

PROMOTE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH, REDUCE EXTREME POVERTY, AND IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY

Agency Priority Goal on Food Security

By September 30, 2015, increase the number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices to eight million, from a corrected base of five million in 2012.

Impact Statement

Promote policies and economic environments that enhance trade in goods and services.

Overview

Approximately 840 million people in the world remain hungry today, and 98 percent of them live in developing countries. In addition, the world's population is projected to increase to nine billion by 2050. This population increase and changes in diets will require at least a 60 percent increase in global food production, all in a world that will have less arable land and less access to water under changing climate patterns.

Improving food security has risen to prominence as a global development goal in recent years due to factors such as food price spikes, increasing poverty rates, and social unrest related to poverty and hunger. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, global leaders—including President Obama—agreed to take significant action to improve food security through a renewed financial commitment to agricultural development and a commitment to reform the way the international community approaches food security. In May 2012, at the Camp David G-8 Summit with African heads of state and corporate and G-8 leaders, President Obama again led global food security efforts by launching the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a shared commitment to achieving sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raising 50 million people out of poverty by 2022.

The Feed the Future initiative is the U.S. Government's contribution to the global effort launched by President Obama at L'Aquila. Its goal is to reduce the prevalence of poverty and stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent in the areas where we are investing and working. Feed the Future works with the global community to:

- Advance comprehensive strategies that focus on improving the productivity and market access of small-scale producers, particularly women, who make up the majority of small farmers in developing countries;
- Catalyze private sector economic growth, finance, and trade with necessary investments in public goods as well as policy, legal, and regulatory reforms;
- Use science and technology to sustainably increase agricultural productivity;
- Protect the natural resource base upon which agriculture depends;
- Build resilience and help to prevent recurrent food crises in vulnerable regions; and
- Invest in improving nutrition for women and young children as a foundation for future growth.



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Feed the Future is well-positioned to support the U.S. Government’s aim to promote inclusive economic growth, reduce extreme poverty, and improve food security, as outlined in the State Department-USAID Joint Strategic Plan.

Feed the Future Focus Countries



Key Indicator: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance

	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target	7 million	8 million

Key Indicator: Amount of Feed the Future funds disbursed since 2010

	FY 2014 Quarter 1	FY 2014 Quarter 2	FY 2014 Quarter 3	FY 2014 Quarter 4	FY 2015 Quarter 1	FY 2015 Quarter 2	FY 2015 Quarter 3	FY 2015 Quarter 4
Target	\$1.628 billion	\$1.801 billion	\$1.975 billion	\$2.148 billion	\$2.321 billion	\$2.494 billion	\$2.667 billion	\$2.840 billion



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Achieving the Agency Priority Goal

Strategies

To achieve impact, Feed the Future focuses on cost-effective results; aligns with priorities established in technically sound country-led plans; embraces innovative partnerships; fosters a policy environment that enables private investment; helps build resilience to food crises in vulnerable populations; integrates nutrition, climate change, and gender equality and women's empowerment into programming; and works to increase the adoption of transformative technologies. Led by USAID, Feed the Future draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development, and policy resources and expertise of 10 federal agencies (USAID; the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State, and Treasury; the Millennium Challenge Corporation; the U.S. African Development Foundation; the Peace Corps; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative).

In alignment with the [U.S. Global Development Policy](#), Feed the Future is focused and selective about the countries and areas where we work to strengthen the impact of our investments. We currently target efforts in 19 focus countries in Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia), Asia (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, and Tajikistan), and Latin America and the Caribbean

(Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras). We selected these countries based on country commitment to increasing food security, level of need, opportunity for partnerships and regional synergies, potential for agriculture-led growth, and resource availability. We focused our efforts even further by zeroing in on specific geographic zones (called "zones of influence") that aligned with each country's agricultural investment plan.

The principal challenge to achieving a reduction in stunting and poverty are external risk factors that may inhibit reduction in poverty and stunting such as food crises, changing host government priorities, and the continued will of the American people to invest in long-term food security overseas in a difficult domestic economic climate. Country implementation strategies account for these externalities by allowing a certain degree of flexibility in their programming and assumptions to address unforeseen events.



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Performance Goal 1.2.2

By September 30, 2017, as a part of implementing the Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, at least 60 percent of USAID's operating units will measure and report their gender integration results, and USAID will reduce the gap between male and female participation across 60 percent of food security programming areas.

Impact Statement

Programming will have an inclusive, broad-based, and more sustainable impact as a result of progress made in closing gender gaps and promoting equal benefits for females and males.

Overview

The Presidential Memorandum "[Coordination of Policies and Programs to Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women and Girls Globally](#)", issued on January 30, 2013, states that "Promoting gender equality and advancing the status of all women and girls around the world remains one of the greatest unmet challenges of our time, and one that is vital to achieving our overall foreign policy objectives. Ensuring that women and girls, including those most marginalized, are able to participate fully in public life, are free from violence, and have equal access to education, economic opportunity, and health care increases broader economic prosperity, as well as political stability and security."

The overarching policy framework that guides U.S. efforts to combat gender-based violence around the world include:

- [Secretary Clinton's Policy Guidance on Promoting Gender Equality to Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy Objectives](#)
- [USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy](#)
- [United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, to strengthen conflict resolution and peace processes through the inclusion of women](#)

- [U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally](#)

U.S. efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment cut across many sectors. The U.S. seeks to: reduce gender disparities in economic, social, political, and cultural access to resources, wealth, opportunities and services; reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals; and increase the capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making in households, communities, and societies.

In addition to reducing gaps, U.S. activities seeks to promote women's and men's leadership and participation. The United States supports the integration of gender equality and female empowerment considerations in economic growth, agriculture and food security, education, conflict mitigation and resolution, civil society and the media, and climate change. For example, the United States supports a range of activities that strengthen and promote women's participation and leadership in peace building, civil society, and political processes in order to address and mitigate challenges impacting women's ability to participate meaningfully in important decisions and processes that affect them, their families, and their communities and nations.



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These activities include efforts to mobilize men as allies in support of gender equality, women's participation and in combating gender-based violence. The United States will work to ensure that women's issues are fully integrated in the formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy.

To assist in planning and reporting, USAID operating units report on nine Washington-designated, standard cross-cutting performance indicators that cover gender equality; women's empowerment; gender-based violence; and Women, Peace, and Security. The indicator "Number of operating units using at least one Gender Empowerment and Female Equality indicator in their Performance Plan Reports" will capture the expansion of programming, as well as the performance monitoring and reporting achievements of operating units integrating gender considerations in their work.

Movement toward gender equality is essential to Feed the Future's objective of "Inclusive Agricultural Growth." Strong and stable growth cannot be achieved unless both men and women are engaged in that growth. Women play a critical and potentially transformative role in agricultural growth in developing countries, but they face persistent obstacles and economic constraints limiting further inclusion in

agriculture.

For that reason, Feed the Future has emphasized the engagement of both men and women in its multi-year strategies and across all food security activities to promote the empowerment of women and greater gender equality. While efforts in this area are often constrained by socio-cultural norms around gender roles, FTF programs are seeking innovative ways to engage men and women across diverse activities.

To measure progress in this effort, USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS) annually tracks the "Number of sex-disaggregated indicators demonstrating improvements toward equality in gender integration." This indicator tracks changes in the parity of outputs and outcomes between males and females from year to year. By 2017, BFS targets improvements in equality in 60 percent of all sex-disaggregated indicators. The target is not 100 percent because equality in several indicators, such as the Prevalence of Stunted Children, is slow to change, would require profound changes in social structures, and is beyond the Agency's manageable interest by 2017.

Key Indicator: Percentage of operating units using at least one Gender Empowerment and Female Equality indicator in their Foreign Assistance Performance Plan & Report (PPR)

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	30%	40%	50%	60%



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Key Indicator: Number of sex-disaggregated indicators demonstrating improvements toward equality in gender integration

	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target		8	10	13	15
Actual	5				

Achieving the Performance Goal

Strategies

The Department of State and USAID provide guidance, training, and technical assistance to operating units toward integrating gender in procurement actions, project and program design, monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities. For example, USAID’s Automated Directives System Chapter 205 requires operating units to integrate gender at each stage of the project cycle including conducting gender analysis when preparing Country Development Cooperation Strategies and designing programs and projects. A series of gender integration training modules, toolkits, How-to-Notes and other resources will continue to be developed and shared agency-wide to help staff and implementing partners to integrate gender in programs and projects. As thought-leaders, the Department of State and USAID will continue to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment priorities to other U.S. government agencies and to the larger community of foreign assistance donors.

BFS provides guidance and support to missions in procurement design, project and program design, and monitoring and evaluation to create programming that will promote women’s and men’s participation and ensures women benefit

from their participation. Projects are required to perform a gender analysis to identify gendered constraints and opportunities. The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) will be used to identify critical constraints to women’s economic empowerment that can inform and adjust project and program design to more actively engage women in food security programming. Lessons from missions’ and partners’ experiences are shared across the agency and food security community through publications and learning events.

External Factors

Although USAID is investing in building capacity in gender, gender and agriculture, and among women in the agriculture field around the world, these investments tend to be long-term, and do not adequately address short-term gaps in these capacities in the general development community.



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Country Snapshots



- ❑ **Afghanistan's** PROMOTE program to provide educated young women with enhanced technical and leadership skills to facilitate entry and advancement into mid/high level positions in government, the private sector and civil society over the next five years.
- ❑ Pilot project being launched to test multi sector approaches to child marriage prevention in **Bangladesh** that include health, education and legal components; a major focus will be community sensitization, involving local religious authorities, media, local NGO and civil authorities.
- ❑ Over \$10 million expansion in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** for efforts to support GBV survivors, granting them increased access to medical and psycho-social care, legal assistance, and income generating activities. Additionally, enhanced efforts promoting community awareness of, and response to GBV.
- ❑ Over 3,300 women in **Haiti** to be trained and supported by USAID to manage natural resources and better invest in crops that can generate income and stabilize hillsides as part of Feed the Future.
- ❑ Over 140,000 women in **Pakistan** increasing their income by 30-40% as part of the Entrepreneurs, Firms, and Baluchistan Agriculture projects.
- ❑ Launching three-year public-private partnership with **Chevron South Africa** and **Anglo-American** to support a gender-based microfinance program called Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity (IMAGE). The program, combining microfinance with a gender and HIV training curriculum, aims to improve women's financial independence, reduce vulnerability to HIV and gender-based violence, and foster wider community mobilization.
- ❑ USAID is helping the **Tanzania** government advance efforts to increase women's land rights, access to credit, and decision-making authority over household income and assets.



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Performance Goal 1.2.3

By September 30, 2017, effectively support an increased number of countries with people and places historically subject to recurrent crisis to become more resilient by reducing chronic vulnerability and facilitating inclusive growth.

Impact Statement

Enhancing the resilience of people and places subject to recurrent crisis will reduce the substantial humanitarian, developmental and economic costs associated with these crises expressed in terms of lost lives, livelihoods, dignity and aspiration, constrained economic growth and the need for repeat, large-scale humanitarian response respectively.

Overview

In late 2011 and early 2012, building resilience to recurrent crises emerged as a shared, cross-bureau priority within USAID. This was prompted by large-scale humanitarian emergencies in the Horn of Africa and Sahel and the collective recognition by USAID, other donors, governments, regional institutions, and a wide array of humanitarian and development partners that continuing to treat recurrent crises as acute emergencies - and chronic vulnerability as a perpetual humanitarian risk - is extremely costly.

This cost includes loss of lives, livelihoods, dignity and aspiration, with the famine in Somalia providing an extreme and devastating example. Recurrent crises also negatively impact national and regional economies as evidenced by the estimated \$12.1 billion in losses associated with drought in Kenya between 2008 and 2011. Finally, the \$1.5 billion the U.S. government contributed to support humanitarian efforts in the Horn and Sahel in 2011-2012 alone speaks to the economic cost of recurrent crisis in budget terms, as does the fact that 75 percent of USAID's humanitarian spending over the last decade was spent in just 10 countries.

The challenges of building resilience to recurrent crisis are significant. First and foremost, people and places at the intersection of chronic (and deep) poverty and exposure to risk and, as a result, subject to recurrent crisis have been historically treated as a perpetual humanitarian risk, and otherwise neglected by development actors. To address this head-on, USAID has put building resilience to recurrent crisis in the Horn, Sahel and elsewhere firmly on both its development and humanitarian agendas by leveraging of humanitarian and development perspectives and resources through joint analysis, planning and sequencing, layering and integration of programs to build resilience in areas targeted by these efforts.

A second major challenge made explicit in USAID's efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis is that recurrent shocks such as droughts have become a perennial feature of these landscapes – not anomalies. The impacts of these shocks and associated vulnerabilities to them are exacerbated by stresses from demographic trends, conflict, and climate change. To address this, reducing and managing risk and building adaptive capacity figure prominently in facilitating inclusive growth as central programmatic and policy aims.



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The United State is also at the forefront of helping to drive enhanced coordination, planning, and integration of efforts to address these and other challenges associated with building resilience to recurrent crisis among other development and humanitarian actors including governments, regional institutions, other donors, UN agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, the private sector, and civil society.

Key Indicator: Percentage of Host Country and Regional Teams and/or Other Stakeholder Groups Implementing Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions to Improve Resilience to Natural Disasters as a Result of USG Assistance within the Previous 5 Years

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target				20%	20%
Actual	5%	17%	17%		

Key Indicator: Number of People Trained in Disaster Preparedness as a Result of USG Assistance

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target				16,805	11,902
Actual	12,396	26,768	28,647		

Achieving the Performance Goal

Strategies

USAID’s flagship efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis are focused on the Horn of Africa and the Sahel where devastating droughts in 2011-12 underscored the extent of large and growing resilience deficits. The strategies in each of these regions employ multi-sector programmatic and policy efforts aimed at expanding economic opportunities, strengthening governance (broadly conceived) and improving health and nutrition outcomes. Disaster Risk Management figures centrally in

the governance component of each strategy alongside conflict management and Natural Resource Management, reflecting the need to simultaneously prepare for the next drought or shock while addressing the underlying causes of chronic vulnerability and current resilience deficits. These efforts are linked to the broader efforts of regional institutions and national governments which USAID has also helped to facilitate.



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Drawing on the lessons learned from these efforts, USAID is expanding resilience-building efforts in the greater Horn of Africa region and in Asia, as well as in fragile states contexts.

U.S. efforts to address the broader issues of post-conflict recovery and transition from humanitarian assistance to development programming through deliberate planning in select countries is an important element of the strategy.

In 2011, the Department of State and USAID instituted discussions focused on enhancing planning and coordination between humanitarian bureaus at State and USAID and with regional bureaus in support of making transitions from humanitarian assistance to development programming in select countries. The Relief to Development Transitions (R2DT) effort encourages planning at the time of budget formulation, coordination of humanitarian and developmental programming, and reporting on

efforts that assist political, economic and social transitions in 10 focus countries. Attributions to R2DT include programs that support resilience, risk reduction, disaster preparedness, peacebuilding or conflict resolution, and efforts that extend or adapt development programs into areas or populations formerly supported only through humanitarian assistance.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2

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Additional Evidence Measuring Achievement of the Objective

Proportion of countries with focused resilience zones that have exhibited reduced depth of poverty rates within those zones

	FY 2015
Target	50%

Primary net enrollment rate

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target				83%	84%
Actual	81.80%	82%	83%		

