Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

177th Public Meeting

The Feed the Future Learning Agenda

12 September 2018 9:30am-1:00pm
National Press Club | Washington, DC
Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

The Feed the Future Learning Agenda

Reach us via email with your questions or comments at mvarner@aplu.org or on twitter using #BIFAD
Framing the Feed the Future Learning Agenda

Robert Bertram, Chief Scientist, USAID Bureau for Food Security
September 12, 2018
Next Phase of Feed the Future Learning Agenda Under Global Food Security Strategy

• Mandated under the 2016 Global Food Security Act and Global Food Security Strategy

• Builds on the evidence and lessons learned from first Feed the Future Learning Agenda

• Complimentary to and working with the Feed the Future Research Strategy
LEARNING PRIORITIES

Learning Question #1
- Ongoing monitoring
- Examples of activities addressing one or more learning questions

Learning Question #2
- Peer-to-peer learning (brown bags, data placemats, gallery walks)

Learning Question #3
- Practice (Experience summits, mentoring, shadowing)
- Assessments and analyses (including those required by the ADS)

Learning Question #4
- Evaluation (performance, developmental, impacts, etc.)

Learning Question #5
- Research
  - Can be conducted at various levels and times in the Program Cycle — strategy, project, activity
  - Can be incorporated into CLA Plans and MEL Plans
  - Can make use of qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods
Learning Agenda Areas

- Nutrition
- Water and WASH
- Gender and women’s empowerment
- Youth
- Risk and resilience
- Market systems
- Scaling technologies and practices
- Policy systems
Next steps

• BIFAD’s feedback
• Public feedback
• Comment on the draft Learning Agenda by September 28th: Agrilinks.org/FTFLearningAgenda
Nutrition

Julie MacCartee, Knowledge Management & Learning Specialist
USAID Bureau for Food Security
Relevance

Nutrition is fundamental to:
• Global health
• Economic growth
• Community and household resilience
• Education
• Women’s empowerment
• Feed the Future!

The average pace of stunting reduction has been 2.5x higher annually in Feed the Future focus countries than before the initiative began

Feed the Future Snapshot: A Decade of Progress
Theory of Change

Development programs that address/improve the following factors will increase the number of well-nourished individuals at the community and population levels:

- Access, availability, and utilization of nutritious and safe diets year-round (for example, through nutrition-sensitive agriculture programming)
- Direct, nutrition-specific interventions and services
- More hygienic household and community environments
- Women’s empowerment
Questions

How can the USG most effectively reduce undernutrition and support a well-nourished population by addressing the determinants of stunting, wasting, and serious micronutrient deficiencies?

• What are the most efficient ways to identify the determinants of stunting in the contexts where we work?

• Which nutrition-sensitive interventions, especially in market systems and value chains, most effectively increase access, availability, and utilization of nutritious and safe diets year-round?

• What are the best ways to identify, deliver and scale up proven nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions, through both public and private sector channels?
Water & WASH

Stéphanie Maurissen, Senior Project Design Fellow / WASH Advisor
USAID Bureau for Food Security through CAMRIS
Relevance: Linkages between Water and Food Security / Nutrition

Source: HLPE (2015)
Relevance: Water in the Global Food Security Strategy

**Goal:** Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

**Objective 1:** Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth
- 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

**Objective 2:** Strengthened resilience among people and systems
- 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

**Objective 3:** A well-nourished population, especially among women and children
- 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
Overarching Question

How can agriculture water management, and water supply, sanitation and hygiene technologies and practices be best leveraged to achieve sustainable growth, resilience, and nutritional outcomes?

Feed the Future
Discussion
Nutrition / Water & WASH

Comment on the draft Learning Agenda: Agrilinks.org/FTFLearningAgenda
Gender & Women’s Empowerment

Farzana Ramzan, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning Advisor
USAID Bureau for Food Security
Guiding Principles

• What have we learned?

• What do we need to understand?

• What can we answer?
What have we learned?

- Near parity in women and men being trained
- Women’s application of technologies and practices remains lower than men
Technology Adoption Learning Agenda Questions

What contributes to the gender gap?

What are some of the gendered impacts?

What is the influence on nutrition outcomes and resilience capacities?
What have we learned?

More women are empowered.
Women’s Empowerment Learning Agenda Questions

What are the drivers of women’s empowerment?

How have changes in women’s empowerment translated into food security and nutrition outcomes?
Youth

Susan Pologruto, Senior Democracy Advisor
USAID Bureau for Food Security
Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

The Feed the Future Learning Agenda

Reach us via email with your questions or comments at mvarner@aplu.org or on twitter using #BIFAD
Youth play a critical role in helping us to sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

Most young people live in rural areas and will work within the agri-food system.

Challenges include a lack of productive assets, access to credit or land, as well as technical or life skills that may hinder their participation in agri-food systems.
Theory of Change

If we:

- **Engage youth** in FTF activities, **helping them** develop skills and networks, access resources, and overcome certain barriers, **youth will be better prepared** to productively engage in and earn livelihoods from diverse areas of agri-food systems as they transition to economic independence, which will positively contribute to Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) outcomes of improved agriculture-led economic growth, resilience, and better nutrition.

- Identify new opportunities that attract or **facilitate increased capital investment**, on or off farm, **job opportunities** in which youth are especially suited (agricultural service provision, input and output markets, transport and marketing) **will be more plentiful**, leading to progress in achieving GFSS outcomes.
Learning Agenda Questions

1. Are there youth-specific opportunities or constraints to engaging in agri-food systems, and do those differ by gender, socio-cultural and enabling environment factors?

2. What programmatic approaches work to overcome constraints so that youth can productively participate in agri-food systems?

3. Which areas of agri-food systems are best suited to engage youth, and how can FTF support youth to get involved?

4. How can FTF collaborate with other key actors (e.g. health, education, democracy and governance, private sector, etc.) to best support and empower youth?
Discussion
Gender & Women’s Empowerment / Youth

Comment on the draft Learning Agenda: Agrilinks.org/FTFLearningAgenda

Feed the Future, Photo by Michelle Byamugisha

Feed the Future, Photo by Sopheak
Break Time
Risk & Resilience

Jami Montgomery, Resilience Advisor
USAID Center for Resilience
What is Resilience?

“the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.”

- USAID Policy and Program Guidance Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis (2012)
Relevance

• Resilience is an essential condition for achieving our goal to sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

• It protects our investments in the face of shocks, and helps partners and beneficiaries manage risk and adapt to changing conditions.
Theory of Change

- *If* resilience capacities are successfully strengthened and maintained at the individual, household, community, national, and systems levels *then* people will be able to better protect critical assets, food security will be improved and sustained, and populations will sustainably escape poverty and vulnerability—even in the face of recurrent shocks and stresses.
Questions

• What sources of resilience explain why some households and communities subject to recurrent shocks and stresses are able to manage these events without compromising current and future well-being, while others are not? How can these sources of resilience be strengthened?

• What roles do inclusive, agriculture-led growth and agricultural value chain development play in strengthening the resilience of households, communities and market systems?

• What individual, household, community, and systems-level resilience capacities are important for enabling poverty escapes and what risks pose the greatest threats to sustaining these escapes over time? How can these capacities be strengthened?

• How is resilience strengthened, and food security gains best achieved, in areas of protracted conflict and/or subject to violent extremist threats?

• What contribution does improved resilience and food security make to addressing some of the underlying causes of conflict, including conflict related to violent extremism?
Market Systems

Tatiana Pulido, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Advisor
USAID Bureau for Food Security
Relevance

- Central to achieving agriculture-led growth is the existence of a competitive, inclusive and resilient market.

- Achieving our goals through a market systems approach will maximize our impacts, creating sustainable solutions to challenges that are embedded in the local context.

- This approach evolved from the value chain approach, used extensively in Feed the Future phase one, and based on learning that hyperfocus can miss opportunities for durable systemic changes by ignoring cross-market functions.
Theory of Change

Through a facilitative approach, agriculture and food market systems projects and activities aim to address the underlying causes of poor market performance that matter to people living in poverty in order to create lasting impact through systemic change, leading to inclusive, resilient economic growth and ultimately sustainable poverty reduction and food security.
Questions

• What monitoring methods, tools & indicators best capture market systems change; are cost-effective; and work well in developing country operating environments?

• How can donors, governments and other public sector actors most effectively incentivize private sector investment in ways that reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition?

• How does market system development maximize indirect impacts?
Discussion
Risk & Resilience / Market Systems

Comment on the draft Learning Agenda: Agrilinks.org/FTFLearningAgenda
Policy Systems

James Oehmke, Senior Food Security & Nutrition Advisor
USAID Bureau for Food Security,
Relevance

• Better policy systems help people create better lives:
  – Lower poverty
  – Better food security
  – Better water security
  – More resilience
  – Improved nutritional outcomes
Impacts of Specific and Systemic Policy Change: SAPs and CAADP Success Pays Growth Dividend

Top-tier CAADP countries accelerated their agricultural growth and their agricultures are now 3 times the size of other agricultures.

Source: Developed from ReSAKSS data
Impacts of Policy Systems Change: CAADP Success Pays Resilience Dividend

CAADP countries decreased their food aid by 17%, compared to an increase of 48% for non-CAADP countries, potentially saving taxpayers $35 million per country per year.

Source: Developed from ReSAKSS data
Theory of Change
If we effectively support partner countries in the development of:

- a prioritized policy agenda,
- an institutional architecture, and
- mutual accountability,

then we anticipate measurable contributions to Bureau and Feed the Future goals.
Questions

• Is the theory of change correct?
• What are the most promising policies?
• How do we policy-program effectively?
• How do we measure progress?
Application of Answers

- Bureau / Agency HQ
- Missions
- Countries and Regions
- Local and Global Dissemination to Donors and Development Partners
The June 2014 Malabo Declaration
# African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard

The 2017 Progress Report to the Assembly
Highlights on Intra-African trade for agriculture commodities and services: Risks and Opportunities
Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/22/XXXI)) of June 2014

## Country Overall Progress for Implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Transformation in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (Kinshasa)</td>
<td>n.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>n.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>n.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Green** = Pass (Score of 4.5 or above)
- **Yellow** = CA-Analyze (Score between 3.0 and 4.49)
- **Red** = CA-Non-Perform (Score below 3.0)

**Against the 2017 Benchmark of 3.0, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the Malabo Declaration.**
Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

1. 100% for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.
2. 100% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.
3. 3.6% prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.
4. 14.2% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.
5. 7 agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.
Application: Malabo / Biennial Review

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require the country’s attention:

- 5.9% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.
- -1.0% annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).
- 0.3% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.
- -24.3% increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.
- 19% for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

Recommendations

- Tanzania should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and increase funding to research and development activities in order to enhance productivity.

- The country should establish evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources that support planning and implementation to deliver on the Malabo commitments.

- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.
Application: Malabo / Biennial Review

• Botswana: Strengths
  – 100% on policies & institutions
  – 100% on institutional mechanisms & mutual accountability

• Tanzania: Weaknesses
  – 19% on policies & institutions
  – -24.3% on agricultural trade

• Tanzania: Recommendations
  – establish evidence-based policy processes
  – improve trade facilitation policy
Scaling for Widespread Adoption of Improved Technologies and Practices

Jessica Bagdonis, Human & Institutional Capacity Development Advisor
USAID Bureau for Food Security
RELEVANCE

**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

**Cross-Cutting Intermediate Results (IR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CC IR 1</th>
<th>Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC IR 2</td>
<td>Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC IR 3</td>
<td>Increased gender equality and female empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC IR 4</td>
<td>Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC IR 5</td>
<td>More effective governance, policy, and institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC IR 6</td>
<td>Improved human, organizational, and system performance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effective response to emergency food security needs
THEORY OF CHANGE

Technology/Practice Characteristics

Public Sector Enabling Environment

Finance

Capacities & Relationships

Incentives & Business Value

Widespread Adoption of Relevant Technologies & Practices
QUESTIONS

Three categories of questions:

• Implementation models, interventions, and roles
• Metrics and monitoring
• Accelerating uptake by delivery pathways
QUESTIONS

● Implementation models, interventions, and roles

○ What implementation models and interventions best support achieving widespread adoption, over time and space, of improved technologies and/or practices through commercial, public-sector, public-private, community-based and civil society pathways?

○ What are the optimal roles of USG agencies and their partners in promoting widespread adoption of improved technologies and/or practices? Conversely, what potential actions should we avoid?
QUESTIONS (continued)

● Metrics and monitoring

○ What are the best methods for monitoring scaling of an improved technology and/or practice?

○ What indicators and metrics are most important for monitoring performance of scaling activities in consideration of the types of goods (technologies and services), types of pathways, the enabling environmental factors, and target population characteristics?

○ How do we develop an estimate of the temporal and spatial pattern of diffusion of an improved technology and/or practice? What methods are required to develop an accurate estimate of diffusion and create evidence-based targets?
QUESTIONS (continued)

- Accelerating uptake by delivery pathways
  - What are the most effective approaches for increasing the rate of uptake of research efforts by public and private sector delivery pathways?
  - How should such findings be integrated into research plans by FTF research partners?
APPLICATION OF ANSWERS

- Implementation models, interventions, and roles
  - Inform project and activity design
  - Determine appropriate role for USG agencies and departments

- Metrics and monitoring
  - Provide recommendations for future FTF indicators
  - Develop custom indicators for projects and activities

- Accelerating uptake by delivery pathways
  - Inform design of research investments
  - Identify and address common constraints to uptake
Discussion
Policy Systems / Scaling Technologies and Practices

Comment on the draft Learning Agenda: Agrilinks.org/FTFLearningAgenda
Public Comment Period

Comment on the draft Learning Agenda:
Agrilinks.org/FTFLearningAgenda
Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

The Feed the Future Learning Agenda

Reach us via email with your questions or comments at mvarner@aplu.org or on twitter using #BIFAD