



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Systems Thinking and Resilience at USAID

Center for Resilience

Tiffany M. Griffin

Andre Mershon

Karine Garnier

MOE-2013

BLUF: Bottom Line Up Front

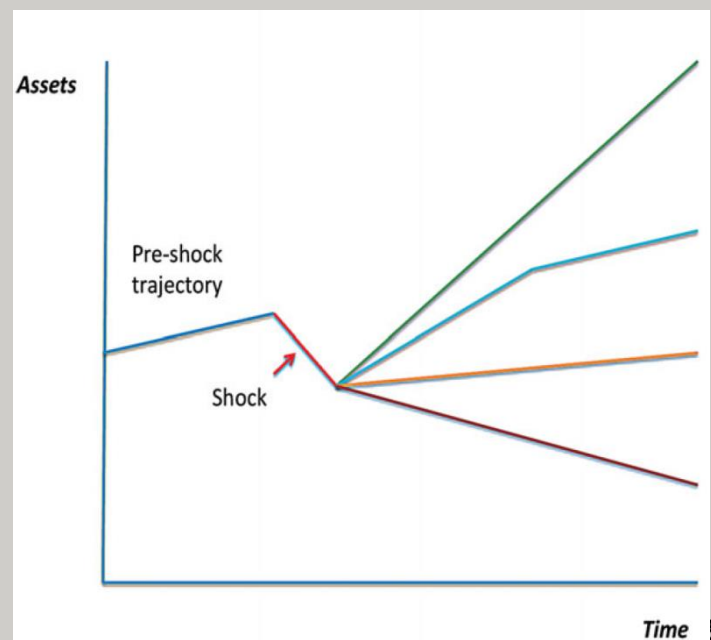
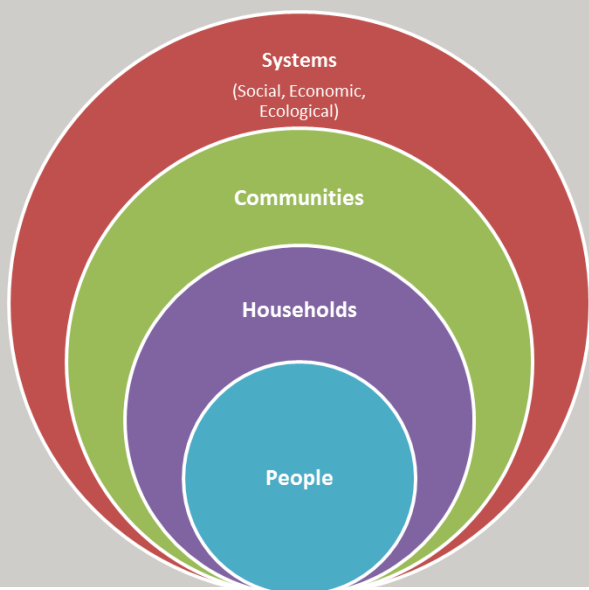
- Increasingly complex risk environment
- New, holistic responses needed
- Embedded in our strategies, our measurement/M & E, and our approach to learning and adapting



Defining Resilience:

USAID defines resilience as “**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’s Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis (2012)



Systems thinking helps us see what keeps situations “stuck” even in the face of our best efforts to build resilience .



Why don't clean cook stoves projects improve health?



Why don't job training programs decrease unemployment?



Why don't nutrition projects change nutrition outcomes?

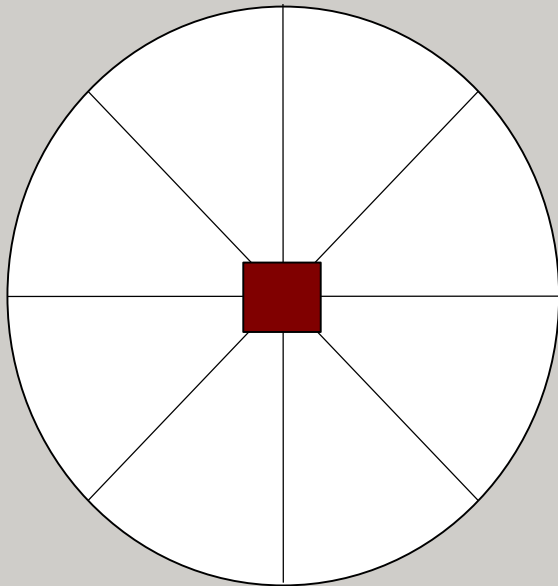


Why is relevant academic research ignored in project design and implementation?

Strategy and Programming

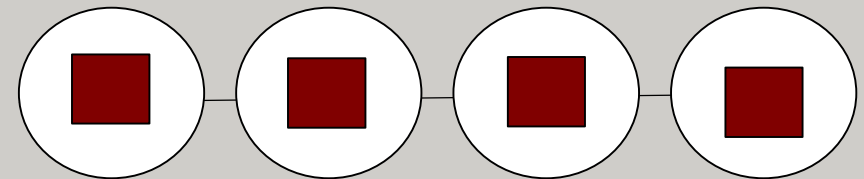
Strategy and Programming: Breaking Down the Silos

Formal Collaboration



Actors pursue the same objective, with each assuming a role in the unified strategy.

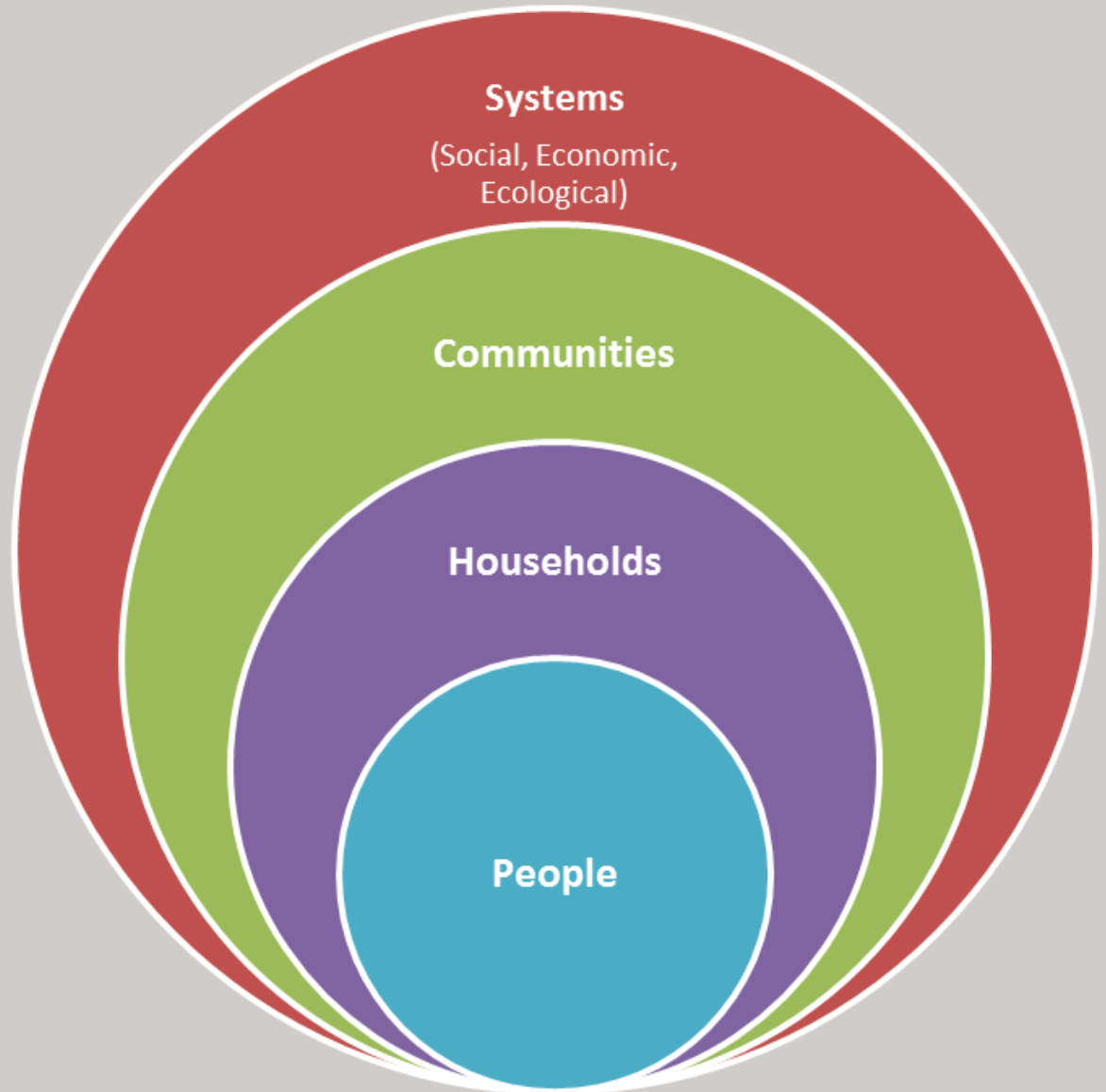
Alignment



Actors have shared interests and the same ultimate goal, but not necessarily the same objective. Actors consider how their actions affect others.

KENYA'S PREG

- Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth
- Joint analysis, planning and implementation across humanitarian and development divides
- Different Funding Streams
 - Education
 - Governance
 - Agriculture
 - Conflict Mitigation
 - Environment/GCC
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Maternal and Child Health
 - Family Planning
 - WASH
 - Nutrition

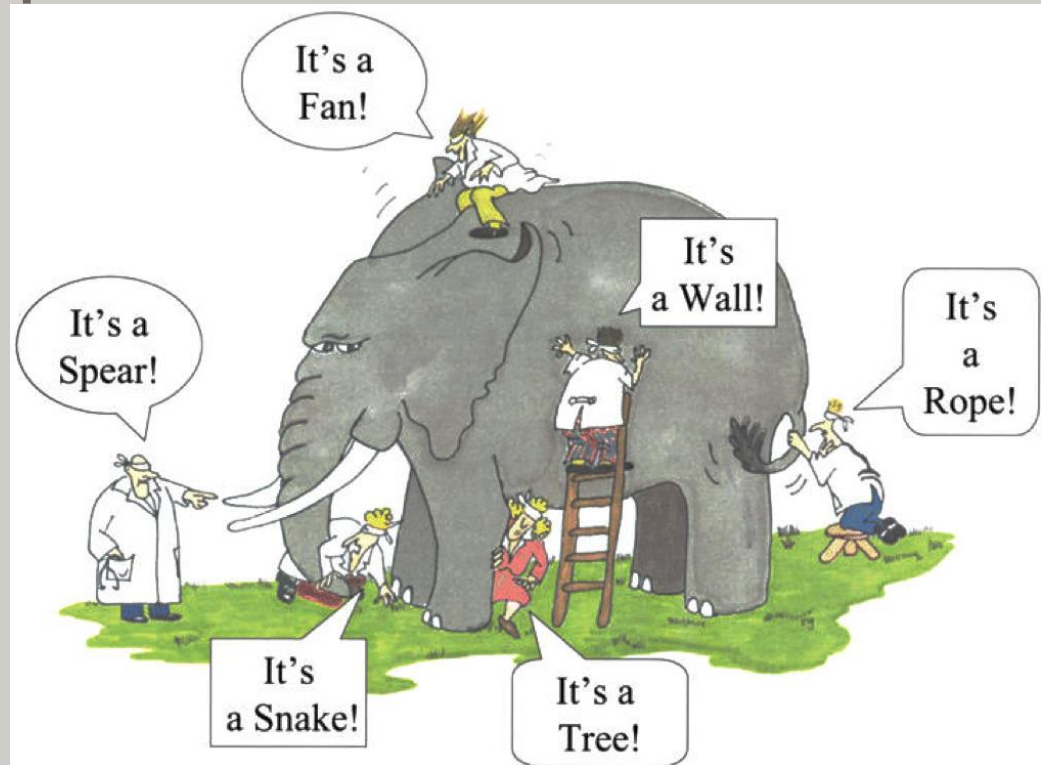


SYSTEMS THINKING IN AN EAR-MARKED WORLD

Joint analysis, planning and implementation across humanitarian and development divides (and the divides in each)

Key attributes:

- Joint problem definition
- Joint analysis to identify types of resources needed
- Systems thinking to engage complexity



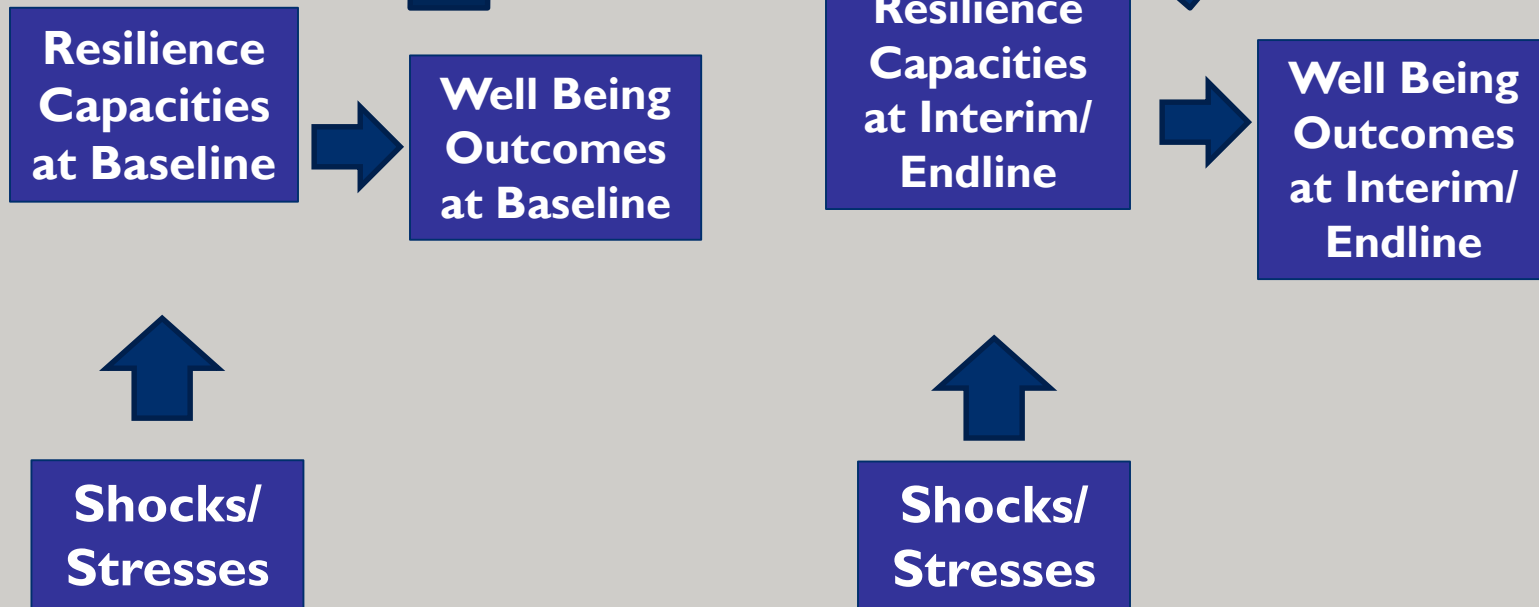
Measurement, M & E, and Strategic Analytics

Common Monitoring Approaches



Resilience Monitoring Approaches

Track the **relationship** between shocks/stresses, resilience capacities, and well being outcomes over time.



Explain **why** we see changes in well-being over time by honing in on the **capacities** individuals, households, communities, and systems have to manage shocks.

Learning and Adapting

Systems-focused Learning Questions



Are we doing the right things?

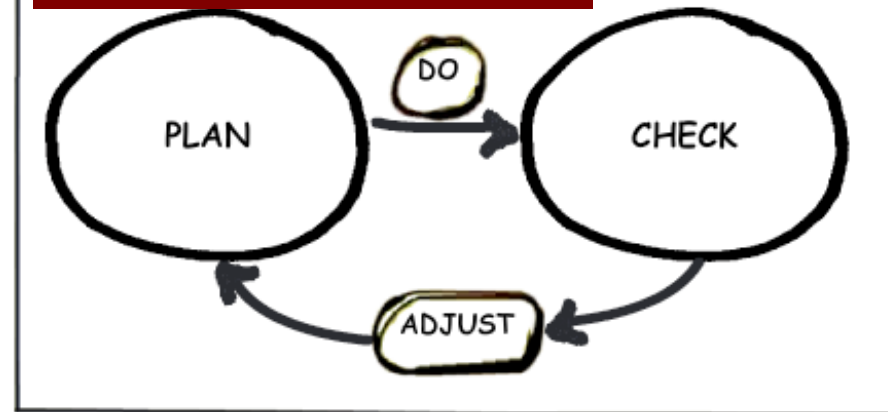
- How can we understand the problem better?
- How are people connected in the system?
- How is context affecting the system?
- What is and is not working now?
- What other scenarios are possible?

The *approach* to learning also differs.

If a strategy yields different than expected results...

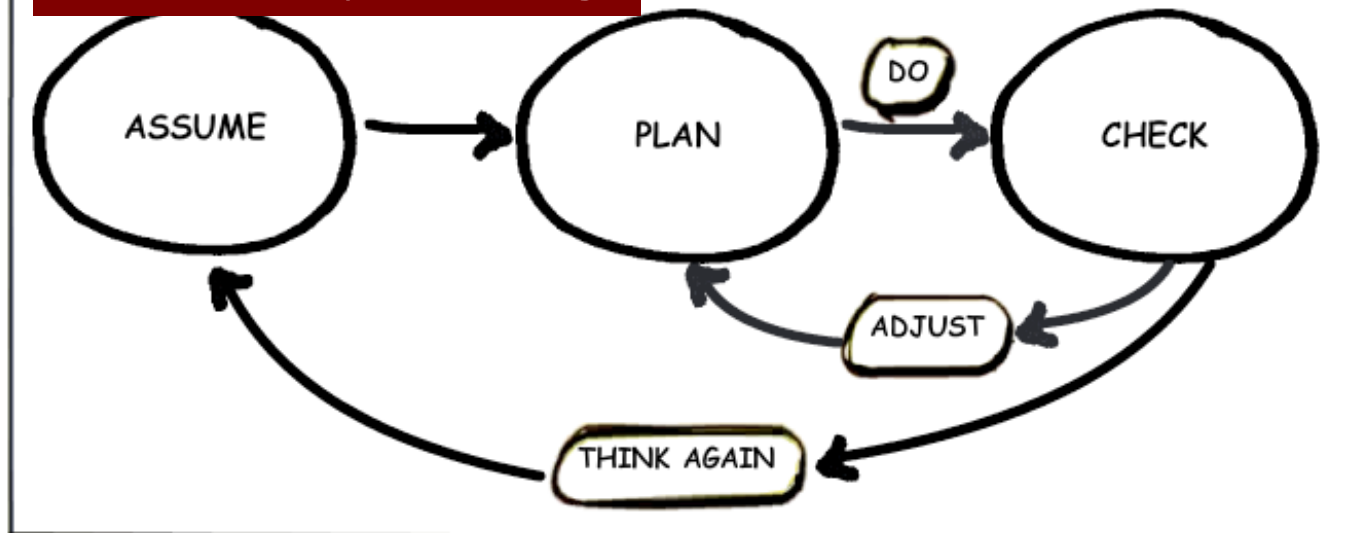
...feedback is taken and adjustments made.

Single-loop learning



...goals, values, beliefs, and assumptions about the problem are reexamined.

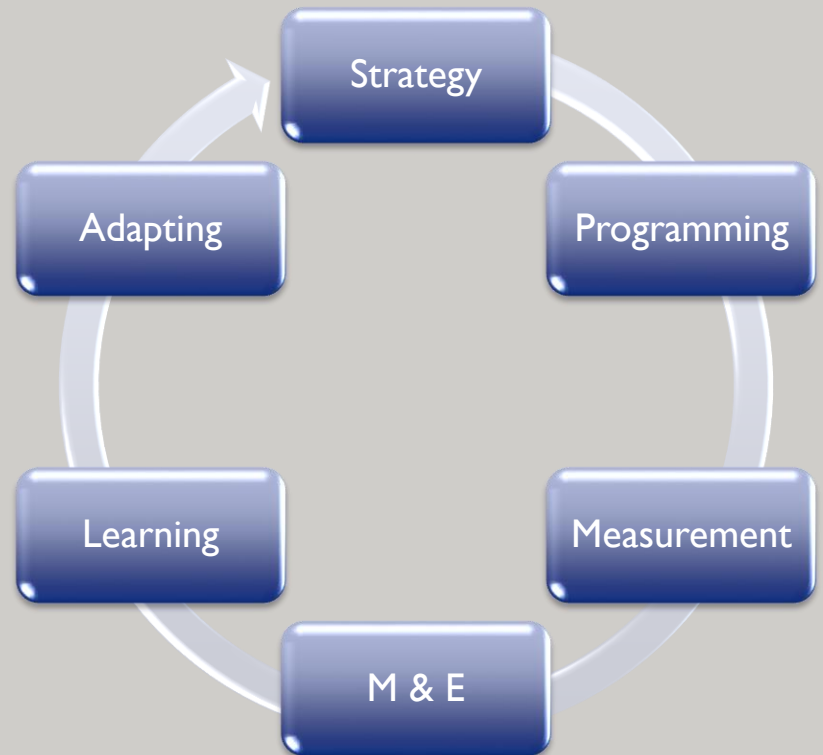
Double-loop learning



Summary:

Resilience and Systems Thinking

- Increasingly complex risk environment
- New, holistic responses needed
- Embedded in our strategies, our measurement/M & E, and our approach to learning and adapting



Thank you!

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Using systems thinking for strategy development.

What are the leverage points?

Places where a shift in one thing can produce big changes in many things.

Where are the bright spots?

A dynamic supporting positive change in the system.

What are the attractors in the system?

Factors or dynamics that have a disproportionate impact on the system.

What might be unintended consequences?

Places where a positive shift in one place can produce negative effects in others.



FEED^{THE}**FUTURE**

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Systems Thinking Influences in Project Design & Implementation in the Bureau for Food Security

May 2, 2016



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's hunger and food security initiative, has mobilized billions of dollars in direct assistance and private resources to elevate food security on the global agenda, helping to reduce poverty and malnutrition.





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

U.S. GOVERNMENT PARTNERS





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Top Goals: Feed the Future is expected to reduce the prevalence of **poverty and stunting** by **20 percent** in the areas in which we work.





APPROACH EMPHASIZES LOCAL SYSTEMS

- Supporting country led strategies
- Empowering women
- Integrating agriculture and nutrition
- Embracing innovative partnerships and technologies to combat growing challenges including climate change.
- Increasing resilience to prevent recurrent crises and to help communities better withstand and bounce back from crises when they do happen
- Maximizing cost-effective results that create the conditions where our assistance is no longer needed



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

19 FOCUS COUNTRIES

Bangladesh
Cambodia
Tajikistan
Nepal

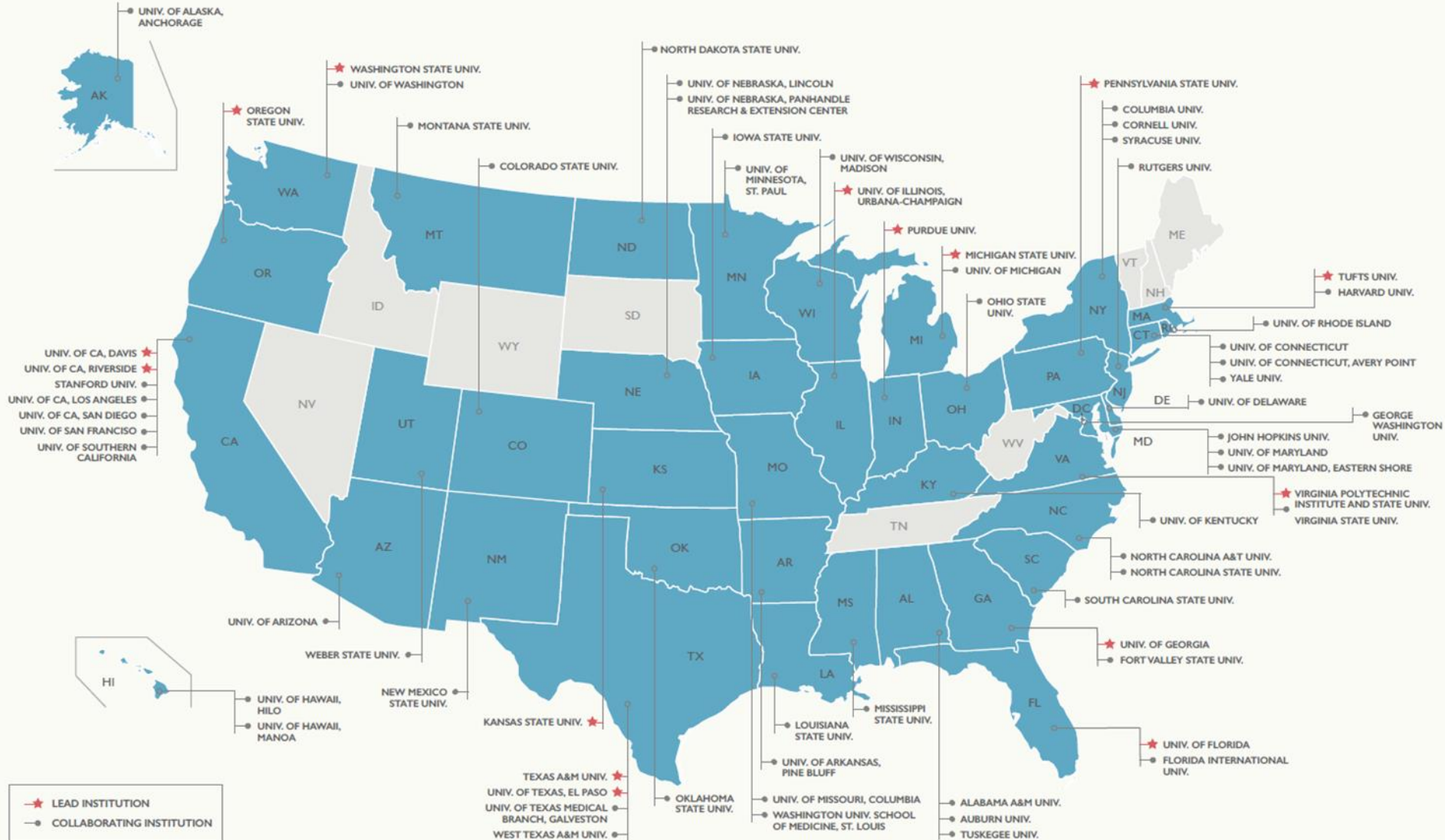
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras

Ghana
Liberia
Mali
Senegal

Ethiopia
Kenya
Malawi
Mozambique
Rwanda
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia

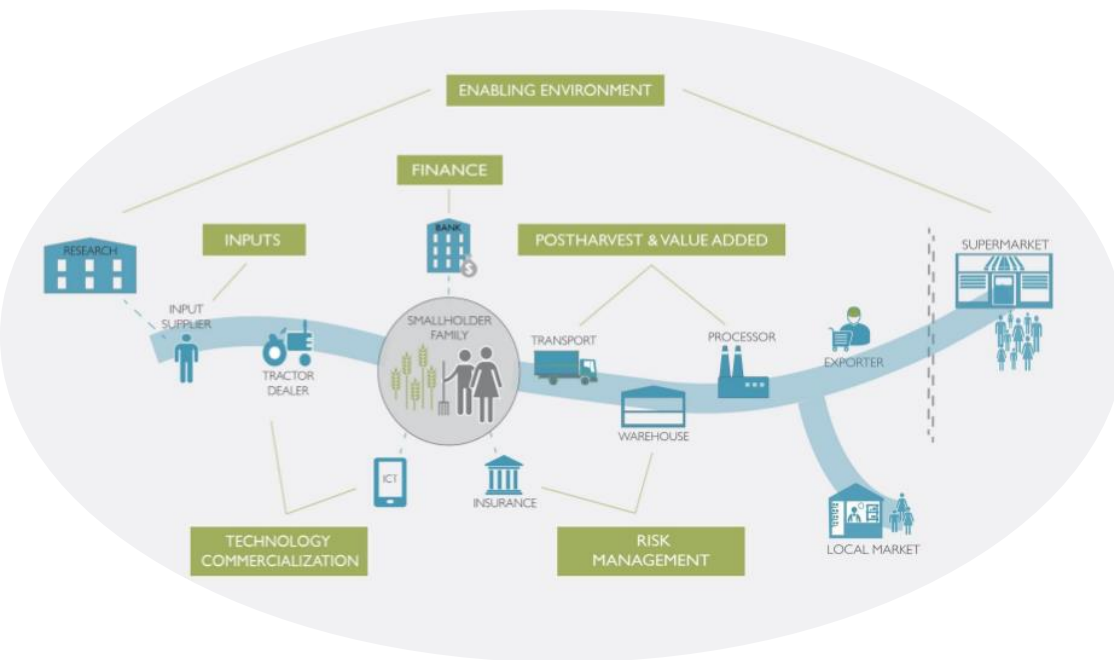


FEED THE FUTURE WORKS WITH U.S. UNIVERSITIES TO FIGHT GLOBAL HUNGER





VALUE CHAIN SYSTEMS APPROACH



- Consider end market demand opportunities & risks
- Address underlying constraints, not symptoms
 - Economic, political, and social structures
 - Commercial and other incentives
- Sequence interventions appropriately
- Facilitate and catalyze performance improvements
 - “Crowding-in”/partnering
 - Inclusivity



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

PROJECT EXAMPLES



The Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI)

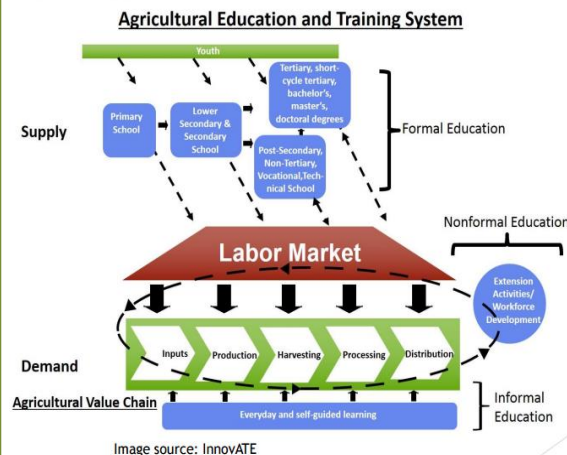
aims to strengthen training and collaborative research capacities of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) with the goal of improving food security and agricultural productivity in Tanzania.

1. Conversations that matter
2. Searching for ways that work: experiments & study tours
3. Institutionalize learning

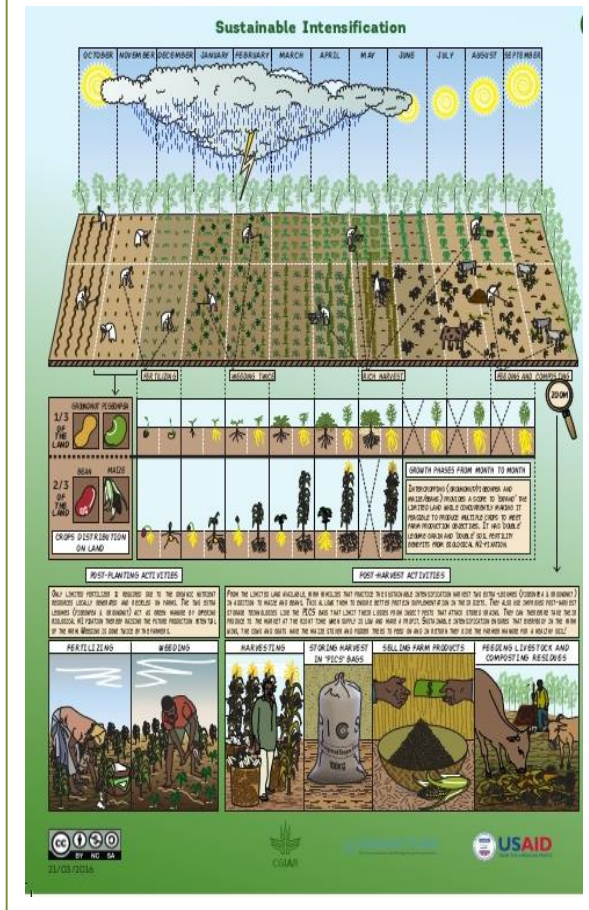
innovATE

Innovation for Agricultural Training and Education

Youth, gender, and workforce development at the.... primary, vocational/technical, university and post-graduate levels.



Africa RISING





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

www.feedthefuture.gov

Matthew Jelacic

USAID

Franklin Fellow

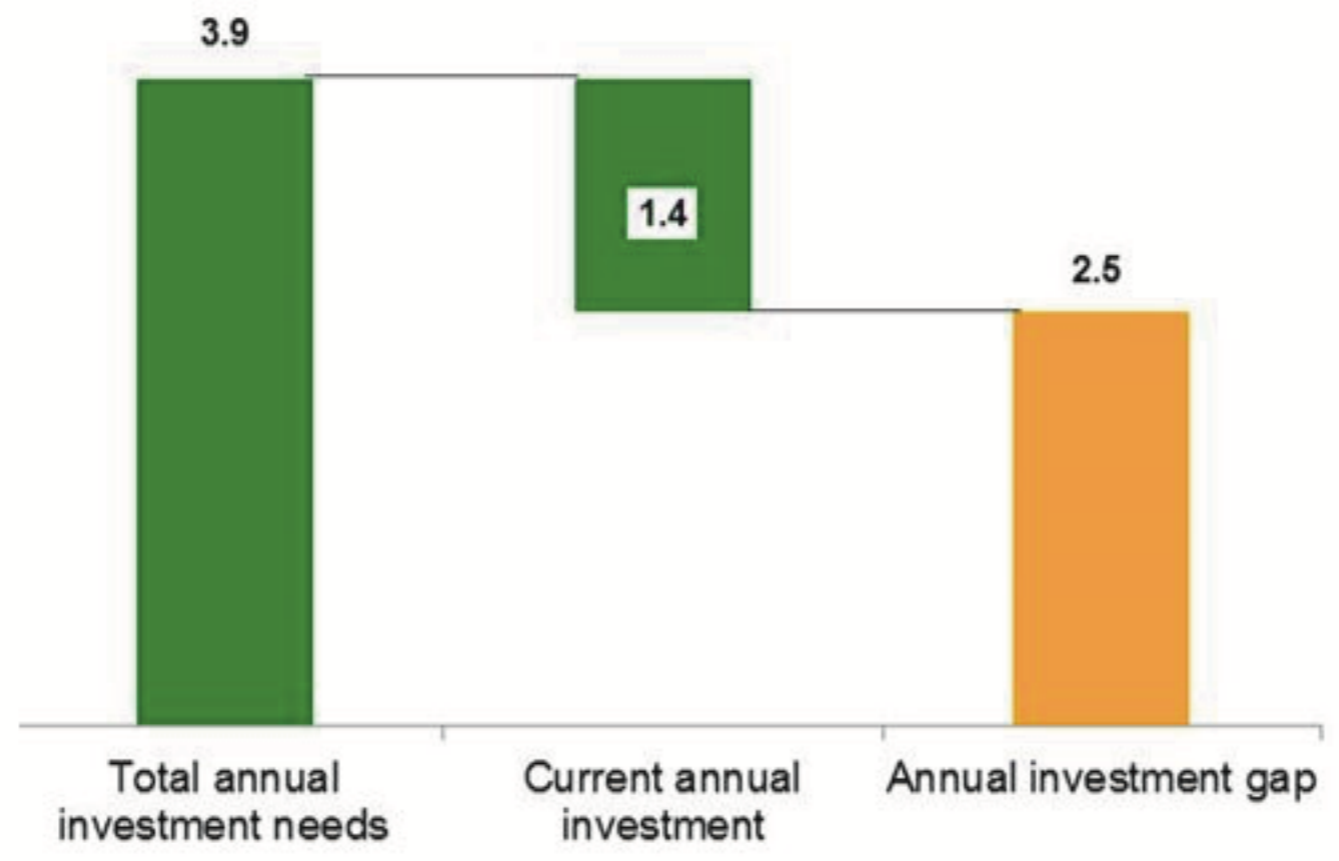
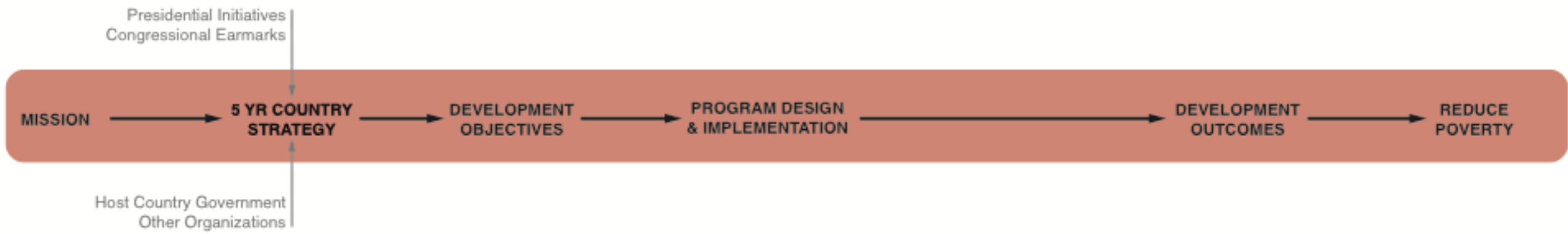
Bureau of Economic Development, Education and the Environment
Office of Private Capital and Microenterprise

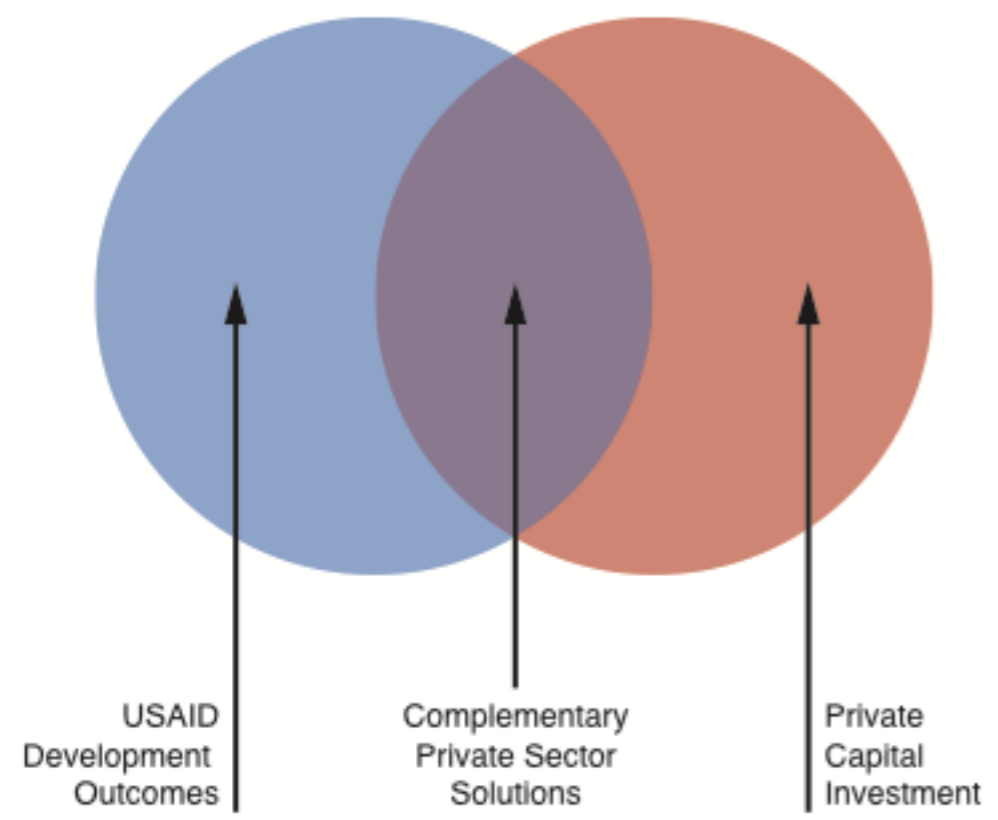
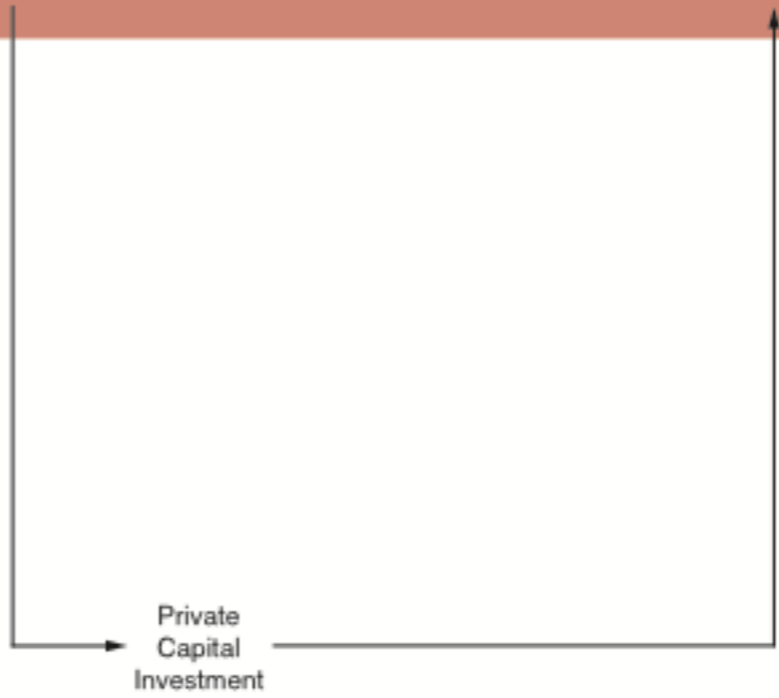
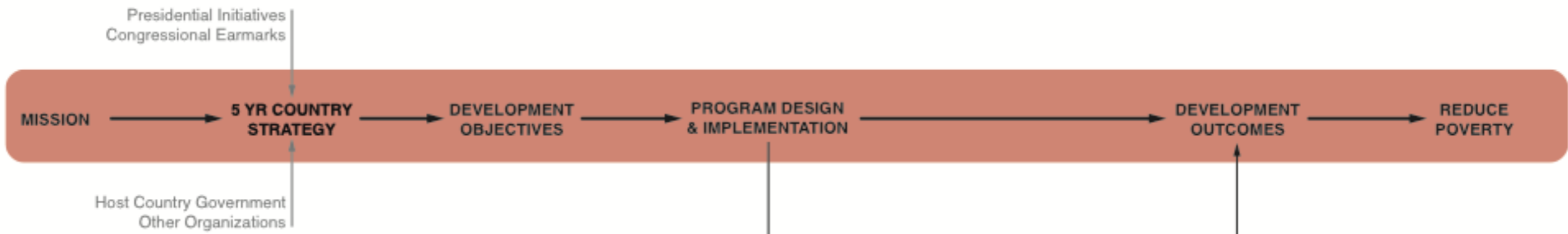
University of Colorado Boulder

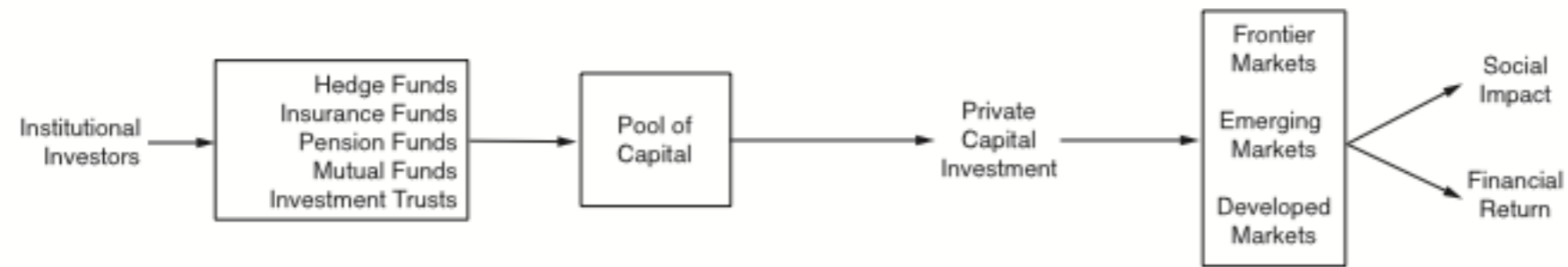
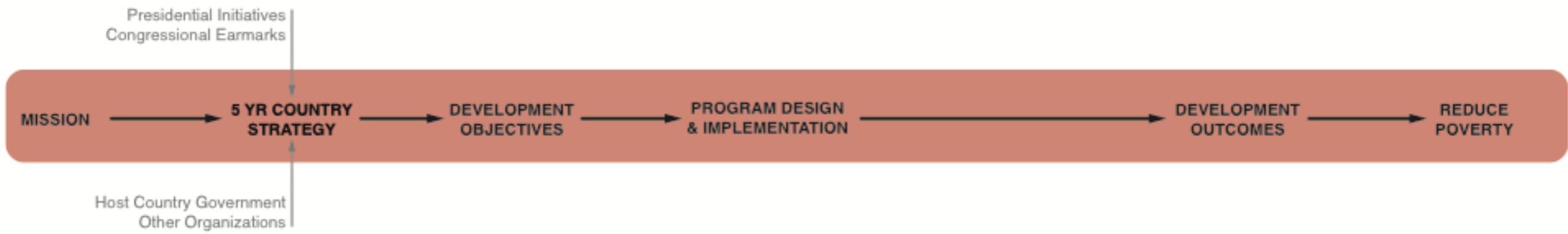
- Assistant Professor- Environmental Design
- Associate Faculty- Engineering for Developing Communities
- Associate Faculty- Sustainability, Innovation, and Social Entrepreneurship
Residential Academic Program

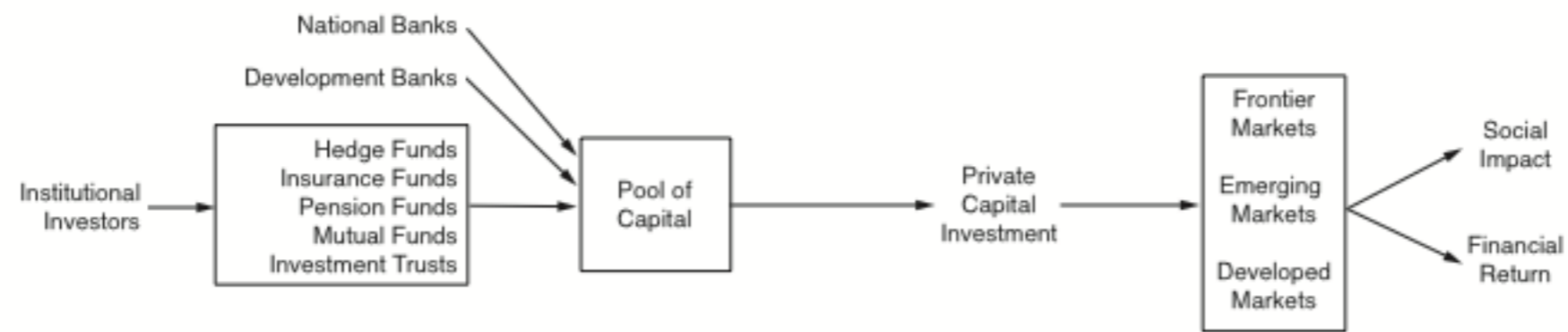
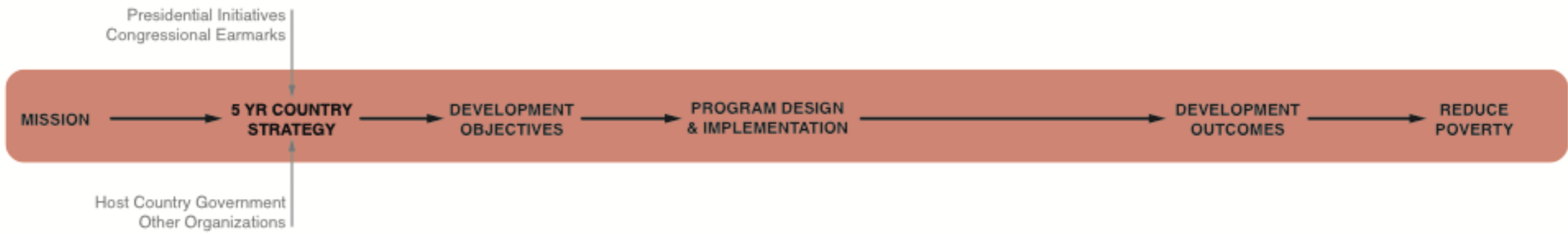


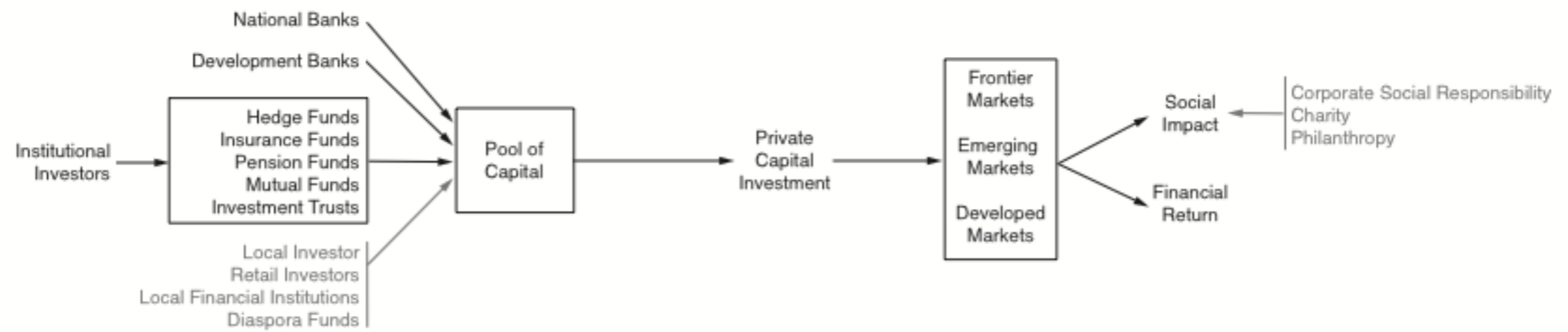
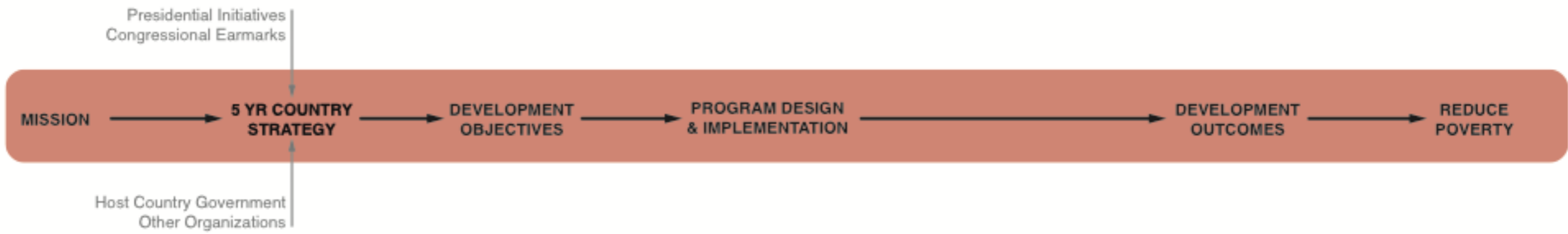


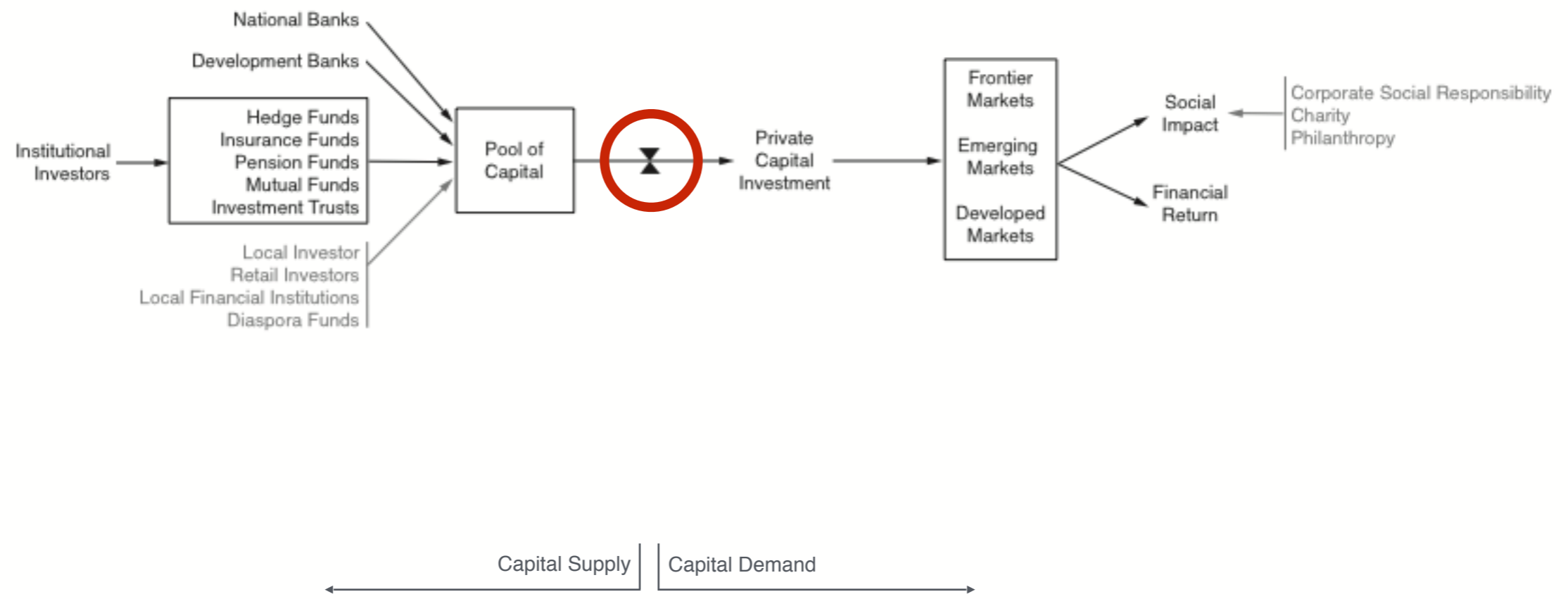
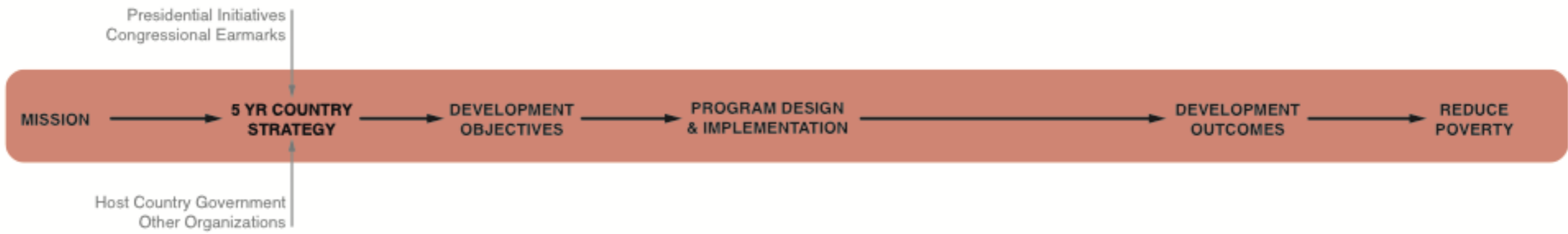


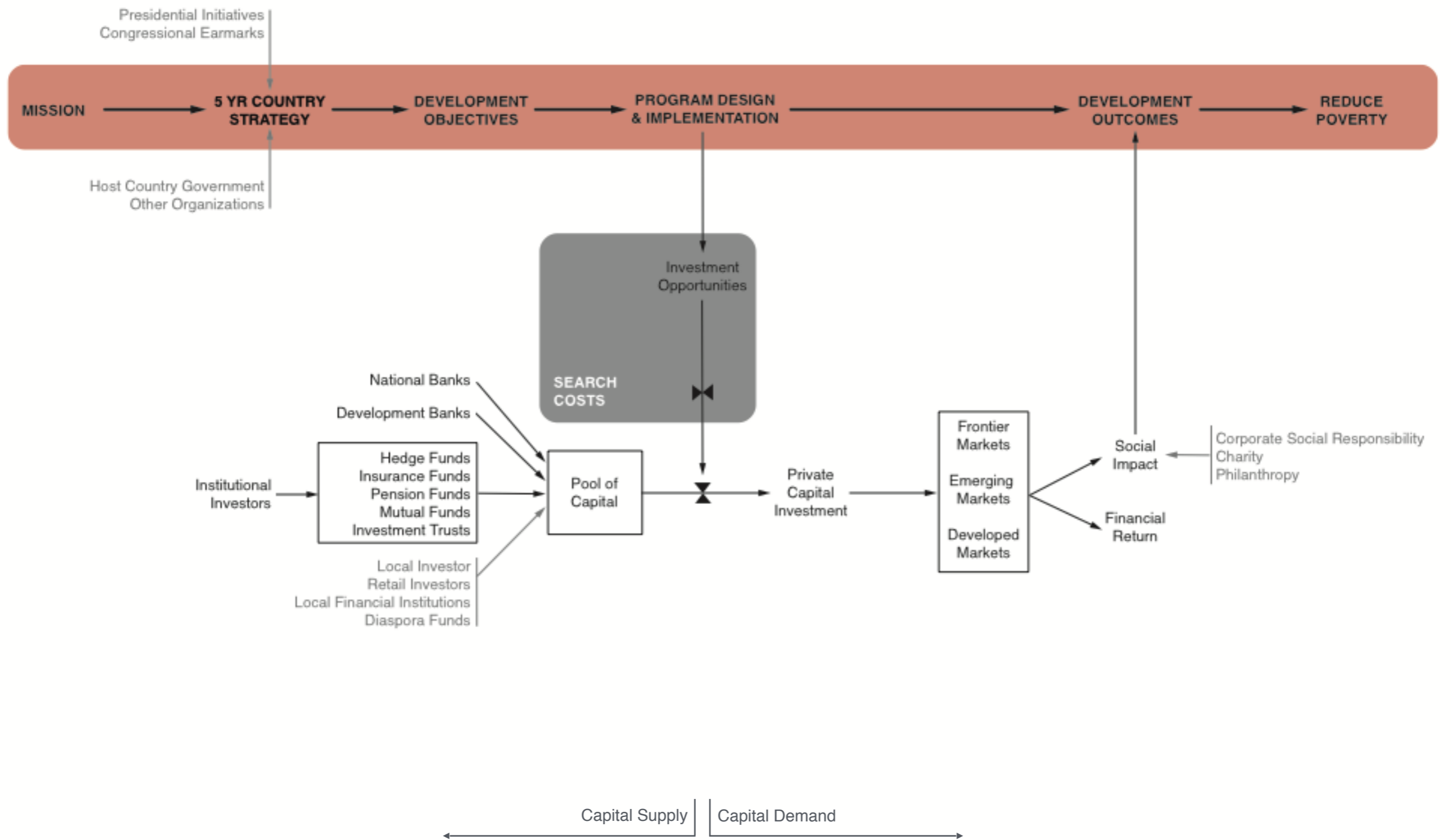


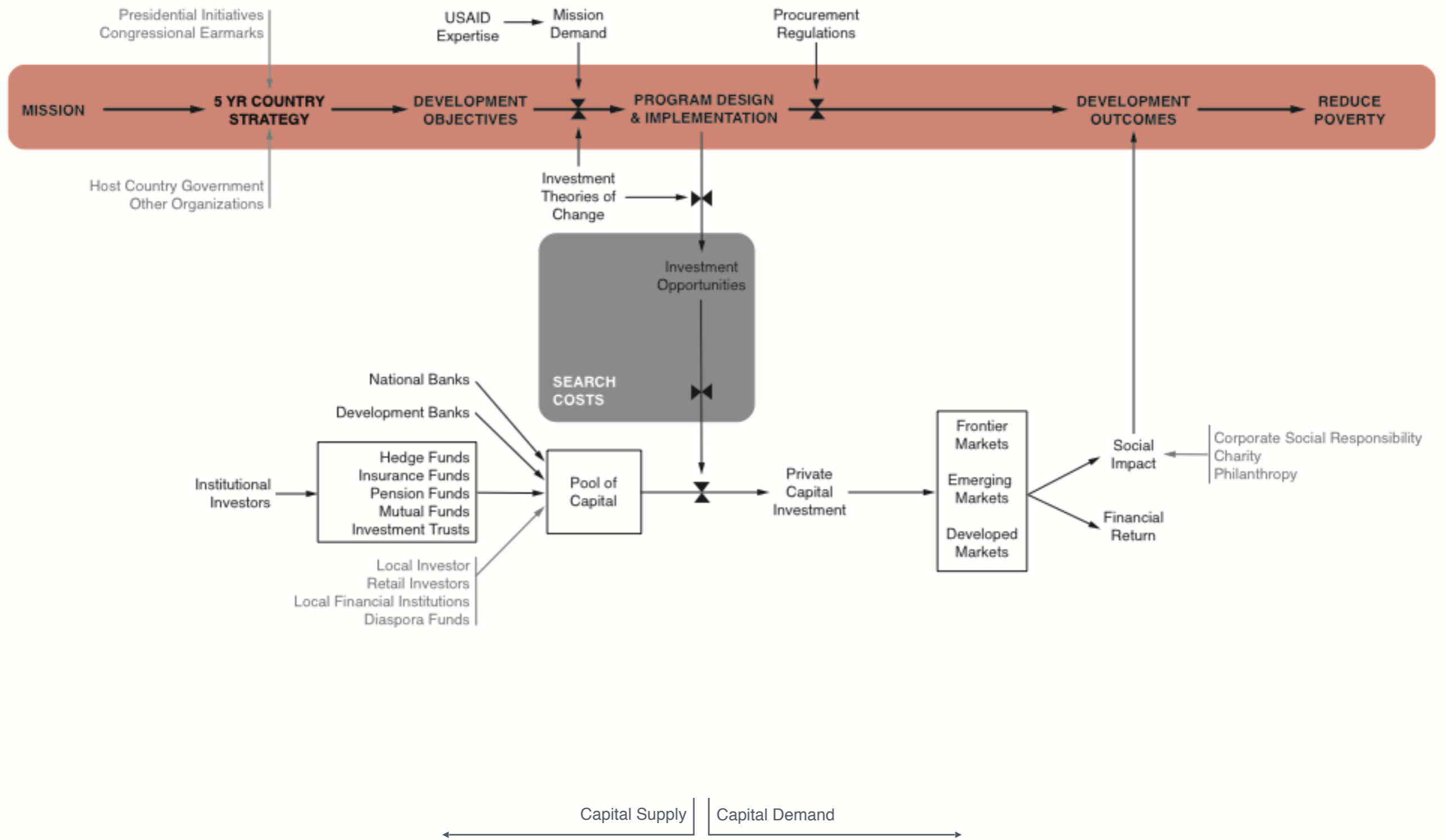


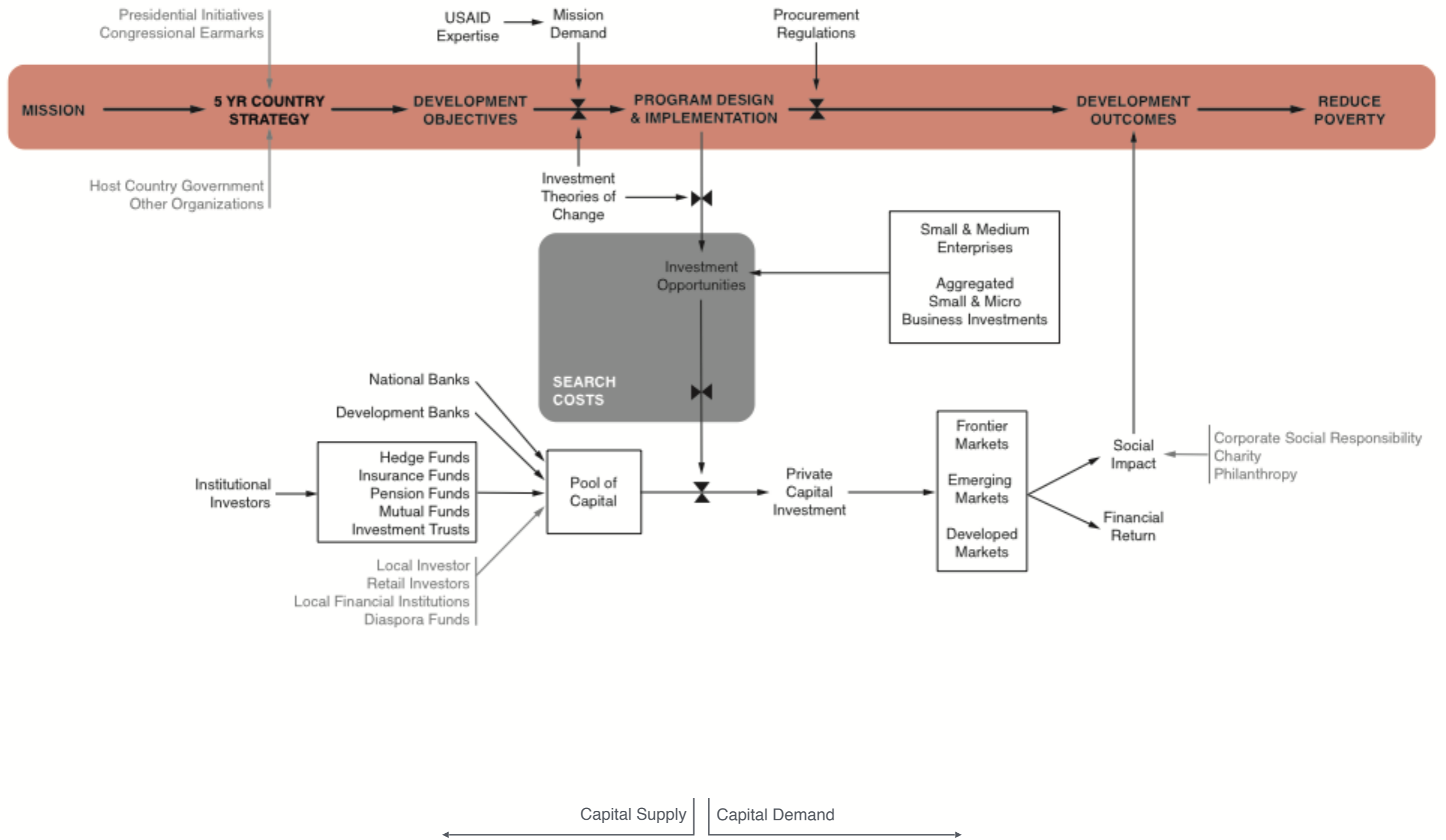


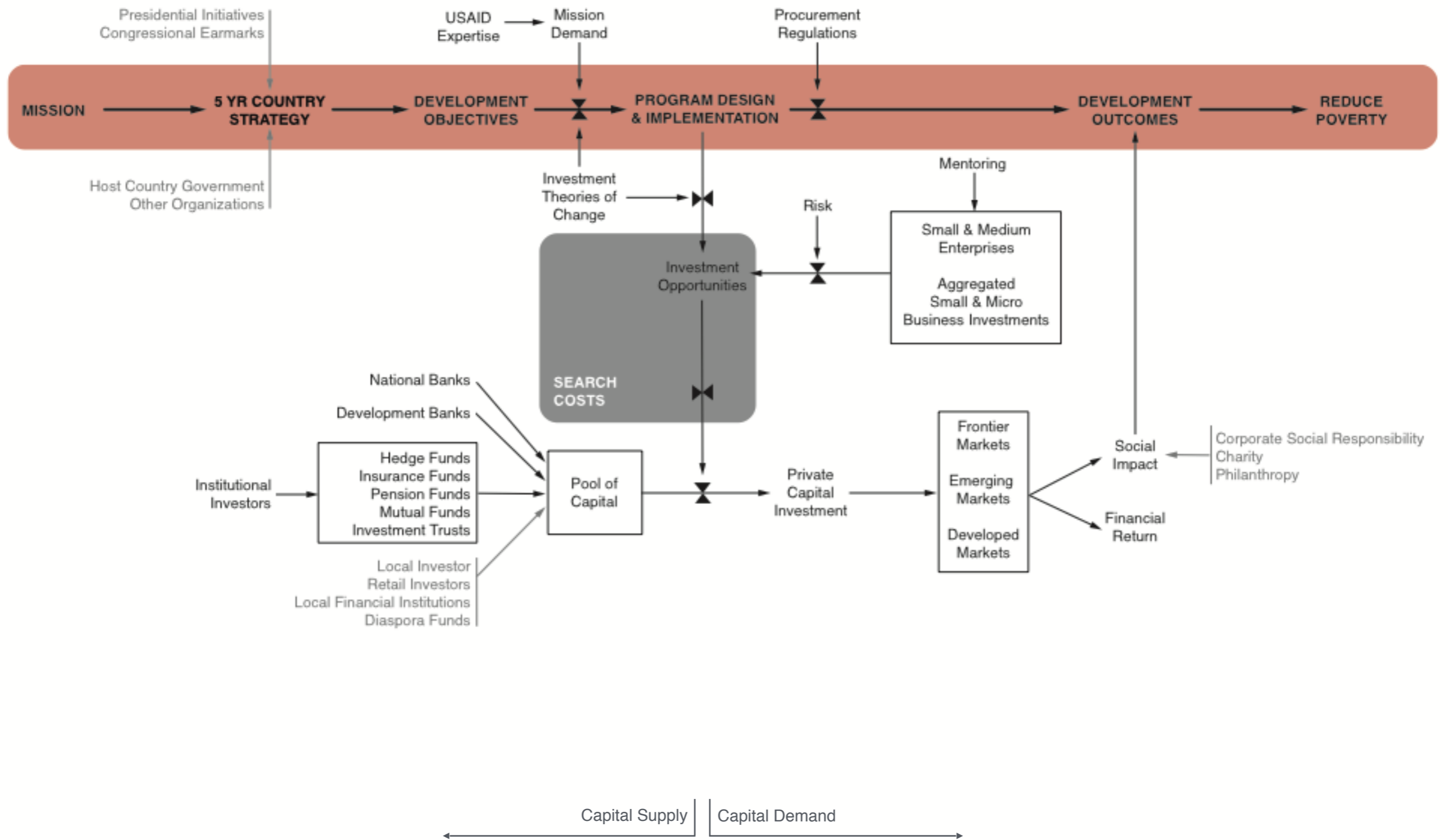


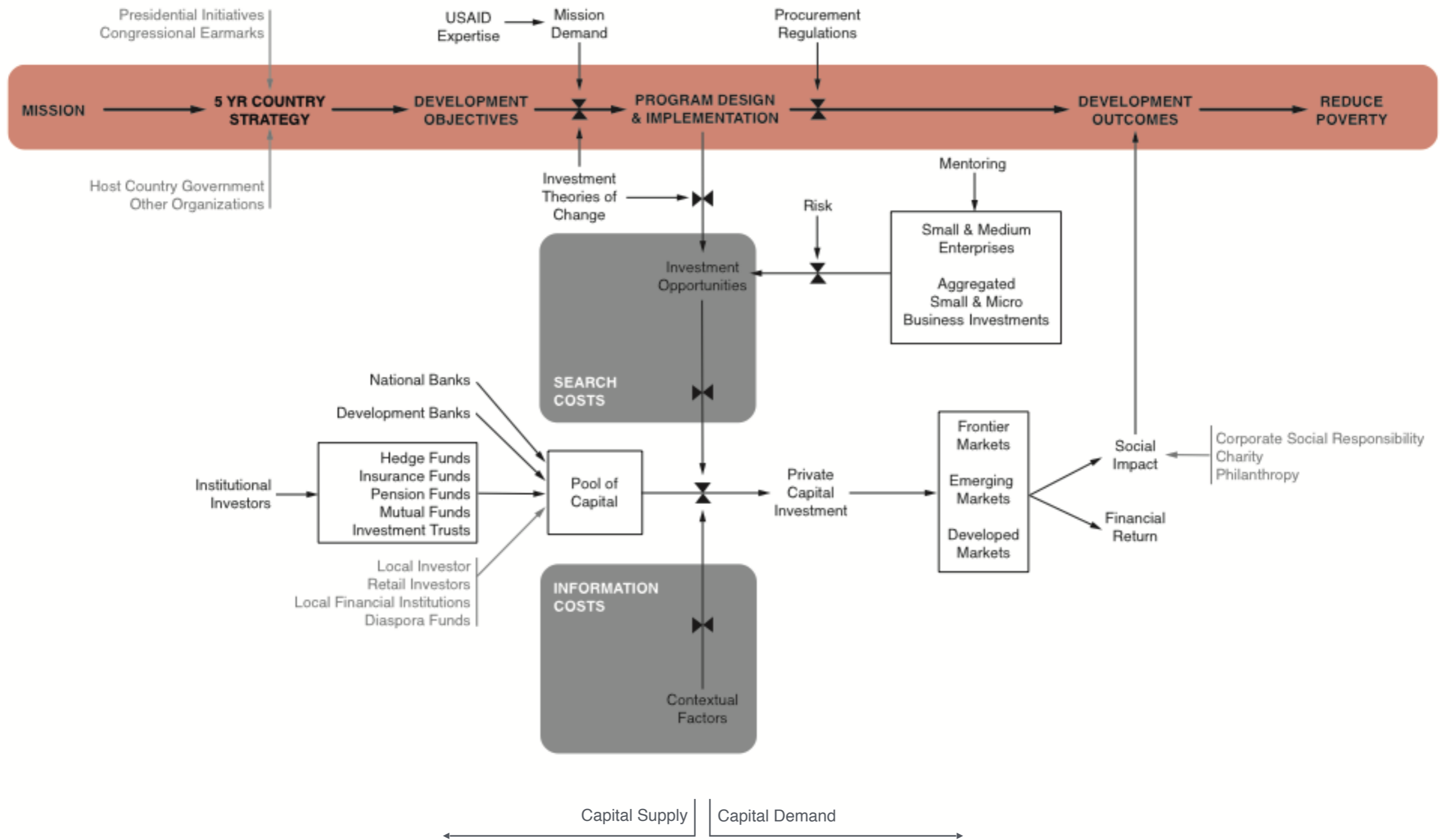


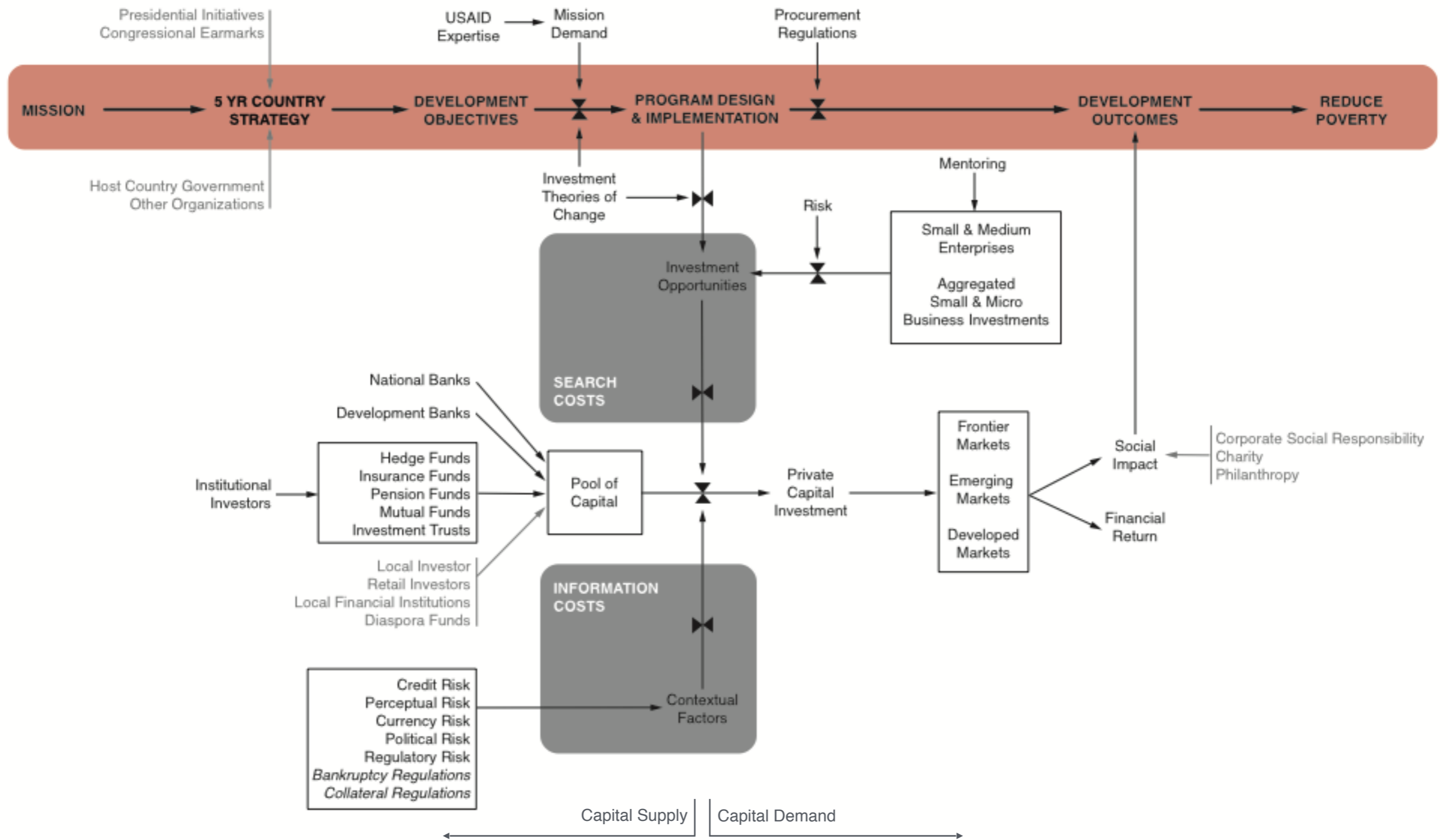


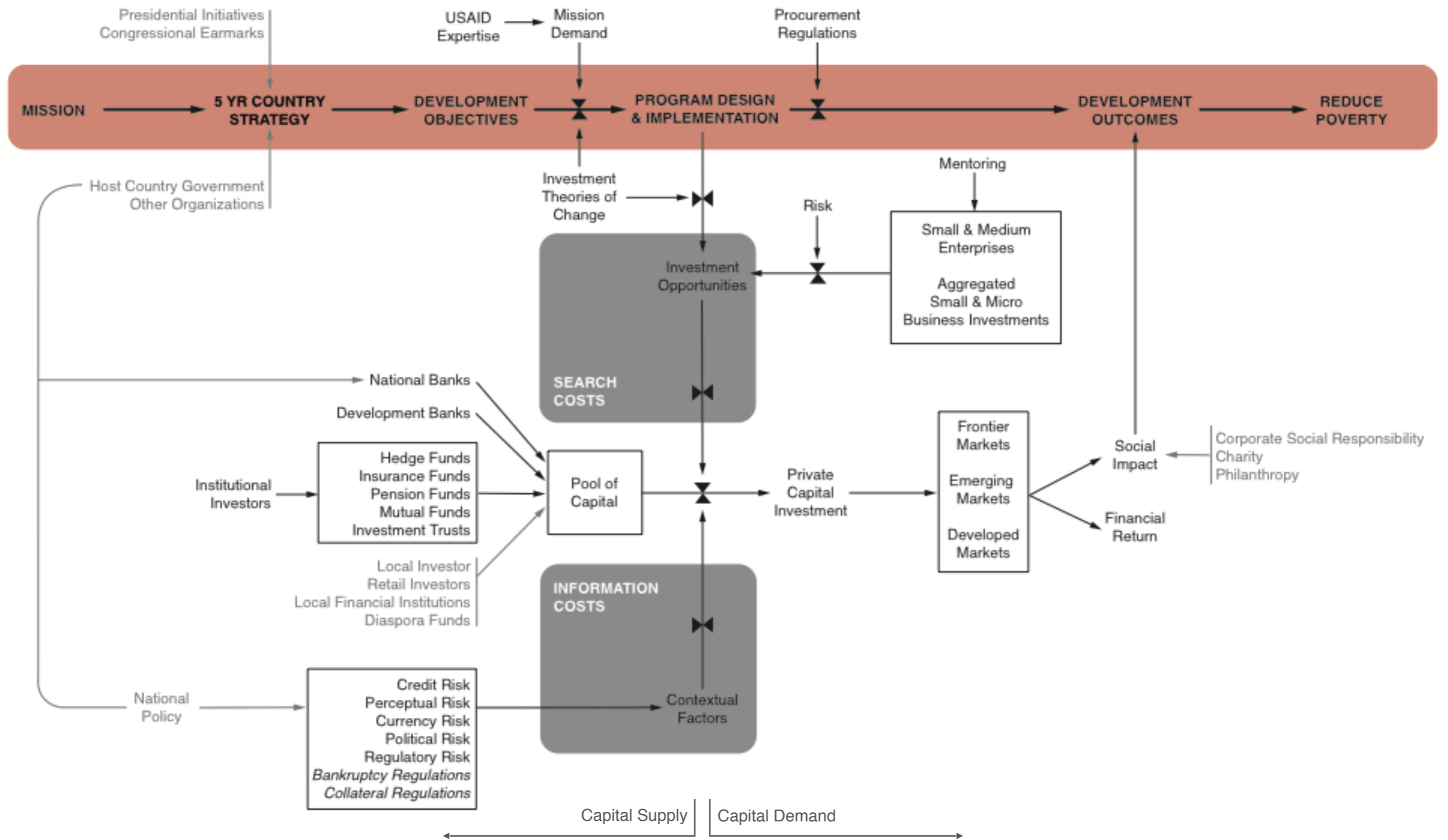


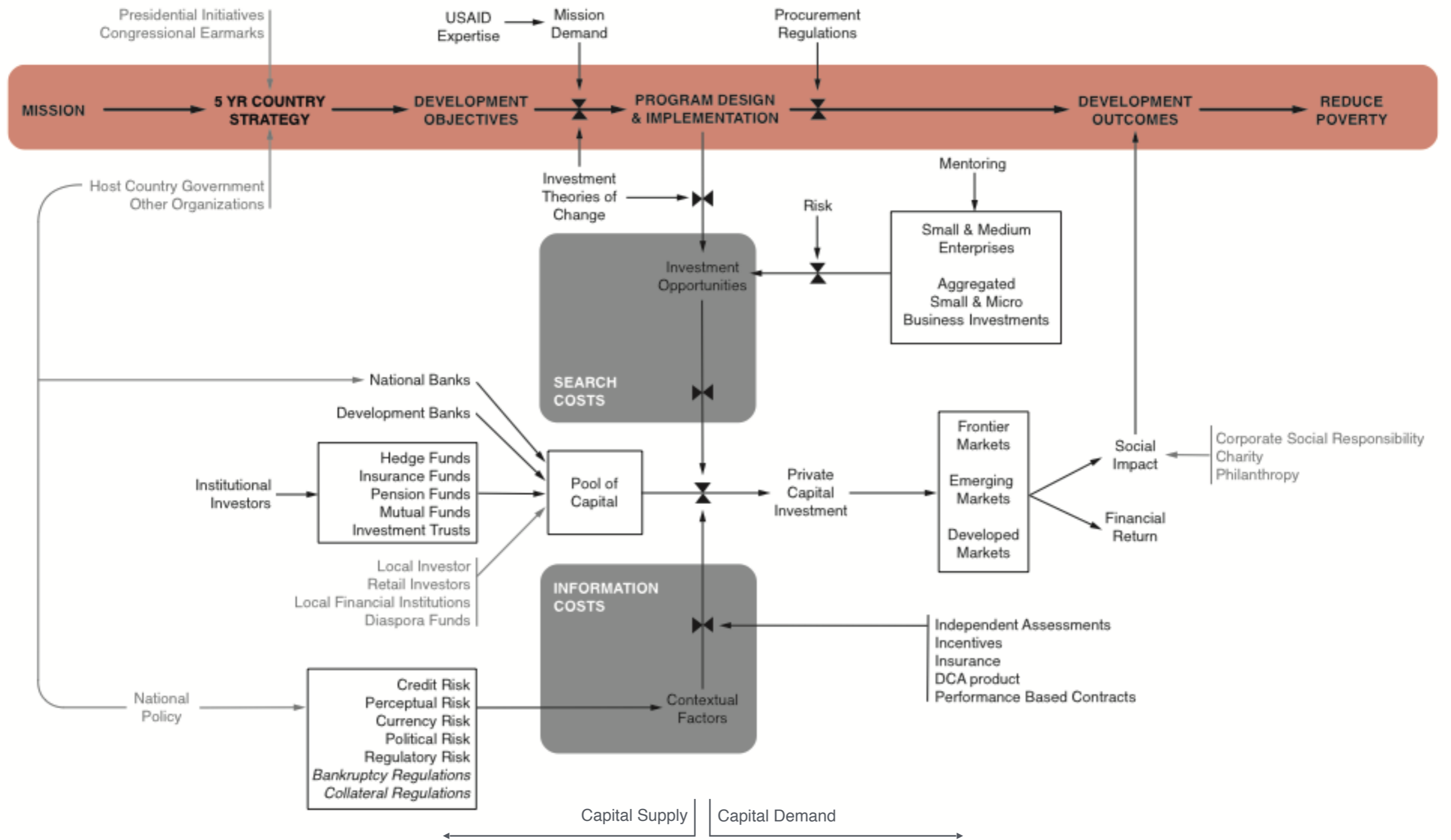


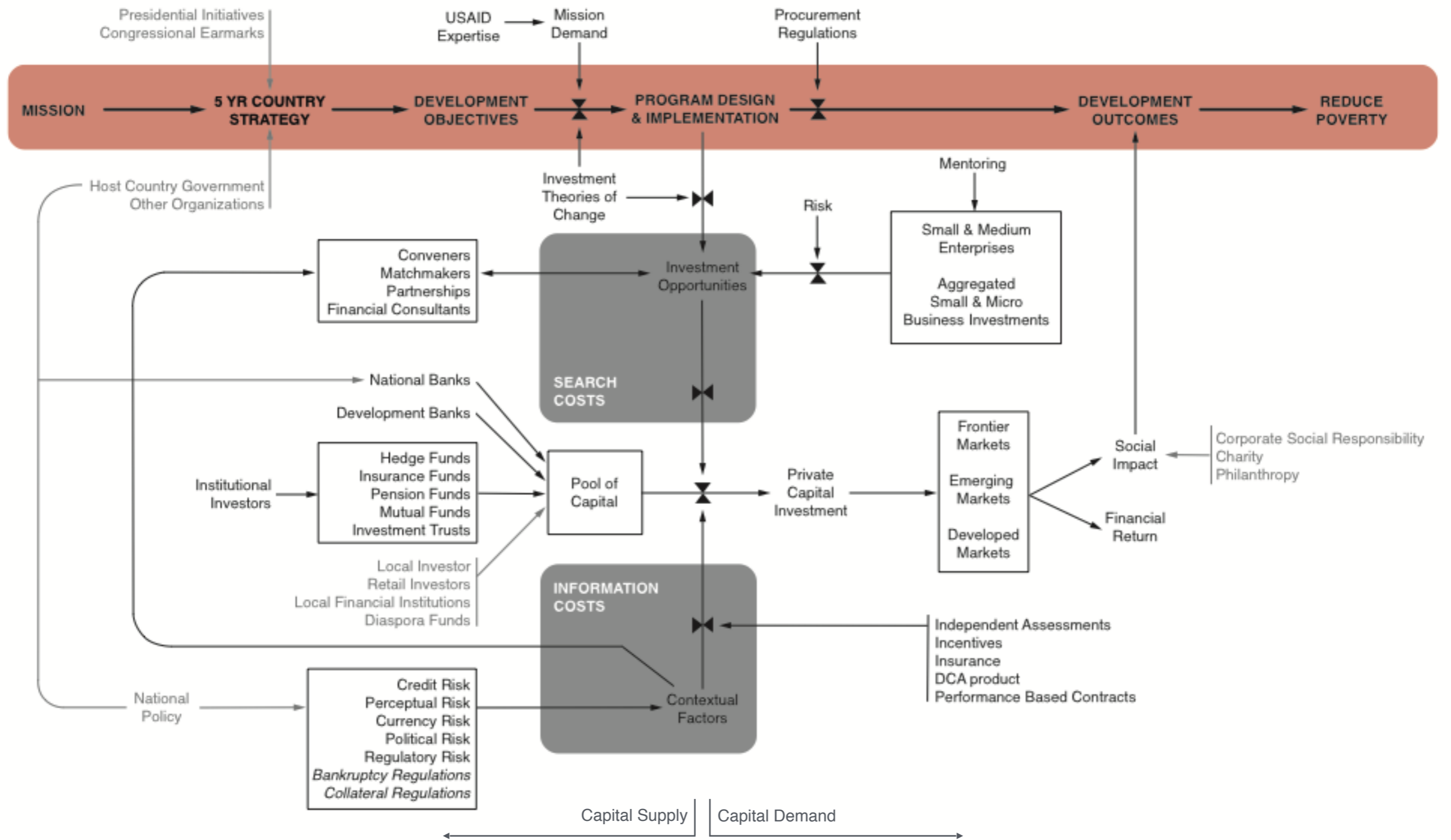


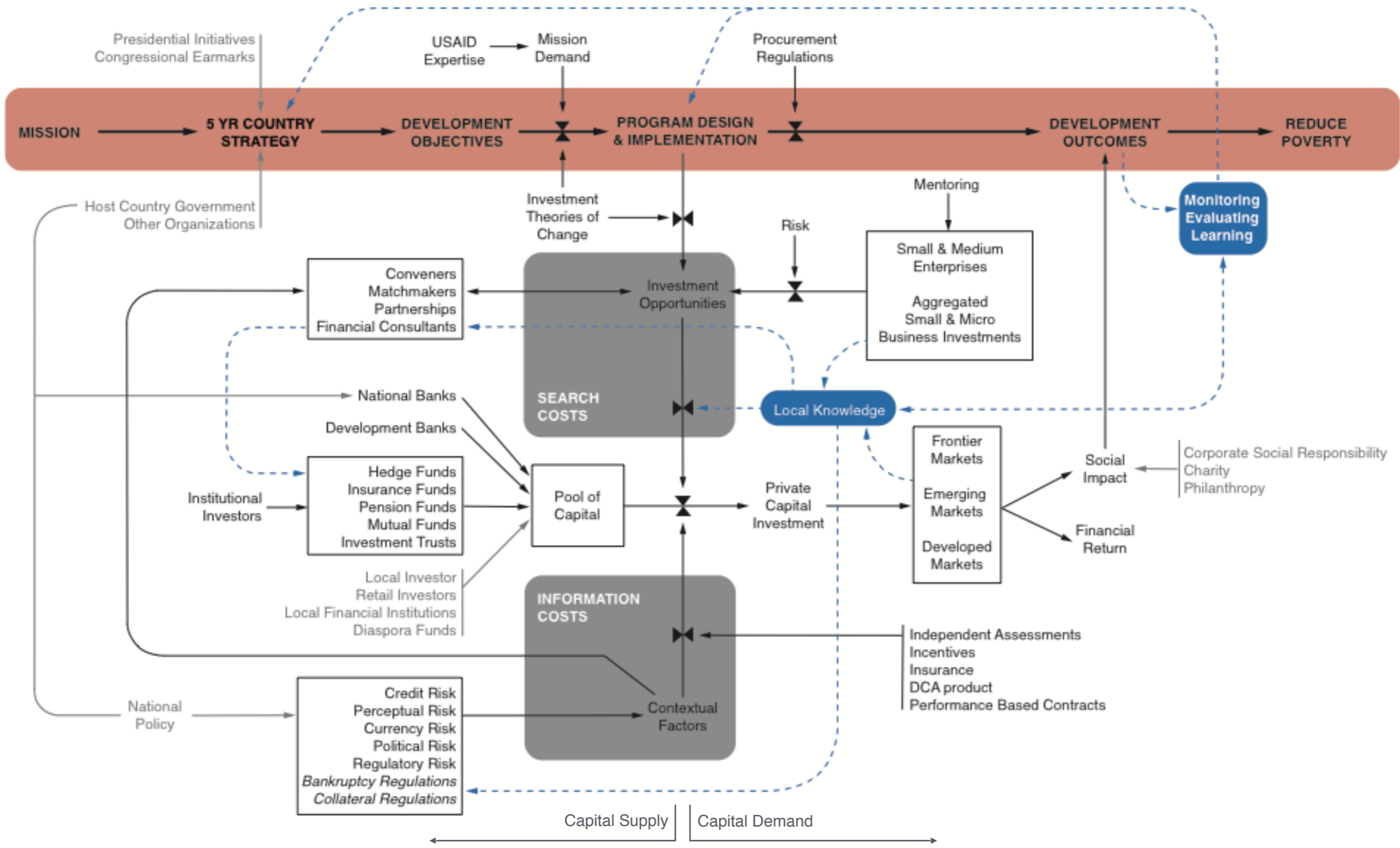


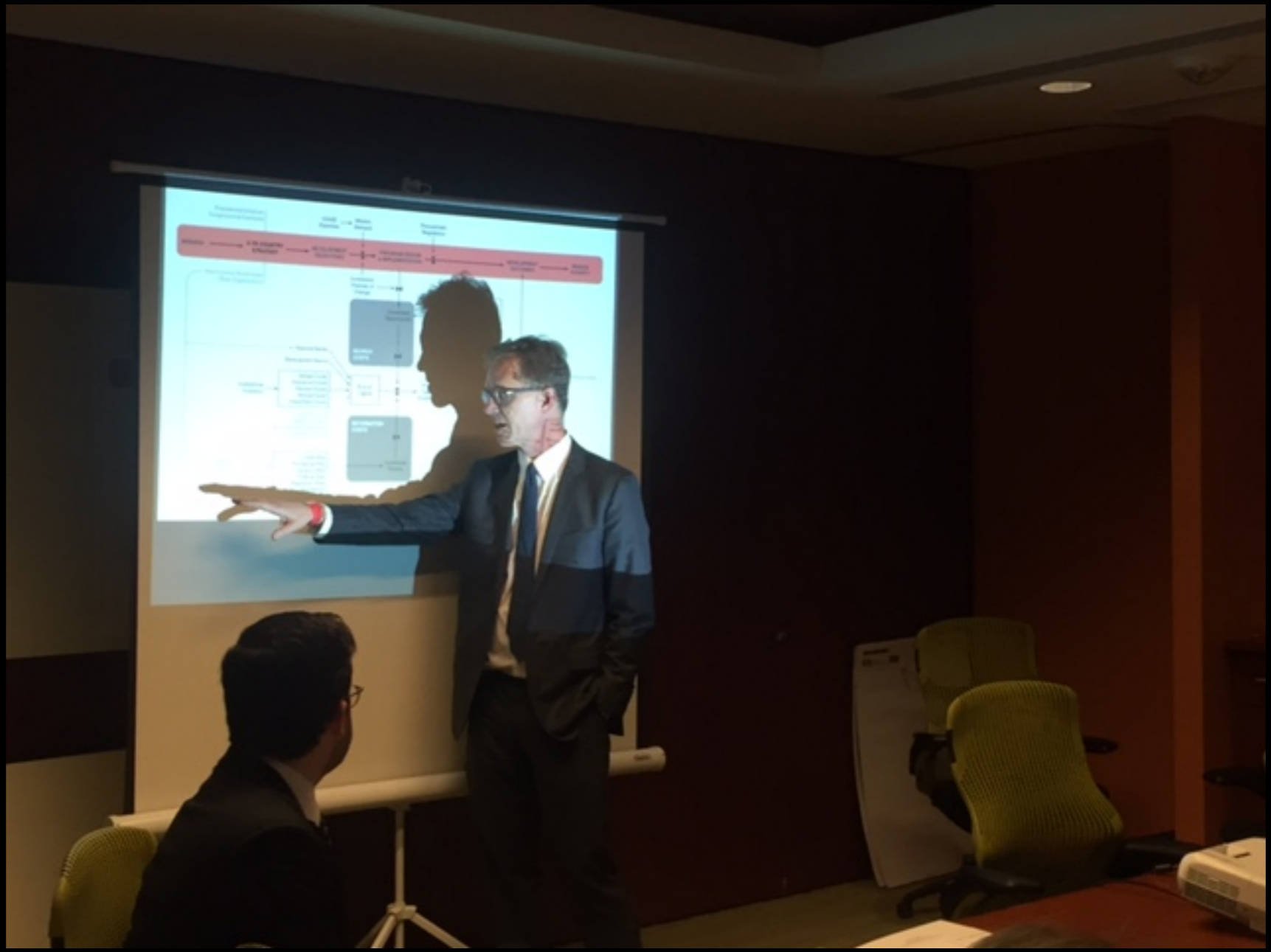




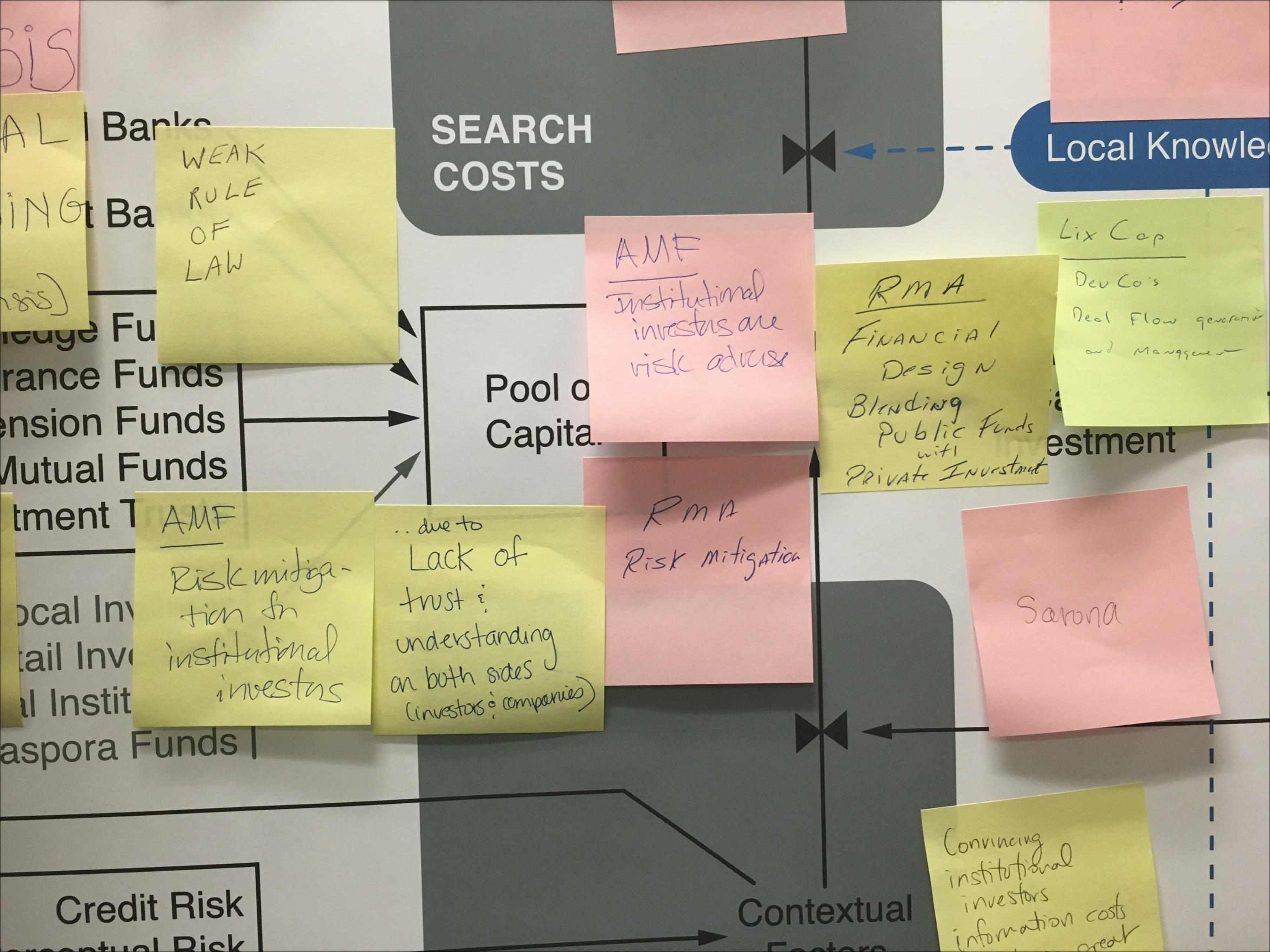












SEARCH COSTS

Local Knowledge

WEAK
RULE
OF
LAW

AMF
Institutional
investors are
risk adverse

RMA
FINANCIAL
Design
Blending
Public Funds
with
Private Investment

Lix Cap
Dev Co's
Deal Flow generation
and Management

Pool of
Capital

Investment

RMA
Risk mitigation

Sarona

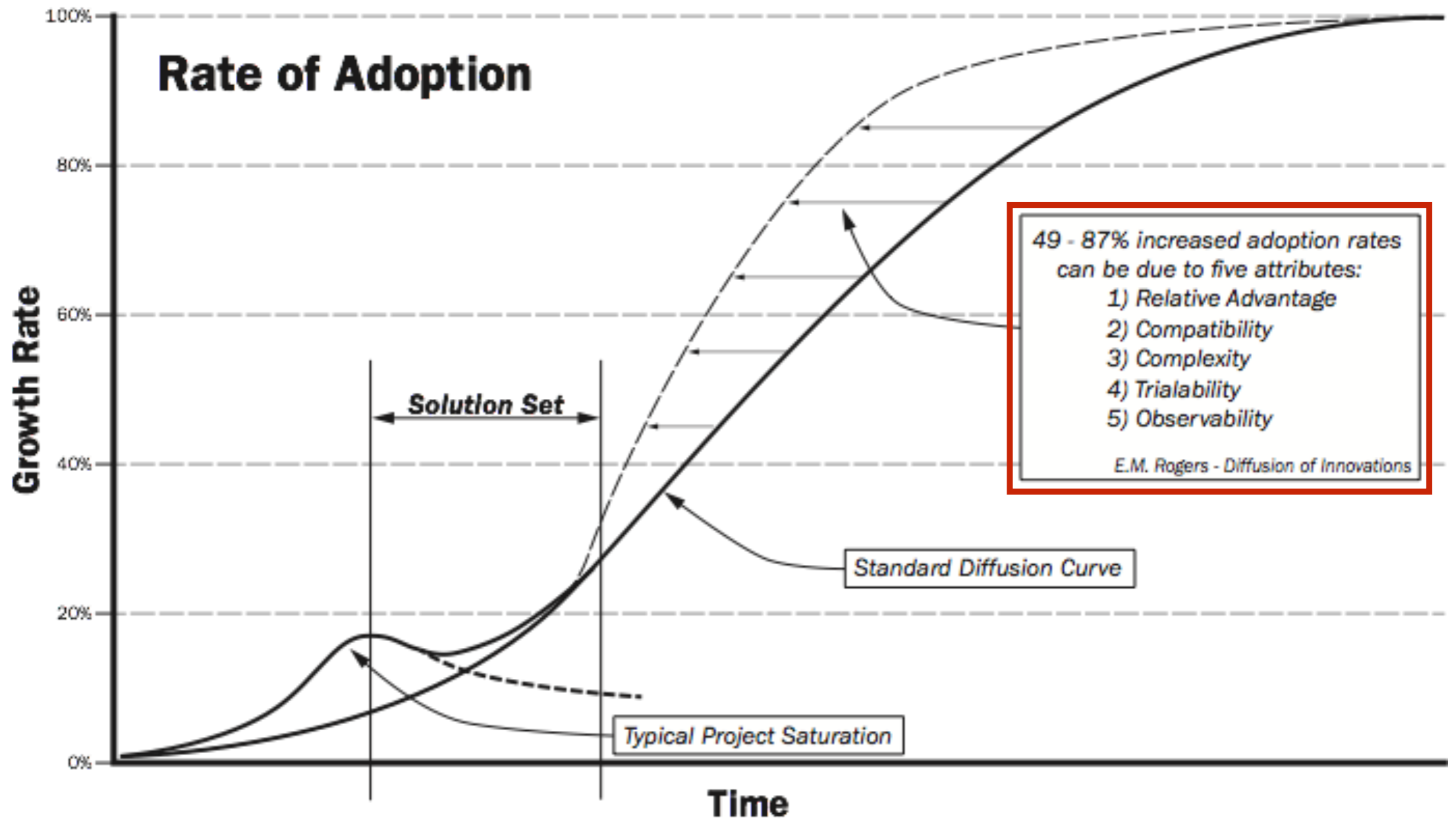
AMF
Risk mitigation
in
institutional
investors

... due to
Lack of
trust &
understanding
on both sides
(investors & companies)

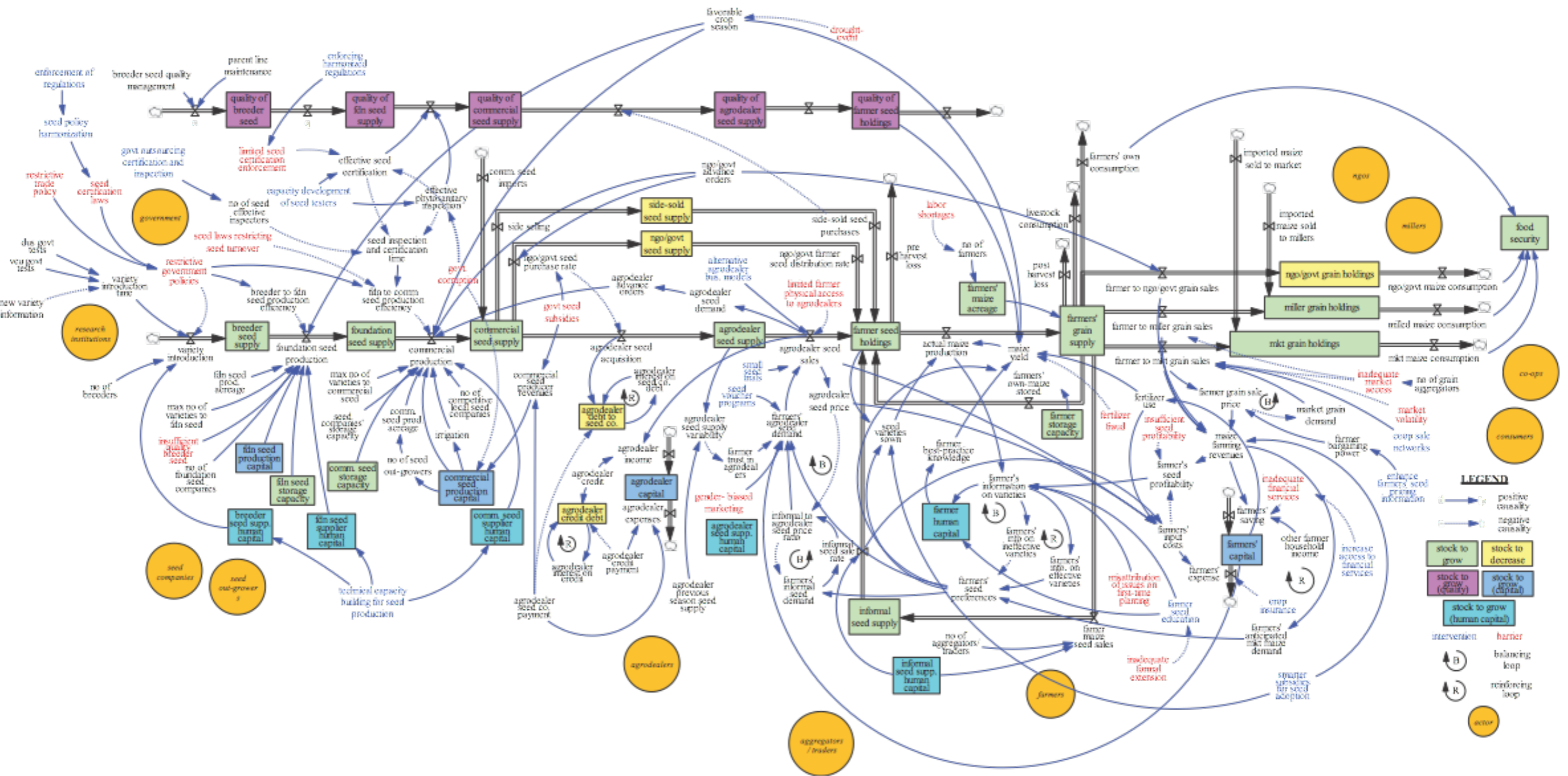
Convincing
institutional
investors
information costs
great

Contextual
Factors

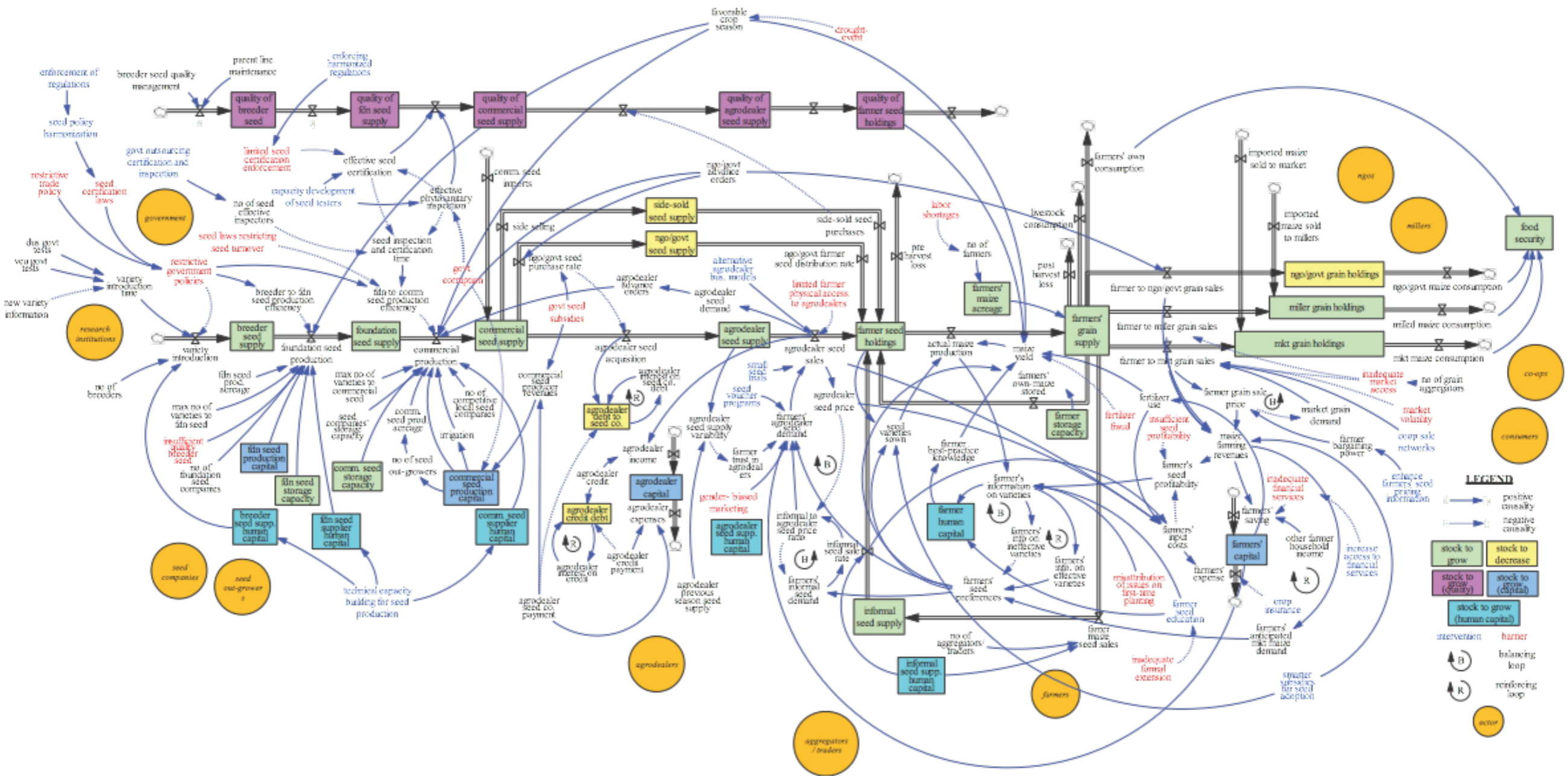
Credit Risk
Operational Risk



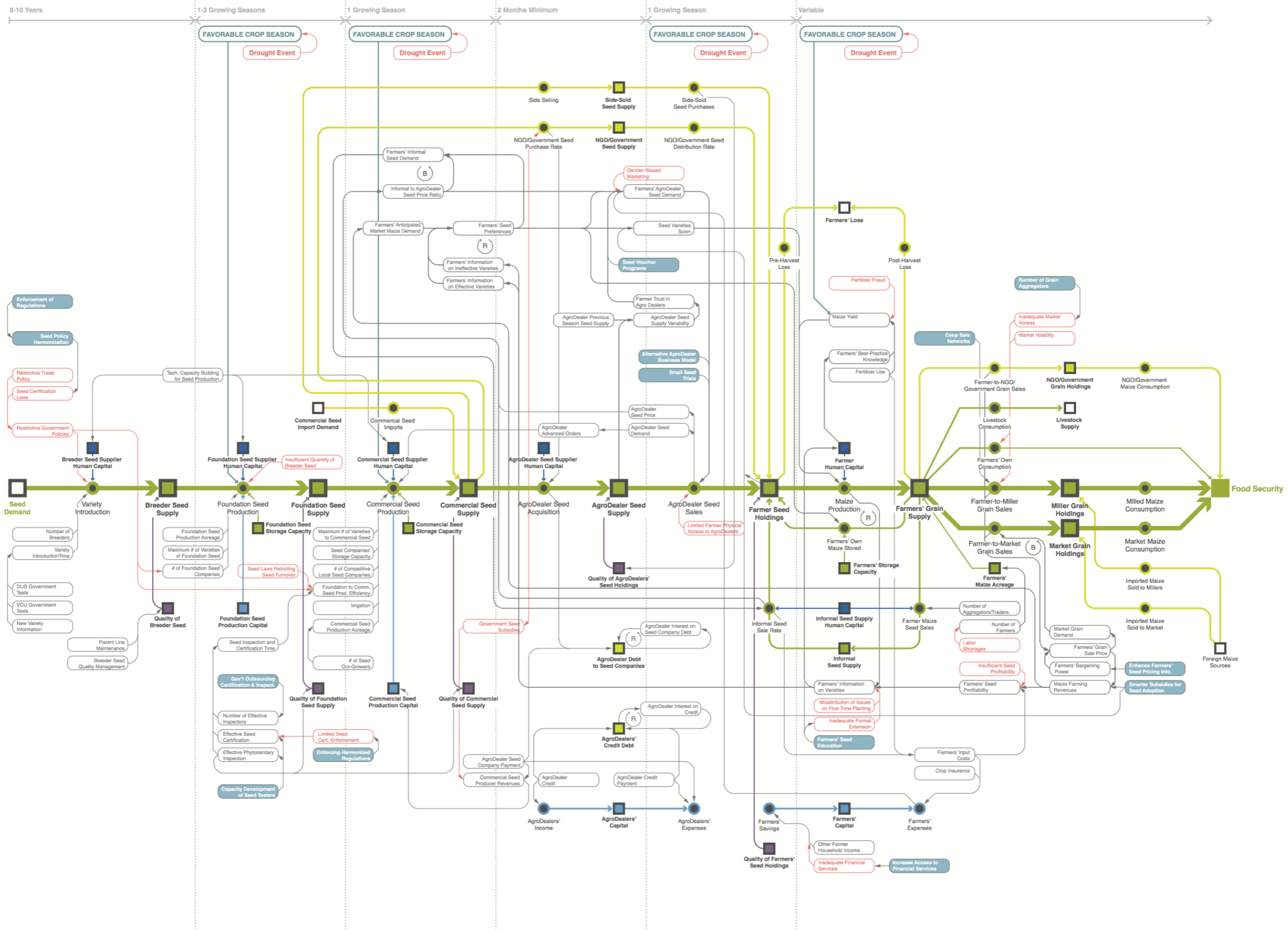
Scaling



Climate Resilient Maize



This is a job for Design Thinking!





Food Security




MAIZE SEED SYSTEM IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

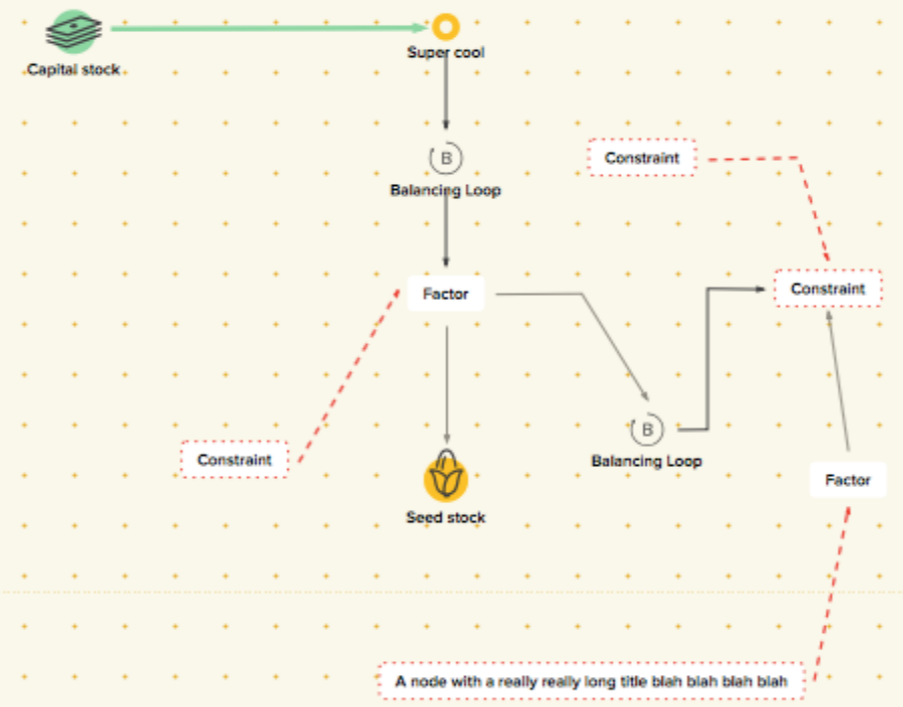
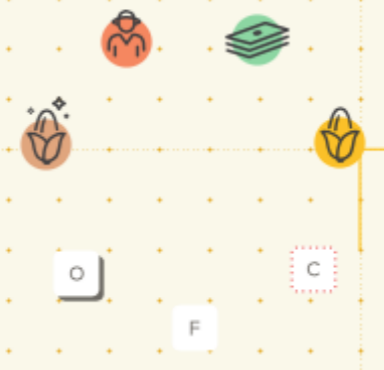
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EXPLORE THE MAIZE SYSTEM MAP

GENERAL MAP

COUNTRY SPECIFIC 

Open #graph!gid=general on this page in a new window



Add Keywords

close x

Stocks Factors Actors

FINANCIAL

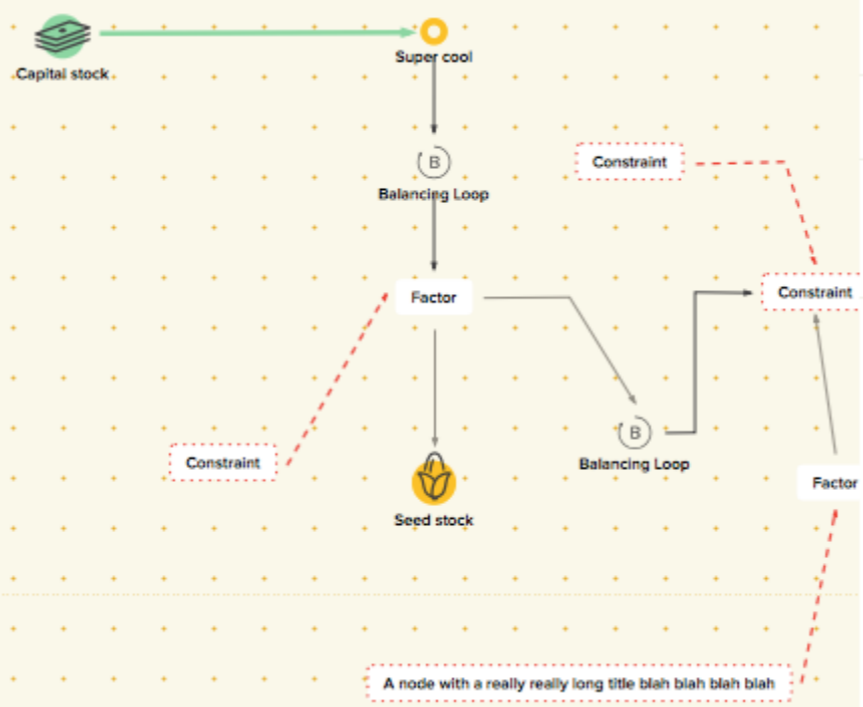
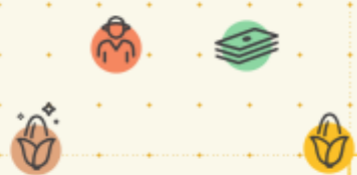
Capital stock

HUMAN

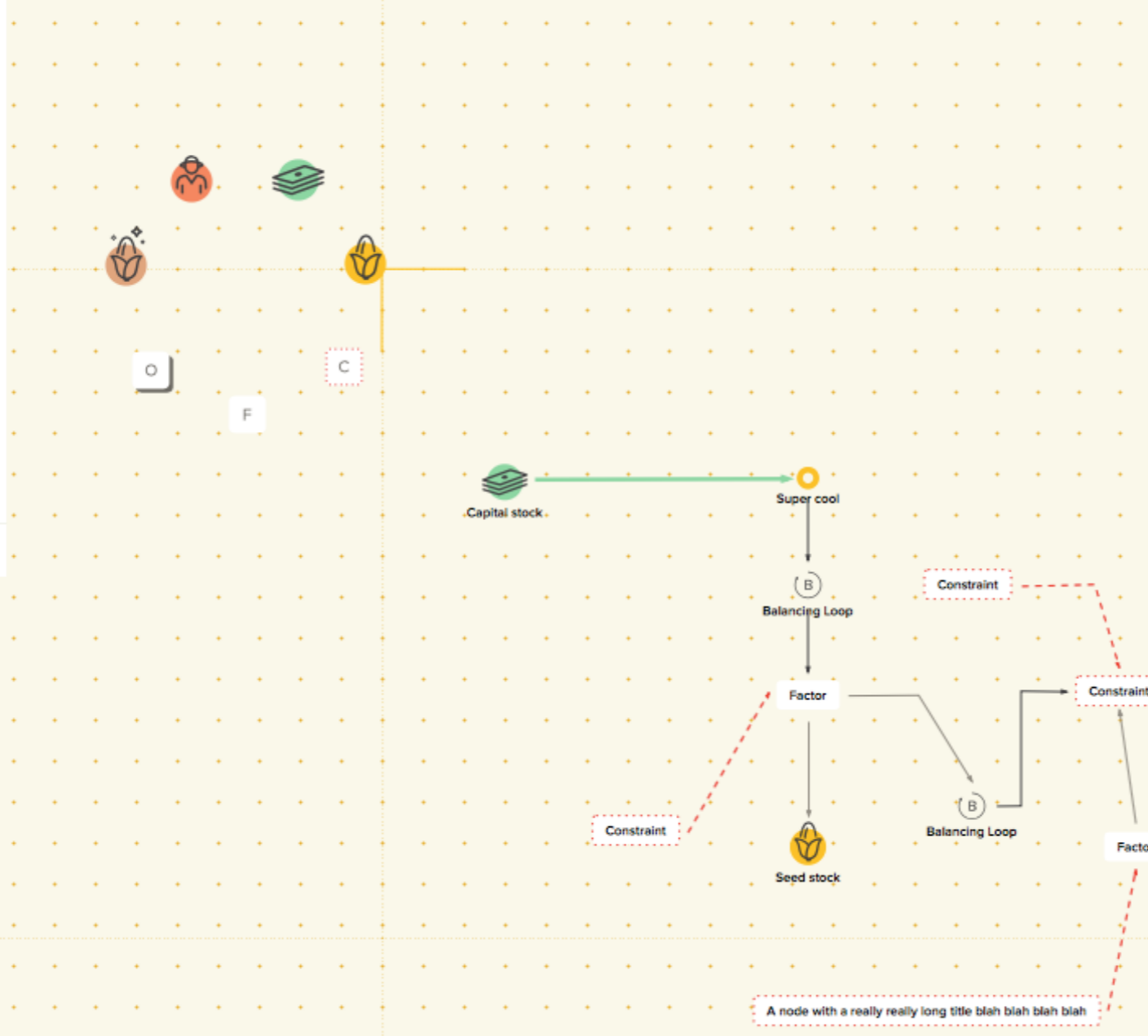
QUALITY

SEED

Seed stock



- Ethiopia
 - Ghana
 - Kenya
 - Malawi
 - Mozambique
 - Nigeria
 - Tanzania
 - Uganda
 - Zambia
- General Map



Add Keywords close x

Stocks Factors Actors

FINANCIAL
Capital stock

HUMAN

QUALITY

SEED
Seed stock



Constraint



Seed stock

remove  close x



Seed stock

Seed

DESCRIPTION 

No description given.

ORGANIZATION 

Org 1 Government Agency

Legolas Greenleaf

Org 2 NGO

Gimli