



FEED^{THE}**FUTURE**

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

Evolution of USAID's Feed the Future Initiative: The Role of Horticulture

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OUTLINE OF TALK

1. *Feed the Future intro*
2. *FTF initial results and role of horticulture*
3. *Evolution from FTF to GFSS*
4. *Role of hort in the GFSS*
5. *Next steps*
6. *Strategy Implications for WorldVeg Center*





WHAT IS FEED THE FUTURE?

- Feed the Future is America's initiative to combat global hunger and poverty.
- It brings partners together to help some of the world's poorest countries **harness the power of agriculture** and entrepreneurship to jumpstart their economies and create new opportunities.
- Goal: To **sustainably reduce** global poverty, hunger and malnutrition.
- New development model: whole-of-government, country-led, targeted approach, partnerships, focus on results.
- Approach **enacted into law** in 2016 with overwhelming bipartisan support.



WORKING TOGETHER

Feed the Future pairs the best and brightest in America with partners around the world to maximize impact.

Feed the Future is working with:

- The Private Sector
- Partner Governments
- Local Nonprofit Organizations and Groups
- Researchers
- American companies, universities, farmers, ranchers, and NGOs



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WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT EFFORT





MAKING A DIFFERENCE

- The Feed the Future model is proving itself in country after country:
 - **Increasing incomes** for smallholder farmers.
 - Contributing to notable **drops in poverty and child stunting** in many of the places where we work.
- Since the start of the initiative:
 - Poverty has dropped **between 7 and 36%** within many areas where Feed the Future works.
 - Child stunting -- a measure of malnutrition -- has dropped **between 6 and 40%** within certain areas.



LATEST RESULTS

In 2015, Feed the Future helped:

- Producers earn more than **\$800 million** in new agricultural sales
- More than **1.2 million** micro-to-medium-sized businesses secure loans
- More than **9 million farmers** and others access and use new technologies and management practices
- Reach nearly **18 million children** with nutrition help





Why Horticulture?



- High value crops – income generation and diversification
- Intensive farming on small plots possible
- Nutritional benefits of diet diversification
- Women are heavily engaged in horticulture crop production and marketing



Major USAID FTF Hort Initiatives

Run by ARP Office (Wash-DC)

- 1. Innovation Labs (Horticulture & IPM)*
- 2. World Vegetable Center*
- 3. Biotechnology (Eggplant, Potato)*
- 4. Biofortification (Harvest Plus - OFSP)*

Run by Field Offices (Missions)

- 1. VALUE CHAIN PROJECTS*





CONTRIBUTING TO PROMISING REDUCTIONS IN POVERTY (6/11)



BANGLADESH
(2011-2015)



CAMBODIA
(2009-2015)



ETHIOPIA
(2013-2015)



GHANA
(2012-2015)



GUATEMALA
(2013-2015)



LIBERIA
(2012-2015)



MALAWI
(2010-2015)



NEPAL
(2011-2014)



RWANDA
(2010-2014)



TANZANIA
(2010-2015)



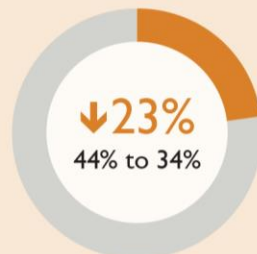
ZAMBIA
(2010-2015)



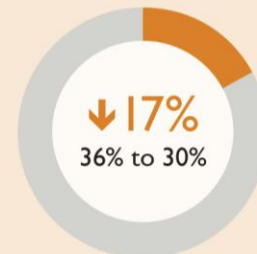
AND CONTRIBUTING TO PROMISING REDUCTIONS IN CHILD STUNTING (5/8)



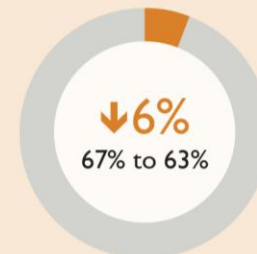
BANGLADESH
(2011-2014)



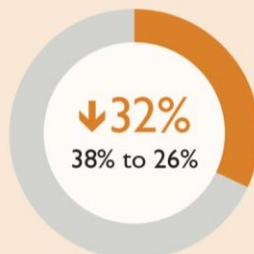
CAMBODIA
(2011-2014)



GHANA
(2012-2015)



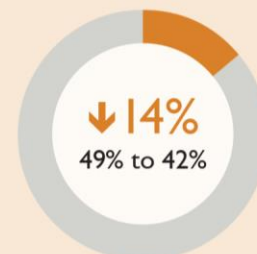
GUATEMALA
(2013-2015)



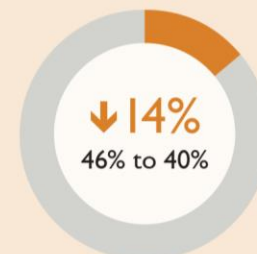
HONDURAS
(2012-2015)



KENYA^e
(2008-2015)



MALAWI
(2010-2015)



RWANDA
(2010-2015)



MOMENTUM GROWS

- Bipartisan **Global Food Security Act** enacted in Sept 2016.
 - Reinforces Feed the Future's successful approach to increasing food security and nutrition.
 - Codifies our commitment to the productivity, incomes and livelihoods of small-scale producers.
 - Strengthens our existing accountability mechanisms and establishes parameters for robust Congressional oversight, monitoring and evaluation of impact.
- Calls for a new **Global Food Security Strategy**.
 - 11 Feed the Future partner agencies collaborated to draft, provided agency implementation plans for FY17.
- USAID leads interagency coordination.



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U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy FY2017 – FY2021



Background

- July 2016 enactment of the **Global Food Security Act** (GFSA) of 2016 (December)
 - Passed with broad **bipartisan majority**
 - **Institutionalized** the Feed the Future approach
 - **Authorized \$1 billion annually** for global food security efforts and more than \$1.25 billion annually for the Emergency Food Security Program within the existing International Disaster Assistance account for FY17 and FY18
 - Required a whole-of-government, five-year **Global Food Security Strategy**



GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY

- Strategy developed over 10 weeks by **11 Feed the Future agencies and departments**
 - **External consultations held** with key nongovernmental and private sector stakeholders
 - **Reflects learning and analysis** over the past year through *Looking Back, Looking Forward* learning process, the Feed the Future Global Performance Evaluation, roundtables on emerging issues, and other evaluations
- Strategy covers **FY2017-FY2021**
 - Includes **implementation plans** for individual agencies and departments outlining each's financial, technical, and in-kind contributions to the strategy for FY17
 - Builds on Feed the Future experience and reflects changes in global context since 2009.



Continuing areas of focus

- **Focus on high impact interventions:** Prioritization of evidence-based interventions that will deliver impact at scale
- **Gender and female empowerment:** Dedicated intermediate result, which commits us to measuring progress against it
- **Country-led and local ownership:** At the heart of our approach for sustainability
- **Policy and governance:** Dedicated intermediate result; land tenure mentioned multiple times in the GFSA
- **Capacity building:** Improved human, organizational, and system performance is a new intermediate result
- **Partnerships** with governments, the private sector, civil society, research and university community
- Harnessing the **power of research, science, technology, innovation**



What's New

- **Elevation of malnutrition** into the goal statement
- **Elevation of resilience** as a third objective next to agriculture and nutrition
- **Doubling down on holistic nutrition approach**, including WASH
- **Taking a systems approach** that prioritizes facilitation and works throughout value chains and supporting systems (e.g., policy)
- **Breaking down silos** across sectors and between development and humanitarian assistance
- Recognizing **different pathways out of poverty** and strengthening **rural/urban linkages**
- **Natural Resource Management approaches**, with more attention to **fisheries**
- Dedicated intermediate result on **youth**
- **Finance, investment, and financial inclusion**



Role of Horticulture in the New GFSS

Malaysia Brainstorm Meeting (Sept 2016)

Convening: USAID/Washington; Asia Missions; USAID Implementing Partners (contractors, universities, NGOs)

Purpose: Discuss and define most appropriate fit of HORTICULTURE into new trending areas of the developing GFSS

Output: White paper to ensure focus/funding for horticulture in next phase of FTF



Role of Horticulture in the New GFSS

Malaysia Brainstorm Meeting (Sept 2016)

Participatory Decision Making on Critical New “Entry Points” for Hort in the GFSS:

- **Food Safety, Health, Environment**
- **Challenges/Opportunities of Urbanization**
- **Youth and Employment**
- **Resilience to Climate Change and Economic Shock**



Role of Horticulture in the New GFSS

Key Next Steps for USAID Horticulture

- **Reinforce traditional contributions to income generation, nutrition, gender empowerment**
- **New “branding”/linkage building to resilience, food safety, urbanization, youth (utilize the white paper!)**
- **Re-tweak messaging/story telling of existing activities under Hort Innovation Lab/WorldVeg (2014-2019)**
- **Think (now!!) about re-design of Hort Lab and WorldVeg programming for 2019-2024**