



Agency Priority Goal Action Plan

Food Security and Resilience

Goal Leaders:

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Overview

Goal Statement

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

Challenge

- 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.
- 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

Opportunity

- The Global Food Security Act (GFSA), enacted in 2016, endorsed FTF's approach to increasing food security and nutrition.
- FTF is expanding opportunity for millions of people, empowering women and girls, and helping to expand growth to more people.
- 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, FTF draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development, and policy resources and expertise of several Federal Departments and Agencies. FTF has two deputy coordinators who lead the initiative and help the U.S. Government target activities toward a common vision:

- The *FTF 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 FTF; and
- The *FTF 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 - FTF; 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:

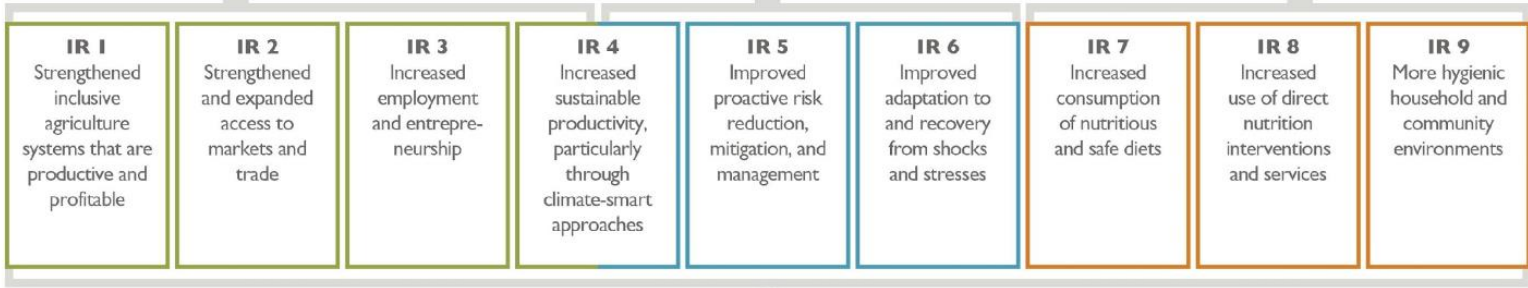
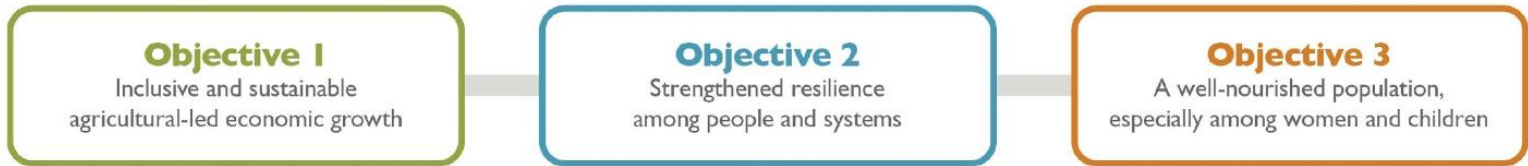
- **Inclusive, sustainable, agricultural-led economic growth**, shown in some areas to be more effective than growth in other sectors at helping men and women lift themselves out of extreme poverty and hunger.
- **Strengthened resilience among people and systems**, as increasingly frequent and intense shocks and stresses threaten the ability of men, women, and families to sustainably emerge from poverty. FTF 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 FTF 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 FTF 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



Effective response to emergency food security needs



Summary of Progress FY 2019 Quarter 1 (Q1) and Quarter 2 (Q2)

USAID continues to promote agriculture-led growth through the implementation of the *GFSS* and the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, which bring together a host of partners in pursuit of a common goal: To end global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. FTF 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.

FTF 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 U.S. influence.

During FY 2019 Q2, USAID launched four knowledge-sharing events including Food Security Policy: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Food System Transformation - Food Security Policy Innovation Lab; AgResults: Building Inclusive Market Systems Through Private Sector Prize Competitions; Colorful Harvest: From Feeding to Nourishing a Growing World - FTF Horticulture Innovation Lab; and an Implementing Partners' Meeting.

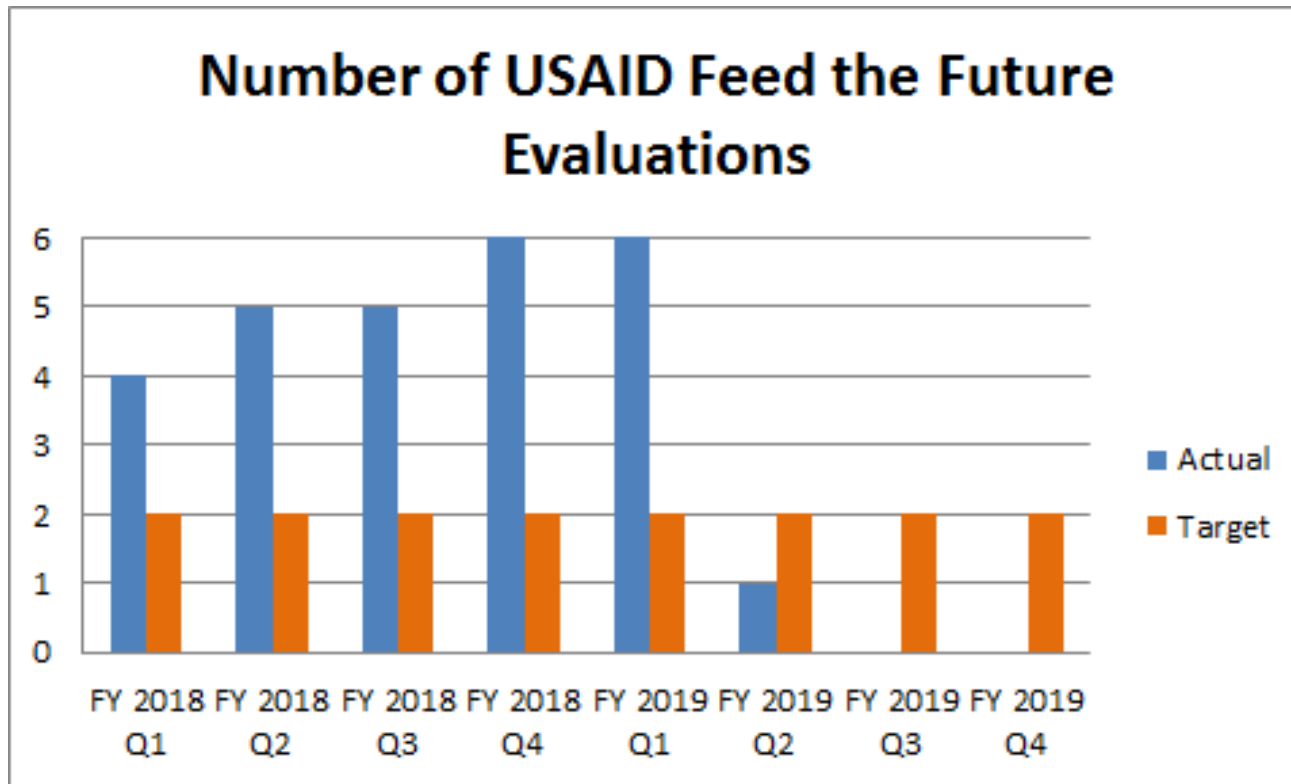
Summary of Progress (Continued)

Evaluations: In FY 2019 Q2, USAID completed one mid-term evaluation for the Afghanistan Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP) which resulted in two evaluation reports (qualitative and quantitative):

- RADP performed evaluations in four separate regional projects—RADP-North, RADP-West, RADP-South, and RADP-East—across 21 Provinces and 116 Districts in Afghanistan.
- USAID funds the umbrella RADP, which has a budget of just over \$241.7 million.
- Using a cross-sectional design, the Evaluation Team (ET) used qualitative methods to answer all but one evaluation question, where the ET used geographic-information-system (GIS) and remote-sensing methods. The results demonstrate mixed performance among the RADPs for key indicators.
- The RADP ET independently assessed the program’s influence on reducing land under poppy-cultivation by estimating percentage change in land area under licit agriculture in program areas. The ET used remote sensing to differentiate between illicit and licit agriculture and quantified the change in area under licit agriculture between pre-program implementation and the evaluation period.
- Results indicate that over the evaluated period, the area under poppy-cultivation in RADP-South increased by 20 percent. As a proportion of total agriculture, the area under poppy-cultivation decreased from 7.7 percent in 2013 to 7.4 percent in 2017. In RADP-North, the ET calculated a 440-percent increase in poppy-production between the two periods—an increase of 2.1 percent in 2013 to 13 percent in 2017. However, there was a general increase in agriculture production in the whole program area, making poppy production as a proportion of agricultural production remain constant.
- The availability of water contributed to increased poppy-cultivation, although RADP-North showed evidence that poppy-cultivation expanded to desert areas. In both RADP-East and RADP-West, the area under poppy-cultivation decreased by 78 percent and 57 percent, respectively. In both regions, evaluations attributed the decline to environmental conditions more favorable to licit agriculture.
- Limitations of the studies were considerable, given the lack of ground reference data on poppy-production, and readers should interpret findings with appropriate caution.

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

Key Indicators



FY 2019 Q2 Target: Two Evaluations; **FY 2019 Q2 Actual:** One Evaluation

Deviation narrative: Following the lapse in appropriations, USAID had delayed access to the data required to perform analyses for the expected number of evaluations. This resulted in a decreased number of actual evaluations performed in the second quarter.

Note: This indicator will not use interagency data collected in the FTF 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 Progress FY 2019 Q2 (Continued)

Policy Matrices: USAID and interagency country teams completed 12 policy matrices -- a 100-percent completion rate -- in line with the milestone. These matrices set the foundation for working in the enabling environment, strengthening the target country's transformative capacities, self-reliance, and resilience.

The policy results are divided across seven policy areas:

- Agricultural Inputs;
- Resilience and Risk-Management;
- Nutrition, Agricultural Trade;
- Land and Natural-Resource Rights;
- Tenure and Governance;
- Enabling Environment for the Private Sector; and
- Institutional Architecture of the Policy Process.

Key Milestones

- These milestones will help track the U.S. Government's efforts to implement the *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 FTF performance reviews.	Q3, FY 2018	Complete.			Performance reviews completed during Q3 for Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Bangladesh, Mali, Guatemala, Nepal, Honduras, and Nigeria.
Complete and post the revised FTF Learning Agenda.	Q4, FY 2018	Complete.			Publicly launched for public comment at the meeting of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) on September 12, 2018.
Complete and post 12 <i>GFSS</i> 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 <i>GFSS</i> Target Countries.	Q1, FY 2019	Complete.			All 12 target countries completed policy matrices focusing on 138 policies in seven areas.
Complete three, formal knowledge-sharing events during the quarter.	Q2, FY 2019	Complete.			USAID launched four, formal knowledge-sharing events, which exceeded the expected target for the quarter.
Complete at least 10 BFS/Mission FTF performance reviews.	Q3, FY 2019				
Complete Learning Agenda synthesis and update.	Q4, FY 2019				

Accuracy and Reliability of Data

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

FTFMS is part of an interagency effort to consolidate U.S. Government reporting on FTF 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 FTF aggregated and posted on www.usaid.gov/data for the purposes of transparency.

FTF 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. FTF releases data annually in the FTF 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 FTF 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, FTF generally does not release progress data until well into the following fiscal year. FY 2018 data for food-security will not be available until the end of the third quarter of FY 2019.

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 *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: *GFSS* 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 supports the U.S. Government's food-security efforts by passing the The Global Food Security Act (GFSA) of 2016, which was reauthorized in 2018, and the subsequent Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS), which reinforce the U.S. Government's commitment to empower small-scale producers and strengthen communities and economies through agricultural-led development. Feed the Future collaborates with a diverse group of government, private-sector, and civil-society partners to align and leverage resources in science and technology to sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition and strengthen resilience among people and systems to help countries move beyond the need for aid and achieve their own Journey to Self-Reliance. USAID, with its interagency partners, continues to engage with Congress and other stakeholders on the implementation of the GFSS. This includes 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.