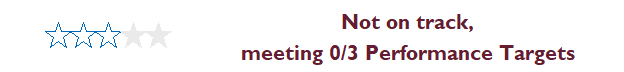
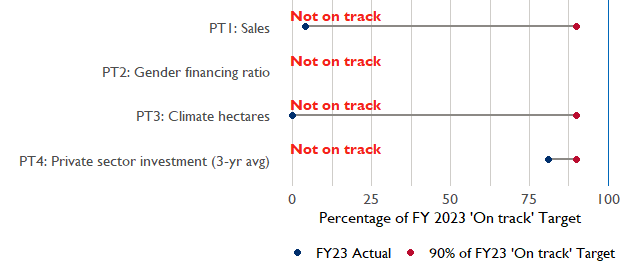
FTF FY 2023 Performance Scorecard USAID Colombia

This Feed the Future (FTF) Performance Scorecard assesses the USAID Colombia progress toward FY 2030 Performance Targets.

# Performance Overview



The FY 2023 **On track** value is determined by drawing a line from the baseline (FY 2022) to the FY 2030 Target. For FY 2023, Performance Targets are considered **On track** if they have reported at least 90% of that value.



**Note:** *For Performance Target 2 (Gender financing ratio), the target is to increase financing to females for those OUs that are already achieving parity ($1).*

*For Performance Target 4 (PSI), all targets are relative to the last three years’ reporting. In future years, the interim targets may increase.*

*For Performance Target 5 (MDD-W), all FY23 actual values are also the baseline, and may have been collected in a prior year. See the detail page for more information.*

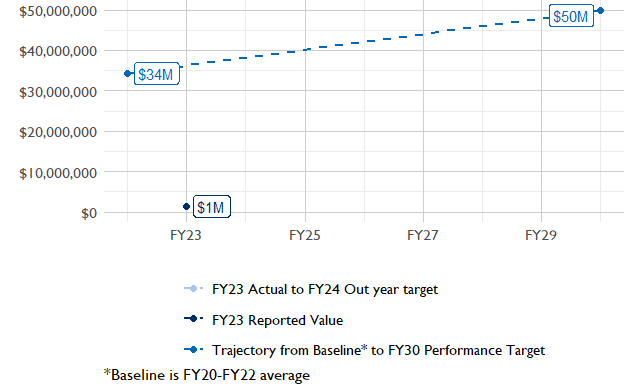
*See detailed* [*methodology document*](https://docs.google.com/document/d/13n-43ppFiGKauscQ7HaAiQDCM4DssGEgRdq2fMyTDn0/edit) *here. If you have questions, please email the FTF Data and Analytics team at* [refs.adl.da@usaid.gov](mailto:refs.adl.da@usaid.gov).

### Performance Target (PT) Details

This section shows PT scores for each applicable PT for USAID Colombia.

## Performance Target 1: Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance





In FY 2023, USAID Colombia had 2 activities that aligned the ‘Value of annual sales from producers and firms receiving USG assistance’ (EG.3.2-26), and 1 contributed to the sales total of $1,410,000.

###### Performance Target 2: Value of financing accessed by female FTF participants per $1 of financing accessed by male FTF participants

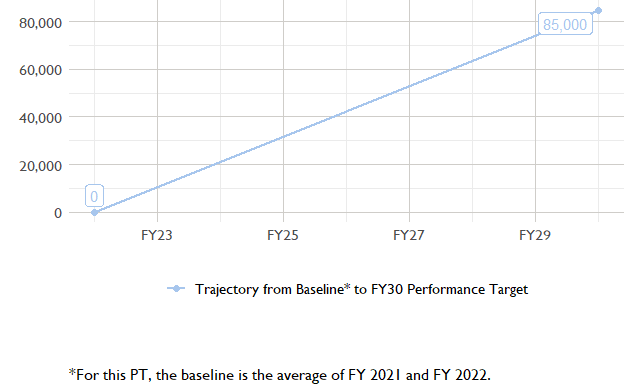




In FY 2023, USAID Colombia had 0 IMs/Activities that reported all four sex disaggregates needed to contribute to PT2. The total value of financing among all activities, regardless of disaggregates, was NA (EG.3.2-27 total), with NA that was disaggregated by females and males, and an additional 0 to ‘mixed’ firms that have both males and females, and NA that was not sex disaggregated.

###### Performance Target 3: Number of cultivated hectares under climate adaptation/climate risk management practices and technologies with USG assistance

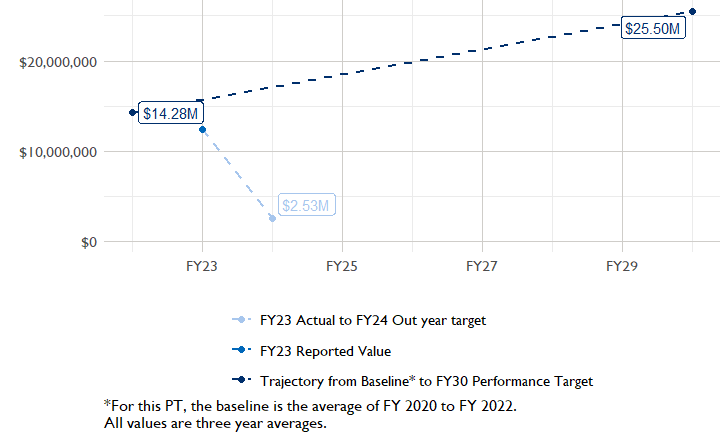




In FY 2023, Colombia had 6 activities that aligned the indicator for hectares under improved management practices (EG.3.2-25). Of those activities, 0 reported on the ‘Climate adaptation/climate risk management’ disaggregate and contributed to the OU total for this PT.

###### Performance Target 4: Value of private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition





In FY 2023, Colombia had 1 activity that aligned the private sector investment indicator (EG.3.1-15/-14), ‘Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level]’, and 1 contributed to the OU total in FY 2023.

###### Performance Target 5: Percent of women consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W)

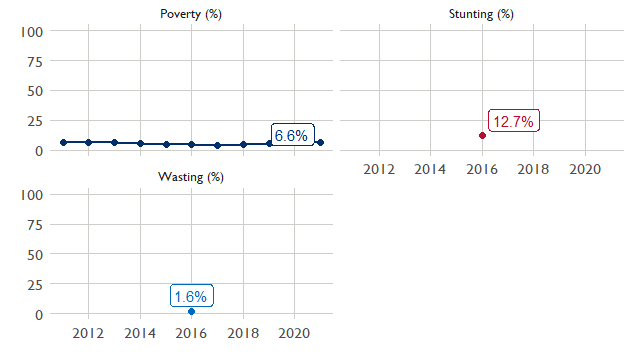




PT5 is not available for USAID Colombia.

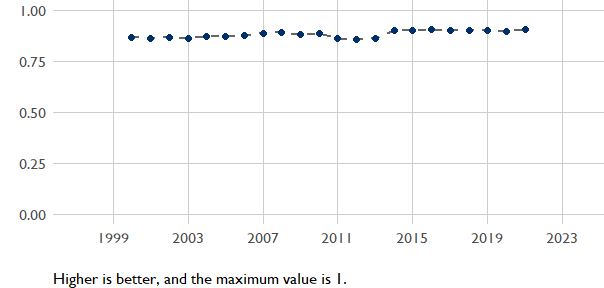
### National Context

National level data was collected from the [World Bank’s Open Data portal](https://data.worldbank.org/) that measures key indicators at the national level.



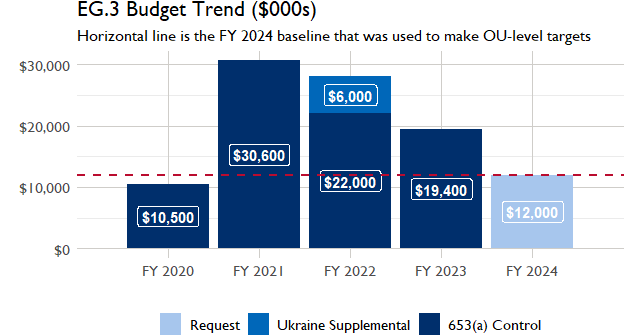
## Agricultural Transformation Index Score

The [IFPRI Agricultural Transformation Index (ATI)](https://agrilinks.org/events/drivers-agrifood-system-transformation-lessons-feed-future-country-studies) Score is a high level indicator of the status of agricultural market systems in each country.



## Budget Trend

At the Operating Unit level, the Performance Targets are based in part on the FY 2024 budget request. The budget chart below includes EG.3 money only.



## Active Portfolio

The following activities are considered “active” based on their reporting in FY 2023 and expected FY 2024 reporting. The Analytics, Data and Learning Division defines an “active” activity as one that reported targets, actuals, or deviation narratives for the current year (FY 2023), or the next out year targets (i.e. FY 2024).

## Top Activities (Award Disbursements and Results)

This section highlights some activities in the USAID Colombia (COLOMBIA) portfolio that have the highest level of disbursements and high reporting values for the relevant indicators. The table below shows the top (up to) five activities by the total transaction amount for disbursements. The columns to the right indicate if these activities are reporting on relevant PT indicators.

| Award Number | Activity Code | Activity Name | FY23 Disbursements | PT1 | PT2 | PT3 | PT4 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

**The next table (below) shows the top reporting activities.**

| Award Number | Activity Code | Activity Name | Total Disbursements | Sales | Hectares | PSI |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 72051419CA00005 | 4614 | The Cacao Effect | NA | $1,405,475 | NA | NA |
| 72051419CA00006 | 4612 | Bitter Casava for a Sweet Milk | NA | NA | NA | $8,740,005 |
| AID-514-H-17-00001 | 4615 | Natural Wealth Activity | NA | NA | NA | NA |

### Appendix 1: Response to “Not on track” Performance Targets

This section provides space for USAID Colombia to provide an explanation of why the following PTs are not on track and how you could adjust to be on track in the coming year(s). To help in your response(s), the relevant section of the FTF/GFS Key Issue Narrative (KIN) is provided, as it *may be* useful in drafting a responses. Note that the KIN is addressing the sum of the out year targets (FY 2023) set by the USAID Colombia activities that are reporting on each PT. The FY 2023 out year targets were set prior to the establishment of the FY 2030 Performance Targets, so the below explanations from the KIN may not apply to the Performance Target deviation.

* In Section 4 of the FTF KIN, your OU discusses FY24 and FY25 targets, while these Scorecards are addressing progress against a trajectory from historical reporting to your OU’s FY30 target.  Also, the FY 2023 out year targets were set prior to the establishment of the FY 2030 Performance Targets.  Therefore, the below explanations from the KIN may not apply to these FY30 Performance Target deviations.
* These responses will be used to compile a Congressional report, the GFSS Implementation Report, to discuss progress against the FTF FY 2030 Performance Targets, as mandated by the GAO.
* Only PTs that are ‘Not on Track’ require review and explanation from the OU.

## Performance Target 1: Sales

*Excerpt from FY23 KIN Section 4 to consider:*target was exceeded by 8%. The increase in international prices for agricultural commodities helped to boost sales during FY23 (specially the increase in price for cacao in international markets as an export product: +150% for 2023 vs. 2022 ) Deviation Narrative (explain why your FY 2023 Actual did or did not meet its target): The increase in international prices for agricultural commodities helped to boost sales during FY23 (specially the increase in price for cacao in international markets as an export product: +150% for 2023 vs. 2022 ) If you met or exceeded your target, describe successful or promising practices that contributed to this sustained or improved progress to incorporate into your ongoing adaptive management. The tailored technical assistance for the specific needs per value chain and geography (especially for cocoa and dairy) helped to mitigate unexpected weather conditions.

#### Enter USAID Colombia (COLOMBIA) Response Below:

## Performance Target 3: Hectares under climate adaptive and risk management practices

*Excerpt from FY23 KIN Section 4 to consider:* target for FY23 was met. For FY23, a total of 580.5 hectares were under improved management. The Cacao Effect GDA, was able to support additional hectares due to the resources leveraged from ENEL, a private partner from the energy sector in Colombia. Some of those hectares received cocoa seedlings for new crops; other hectares were under rehabilitation activities to replace low-production plants with more productive breeds. The full set of supported hectares from the cocoa farmers were supported by extension services, supply of fertilizers and training on cocoa production. The Colanta GDA - Bitter Cassava for a Sweet Milk support to the dairy production system was driven by the increasing demand of pasture renovation services, as the farmers considered this assistance a high quality and cost-effective strategy. For the industrial cassava, the process was related to the preparation for the planting season.

#### Enter USAID Colombia (COLOMBIA) Response Below:

## Performance Target 4: Private sector investment

*Excerpt from FY23 KIN Section 4 to consider:* target for FY23 was met. For FY23, a total of 580.5 hectares were under improved management. The Cacao Effect GDA, was able to support additional hectares due to the resources leveraged from ENEL, a private partner from the energy sector in Colombia. Some of those hectares received cocoa seedlings for new crops; other hectares were under rehabilitation activities to replace low-production plants with more productive breeds. The full set of supported hectares from the cocoa farmers were supported by extension services, supply of fertilizers and training on cocoa production. The Colanta GDA - Bitter Cassava for a Sweet Milk support to the dairy production system was driven by the increasing demand of pasture renovation services, as the farmers considered this assistance a high quality and cost-effective strategy. For the industrial cassava, the process was related to the preparation for the planting season.

#### Enter USAID Colombia (COLOMBIA) Response Below: