



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 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

- 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, enacted in 2016, endorsed Feed the Future's approach to increasing food security and nutrition.
- Feed the Future 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, 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:

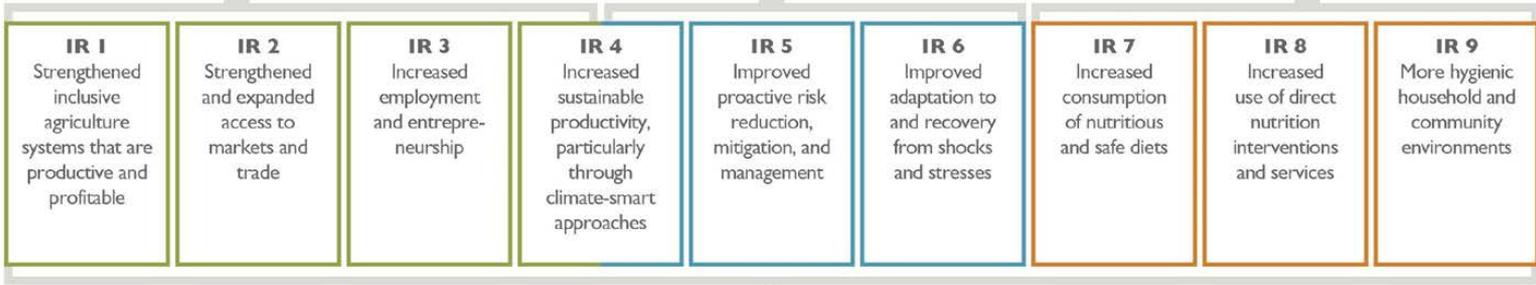
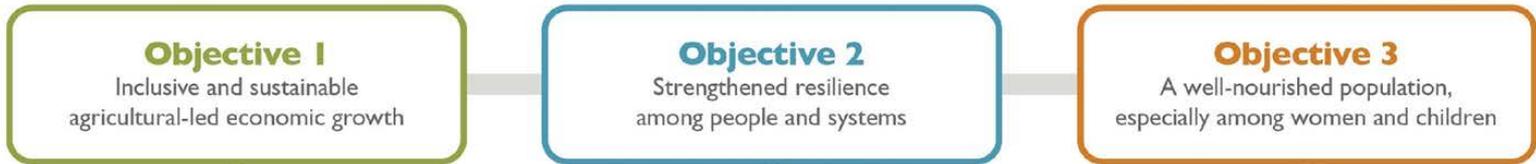
- **Inclusive, sustainable, agricultural-led economic growth**, shown in some areas to be more effective than growth in other sectors at helping men and women lift themselves out of extreme poverty and hunger.
- **Strengthened resilience among people and systems**, as increasingly frequent and intense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



Effective response to emergency food security needs



Summary of Progress

Through Feed the Future, we are moving the needle on poverty and stunting. In 2017, annual progress indicators projected 23.4 million more people live above the poverty line, 3.4 million more children are living free of stunting, and 5.2 million more families no longer suffer from hunger as a result of Feed the Future's investments. Harnessing the best of American ingenuity and innovation to create solutions. Feed the Future aims to ease human suffering, and put communities and countries on a path to self-reliance.

By lifting smallholder farmers out of poverty and fueling growing middle classes in countries where we work, Feed the Future helps U.S. businesses compete in new markets, and increases demand for U.S. innovations. This work protects American interests, and strengthens our influence in rapidly transforming regions and emerging economies.

The kind of agriculture-led growth that Feed the Future catalyzes is making a world of difference, helping communities to build their resilience, securing the gains they have made, and keeping them out of poverty. Our efforts are empowering women and youth, who are often the drivers of economies around the world, and ensuring children get the nutrition they need to reach their full potential.

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.



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*

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

Summary of Progress

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) made five Feed the Future evaluation reports publicly available during the third quarter of FY 2018, exceeding the target of two. These include: 1) two performance evaluations for Feed the Future Innovation Labs that covered poultry genomics and wheat genomics; 2) one evaluation on a Burma value-chain activity; 3) one on a markets activity in Nigeria; and 4) one that covered knowledge-based integrated sustainable agriculture and nutrition in Nepal. These evaluations are available on the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse, at <https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx>.

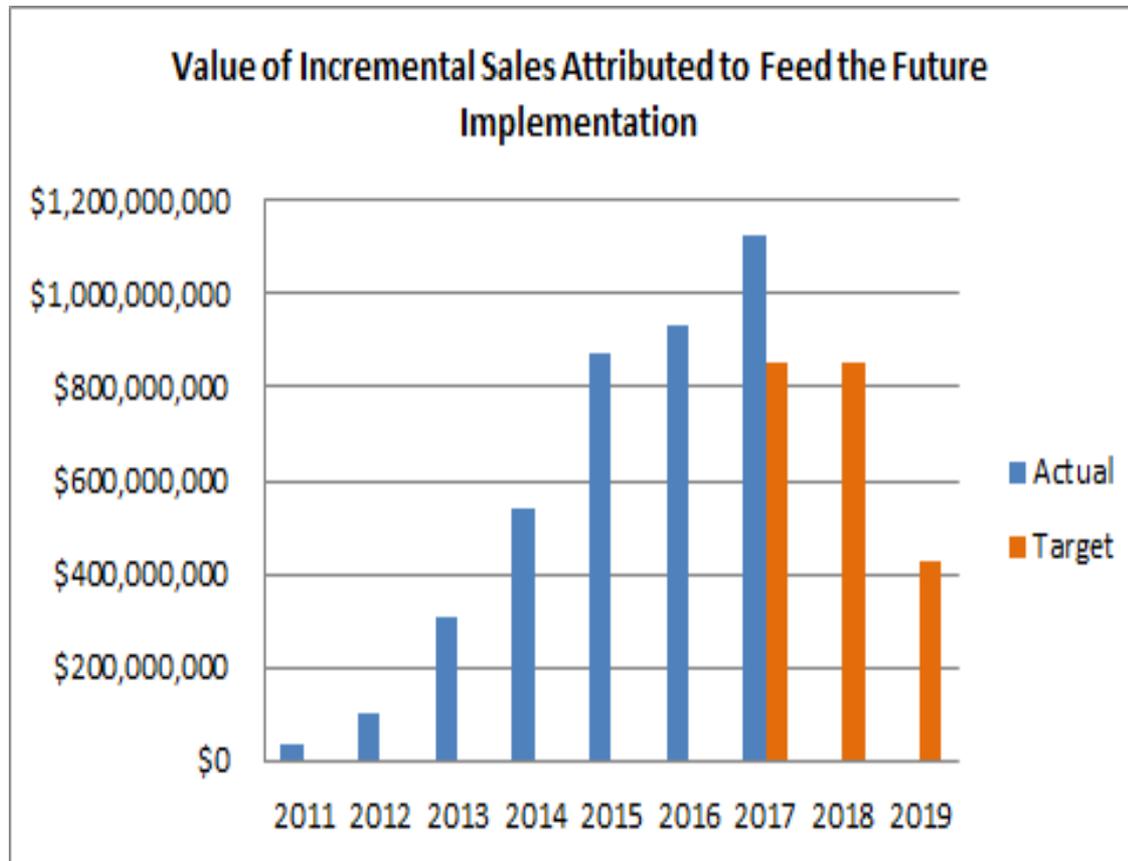
The draft Feed the Future Learning Agenda is undergoing final USAID leadership review -- there are eight areas: Gender and Women's Empowerment; Market Systems; Policy Systems; Scaling Technologies and Practices; Risk and Resilience; Nutrition; Water and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; and Youth. In July, the Feed the Future interagency Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group will review and provide feedback on the Learning Agenda. The next steps for completing the Learning Agenda will include expanded engagement inside the U.S. Government, consultations with external stakeholders for additional input, and finalization of the document. USAID will share the new Feed the Future Learning Agenda publicly at the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) meeting in September, which Directors of Feed the Future Innovation Labs will also attend. This will provide an opportunity to get input from thought leaders and public feedback.

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	In Progress			Expect to have public launch by mid-September.
Complete and post 12 GFSS Target Country plans	Q4, FY 2018				
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

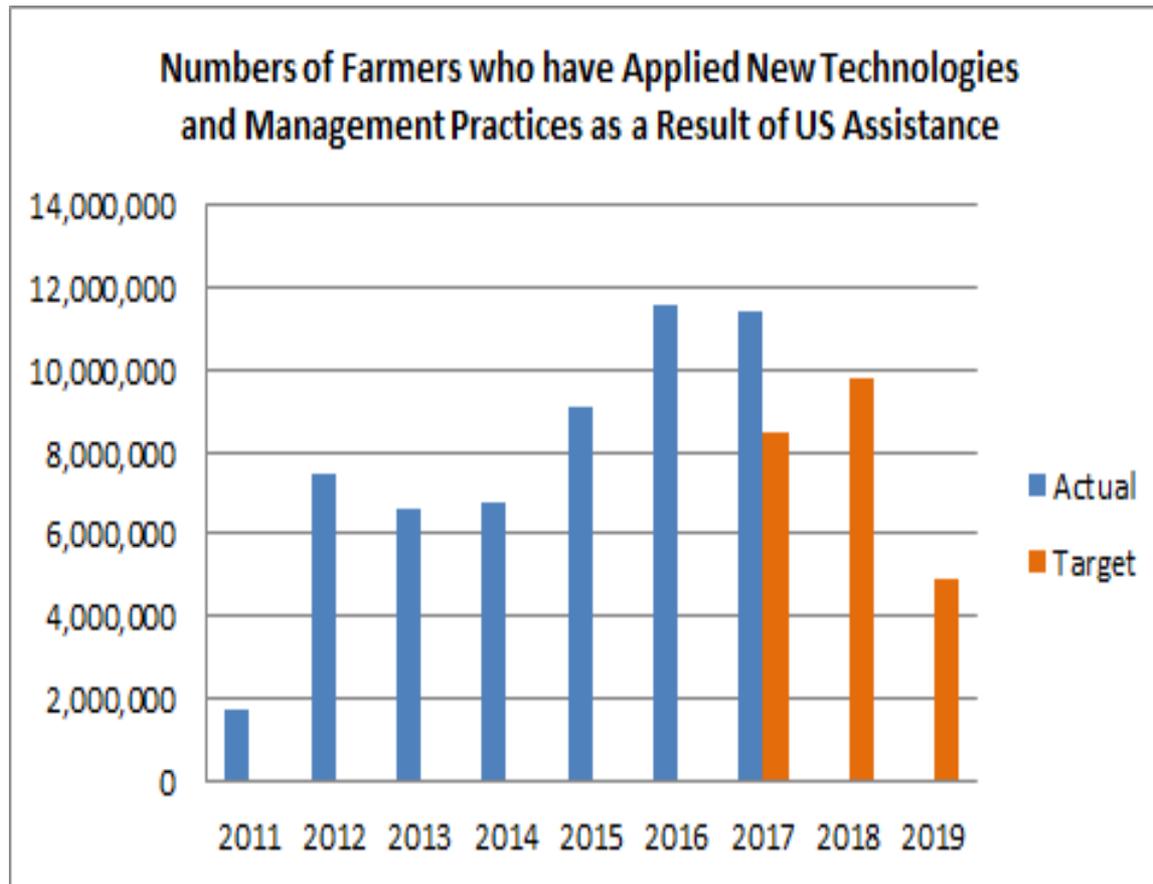


FY 2017 target: \$850,000,000; **FY 2017 actual:** \$1,122,195,222

Deviation narrative: Feed the Future exceeded its target for value of incremental sales through: 1) helping smallholder producers increase their yields; 2) increasing the quality of produce; and 3) improving market access. Feed the Future has continuously increased the number of smallholder farmers since it set its target.

Note: See slide 18 for more information on target-setting.

Key Indicators

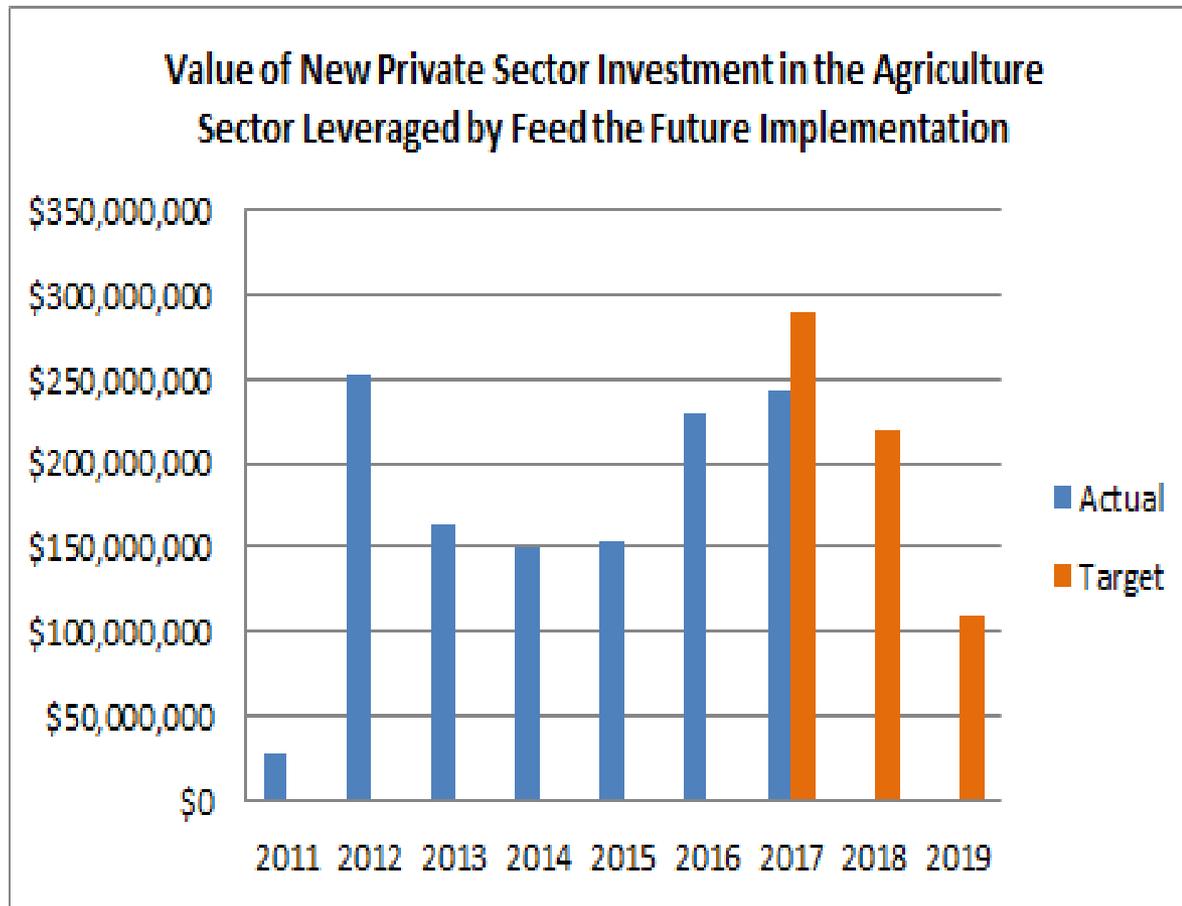


FY 2017 target: 8,500,000; **FY 2017 actual:** 11,399,494

Deviation narrative: Applying improved technologies is crucial for farmers to increase productivity. Feed the Future exceeded its target for the number of farmers who apply new technologies by reaching more farmers through direct training. The program also worked with public- and private-sector actors to provide training.

Note: See slide 18 for more information on target-setting.

Key Indicators

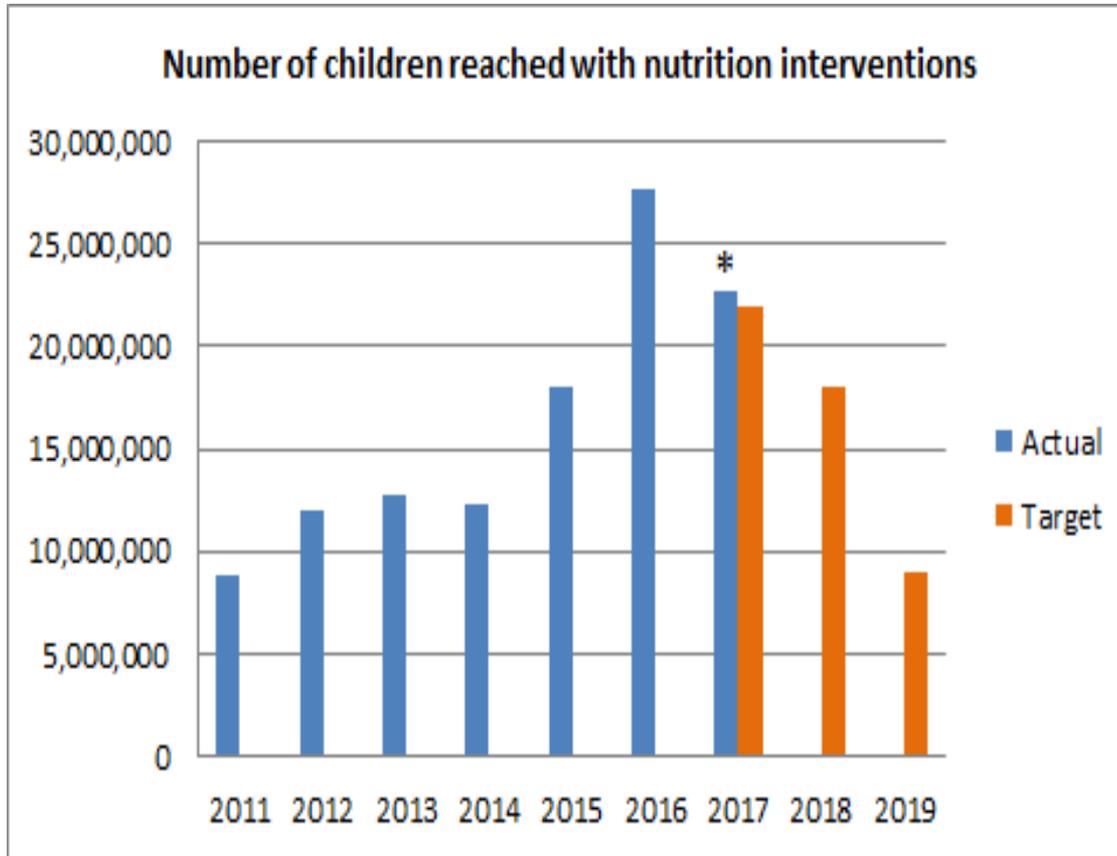


FY 2017 target: \$290,000,000; **FY 2017 actual:** \$243,232,261

Deviation narrative: To meet future targets, Feed the Future has increased its focus on partnering with the private sector to leverage the private investment needed for inclusive growth in the agricultural sector.

Note: See slide 18 for more information on target-setting.

Key Indicators



* Starting in FY 2017, this revised indicator captures nutrition-specific interventions only. Results for FY 2011-2016 in this chart reflect the previous version of this indicator, which captured both nutrition-specific** and nutrition-sensitive*** efforts.

FY 2017 target: 22,000,000; **FY 2017 actual:** 22,657,081

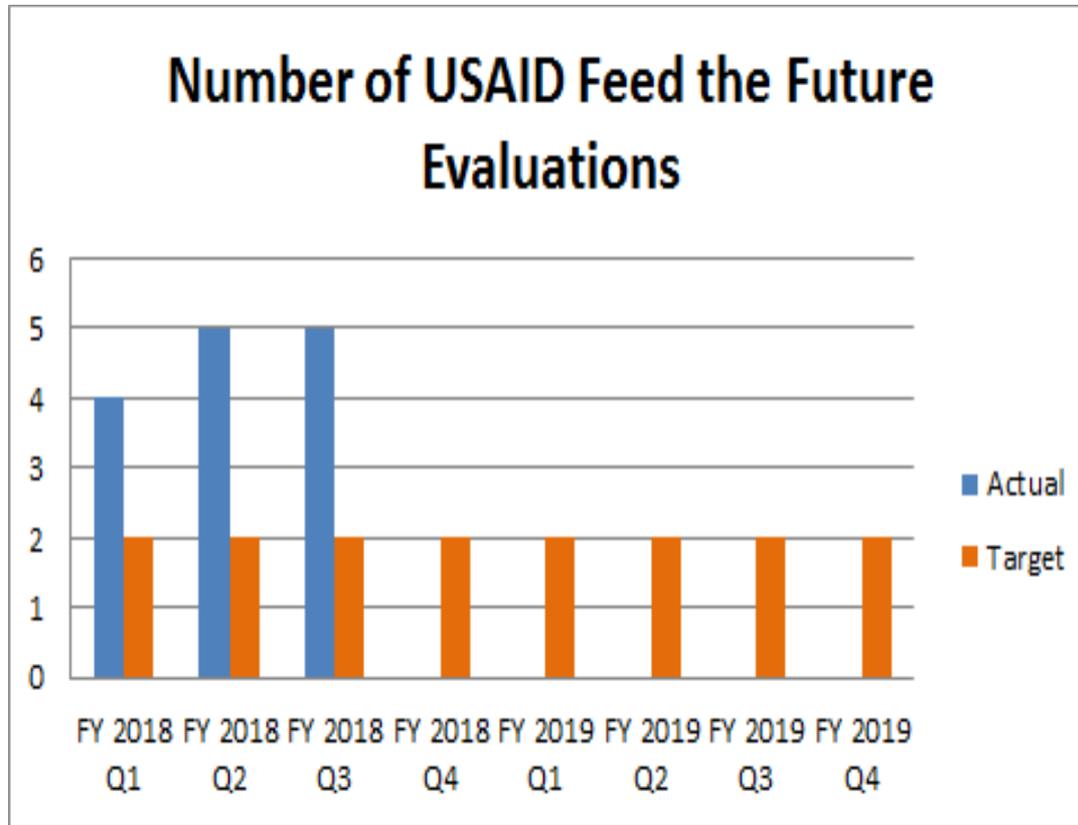
Deviation narrative: Feed the Future met its target for number of children reached with nutrition interventions despite the narrowing of the definition starting in FY 2017. It increased the number of children benefiting from interventions such as: 1) treatment for acute malnutrition; 2) supplementation with Vitamin A, and/or Zinc, and/or multiple-micronutrient powder; 3) behavior-change communications.

**Nutrition-specific interventions address the immediate causes of undernutrition, like inadequate dietary intake and some of the underlying causes like feeding practices and access to food.

***Nutrition-sensitive interventions are those addressing key underlying determinants of nutrition.

Note: See slide 18 for more information on target-setting.

Key Indicators



FY 2018 Q3 Target: Two Evaluations; **FY 2018 Q3 Actual:** Five 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.

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 2016 data for food security were not available until the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2017.

Target-Setting

The FY 2018 and FY 2019 President's Budgets for USAID's food-security programs, which are reflected in out-year targets accordingly. Out-year targets could 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.