Food Security and Resilience

Goal Leaders:

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Overview

Goal Statement

- o   Increase food security and resilience in Feed the Future target countries. By September 30, 2019, Feed the Future will exhibit an average reduction in the prevalence of poverty and stunting of 20 percent, across target regions in Feed the Future's focus countries, since the beginning of the initiative in FY 2010.

Challenge

- o   Despite progress in global food security and nutrition, there are nearly 800 million hungry people in the world today. By 2050, the global population is estimated to be more than nine billion, compared to 7.5 billion now.

- o   Food security supports national security, and advances global prosperity and stability. We have seen that where hunger and poverty persist, instability and resentment can grow.

Overview

<u>Opportunity</u>

- o The Global Food Security Act, enacted in 2016, endorsed Feed the Future's approach to increasing food security and nutrition.

- o Feed the Future is expanding opportunity for millions of people, empowering women and girls, and helping to expand growth to more people.

- o Together with other U.S. Departments and Agencies, partner governments from around the world, global organizations, and leading American business, non-profits, universities, and research institutions, we are using the best parts of American leadership, entrepreneurship, research, technology and talent to help some of the world's poorest countries and communities harness the power of agriculture and entrepreneurship to jumpstart their economies and create new opportunities for people at every level of their societies.

Leadership

Core Team

Led by USAID, Feed the Future draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development, and policy resources and expertise of several Federal Departments and Agencies. Feed the Future has two deputy coordinators who lead the initiative and help the U.S. Government target activities toward a common vision:

- The Feed the Future Deputy Coordinator for Development at USAID drives the interagency process, to ensure relevant U.S. Government Agencies and Departments are engaged in formulating policies, strategies and monitoring criteria for Feed the Future; and

- The Feed the Future Deputy Coordinator for Diplomacy at the Department of State leads diplomatic efforts to advance our priorities, focused on policy coordination among major donors, strategic partners, and international organizations.

Goal Structure Strategies

The Food-Security Agency Priority Goal will report progress made in implementing the U.S. Government's Global Food-Security Strategy (GFSS). This strategy reflects the unique skills, resources, and lessons learned from across the several federal agencies contributing to the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative - Feed the Future; as well as results from partnerships across the U.S. private sector, academic and research institutions, and civil society.

The overarching goal of the GFSS is to sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty through three, interrelated, and interdependent, objectives:
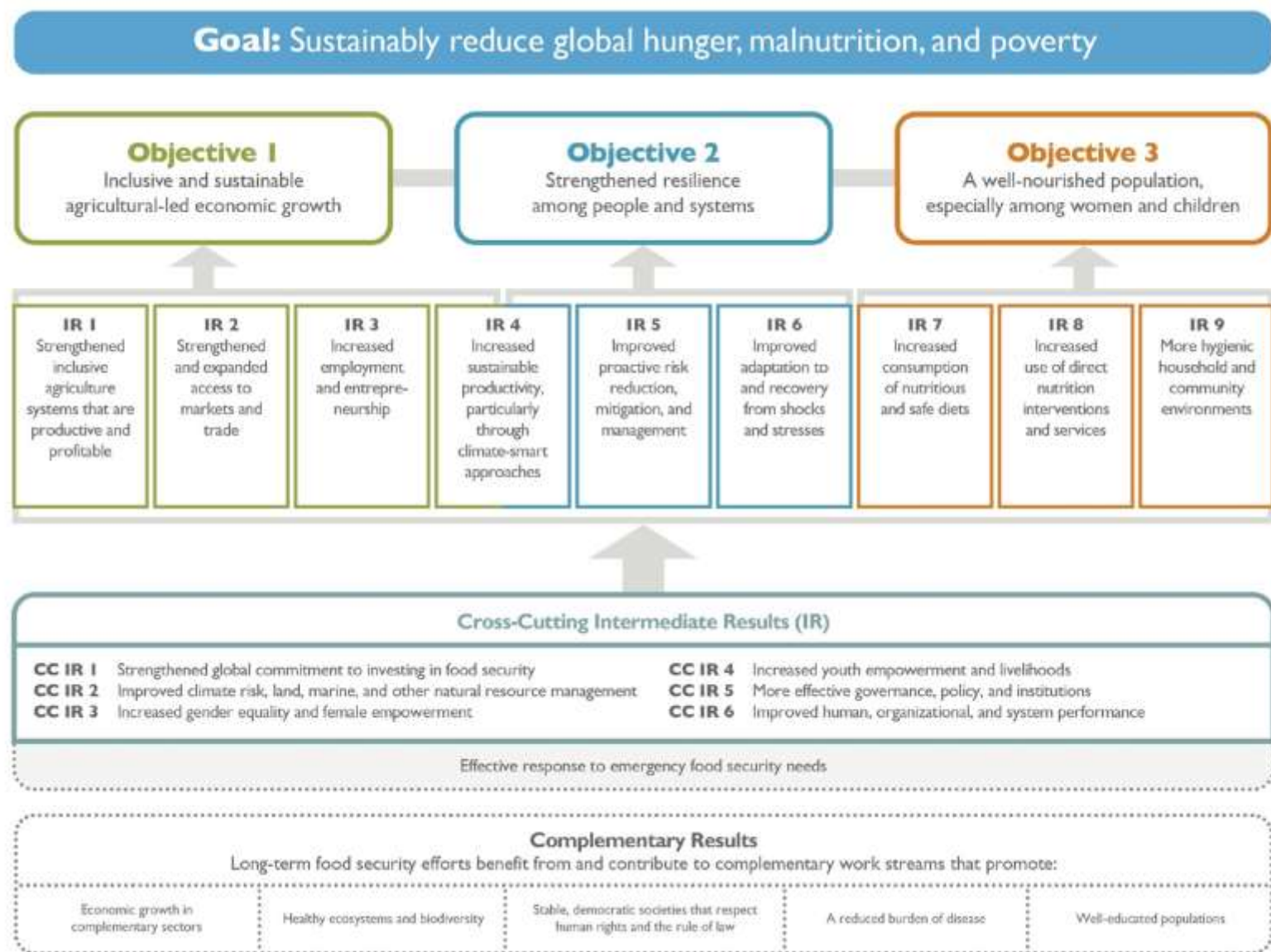
- **Inclusive, sustainable, agricultural-led economic growth**, shown in some areas to be more effective than growth in other sectors at helping men and women lift themselves out of extreme poverty and hunger.

- **Strengthened resilience among people and systems**, as increasingly frequent and intense shocks and stresses threaten the ability of men, women, and families to sustainably emerge from poverty. Feed the Future pays particular attention to increasing resilience and reducing root causes of hunger among vulnerable populations in countries with recurrent food crises that receive U.S. humanitarian assistance.

- **A well-nourished population**, especially among women and children, as undernutrition, particularly during the 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday, leads to lower levels of educational attainment, productivity, lifetime earnings, and economic-growth rates.

Key External Factors

The principal challenge for Feed the Future in achieving reductions in hunger, poverty, and malnutrition are external risk factors that can inhibit progress, such as shocks and stresses like food crises and conflict, and changing host-government priorities. For Feed the Future target countries, implementation strategies will account for these externalities by allowing a certain degree of flexibility in their programming and assumptions to address unforeseen events. Individual USAID Missions also account for changing conditions through periodic review, stock-taking, and adjustments of each overarching Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

GFSS Results Framework

Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

Objective 1
Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth

Objective 2
Strengthened resilience among people and systems

Objective 3
A well-nourished population, especially among women and children

IR 1 Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable

IR 2 Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

IR 3 Increased employment and entrepreneurship

IR 4 Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

IR 5 Improved proactive risk reduction, mitigation, and management

IR 6 Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

IR 7 Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

IR 8 Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services

IR 9 More hygienic household and community environments

Cross-Cutting Intermediate Results (IR)

CC IR 1 Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security
CC IR 2 Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management
CC IR 3 Increased gender equality and female empowerment

CC IR 4 Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods
CC IR 5 More effective governance, policy, and institutions
CC IR 6 Improved human, organizational, and system performance

Effective response to emergency food security needs

Complementary Results
Long-term food security efforts benefit from and contribute to complementary work streams that promote:

| Economic growth in complementary sectors | Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity | Stable, democratic societies that respect human rights and the rule of law | A reduced burden of disease | Well-educated populations |

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Summary of Progress

USAID continues to promote agriculture-led growth through the implementation of the Global Food-Security Strategy (GFSS) and the Feed the Future initiative, which bring together a host of partners in pursuit of a common goal: to end global hunger, poverty and malnutrition. Feed the Future is making a world of difference in helping communities to build their resilience, secure the gains they have made, and keep them out of poverty.

Feed the Future also helps U.S. businesses compete in new markets, and increases demand for U.S. innovations. These efforts help lift mainly smallholder farmers out of poverty in countries in which USAID operates. In rapidly transforming regions and emerging economies, this work protects American interests, opens markets for U.S. firms, and strengthens our influence.

During FY 2018 Q4, USAID and interagency country teams have already achieved a number of milestones in implementing the GFSS that enable us to accelerate our results, including developing 12 interagency country plans that outline a high-level, integrated, and interagency approach in each country to achieve the goals and objectives, of GFSS that build on, and support, each country's food-security priorities.

Summary of Progress

Evaluations: USAID made six Feed the Future evaluation reports publicly available during FY 2018 Q4, exceeded the target of two. These include the following:
- Final performance-evaluation report for the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Assets and Market Access (AMA IL);
- Final performance-evaluation report for the Kenya Agricultural Value-Chain Enterprises (KAVES) activity;
- Mid-term evaluation survey report for the Feed the Future NOURISH project in Cambodia;
- Midline report for impact evaluation on the Bangladesh Agricultural Value Chains (AVC) project;
- Whole-of-project performance-evaluation report for the Rwanda Community Health and Improved Nutrition (CHAIN) project; and
- Final evaluation report of The Tajikistan Women's Entrepreneurship for Empowerment Project (WEEP).

These evaluations are available on the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse, at https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx.

Learning Agenda: USAID shared the draft Feed the Future Learning Agenda for public comment during the meeting of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) on September 12, 2018, which the Directors of the Feed the Future Innovation Labs also attended. This provided an opportunity to get input from thought-leaders and solicit public feedback. USAID is now reviewing and incorporating this feedback into a final version of the Agenda. The eight areas of the Learning Agenda are the following:
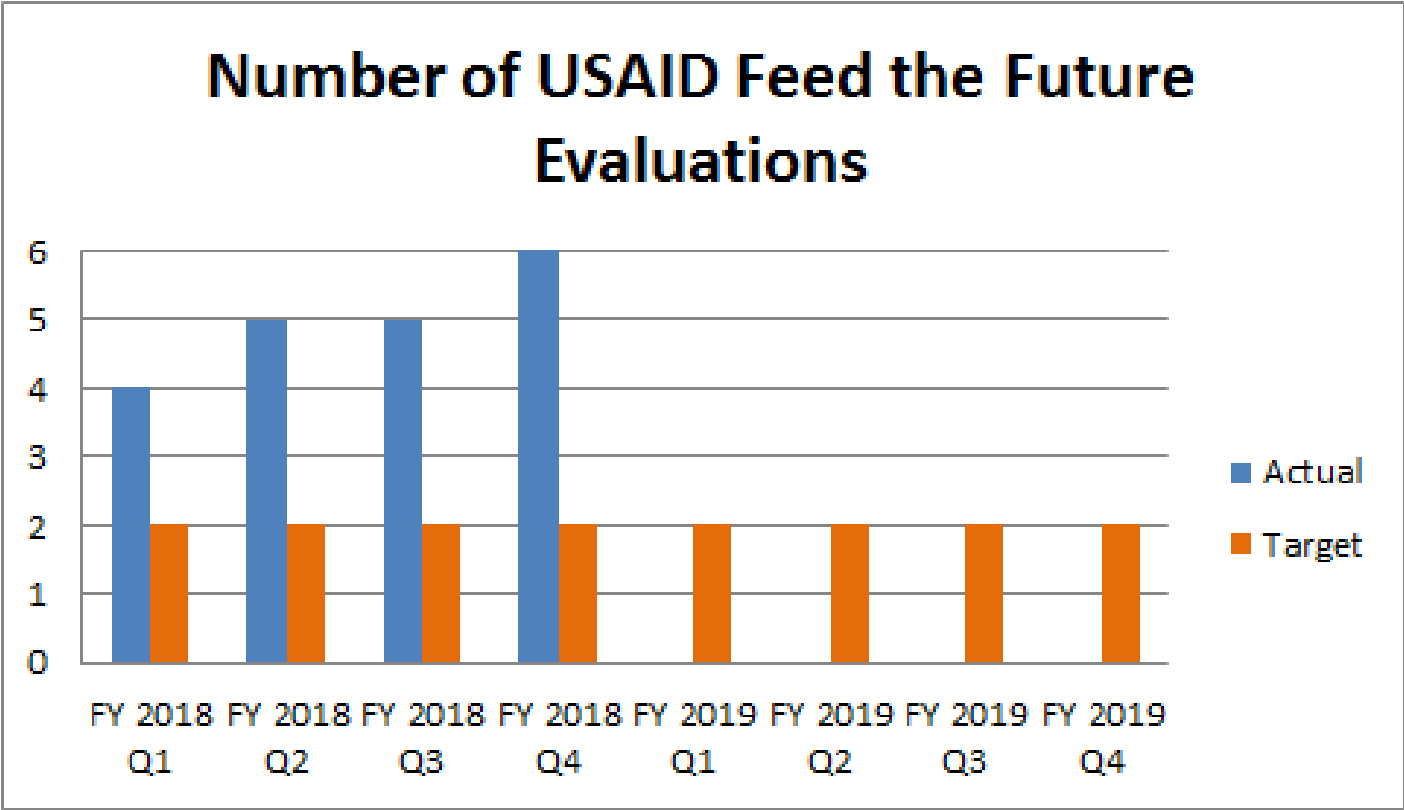- Gender and Women's Empowerment;
- Market Systems; Policy Systems;
- Nutrition;
- Policy Systems
- Risk and Resilience;
- Scaling Technologies and Practice;
- Water and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; and
- Youth.

Key Milestones

- These milestones will help track the U.S. Government's efforts to implement the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS).

Milestone Summary					
Key Milestone	**Milestone Due Date**	**Milestone Status**	**Change from last quarter**	**Owner**	**Comments**
Complete at least 10 Bureau for Food Security (BFS)/Mission Feed the Future performance reviews	Q3, FY 2018	Complete			Performance reviews completed during Quarter 3 for Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Sénégal, Bangladesh, Mali, Guatemala, Nepal, Honduras, Nigeria.
Complete and post the revised Feed the Future Learning Agenda	Q4, FY 2018	Complete			Publicly launched for public comment at the BIFAD meeting on September 12, 2018.
Complete and post 12 GFSS Target Country plans	Q4, FY 2018	Complete			All Country Plans are complete and public at: https://www.usaid.gov/sustaining-ftf-progress.
Complete policy matrices for 12 GFSS Target Countries	Q1, FY 2019				
Complete three formal knowledge-sharing events during the quarter	Q2, FY 2019				
Complete at least 10 BFS/Mission Feed the Future performance reviews	Q3, FY 2019				
Complete Learning Agenda synthesis and update	Q4, FY 2019				

Key Indicators

Number of USAID Feed the Future Evaluations

FY 2018 Q4 Target: Two Evaluations; FY 2018 Q4 Actual: Six Evaluations

Deviation narrative: In line with Feed the Future's heavy focus on learning, evidence, and adaptive management, USAID has exceeded expectations for the number of evaluations.

Note: This indicator will not use interagency data collected in the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), which collects results data annually. The number of evaluation reports are those completed and uploaded onto the publicly accessible USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse website (https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx). Unlike other indicators, which include interagency results, this indicator only tracks USAID data.

Summary of Data on Poverty

Baseline and Interim Data on the Prevalence of Poverty in Feed the Future Focus Countries

Country	Baseline Prevalence	Baseline Year	Interim Prevalence	Interim Year	Number of Years Between Data Points	Percent Change
Bangladesh	40.5	2011	34.0	2015	4	-16.0*
Cambodia	11.7	2009	8.7	2015	6	-25.6*
Ethiopia	39.9	2013	35.0	2015	2	-12.3*
Ghana	22.2	2012	19.6	2015	3	-11.7*
Guatemala	5.9	2013	4.2	2015	2	-1.7
Haiti	25.0	2012	21.9	2016	4	-12.4
Honduras	45.8	2012	45.8	2015	3	0.0
Kenya High Rainfall/Semi-Arid Areas	44.7	2013	46.9	2015	2	4.9
Kenya North (resilience) area	61.9	2013	58.5	2015	2	-5.5
Liberia	49.4	2012	39.8	2015	3	-19.4*
Malawi	66.7	2010/11	54.5	2015	5	-18.3*
Nepal	32.5	2011	20.9	2013/14	2	-35.7*
Rwanda	67.0	2010/11	62.0	2013/14	3	-7.5*
Sénégal	34.3	2012/13	40.5	2015/16	3	18.1
Tajikistan	8.8	2012/13	10.4	2015	2	18.2
Tanzania	43.7	2010/11	36.7	2014/15	4	-16.0
Uganda	32.9	2009/10	32.1	2012/13	3	-2.4
Zambia	88.0	2010	80.9	2015	5	-8.1*

Footnotes: * Statistically significant percent changes appear with an asterisk ($p < 0.05$). (1) Mozambique: Interim data are not yet approved for public release by the Government of Mozambique. The values are part of the overall estimates of the initiative. (2) Mali: Data are not available because of data-quality problems (3) Sénégal: Data are not representative of the full targeted geographic area.

Source: Data come from a mix of primary and secondary sources, depending on country and indicator, and reflect the prevalence rate in each country's geographic target areas. Given the variability in the years in which data points were available and the population of each country's target area, USAID used the rates of change measured in each country to estimate a consistent 2010-2017 initiative-wide rate weighted by population. Results from this analysis appear on Slide 14.

Summary of Stunting Data

Feed the Future focus country baseline and interim data on prevalence of stunted children

Country	Baseline prevalence	Baseline year	Interim prevalence	Interim Year	Number of years between data points	Percent change
Bangladesh	36.9	2011	32.3	2014	3	-12.5*
Cambodia	44.0	2010/2011	33.7	2014	4	-23.4*
Ethiopia	49.2	2013	47.1	2015	2	-4.3
Ghana	36.1	2012	29.9	2015	3	-17.2*
Guatemala	67.5	2013	60.6	2015	2	-11.4*
Haiti	20.8	2012	23.0	2016	4	10.6
Honduras	36.2	2012	25.3	2015	3	-30.1*
Kenya High Rainfall/Semi-Arid Areas	35.1	2008/9	20.9	2015	7	-40.5*
Kenya North (resilience) Areas	27.6	2013	26.3	2015	2	-4.7
Liberia	43.1	2010	34.3	2015	5	-20.4
Malawi	49.2	2010	42.3	2015	5	-14.0*
Nepal	45.2	2011	47.0	2014	3	4.0
Rwanda	46.3	2010/11	39.7	2014/15	4	-14.3*
Senegal	23.1	2012/13	25.8	2015/16	3	11.7
Tajikistan	30.7	2012/2013	29.3	2015	3	-4.6
Tanzania	48.3	2009/10	35.2	2015/16	6	-27.1*
Uganda	33.0	2012	29.2	2015	3	-11.5
Zambia	45.5	2012	38.4	2015	3	-15.6

Footnotes: * Statistically significant percent changes are indicated with an asterisk (p< 0.05). **(1)** Mozambique: Interim data not yet approved for public release by the Government of Mozambique. Values are included in overall initiative estimates. **(2)** Mali: Data are not available due to data quality issues. **(3)** Senegal: Data are not representative of the full targeted geographic area.

Source: Data come from a mix of primary and secondary sources depending on country and indicator and reflect the prevalence rate in each country's geographic target areas. Given the variability in the years in which data points were available and the population of each country's target area, the rates of change measured in each country were used to estimate a consistent 2010-2017 initiative-wide rate that is weighted by population. Results from this analysis are reflected on Slide 14.

Summary of Progress

More broadly, Feed the Future is achieving results that add up to impact across the places where the initiative targets its work.

Accelerating Progress

Feed the Future has moved the needle on poverty and stunting.

DROP IN POVERTY
23%

DROP IN CHILD STUNTING
32%

IN PLACES WHERE WE WORK *

Between 2011 and 2017, Feed the Future has:

HELPED FARMERS EARN MORE THAN
$10.5 billion
in agricultural sales to help
farms and businesses grow

AND UNLOCKED MORE THAN
$3.3 billion
in agricultural
and rural loans

23.4 million

more people are living above the poverty line*

3.4 million

more children are living free of stunting*

5.2 million

more families are not hungry*

2010-2017 estimates based on measured changes between baseline and interim

Accuracy and Reliability of Data

Data to support the Agency Priority Goal on Food Security are primarily from inputs to the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), updated annually.

FTFMS is part of an interagency effort to consolidate U.S. Government reporting on Feed the Future activities. Currently, six U.S. Departments and Agencies contribute annual performance data to FTFMS, including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Treasury, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Peace Corps, and the U.S. African Development Foundation. FTFMS indicator data are the official results for Feed the Future, aggregated and posted on www.usaid.gov/data for the purposes of transparency.

Feed the Future verifies performance data using Data-Quality Assessments (DQAs), and the numbers must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each USAID Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data-source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans, as described in USAID's Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 201.3.2.16, https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/201.pdf).

To ensure the quality of data, USAID works closely with interagency partners and its implementing partners to review and validate the data. Feed the Future releases data annually in the Feed the Future Progress Report (https://feedthefuture.gov/progress). Some results from Fiscal Years (FY) 2011 to 2016 have been revised based on additional information provided after publication for previous years.

As Feed the Future quarterly indicators milestones focus primarily on the achievement of key activities or the public release of materials, the initiative will measure data based on the status of reaching programmatic priorities.

Accuracy and Reliability of Data

Timing and Availability of Data

FTFMS collects data following the end of the Fiscal Year in which the activities occurred. Based on the time needed to consolidate and validate global data from across the initiative, including from implementing partners and U.S. interagency partners, Feed the Future generally does not release progress data until well into the year. For example, in the FY 2014 - 2015 APG reporting period, FY 2015 data were not available to report in Performance.gov until the third quarter of 2016. The delay in information availability meant that the initiative could not close out the FY 2014 - 2015 APG reporting cycle until nearly the end of FY 2016. FY 2017 data for food-security were not available until the end of the third quarter of FY 2018. The FTFMS data reported in this APG report reflects results through FY 2017

Target-Setting

The Agency adjusted the FY 2018 and FY 2019 out-year targets to reflect the FY 2018 and FY 2019 President's Budgets for USAID's food-security programs. Out-year targets may also reflect the ending of existing activities and the transition to new activities that have not yet started and thus have not set targets yet

Additional Information

Contributing Programs

Contributing programs to the Food Security and Resilience APG include a range of efforts from across the U.S. Government in support of the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS), see Annex 1: Agency-specific Implementation Plans of the GFSS (https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/us-government-global-food-security-strategy-fy-2017-2021) and Appendix 2: Global Food Security Strategy Agency Implementation Plan Updates (https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/us-government-global-food-security-strategy-implementation-report-2017) for the details of the contributions of individual U.S. Departments and Agencies participating in 2017.

Stakeholder / Congressional Consultations

Congress supported the U.S. Government's food security efforts by enacting the Global Food Security Act of 2016, authorizing food security appropriations through FY 2018. The process to develop the U.S. Government's GFSS included external consultations with non-governmental, U.S. universities, and private-sector stakeholders. USAID, with its interagency partners, continues to engage with Congress and other stakeholders on the implementation of the GFSS. In FY 2018, this will include the completion of country plans for Feed the Future target countries.; the further development of stakeholder-collaboration platforms; and refinement of the monitoring, evaluation, and learning approach to track progress and facilitate the sharing of learning and best practices.