total hectares, animals or cages for maize. And so forth for other commodities. The FTFMS will automatically calculate weighted (by total hectares, animals or cages) average gross margin per ha, animal or cage for the overall commodity (e.g. gross margin/hectare for maize) and for each sex disaggregate category (e.g. gross margin/hectare for female maize-producing direct beneficiaries.)</p> <p>If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect gross margin data points, the sample survey estimates must be extrapolated to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted average gross margin per commodity across implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level and across countries for Feed the Future overall reporting.</p>

Note: Gross margin **targets** should be entered at the commodity level. Targets do not need to be set for each of the five data points. If there is more than one production cycle in the reporting year, farmer's land area should be counted (and summed) each time it is cultivated, and the other four data points (Total Production, Value and Quantity of Sales, Recurrent Cash Input Costs) summed across production cycles if the same crop was planted. The unit of measure for Total Production (e.g. kg, mt, liter) **must** be the same as the unit of measure for Total Quantity of Sales, so that the average unit value calculated by dividing sales value by sales quantity can be used to value total production (TP x VS/QS).

If sales quantity was recorded in a different unit of measure than the unit used for total production, sales quantity **must** be converted to the equivalent quantity in production units prior to entry in FTFMS. For example, if Total Production was measured in metric tons, and Total Quantity of Sales was measured in kg, Total Quantity of Sales should be divided by 1,000 before entering in FTFMS. If the form of the commodity varies between how it was harvested/produced and how it was sold, e.g. shelled peanuts are harvested but unshelled peanuts are sold, the sales form must be converted to its equivalent in the harvested/produced form prior to entry in FTFMS. For example, in Malawi, the extraction rate for shelled from unshelled peanuts is 65%. So if 1,500 kg of shelled peanuts were sold, this is equivalent to 2,304 kg of unshelled peanuts, and 2,304 should be entered as sales quantity, not 1,500, assuming that total production was 38 measured in kg of unshelled peanuts.

Input costs included should be those significant cash costs that can be easily ascertained. Attention should be focused on accounting for cash costs that represent at least 5% of total cash costs. (Note, it is not necessary to calculate actual percent contribution of specific inputs to total input costs to determine which inputs account for at least 5% of total cash costs. Partners may simply estimate which inputs would qualify.) Most likely cash input cost items are: purchased water, fuel, electricity, seed, feed or fish meal, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, and hired machine/veterinary services. Capital investments and depreciation should not be included in cash costs. Unpaid family labor, seed from a previous harvest and other in-kind inputs do not have to be valued and should not be included in costs.

Unit of Measure: Dollars/hectare or Dollars/animal

- a. Hectares planted (for crops); Number of animals (for milk)
- b. Total Production
- c. Value of Sales (USD)
- d. Quantity of Sales
- e. Purchased input costs

Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.

FTFMS notes:

Enter the five data points into FTFMS for baseline and actual reporting. Data should be entered disaggregated to the lowest level – i.e. by commodity then by sex under each commodity. FTFMS will calculate gross margin per ha, animal or cage automatically. This calculation cannot be done without all five data points.

<p>Method of calculation: Gross margin is calculated by applying a formula against these 5 data points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Area (hectares) or Number of animals (for livestock); 2) Production; 3) Value of Sales (USD); 4) Quantity of Sales; and 5) Purchased input costs (report only those costs that are at least 5% of total cost) <p>Price = value of sales divided by quantity of sales; gross revenue = price x production; Net revenue = gross revenue minus purchase input cost; Gross margin (per ha or per animal) = net revenue divided by area (for crops) or by animals (for livestock)</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Targeted commodity (type of crop, type of animal or animal product,).</p> <p>Sex of farmer: Male, Female, Joint, and Association-applied.</p> <p><i>Note, before using the “Joint” sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular beneficiary and targeted commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, “joint” should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made.</i></p>
<p>Justification & Management Utility: Improving the gross margin for farming commodities/animals contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, will increase income, and thus directly contribute to the improving production and reducing poverty.</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: Direct beneficiary farmer sample survey will be undertaken to collect data. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.</p>
<p>Data Source(s): FTF_INVC survey reports (These reports will be uploaded on INVC-MIS)</p>
<p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Beneficiary survey report and FtF annual report</p>
<p>Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Seasonally and Annually</p>
<p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High</p>
<p>Individual Responsible at USAID: USAID/Malawi M&E Manager</p>
<p>Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project M&E manager</p>
<p>Location of data storage: FTF_INVC TAMIS and MIS Access</p>
<p>DATA QUALITY ISSUES</p>
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013</p>
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The direct beneficiary survey was not used to collect data on the five data points for Gross Margin in 2013. INVC grantees provided the data points for gross margin.</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: FY14 will use direct beneficiary survey</p>
<p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014-Quarter 3 (April – June)</p>
<p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING</p>
<p>Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by type of commodity and sex of direct beneficiary.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: Direct beneficiary survey report</p>
<p>Review of Data: Annually by INVC M&E unit, Meetings with USAID-M&E managers, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits.</p>
<p>Reporting of Data: Annual Reports</p>

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is obtained from pre-award assessments

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target			Actual			Notes
	DAIRY	G/NUTS	SOY	DAIRY	G/NUTS	SOY	
Baseline	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$93	\$340	\$151	
2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$93	\$340	\$151	
2013	\$71	\$137	\$171	\$80	\$393	\$259	
2014	\$100	\$145	\$173				
2015	\$140	\$400	\$175				

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Indicator Ref. No. 2
Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.1-Improved Agricultural Productivity
Sub IR 1.1: Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity
F-Indicator No: 4.5.1-27 (CBLD-5)
Indicator Title: Score in percent of combined key areas of organizational capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners (S)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No__ Yes <u>X</u>, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The reporting of the combined key area score will represent the capacity of FTF-assisted local organizations measured across seven key capacity areas using the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) tool. A copy of this tool can be found at the following link J:\Procurement Reform Objective Two\Organizational Capacity Assessment\OCA Overview.docx.</p> <p>The key capacity areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governance - Administration - Human Resources Management - Financial Management - Organizational Management - Program Management - Project Performance Management <p>The result entered for this indicator is calculated using the following numerator and denominator.</p> <p>Numerator: the total number of points scored.</p> <p>Denominator: the total number of points possible, which may vary depending on the inclusion of optional OCA sections where relevant. (e.g. the sub-grant management section may or may not be relevant to the organization depending on program)</p> <p>For purposes of indicator reporting, at the time of the award a “local organization” met the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be organized under the laws of the recipient country; - Have its principal place of business in the recipient country; - Be majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the recipient country or be managed by a governing body, the majority of whom are citizens or lawful permanent residents of a recipient country; and - Not be controlled by a foreign entity or by an individual or individuals who are not citizens or permanent residents of the recipient country. <p>The term “controlled by”, means a majority ownership or beneficiary interest as defined above , or the power, either directly or indirectly, whether exercised or exercisable, to control the election, appointment, or tenure of the organization’s managers or a majority of the organization’s governing body by any means, e.g., ownership, contract, or operation of law. “Foreign entity” means an organization that fails to meet any part of the “local organization” definition. OCA will be carried out for each partner/grantee.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Method of calculation: Count of points for each organization from survey of organizations
Disaggregated by: None for reporting purposes; however INVC will keep separate files to track the percentage change by organization.

Justification & Management Utility: Building the capacity of local institutions is crucial to sustainable development and long-lasting changes in a community. This indicator measures progress in actual local capacity development and will be used by USAID management to report on progress towards achieving USAID FORWARD local capacity development objectives.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: Survey of INVC partners/grantees. This will involve the Local Capacity Development Specialist (LCD) with support from a consultant undertaking OCA for the identified partners. The tool used in the survey is the USAID OCA tool for assessing organization capacity. LCD will identify a minimum of 8 respondents from each of the partners as minimum number to participate in the survey. Data entry and analysis will be done by FtF-INVC M&E Coordinators. LCD prepares the final report for the OCA exercise. The project will conduct an annual OCA for each of the FtF-INVC grantee.			
Data Source(s): FTF-INVC OCA report (This report will be uploaded on TAMIS)			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: INVC records and report submitted to USAID			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager and Mission LCD			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project M&E manager			
Location of data storage: FTF-INVC TAMIS			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The tool used in 2013 was a modified version of the USAID OCA tool			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: OCA to be redone using the standard USAID OCA tool			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014-Quarter 3 (April – June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by type of commodity and number sex of direct beneficiary.			
Presentation of Data: Direct beneficiary survey report			
Review of Data: Annually by INVC M&E unit, Meetings with USAID-M&E managers, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits.			
Reporting of Data: Annual Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is obtained from pre-award assessments			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	37.5	
2012	N/A	37.5	
2013	50%	62%	
2014	75%		
2015	80%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 3

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.1- Improved Agricultural Productivity

Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-42

Indicator Title: Number of private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No Yes **for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015**

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers/suppliers, storage and transport companies or traders), producer associations (such as Farmer associations and MBGs), cooperatives, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) (which include GACs, Clusters, and MBGs), that applied new technologies or management practices in areas including management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (including processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc. as a result of USG assistance in this reporting year.

Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied. Any groups applying a technology that was first applied in a previous year and continues to be applied in the reporting year should be included under "Continuing." However, if they added a new technology or practice during the reporting year to the ones they continued to apply from previous year(s), they would be counted as "New." No organization should be counted under both New and Continuing.

Application of a new technology or management practice by the enterprise, association, cooperative or CBO is counted as one and not as applied by the number in their employees and/or membership. For example, when a farmer association incorporates new corn storage innovations as a part of member services, the application is counted as one association and not multiplied by the number of farmer-members.

Unit of Measure: Number of GAC/Cluster/MBG/Agro-dealer/input supplier/trader

Method of calculation: Count of GAC/Cluster/MBG/input supplier, Agro-dealer, and trader

Disaggregated by:

Type of Organization: Private enterprise (for profit), producer organization, water user association, women's groups, trade & business associations and Community Based Organizations.

Duration: New and/or continuing:

New = entity applied a targeted new technology/management practice for the first time during the reporting year ; Continuing = entity applied new technology (ies)/practice(s) in a previous year and continues to apply in the reporting year.

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks private sector and civil society behavior change to increase agricultural sector productivity.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The data collection method for this indicator will use direct beneficiary sample survey. Representative sample survey of private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community based organizations that have received assistance will be carried out by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project. This exercise will be conducted by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.

Data Source(s): Direct beneficiary survey			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Annual survey report and FtF-INVC report			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project M&E manager			
Location of data storage: FTF-INVC survey report			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014-Quarter 3 (April – June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by organization type/New or continuing.			
Presentation of Data: Survey report with tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed annually for those organizations that applied improved technology or management practices by project M&E Manager, Meetings with USAID-M&E managers, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits.			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is zero at project start			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	N/A	700	
2013	3505	1803	
2014	2000		
2015	3000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 4

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.- Improved Agricultural Productivity

Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-5

Indicator Title: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No__ Yes X, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Definition of Indicator

This indicator measures the total number of direct beneficiary farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (food and non-food crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products are included), individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, managers and traders, natural resource managers, etc. that applied improved technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of USG assistance during the reporting year. This includes innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, input supply delivery. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted.

Relevant technologies could include:

- Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging
- Biological: New germ plasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; biofortified commodities such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines;
- Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer use efficiencies;
- Management and cultural practices: sustainable water management; practices; sustainable land management practices; sustainable fishing practices; information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM, ISFM, and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices.

A beneficiary is counted **once regardless of the number of technologies applied during the reporting year**. If **more than one beneficiary in a household** is applying improved technologies, count each beneficiary in the household who does so. If a beneficiary **cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting year**, s/he should be counted once if s/he applied an improved technology during any of the production cycles during the reporting year. S/he should not be counted each time an improved technology is applied.

For example, because of new access to irrigation as a result of a Feed the Future activity, a farmer can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to her/his regular crop during the rainy season.

If the farmer applies Feed the Future promoted technologies to her/his plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy season and the dry season, s/he would only be counted once under this indicator.

However, the area under improved technologies should be counted each time it is cultivated under indicators (1.) *Gross margin per unit of land* and (2) *Number of hectares of land under improved technologies*.

Beneficiaries who are part of a group and apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other **common plot** with other beneficiaries, **are not counted as having individually applied an improved technology**. The group should be counted as one (1) beneficiary group and reported under 4.5.2-42 *Number of private enterprises, producers organizations... and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies*. The area of the communal plot should be counted under 4.5-15 *Gross margin per unit of land* and 4.5.2-2 *number of hectares of land under improved technologies*.

If a **lead farmer cultivates a plot used for training**, e.g a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the beneficiary farmer should be counted under this indicator, and the area of the demonstration plot counted under 4.5-15 *Gross margin per unit of land*, if applicable and 4.5.2-2 *number of hectares of land under improved technologies*. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by extensionists or researchers, e.g. a demonstration plot in a research institute, neither the area nor the extensionist/researcher should be counted under the respective indicators.

This indicator, 4.5.2-5, counts **individuals** who applied improved technologies, whereas indicator 4.5.2-28 *Number of private enterprises, producers organizations...and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies or management practices* counts firms, associations, or other **group entities** applying association- or organization-level improved technologies or practices. 4.5.2-5 *Number of farmers and others applying technologies/practices* individual-level indicator should not count all members of an organization as having applied a technology or practice just because the technology/practice was applied by the group entity. For example, a producer association implements a new computer-based accounting system during the reporting year. The association would be counted as having applied an improved technology/practice under 4.5.2-42 *Number of private enterprises, producers organizations...applying* indicator, but the members of the producer association would not be counted as having individually-applied an improved technology/practice under 4.5.2-5 *Number of farmers and others applying technologies/practices* individual-level indicator. However, there are scenarios where both the group entity and its members can be counted, the group counted once under 4.5.2-42 and individual members that applied the technology/practice under 4.5.2-5. For example, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. The producer association can be counted under 4.5.2-42 and any association member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved technology/practice under 4.5.2-5.

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers

Method of calculation: Count of farmers and others implementing target technologies counted

Disaggregated by: Duration			
New = This reporting year is the first year the person applied the improved technology/management practice			
Continuing = The person first applied the improved technology/practice in the previous year and continues to apply it (i.e. technology/practice was applied for two consecutive years). However, If the person applies more than one improved technology/practice, some of which continue to be applied from the previous year and some of which were applied for the first time in the reporting year, count the person under new. Any first-time application of an improved technology/practice categorizes the person as new, even if other improved technologies/practices being applied are continuing.			
Sex: Male, Female			
Justification & Management Utility: Technological change and its application by different actors in the agricultural supply chain will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: The data collection method will use direct beneficiary farmer sample surveys. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project. This exercise will be conducted by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.			
Data Source(s): Direct beneficiary survey			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: FtF-INVC beneficiary survey report			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually and seasonal			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project M&E manager			
Location of data storage: TAMIS			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by gender, and technology types			
Presentation of Data: Beneficiary survey report with tables/Graphs			
Review of Data: Annually and seasonal review of farmers who have applied improved technology by project M&E Manager, Meetings with USAID-M&E managers, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits.			
Reporting of Data: Annual and semi-annual Reports			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is zero at project start			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	50,771	
2012	N/A	1,000	
2013	21,000	22,797	
2014	112,000		
2015	134,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 5

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.- Improved Agricultural Productivity

Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-11

Indicator Title: Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance. (RiA) (WOG)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No Yes **for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015**

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Total number of private enterprises, producers' associations/organizations (such as farmer associations, MBGs), cooperatives, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), including clubs focused on agriculture and agricultural marketing, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes

Technical services, business plans, market and marketing support, credit support, linkage to input, support aimed at organizational functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing, and accounting. Organizations assisted should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions to better serve their members. In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association, cooperatives, or clubs (CBOs), individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity or groups such as clubs.

Unit of Measure: Number

Method of calculation: Count of clubs, MBGs, agro-dealers/traders, warehouse storage operators, producer organizations (associations and cooperatives) whose clubs are not already included by the other partners

Disaggregated by: organization type (private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, Women's groups, trade & business association and CBOs).

and by either "New = the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year or "Continuing = the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year.

System note: In the FTF Monitoring System (FTFMS), you will enter the number of each type of organization receiving assistance for your projects, and the system will aggregate the total number for this indicator across all projects

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks civil society capacity building that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity and sustainability at the community level.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Household beneficiary form data will be used to track the CBOs and farmer associations/cooperatives since the form links registration of household beneficiaries to their clubs, GACs/clusters, cooperatives or Farmer associations. The beneficiary registration form will be collected by the field officers and passed onto the district coordinator. The district coordinator will submit form to the M&E Officer for review. M&E officer at each grantee/implementing partner is responsible for ensuring data entry at the district level. M&E officer works with the district coordinator, who will ensure data entry. After data entry is completed, forms are kept at the district coordinator's office with copies sent to grantee/implementing partner M&E department at HQ. MSME registration form will be filled by ACE trade agents. Rural trading agents submit the data on agro-dealers/traders to trade facilitation officer who will enter the data into FtF-INVC database at the grantee's HQ.

Data Source(s): Household beneficiary registration form, for Dairy and Legumes, MSME registration form for ACE

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Submission of quarterly reports

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate

Individual Responsible at USAID:

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project M&E manager

Location of data storage: TAMIS, FtF-MIS Access at FTF-INVC and partner and hard copies at the partner level

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by type of organization type and new and continuing

Presentation of Data: Tables/Graphs

Review of Data: Quarterly review of those who have been assisted by project M&E Manager, Meetings with USAID-M&E managers, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annual Reports

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is zero at project start and therefore not applicable for this indicator

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	N/A	0	
2013	3805	4510	
2014	8,000		
2015	10,000		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 6

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.- Improved Agricultural Productivity

Sub IR 1.1 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-7

Indicator Title: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No Yes **for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015**

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted. The indicator includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc., and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management.

There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action. Count an individual only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year and whether the trainings covered different topics. Do not count sensitization meetings or one-off informational trainings. In-country and off-shore training are included. Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments as they relate to agriculture resilience, but *should not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under indicator #3.1.9-1 instead.*

Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities.

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals

Method of calculation: Count of individuals participating in short term training

Disaggregated by: Type of individual:

- Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.)
- People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers)
- People in private sector firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers)
- People in civil society (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations)

Note: While producers are included under MSMEs under indicators 4.5.2-30 and 4.5.2-37, only count them under the Producers and not the Private Sector Firms disaggregate to avoid double-counting. While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the Private Sector Firms and not the Civil Society disaggregate to avoid double-counting

Sex: Male, Female

Justification & Management Utility: Measures enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation, which is key to transformational development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The Lead Farmer collects individuals participating in community level trainings/field days at club level using the INVC developed “Lead Farmer Training form.” Individual participation is captured in this form. This form has a unique ID to track individual participation once and accumulates the number of individuals at community level. At District and EPA level the Field Coordinators will be responsible for collecting individuals participating in trainings and workshops per type of individual through the INVC developed “attendance registration form.” Both forms will be entered in the INVC-MIS database to track individual participation. The District level form has column on number of trainings/workshops attended by each individual to track double counting and community level form has unique ID to track double counting. MIS access will generate the cumulative number of individuals trained quarterly.

Data Source(s): List of individuals form and attendance registration form. This is summarized in monthly and quarterly reports

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports and annual reports

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports and annual reports

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate

Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project M&E manager

Location of data storage: MIS Access and TAMIS

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Potential double counting of individuals trained by some partners and difficulties encountered with verification of participation of trainees.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: FY14 developed data collection tools with unique IDs and tracking of number of trainings some individuals are participating at partner level. Given previous trainee (particularly at lead farmer level) verification issues, project has developed a standardized training registration form which includes a column for individual signature or thumbprints by participant.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by type of individual and sex

Presentation of Data: Report with tables

Review of Data: Quarterly, Semi-annually and annually review of those who have been assisted by project M&E Manager, Meetings with USAID-M&E managers, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly Reports

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is not applicable for this indicator

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	21,000	121	
2013	51,000	53,438	
2014	100,000		
2015	150,000		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 7

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.- Improved Agricultural Productivity

Sub IR 1.2 Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-2

Indicator Title: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (for Soy bean and groundnuts) (RiA) (WOG)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No Yes , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land cultivated using USG-promoted improved technology (ies) or management practice(s) during the current reporting year. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related, **land-based** technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted.

Examples of relevant technologies include:

- Crop genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through biofortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize) and/or more resilient to climate impacts.
- Pest management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management; appropriate application of insecticides and pesticides
- Disease management: e.g. appropriate application of fungicides;
- Soil-related fertility and conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management, soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); fertilizers, erosion control;
- Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes
- Water management: non-irrigation-based e.g. water harvesting
- Climate mitigation or adaptation: e.g. conservation agriculture, carbon sequestration through low- or no-till practices
- Other: e.g. planting density and other cultural practices, improved mechanical and physical land preparation and harvesting approaches,

If a beneficiary **cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting year**, the area should be counted each time it is cultivated with one or more improved technologies during the reporting year. For example, because of access to irrigation as a result of a Feed the Future activity, a farmer can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to her/his regular crop during the rainy season. If the farmer applies Feed the Future promoted technologies to her/his plot during both the rainy season and the dry season, the area of the plot would be counted twice under this indicator. However, the farmer would only be counted once under indicator 4. *number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies.*

If a group of **beneficiaries cultivate a plot of land as a group**, e.g. an association has a common plot on which multiple association members cultivate together, and on which improved technologies are applied, the area of the communal plot should be counted under this indicator and recorded under the sex disaggregate “association-applied”, and the group of association members should be counted once under 5. *Number of private enterprises, producers organizations... and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies.*

If a lead **farmer cultivates a plot used for training**, e.g. a **demonstration plot** used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under this indicator, and the farmer counted under 4. *number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies*. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by extensionists or researchers, e.g. a demonstration plot in a research institute, neither the area nor the extensionist/researcher should be counted under the respective indicators.

Technology Type Disaggregation: If more than one improved technology is being applied on a hectare, count the hectare under each technology type (i.e. double-count). In addition, count the hectare under the total w/one or more improved technology category. Since it is very common for Feed the Future activities to promote more than one improved technology, not all of which are applied by all beneficiaries at once, this approach allows Feed the Future to accurately track and count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of hectares under improved technologies.

For 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
pest management	600
disease management	
soil-related	
irrigation	950
water management	
climate mitigation or adaptation	
Other	
total w/one or more improved technology	1000

New/Continuing Disaggregation: If a hectare is under more than one improved technology, some of which continue to be applied from the previous year and some of which were newly applied in the reporting year, count the hectare under new. Any first-time application of an improved technology categorizes a hectare as new, even if other improved technologies being applied are continuing.

Unit of Measure: Hectares of land

Method of calculation: Sum of hectares

Disaggregated by: Technology type (see explanation in definition, above):

crop genetics, pest management, disease management, soil-related (fertility and conservation, including tillage), irrigation, water management, climate mitigation or adaptation, other, total w/one or more improved technology Duration (see explanation in definition, above):

New = this is the first year the hectare came under improved technologies or management practices

Continuing = the hectare being counted continues to be under improved technologies or management practices from the previous year (i.e. technology/practice was applied for two consecutive years – the reporting year and the year prior), and no additional improved technology/practice is being newly applied. If additional improved technology/practices were applied for the first time during the reporting year, count the hectare under “New”.

Sex: Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied

Note, before using the “Joint” sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision-making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular beneficiary and targeted commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, “joint” should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made.

Note: The sum of hectares under the Sex disaggregate and the sum under New/Continuing disaggregate should equal the total under the “Total w/one or more improved technology” Technology Type disaggregate.

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks successful adoption of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agricultural productivity, agricultural water productivity, sustainability and resilience to climate impacts.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The sampling method for the data collection method will use direct beneficiary farmer sample surveys. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project. This exercise will be conducted by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.

Data Source(s): FtF-INVC beneficiary survey report

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Beneficiary survey reports and FtF-INVC annual report

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually – Soon after planting

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High

Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project M&E manager

Location of data storage: TAMIS

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by technology type, duration and sex

Presentation of Data: Beneficiary survey with tables/graphs

Review of Data: Annual of review of number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices by project M&E Manager, Meetings with USAID-M&E managers, implementing partner spot checks and random audits.

Reporting of Data: Annual Reports

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is a zero at project start and therefore not applicable for this indicator

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	0	0	
2013	8,000	18,714	
2014	20,000		
2015	25,000		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 8

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.- Improved Agricultural Productivity

Sub IR 1.2 Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-13

Indicator Title: Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes ___ **X** __, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A household is a beneficiary if it contains at least one individual who is a beneficiary. An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the activity. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should not be counted as beneficiary. Individuals who receive training, seeds/planting materials, equipment/tools, or benefit from activity-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. (An indirect beneficiary, on the other hand, does not necessarily have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population who uses a new road constructed by the activity or the individuals who hear a radio message but don't receive any other training or counseling from the activity.)

Unit of Measure: Number of households directly benefiting from USG interventions (Agriculture and Nutrition).

Method of calculation: Count of households

Disaggregated by: Duration, New, Continuing Rural households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under "Continuing." Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under "New." No household should be counted under both "Continuing" and "New."

Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CAN)

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks access and equitable access to services in targeted area.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: for households participating in legumes and dairy activities, household beneficiary form will be used to register household beneficiaries that are directly benefiting from USG interventions. These forms to be collected by the field officers and passed on to the district coordinator. District coordinators submit to the M&E Officers who are responsible for entering data at the Implementing Partner (IP) level. The forms are filed at both field and IP HQ. The IPs will report on this indicator to the FtF INVC through training, monthly and quarterly reports. For households participating in nutrition only activities, the INVC "Care group cluster member registration form" will be used to register households directly benefiting from INVC nutrition interventions. The cluster member registration form will be collected by each care group volunteer/lead mother and pass it on to the promoter at the GAC/GVH level. The promoters forward the forms to the nutrition assistants who pass it on to the district coordinator. District coordinators are responsible for ensuring that all the participating households are duly recorded at the district level, with copies submitted to Nkhoma HQ.

Data Source(s): Training reports, Intervention Tracking forms

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Submission of quarterly reports

ency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: quarterly and Annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager			
Location of data storage: TAMIS, FtF-MIS Access at FTF-INVC and partner			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed through Duration (New and Continuing) and Gendered household type (FNM, MNF, M&F, CAN)			
Presentation of Data: Report with tables			
Review of Data: Quarterly reviews with IPs, Meetings with USAID, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is zero at project start and therefore not applicable for this indicator			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	1050	1050	
2013	50,490	79,258	
2014	240000		
2015	275,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 9
Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.- Improved Agricultural Productivity
Sub IR 1.2 Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation
F-Indicator No: NA -- Custom
Indicator Title: Yields of soybean, groundnut, and milk (custom)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes ___ X __, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Yield is a measurement often used for cereal, grain or legume and is normally measured in metric tons per hectare (or kilograms per hectare) (or liters/kilograms per cow). Yield is calculated as:</p> $\text{Yield} = (\text{amount of harvested product}) / (\text{crop area for legumes and no. of milking animals for milk})$ <p>Yield is expressed in percent or as kilograms (kg) or metric ton (Mt) of product per hectare (or kilograms per hectare) for legumes and liters or kilograms per milking animal.</p> <p>The estimation of crop yield thus involves both estimation of the crop area and estimation of the quantity of product harvested from that area.</p>
Unit of Measure: Metric Tons/ha and Tons/animal
Method of calculation: metric tons/Ha for soybeans and groundnuts; liters/cow for milk
Disaggregated by: Commodity
Justification & Management Utility: tracks The project would like to see that with its interventions in place there will be an increase in the yield of soybeans, groundnuts and milk.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: The sampling method for the data collection method will use direct beneficiary farmer sample surveys. From the sampled farmers, yield measurement methodology will be based on farmer recall on total harvested and total land area cultivated. For milk yield, sampled dairy farmer will provide information on total volume of milk produced and the number of cows milked. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project. This exercise will be conducted by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.
Data Source(s): Beneficiary Survey
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Annual Beneficiary Survey Report
Agency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: quarterly and Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager
Location of data storage: TAMIS, FtF-MIS Access at FTF-INVC and partner
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by commodity and Gendered household type (FNM, MNF, M&F, CAN)

Presentation of Data: Report with tables

Review of Data: Review of Beneficiary Survey Report results

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	NA	0.87 (Soy); 1.52 (G-nut); 685 (milk)	
2012	NA	0.87 (Soy); 1.52 (G-nut); 685 (milk)	
2013	0.91 (soy); 1.6 (G-nut); 800 (milk)		
2014	0.96 (soy); 1.67(G-nut); 930 (milk)		
2015	1.0 (soy); 1.75 (G-nut); 1028 (milk)		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No.10

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.2- Expanding Markets and Trade

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-23

Indicator Title: Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation (RiA)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes X, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator will collect both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from small-holder direct beneficiaries of targeted commodities for its calculation. This includes all sales by the small-holder direct beneficiaries of the targeted commodity (ies), not just farm-gate sales. Only count sales in the reporting year attributable to the Feed the Future investment, i.e. where Feed the Future assisted the individual farmer directly. Examples of Feed the Future assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds and other inputs and providing extension services, marketing assistance or other activities that benefited small-holders.

The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of targeted agricultural products sold by small-holder direct beneficiaries relative to a base year and is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal, or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year.

The number of direct beneficiaries of Feed the Future activities often increases over time as the activity rolls-out. Unless an activity has identified all prospective direct beneficiaries at the time the baseline is established, the baseline sales value will only include sales made by beneficiaries identified when the baseline is established during the first year of implementation. The baseline sales value will not include the “baseline” sales made prior to their involvement in the Feed the Future activity by beneficiaries added in subsequent years. Thus the baseline sales value will underestimate total baseline sales of all beneficiaries, and consequently overestimate incremental sales for reporting years when the beneficiary base has increased. To address this issue, Feed the Future requires reporting the number of direct beneficiaries along with baseline and reporting year sales so that baseline sales and reporting year sales data can be better interpreted, and actual incremental sales better estimated.

It is **absolutely essential that a Baseline Year Sales data point is entered**. The Value of Incremental Sales indicator value cannot be calculated without a value for Baseline Year Sales. If data on the total value of sales of the value chain commodity by direct beneficiaries prior to Feed the Future activity implementation started is not available, do not leave the baseline blank or enter ‘0’. Use the earliest Reporting Year Sales actual as the Baseline Year Sales. This will cause some underestimation of the total value of incremental sales achieved by the Feed the Future activity, but this is preferable to being unable to calculate incremental sales at all.

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect incremental sales data, sample **survey estimates must be extrapolated** to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FTFMS to accurately reflect total sales by the activity’s direct beneficiaries.

Note that quantity of sales is part of the calculation for gross margin.

Unit of Measure: US dollar						
Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.						
Volume (metric tons) and number of direct beneficiaries covered under the indicator must also be entered into FTFMS.						
Method of calculation: First enter baseline value of sale (sales in year before Feed the Future efforts) and then enter value of sales in the reporting year in USD. FTFMS will automatically calculate the Value of incremental sales between the baseline year and the reporting year.						
Disaggregated by: Commodity						
Justification & Management Utility: Value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those smallholders. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by subsistence and semi-subsistence smallholders. Improving markets will contribute to the Key Objective of increased agricultural productivity and production, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. Lower level indicators help set the stage to allow markets and trade to expand.						
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION						
Data Collection Method: The sampling method for the data collection method will use direct beneficiary household sample surveys. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project. This exercise will be conducted by external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.						
Data Source(s): Direct beneficiary survey						
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Survey report and FtF-INVC annual report						
Agency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually reported.						
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High						
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager						
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager						
Location of data storage: TAMIS and Access						
DATA QUALITY ISSUES						
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013						
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The direct beneficiary survey was not used to collect data. Grantees/implementing partners provided the data points for sales.						
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a						
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)						
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD						
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING						
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by commodity						
Presentation of Data: Report with tables						
Review of Data: Annually						
Reporting of Data: Annually						
OTHER NOTES						
Notes on Baselines/Targets:						
Other Notes:						
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES						
Year	Target			Actual		Notes
	DAIRY	LEGUMES		DAIRY	LEGUMES	
		G/NUTS	SOY		G/nuts	

Baseline (2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	
2012							
2013	123,000	1,700,000	570,000	133,096	2,540,352	468,992	
2014	250,000	1,000,000	250,000				
2015	500,000	2,000,000	500,000				
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013							

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No.11

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.2- Expanding Markets and Trade

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-36

Indicator Title: Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (S)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes X, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator will measure the value of regional and non-regional exports in USD attributable to USG assistance. Exports should be counted against the baseline of existing export levels from the previous year (existing exports before USG intervention for the first year, or additional exports for subsequent years). Exports can include those within and outside of neighboring regions, so as to avoid loss of counter-seasonal exports, which often leave the proximate region. The commodities to be counted are those that are targeted in the work plans and/or contracts of the implementing partners for example, soy bean, groundnut, and/or dairy products.

Note that these within-region exports could also be counted in indicator #4.5.2-35, which is intended to measure overall regional trade in certain commodities, even beyond USG attribution.

In summary, indicator #4.5.2-35 collects trade ONLY within a region, but more than USG attributable, while #4.5.2-36 collects all trade within and outside of a region, but ONLY that which is USG-attributable.

Unit of Measure: US dollar

Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.

Volume (metric tons) covered under the indicator must also be entered into FTFMS.

Method of calculation: First enter baseline value of sale (sales in year before Feed the Future efforts) and then enter value of sales in the reporting year in USD. FTFMS **will automatically calculate the Value of incremental sales** between the baseline year and the reporting year.

Disaggregated by: Commodity and destination

Justification & Management Utility: Increased agricultural trade is one of the end results of efficient markets, and an indicator of expanding markets.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The INVC developed “Exports Record form” will be used to track this indicator. Implementing partners and ACE are required to capture the export data in this form and submit this form to INVC. The partners will require downstream exporting entities such as exporters and processors who export processed products (using INVC products as raw materials) to submit this data on a quarterly basis.

Data Source(s): grantee/implementing partners; private sector partners such as exporters.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: FtF-INVC quarterly and annual report

Agency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annually reported .

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium

Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager

Location of data storage: TAMIS and Access

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a since exports were at virtual standstill for INVC products (legumes) due to a government promulgated export ban.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by commodity			
Presentation of Data: Report with tables			
Review of Data: Annually			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	NA	0	
2012	NA	0	
2013	NA		
2014	2,000,000		
2015	3,000,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 12

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.2- Expanding Markets and Trade

Sub-IR 2.4: Improved Access to Business Development and Sound and Affordable Financial and Risk Management Services

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-29

Name of Indicator: Value of agricultural and rural loans (RiA) (WOG)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No Yes , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator sums cash loans made (i.e. disbursed) during the reporting year to direct beneficiary producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, and loans to other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of USG assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO or Warehouse receipts system given that WRS issues warehouse receipts (WR) that are bankable. WRs are used as instruments to obtain loans from participating financial institutions.

This indicator only counts cash loans; do not include in-kind loans. It also only counts loans made by financial institutions, and not informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institutions.

Unit of Measure: US\$ (Cash valued in dollars)

Method of calculation: Total value of loans disbursed

Disaggregated by: Type of loan recipient: producers, local traders/assemblers, wholesalers/processors, others.

Sex of recipient:

--Male

--Female

--Joint

--n/a

For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used. For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)

Justification & Management Utility: Making more financial loans shows that there is improved access to business development and financial services. This in turn will help expand markets and trade (and ought to also contribute to IR1's expanding agricultural productivity) which will help achieve the key objective of inclusive (the MSMEs) agriculture sector growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn this contributes to both goals of reducing poverty and hunger.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: ACE trading Officer collects all forward contracts and WRS traders and farmers through a data collection form that shows the amount of commodities stored under WRS and number of WR-backed loan disbursed and loan recipient type. Data on traders/farmers and other private sector trading partners accessing agricultural loans tied to ACE instruments (such as bridging finance) will also be collected. The data thus collected is aggregated to summarize value of the loans that have been disbursed.

Data Source(s): Partner records

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual report

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual report			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager			
Location of data storage: TAMIS and MIS Access			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data had partial disaggregates			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by type of loan recipient, gender			
Presentation of Data: Report on value of agricultural and rural loans			
Review of Data: Review value of agricultural and loan report results			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	0	0	
2013	116,334	\$ 3,300,000	
2014	300,000		
2015	600,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 13

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.2- Expanding Markets and Trade

Sub-IR 2.4: Improved Access to Business Development and Sound and Affordable Financial and Risk Management Services

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-37

Indicator Title: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (S)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes X , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Total number of micro (1-5) small (6-50) and medium (51-100) enterprises (parenthesis = number of employees) receiving services from Feed the Future-supported enterprise development providers. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent (FTE) workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months.). If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. Services may include, among other things, business/financial planning, record keeping, organizational development and management, procurement, technical support in production techniques, quality control and marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, community forestry, fisheries, input suppliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance. Additional examples of enterprise-focused services include: **Market Access:** These services identify/establish new markets for small enterprise (SE) products; facilitate the creation of links between all the actors in a given market and enable buyers to expand their outreach to, and purchases from, SEs; enable SEs to develop new products and produce them to buyer specifications. **Input supply:** These services help SEs improve their access to raw materials and production inputs; facilitate the creation of links between SEs and suppliers and enable the suppliers to both expand their outreach to SEs and develop their capacity to offer better, less expensive inputs. **Technology and Product Development:** These services research and identify new technologies for SEs and look at the capacity of local resource people to produce, market, and service those technologies on a sustainable basis; develop new and improved SE products that respond to market demand. **Training and Technical Assistance:** These services develop the capacity of enterprises to better plan and manage their operations and improve their technical expertise; develop sustainable training and technical assistance products that SEs are willing to pay for and they foster links between service providers and enterprises. **Finance:** These services help SEs identify and access funds through formal and alternative channels that include supplier or buyer credits, factoring companies, equity financing, venture capital, credit unions, banks, and the like; assist buyers in establishing links with commercial banks (letters of credit, etc.) to help them finance SE production directly. Assistance in business management, record keeping and organizational development will also be included. **Infrastructure:** These services establish sustainable infrastructure (refrigeration, storage, processing facilities, transport systems, loading equipment, communication centers, and improved roads and market places) that enables SEs to increase sales and income. **Policy/Advocacy:** These services carry out subsector analyses and research to identify policy constraints and opportunities for SEs; facilitate the organization of coalitions, trade organizations, or associations of business people, donors, government officials, academics, etc. to effect policies that promote the interests of SEs.

Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple services are received.

Unit of Measure: Number of MSMEs

Method of calculation: Count of MSMEs including farmers

<p>Disaggregated by: Size: Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above MSME Type: Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, other Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female, Joint, n/a. <i>Most enterprises are likely to be small (or very small), probably single proprietorships, in which case the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, n/a (not available) should be used</i></p>
<p>Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures directly the sub-IR of access to business development services which contributes to the IR of expanding markets and trade. The IR impacts on the Key Objective of increasing agricultural productivity which will help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and hunger.</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION</p>
<p>Data Collection Method: MSME registration form will be filled by implementing partners and ACE trade agents. For dairy, MSME forms will be collected by the field officer from the MBGs and pass on to the M&E officer at MMPA HQ; for GACs, farmer associations and cooperatives, the forms will be collected by the field officers and passed onto the district coordinator. The district coordinator will submit form to the M&E Officer for review. M&E officer at each grantee/implementing partner is responsible for ensuring data entry at the district level. M&E officer works with the district coordinator, who will ensure data entry. After data entry is completed, forms are kept at the district coordinator's office with copies sent to grantee/implementing partner M&E department at HQ, For ACE, Rural trading agents submit the data on agro-dealers/traders to trade facilitation officer who will enter the data into FtF-INVC database at the grantee's HQ. FTF</p>
<p>INVC will obtain data for reporting from the MIS, monthly and quarterly reports submitted by the IPs</p>
<p>Data Source(s): Implementing partners through the MSME registration forms, monthly and quarterly reports</p>
<p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports</p>
<p>Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annually</p>
<p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p>
<p>Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager</p>
<p>Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager</p>
<p>Location of data storage: TAMIS, FtF-MIS Access at FTF-INVC and partner</p>
<p>DATA QUALITY ISSUES</p>
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013</p>
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a</p>
<p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)</p>
<p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING</p>
<p>Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by size of MSME, sex of owner/producer and MSME type</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: Report with Tables</p>
<p>Review of Data: Quarterly reviews with IPs, Meetings with USAID, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits</p>
<p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually</p>
<p>OTHER NOTES</p>

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is zero at project start and ergo not applicable for this indicator

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	10	0	
2013	50	206	
2014	350		
2015	450		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 14

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.3- Increased Investments in Agriculture and Nutrition-Related Activities

F-Indicator No: 4.5.2-38

Indicator Title: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (RiA)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes X , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production income or output, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, to improve value-adding/processing and marketing systems, etc. The “food chain” includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Upstream investments will also include investments made to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the inputs sector. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets as well as improving the marketing of products to increase sales and gain a better price —Private sector includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company, whether domestic or international. Other examples of investment include value of warehouses or storage and the equipment private sector require to establish that business to support the growth of warehouse receipts and forward contracting.

A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. “Leveraged by FTF implementation” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the FTF initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. Although, if INVC played a strong role in facilitating the award obtained through other donors, it will be counted. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: US Dollars

Method of calculation: Value of investment

Disaggregated by: None

Justification & Management Utility: Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the FTF goal to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger.”

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: M&E Officer at implementing partner/grantee level will review financial records and investment costs for private firms/NGOs that are working with grantees. The value of the investment will then be ascertained from the financial review. The value will then be summed up for the private firms that have gained leverage from the FtF implementation. The final value will then be reported through the partners to FtF-INVC.

Data Source(s): Financial records for the private sector and contracts

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Annual Report

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High

Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager

Location of data storage: TAMIS			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: n/a			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will just be analyzed			
Presentation of Data: Report on new investments in Agriculture			
Review of Data: Review of results on report on new agricultural investments			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	20,000	25,000	
2013	100,000	140,500	
2014	500,000		
2015	1,000,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 15

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.6-Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Foods

F-Indicator No: 3.1.9.1-1

Indicator Title: Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (RiA)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The minimum acceptable diet indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet. Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds for non-breastfed children be collected for children 6-23 months the day preceding the survey. This indicator will be calculated from the following two fractions.

1. Breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day divided by Breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data

and

2. Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day divided by Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data

Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following 7 food groups (refer to the WHO IYCF operational guidance document cited below):

1. Grains, roots and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)
4. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
5. Eggs
6. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables
7. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9-23 months.

Minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups:

1. Grains, roots and tubers

2. Legumes and nuts
3. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
4. Eggs
5. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables
6. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food or milk feeds for children 6-23 months. For non-breastfeed children to receive a minimum adequate diet, at least two of these feedings must be milk feeds.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Method of Calculation: Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total sub-population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population:

1. percent of children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
2. percent of male children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
3. total population of male children 6-23 months
4. percent of female children 6-23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
5. total population of female children 6-23 months

Disaggregated by: Sex :Male, Female

Justification & Management Utility: Appropriate feeding of children 6-23 months is multidimensional. The minimum acceptable diet indicator combines standards of dietary diversity (a proxy for nutrient density) and feeding frequency (a proxy for energy density) by breastfeeding status; and thus provides a useful way to track progress at simultaneously improving the key quality and quantity dimensions of children's diets.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: An external contractor will conduct direct beneficiary-based surveys (since nutrition takes a whole-of-community approach) in the targeted two intervention districts (three additional districts--Balaka, Machinga, and Mangochi—will be included after formal written approval is received from the USAID Contracting Officer) to collect this data based on the official questionnaire used in the DHS and the FTF M&E Guidance Series Volume 8. The external INVC M&E Contractor will use direct beneficiary household sample survey in the GVHs within the two districts where nutrition treatment is provided. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor across the community and the results will be reported to FtF-INVC. This exercise will be conducted by the external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.

Data Source(s): Direct beneficiary-based survey

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Direct beneficiary survey report and annual report

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High

Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager

Location of data storage: TAMIS and Access

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: n/a			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by sex			
Presentation of Data: Beneficiary survey Report with tables			
Review of Data: Review of beneficiary survey report results			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	18%	
2012	N/A	18%	
2013	19%		
2014	20%		
2015	22.5%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 16

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.6-Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Foods

F-Indicator No: 3.1.9.1-2

Name of Indicator: Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years of age) (S)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes X, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This validated indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15-49 years). To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used:

1. Grains, roots and tubers; 2. Legumes and nuts; 3. Dairy products (milk yoghurt, cheese); 4. Organ meat; 5. Eggs; 6. Fresh foods and other misc. small animal protein; 7. Vitamin A dark green leafy vegetables; 8. Other Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits; 9. Other fruits and vegetables

The *Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age* indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity.

To collect data for this indicator, a more disaggregated set of food groups than the nine food groups above should be used in the questionnaire (See Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicators.) For collection and tabulation of this indicator, foods used in condiment amounts should not be counted as having been consumed.

Unit of Measure: Mean number of food groups consumed by women 15-49 years in the sample

Method of calculation: The mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity.

Disaggregated by: None

Justification & Management Utility: Women of reproductive age are at risk for multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and participate in income generating activities. Maternal micronutrient deficiencies during lactation can directly impact child growth and development but the potential consequences of maternal micronutrient deficiencies are especially severe during pregnancy, when there is the greatest opportunity for nutrient deficiencies to cause long term, irreversible development consequences for the child in-utero. Dietary diversity (assessed here as the number of food groups consumed) is a key dimension of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content; and thus, important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: An external contractor will conduct direct beneficiary-based surveys (since nutrition takes a whole-of-community approach) in the targeted two intervention districts to collect this data based on the official questionnaire used in the DHS and the FTF M&E Guidance Series Volume 8. The external INVC M&E Contractor will use direct beneficiary household sample survey in the GVHs within the two districts where nutrition treatment is provided. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor and the results will be reported to FtF-INVC. This exercise will be conducted by the external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.

Data Source(s): Beneficiary sample survey

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Beneficiary sample survey report			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High			
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager			
Location of data storage: TAMIS			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: n/a			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age and total population of women of reproductive age.			
Presentation of Data: Report with tables/graphs			
Review of Data: Annually			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	2.5	
2012	2.5	3.0	
2013	4		
2014	5		
2015	5		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 17

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.7-Improved Nutrition-Related Behaviors

F-Indicator No: 3.1.9.1-4

Indicator Title: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age (RiA)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes X, for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received. ORS, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid, including water.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-5 months in the sample exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the total number of children 0-5 months in the sample with exclusive breastfeeding data.

Unit of Measure: Percent of under six months exclusive breastfeeding of children

Method of calculation: Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total sub-population covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population. Enter:

1. percent of children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
2. percent of male children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
3. total population of male children 0-5 months of age
4. percent of female male children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
5. total population of female children 0-5 months of age

Disaggregated by: Sex: Male and Female

Justification & Management Utility: Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality, due to infectious disease.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: An external contractor will conduct direct beneficiary-based surveys (since nutrition takes a whole-of-community approach) in the targeted two intervention districts (three additional districts--Balaka, Machinga, and Mangochi—will be included after formal written approval is received from the USAID Contracting Officer) to collect this data based on the official questionnaire used in the DHS and the FTF M&E Guidance Series Volume 8. The external INVC M&E Contractor will use direct beneficiary household sample survey in the GVHs within the two districts where nutrition treatment is provided. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor and the results will be reported to FtF-INVC. This exercise will be conducted by the external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project.

Data Source(s): Beneficiary sample survey

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Beneficiary sample survey report

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High

Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager

Location of data storage: TAMIS			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: n/a			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by sex			
Presentation of Data: Report with tables/graphs			
Review of Data: Annually			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	68%	
2012	0	68%	
2013	70%		
2014	75%		
2015	85%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 18
Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.8 - Improved Use of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Services
F-Indicator No: 3.1.9-15
Indicator Title: Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes <u>X</u> , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Number of children under five years of age reached during the reporting year by USG-supported activities with nutrition objectives, which can include behavior change communication interventions, home or community gardens, micronutrient fortification or supplementation, anemia reduction packages, growth monitoring and promotion and management of acute malnutrition. It can also include children under five reached through bi-annual campaigns that provide vitamin A supplementation, deworming, hygiene and sanitation support during events like “child health days.” Events where children are screened for malnutrition and/or referred to higher level services can also be included.
Unit of Measure: Number of under-5 children
Method of calculation: Count of children under five
Disaggregated by: Sex :Male, Female
Justification & Management Utility: Good coverage of nutrition programs is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve child survival.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected through care group model structures and campaigns such as child health day campaigns, community monitoring and screening of children for malnutrition. On the care group model, the Care Group volunteers (Lead Mothers) will collect the data through Care Group Volunteer Report which will be submitted to Promoter. The Promoter will consolidate these reports into a monthly report which will be submitted to Nutrition Assistant who will submit his/her report to district nutrition coordinator who will submit it to M&E Coordinator (Nkhoma) who will enter into the MIS. INVC will retrieve it from the MIS which will be reflected in Nkhoma monthly and quarterly reports.
On the other hand, data for the Child Health Day (CHD) Campaigns will be collected by Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) from Ministry of Health. The HSAs will submit the data to the District Health Officers (DHO) who consolidate the data for the entire district. Nkhoma Hospital will get the data from DHO and made available through the monthly and quarterly reports. INVC will work with Nkhoma Hospital and Pakachere Health Institute to improve data veracity.
Data Source(s): Implementing partner through CHD summary sheets, monthly and quarterly reports
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annually
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate
Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager
Location of data storage: TAMIS, FtF-MIS Access at FTF-INVC and partner
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data collected through CHDs was not disaggregated by sex and could not be validated.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: FTF-INVC and Nkhoma together plan to lobby the MOH on refining the tally sheets so that disaggregates are included as well determining means of verifying the number of under-five reached.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by sex (Male and female)			
Presentation of Data: Tables and graphs			
Review of Data: : Quarterly reviews with implementing partners/grantees, Meetings with USAID, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is zero at project start and therefore not applicable for this indicator			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012	3,000	0	
2013	16,200	147, 272	
2014	48,600		
2015	100,000		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 19

Name of Intermediate Result (IR): IR.8 - Improved Use of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Services

F-Indicator No: 3.1.9-1

Indicator Title: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs (S)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No ___ Yes X , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of people (health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, care group volunteers, care group promoters, non-health personnel such as nutrition assistants and district nutrition coordinators) trained in child health care and child nutrition through USG-supported programs during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number of under-5 children

Method of calculation: Count of children under five

Disaggregated by: Sex :Male, Female

Justification & Management Utility: Good coverage of nutrition programs is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve child survival.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Data will be collected using training attendance registration forms at each event. Such training forms will be collected by the care group promoters for care group volunteer trainings. Promoters will pass on the forms to the district coordinator through the nutrition assistants. The district coordinators will submit these forms to the M&E officer at the grantee/Nkhoma who will ensure that the data are accurately and appropriately captured in the MIS. The INVC nutrition field coordinators will conduct spot checks to monitor data entry and accuracy. INVC will retrieve it from the MIS which will be reflected in Nkhoma monthly and quarterly reports.

Data Source(s): grantees through summary sheets, monthly and quarterly reports

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate

Individual Responsible at USAID: Mission M&E Manager

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program M&E Manager

Location of data storage: TAMIS, FtF-MIS Access at FTF-INVC and partner

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2013

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: *na*

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by sex (Male and female)

Presentation of Data: Tables and graphs

Review of Data: : Quarterly reviews with partners, Meetings with USAID, implementing Partner monitoring and random audits

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data is zero at project start and therefore not applicable for this indicator

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	0	
2012		0	
2013	16,359	1,409	
2014	48,600		
2015	64,959		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Indicator Ref. No. 20

First Level Objective 1: Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth

F-Indicator No: 4.5-9

Indicator Title: Daily Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG targeted beneficiaries (R)

Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No Yes , for Reporting Year (s) 2012-2015

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator will measure the daily per capita expenditures of rural households as a proxy for income, based on the assumption that increased expenditures is strongly correlated to increased income. Data for this indicator must be collected using the Consumption Expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). Missions are encouraged to use the LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, which has been incorporated in the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators. Feed the Future will collect consumption-expenditure data to calculate prevalence of poverty and daily per capita expenditures to be used as a proxy for income.

Expenditures are used instead of income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall and are more stable over time than income data.

The daily per capita expenditure figure must be converted to constant 2010 USD. The steps to convert daily per capita expenditure data collected in the country's local currency units (LCU), e.g. Honduran lempira, Ghana cedis, Tanzania shillings; to constant 2010 USD (2005 PPP adjusted to 2010 US prices) are:

- 1) Convert LCU at the time of the survey to LCU at 2005 prices, by dividing by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the survey month and year (you will need to divide the CPI for the survey month/year by the CPI for 2005 if 2005 is not the base year for the country's CPI.)
- 2) Convert 2005 LCU to 2005 US\$ by dividing by the 2005 PPP conversion rate.
- 3) Convert US\$ in 2005 prices to US\$ in 2010 prices by multiplying by 111.65, which is the US CPI for 2010.

Unit of Measure: 2010 US\$

Method of calculation:

1. Average per capita expenditures (in USD) of sample
2. Total FtF-INVC project beneficiaries across the zone of influence

Disaggregated by: Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CAN)

Justification & Management Utility: There is a relationship between increased incomes and improved food security, reduced poverty, and improved nutrition. The usefulness of an income proxy methodology derives from the importance of a change in household income and its impact on the overarching FTF goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Thus, measurement of household income (through this proxy) is one logical choice for monitoring the effects of policies and programs oriented towards accomplishing this goal.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: An external contractor will conduct direct beneficiary household-based surveys in the target districts (across the zone of influence) to collect this data based on the official questionnaire used in the the FTF-INVC baseline and FTF M&E Guidance Series Volume 8. The external INVC M&E Contractor will use direct beneficiary household sample survey of those households benefiting from INVC interventions. Representative sample surveys will be carried out by external contractor and the results will be reported to FtF-INVC. This exercise will be conducted by the external contractor hired by FtF-INVC project to monitor the progress of and effects of the various INVC interventions.

The end of project FtF-INVC project impact evaluation on the project beneficiaries will be carried out by a third party M&E contractor hired directly by USAID.

Data Source(s): Beneficiary survey across the zone of influence conducted by third party M&E contractor.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Submission of FtF-INVC project beneficiary survey results at end of project.

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Data should be collected in the Zone of Influence from beneficiaries for baseline and final (end of project) evaluations

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High

Individual Responsible at USAID: M&E Officer

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Third party entity hired directly by USAID

Location of data storage: FTFMS database, FtF-INVC, Partners

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: n/a

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter (April-June)

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by gendered household types

Presentation of Data: Evaluation Report

Review of Data: Review of evaluation results at the end of project

Reporting of Data: Baseline, Final Evaluations

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	\$1.2	
2012	N/A	\$1.2	
2013			
2014			
2015	\$1.38		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Indicator Ref. No. 21
First Level Objective 2: Improved Nutritional Status Especially of Women and Children
F-Indicator: NA - Custom
Name of Indicator: Prevalence of stunted children under three (3) years of age (Custom)
Is this an Annual Report Indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s) 2015
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of chronic under nutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-36 months who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of stunting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e. both moderate and severe stunting combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the 9-23 month range (of the overall 1,000 days), this indicator data will still be reported for all children under 36 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with DHS data.</p> <p>The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-36 months in the sample with a height for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-36 months in the sample with height for age Z score data.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: 1. percent of children 0-36 month of age in the sample that is stunted 2. total population of children 0-36 month of age in the FtF-INVC nutrition districts.</p>
<p>Method of calculation: beneficiary survey in the FtF-INVC nutrition districts using the official DHS method of collection</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Sex: Male , Female</p>
<p>Justification & Management Utility: Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under five years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to prolonged exposure to an inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly 0-23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity among adults. Better nutrition leads to increased cognitive and physical abilities, thus improving individual productivity in general, including improved agricultural productivity.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Data Collection Method: The M&E contractor will conduct beneficiary-based surveys in the targeted communities within the two target districts (Mchinji and Lilongwe) to collect this data, using the official DHS method of collection and the FTF M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: <i>Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future Indicators</i>. The contractor will use DHS data, collected every five years, to look at national-level data. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained from the web.</p>
<p>Data Source(s): beneficiary-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below)</p>
<p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Submission of beneficiary based survey results</p>
<p>Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Data should be collected in the two districts (after formal approval, will include five districts) for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting.</p>
<p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High</p>
<p>Individual Responsible at USAID: M&E Manager</p>
<p>Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Third party entity</p>
<p>Location of data storage: End of project results will be submitted to USAID/Malawi</p>

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: n/a			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): n/a			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: n/a			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: FY2014 Quarter 3 (April-June)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by month of age			
Presentation of Data: Evaluation Report			
Review of Data: Review of evaluation results			
Reporting of Data: Mid-term, Final Evaluations			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
Baseline (2012)	N/A	56%	
2012	56%		
2013			
2014			
2015	45%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November, 2013			