



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.

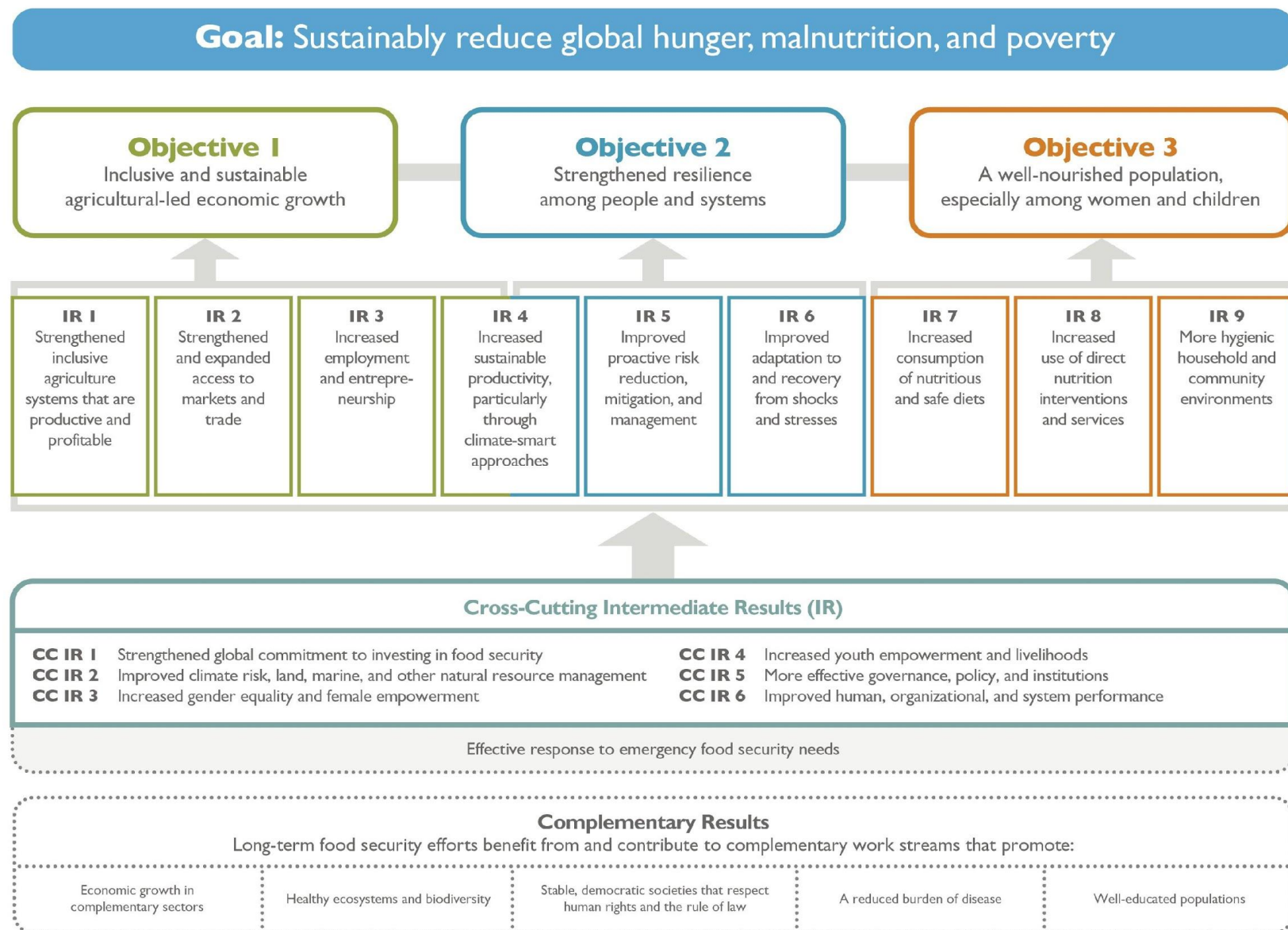
The overarching goal of the *GFSS* is to sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty through three, interrelated, and interdependent, objectives:

- **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



Summary of Progress Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Quarter 3

USAID continues to promote agriculture-led growth through the implementation of the *Global Food Security Strategy (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 helps developing countries transform their food systems to boost growth and opportunity. In essence, to replace hunger with hope. FTF places a special focus on reaching some of the world's poorest and hungriest people, including women, who are at the center of this transformation.

When families have the tools they need to lift themselves out of poverty and hunger, everybody benefits. It enables them to buy nutritious foods, send their children to school, get the medical care they need, and save for the future—all of which builds more resilient communities and countries that can lead their own development.

During FY 2019 Q3, USAID hosted five knowledge-sharing events, including:

1. Renovation and Rehabilitation for Resilient Coffee Farms;
2. Geo-Referenced Data to Inform Earth Observations Modeling for Agriculture: A Discussion among Collectors, Users, and Aggregators;
3. Rainfall, Greenness, and Temperature Indicators in FTF: What they are and how to use them;
4. Using the Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System (GADAS) for Crop Condition Assessments and Capacity-Building Efforts; and
5. Catalyzing Action and Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Taking the Pulse of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Summary of Progress FY 2019 Q3 (Continued)

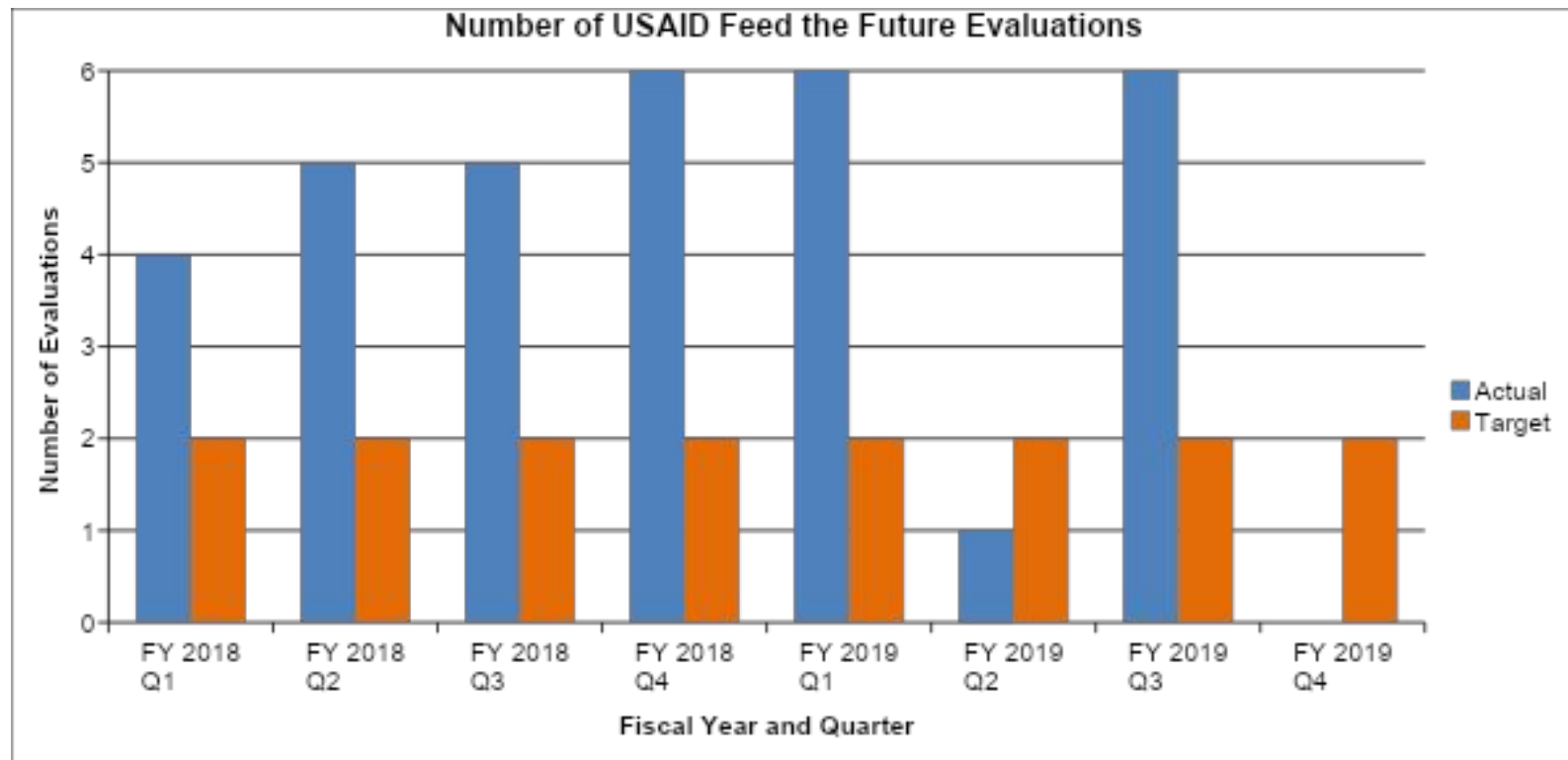
Evaluations: In FY 2019 Q3, USAID completed six evaluations:

- **Mid-Term Evaluation: Tajikistan Agriculture and Water Activity (TAWA)**—*Evaluation recommendations are also expected to inform USAID Feed the Future activities in the Khatlon region of Tajikistan.*
- **Mid-Term Evaluation: Kenya Integrated Water, Aanitation and Hygiene (KIWASH) Project**—*FTF funded the first two years of the activity and contributed to the nutrition-related work.*
- **Endline Survey Report: NOURISH Project**—*NOURISH in Cambodia reduced stunting in children under five years by 19 percent (6.5 percentage points) and reduced women’s underweight and anemia, supported by significant changes in key behaviors across health/nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene and agriculture.*
- **Final Report: 2018 Baseline Study of Food for Peace Development Food Security Activities (DFSAs) in Uganda**—*This report investigated food insecurity and food access; expenditures and assets; WASH practices; agriculture; women’s and children’s health and nutrition; gender differences in decision-making for cash earners and parents of children under two; and resilience.*
- **Impact Evaluation: Bangladesh Agricultural Value Chains Project**—*This evaluation focused on specifically timed interventions that took place for two value chain crops: jute and mung beans.*
- **Final Performance Evaluation: Northern Karamoja Growth, Health, and Governance Development Food Assistance Project**—*The study results will be used to further refine program targeting and, where possible, to understand the relationship between variables to inform program design.*

These evaluations are available on the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse, at

<https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx>.

Key Indicators



Deviation narrative: Following the lapse in appropriations during the end of FY 19 Q1 and start of FY 19 Q2, USAID delayed submissions of evaluations into the USAID database which impacted FY 19 Q2 numbers. USAID uploaded the delayed FY 19 Q2 submissions in FY 19 Q3, resulting in an increased number of evaluations for FY 19 Q3.

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.

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	In Progress			USAID completed seven BFS portfolio reviews. Due to USAID's Transformation efforts and developing a new country support model, three mission FTF performance reviews have been postponed to FY 2020 Q1.
Complete Learning Agenda synthesis and update.	Q4, FY 2019	In Progress			USAID is reassessing its Methodology for Learning Agenda to align better with USAID Transformation efforts and OMB guidance for implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.

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 fourth 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.