
U.S. GOVERNMENT
GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY
IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

FY 2021

Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) Implementation Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Message from the Administrator**
- II. Main Report on Implementation of the Global Food Security Strategy**
 - A. Overview
 - B. Results
 - C. Continuing Impact of COVID-19 and Response Strategy
 - D. Addressing Climate Change
 - E. Country Ownership
 - F. Supporting Resilient, Productive, Well-Nourished, and Water-Secure Communities
 - G. Mobilizing the Private Sector
 - H. Women and Youth Leading the Way
 - I. Evidence, Research, and Technology Lay the Groundwork
 - J. Expanding and Adapting the GFSS
- III. Appendices**
 - A. Updates from the Interagency Working Groups
 - B. Updates from Individual Departments and Agencies
 - C. Additional References

MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR

As the Global Coordinator for Feed the Future (FTF), the U.S. government's (USG) global hunger and food security initiative, it is my pleasure to report on the implementation of the *U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS)* for Fiscal Year 2021. This is the fifth annual review of the USG's commitments, achievements, and lessons learned in reducing global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

The past year and a half challenged the world in an unprecedented way. The COVID-19 pandemic swelled the ranks of the poor, pushing 163 million more people into extreme poverty and hunger. In fact, this represents the first global rise in extreme poverty in nearly 30 years. At the same time, the pandemic has exacerbated existing inequalities in food systems, particularly gender inequalities.¹

In addition to the still-raging COVID-19 pandemic, we are also battling flaring and protracted incidences of conflict, accelerating impacts of climate change, and increasing inequality and gender-based violence. These challenges threaten development progress made over the past decades. But even in the face of these unprecedented issues, I remain hopeful.

The United States has a history of rising to the challenge of food insecurity. In response to the global food crisis of 2007–2008, the USG committed to ending global hunger through the FTF initiative. After the first seven years of FTF, 23.4 million more people lived above the poverty line, 5.2 million more households did not suffer from hunger, and 3.4 million more children lived free of stunting in areas where FTF works. Furthermore, women and women-owned businesses have accessed more than \$731 million in financing since 2011 as a direct result of FTF's global work.

Notably, we are seeing promising signs that some of this progress has continued even in the face of shocks. For instance, recent data indicate that households living in FTF target areas in Malawi and Uganda were more resilient to the economic impacts of COVID-19 than households living outside these areas. Moreover, 2020 monitoring data from across the FTF initiative suggests that most activities were able to continue operations effectively despite the pandemic. I am heartened to see the positive effect that meaningful partnership can have on individuals, families, and their communities. In the years to come, we will continue to face the devastating impacts of the pandemic, entrenched conflict, and climate change. But FTF remains a tested model for building healthy, resilient communities and securing human dignity.

To continue this progress, FTF updated the GFSS through numerous consultations with stakeholders in 2021 and finalized the Strategy in October 2021. The updated GFSS (2022-2026) charts the course to reduce global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition in the face of COVID-19, climate change, and rising inequality and conflict.

In alignment with the Biden-Harris Administration and the March 2021 Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, the new Strategy will:

¹ Hill, R. and Narayan, A. (2020) "Covid-19 and inequality: a review of the evidence on likely impact and policy options," working paper, Centre for Disaster Protection, London.

- 1) **Scale up climate adaptation** approaches to build resilience, increasing investment in food and water security research and innovation to help communities withstand increasing droughts, irregular rainfall, and diminishing water resources;
- 2) **Counter the impact of COVID-19** by strengthening food production and market systems to grow incomes and make a quality diet more affordable for the rural and urban poor;
- 3) **Adopt “food systems” approaches** across FTF investments, taking into account food’s journey from cultivation to consumption, to increase economic resilience and improve nutrition;
- 4) **Integrate conflict sensitivity** across FTF programs to anticipate and mitigate food crises caused by increasing conflict; and
- 5) **Elevate equity and inclusion** throughout FTF programming by collaborating with local partners to create job opportunities for women, young people, and other marginalized groups, and broaden our partner base, diversifying the management of FTF research and programming.

With these priorities, the updated Strategy will continue guiding FTF’s work, charting the next phase of the initiative as we respond to today’s challenges. We look forward to working closely with Congress, partner governments, the private sector, universities, individuals, and other stakeholders to build back better and end global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

Sincerely,

Samantha Power

USAID Administrator and Feed the Future Global Coordinator

Main Report on 2021 Implementation of the *Global Food Security Strategy* (GFSS)

Overview

The GFSS is a five-year framework that guides the U.S. government’s (USG) support to developing countries seeking to reduce their food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty while building resilience to recurrent crises. Authorized by the *Global Food Security Act (GFSA) of 2016*, the GFSS provides the framework for implementation of the USG’s Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, a whole-of-government effort led by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to reduce global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition sustainably. While responding to our rapidly changing global context, the GFSS draws on the successes and lessons learned from the first phase of FTF to inform the ongoing second phase of the initiative’s implementation. This report summarizes our efforts and results in FY 2021, along with long-term results achieved over the life of the FTF initiative, as required by Section 8(a) of the GFSA.

The USG established FTF in 2010, born out of the 2007–2008 global food price crisis. Faced with large-scale food price shocks, the United States and the global community acted swiftly, committing billions of dollars in financial support and summoning their collective expertise to tackle this challenge. Beyond addressing the longer-term effects of the crisis, FTF supports countries to diagnose and address the root causes of food insecurity and strengthen the foundations that underlie food systems. Over FTF’s first decade, it has seen steady gains in creating a more food-secure world through measurable reductions in poverty, hunger, and malnutrition in the areas where we work.

Yet in the last year and half, four key stressors—the COVID-19 pandemic, accelerating climate change, exacerbated gender and other social inequalities, and alarming levels of conflict—have threatened to undermine years of progress. COVID-19 has upended the global context, erasing jobs, shuttering markets, and creating widespread economic disruption. FTF countries must now deal with long-standing food security, resilience, nutrition, and water-security challenges while also confronting health crises, spikes in gender-based violence, and the secondary economic effects of COVID-19, which have been especially acute for women and girls. A World Bank estimate indicates that COVID-19 pushed 124 million people into extreme poverty in 2020, in addition to the 640 million people who were already poor.² By 2022, estimates project up to an additional 13.6 million children suffering from wasting and 3.6 million more children with stunted growth.³ Furthermore, COVID-19 is deepening the gender poverty gap as women’s

² World Bank Blogs. (2021). “Updated estimates of the impact of COVID-19 on global poverty: Looking back at 2020 and the outlook for 2021.” <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-looking-back-2020-and-outlook-2021>

³ Osendarp, S., Akuoku, J.K., Black, R.E. *et al.* “The COVID-19 crisis will exacerbate maternal and child undernutrition and child mortality in low- and middle-income countries.” *Nat Food* 2, 476–484 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00319-4>

livelihoods are disproportionately threatened by the pandemic.⁴ In 2021, these poverty effects are expected to persist, and may increase to as many as 163 million people.

In addition, climate change is increasing the frequency, intensity, and severity of extreme weather events, creating rising levels of devastation and unpredictability. COVID-19 and climate risks, in turn, are driving higher rates of food and water insecurity and increasing the likelihood of conflict and displacement. Food insecurity can both cause and be a consequence of conflict. For instance, conflict and crime exacerbate food insecurity when community members are forced to flee their homes. Conversely, food insecurity can contribute to conflict in a number of ways, from triggering conflict through food riots to exacerbating tensions between communities and groups competing over resources. Addressing food insecurity requires aggressive engagement in fragile and conflict-affected environments.

As a result of these myriad factors, the fifth year of GFSS implementation saw FTF countries confront a range of complex and compounding crises. Countries dealt with multiple shocks brought on by COVID-19, climate change, and conflict, with COVID-19 threatening gains made in food security. At the same time, while working with countries to mitigate these shocks and stressors, FTF continued to support target and aligned countries⁵ in designing and implementing programs to respond to long-standing development challenges. The next section of the report highlights some of the key results and findings. As USAID Administrator Power remarked during her May 3, 2021, welcome remarks to USAID staff, the inherent scale and complexity of global problems today are prompting individuals to work collectively to “get ... close to complex challenges that escape easy solutions.”

Over the last year, the FTF interagency (IA) embarked on an extensive process to review and update the GFSS, given that the original five-year framework expired on September 30, 2021. The process and outputs of the review are described in greater detail below. The updated GFSS will guide the next five years of FTF implementation, and subsequent GFSS Implementation Progress Reports will reference the new Strategy.

⁴ UN Women. (2020). Press release: “COVID-19 will widen poverty gap between women and men, new UN Women and UNDP data shows.” <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/8/press-release-covid-19-will-widen-poverty-gap-between-women-and-men>

⁵ The FY 2017-2021 target countries are: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Uganda. Target countries are the flagship bilateral investments of FTF where the USG focuses its efforts to achieve FTF’s topline goals in reducing poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. Target countries are also held to a high standard of accountability and results reporting. Aligned countries include any countries with FTF investments that are not target countries.

Results⁶

In the targeted areas where FTF works, we estimate there were 23.4 million more people who are not poor, and 3.4 million more children who are not stunted, after the first seven years of the initiative. In addition, an estimated 5.2 million more families were not experiencing hunger in the areas where FTF focused its efforts. Furthermore, women and women-owned businesses accessed more than \$731 million in financing since 2011 as a direct result of FTF's work globally. However, the impacts of COVID-19, climate change, and conflict are reversing many of these gains. At the time of this report's publication, FTF worked with the USAID COVID-19 Task Force (CTF) and external research institutions to better understand these long-term effects despite the evolving nature of these crises and data lags.

Notable Recent FTF Results Published Since Last Year's Report:

- In 2020, FTF supported improved climate risk reduction or natural resources management on 5.7 million hectares –roughly the size of Costa Rica– a nearly 30 percent increase compared to 2019.
- FTF reached nearly 27 million children in 2020 with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs, a level 8 percent higher than the 2015-19 average.

In the interim, results from a recent internal USAID analysis highlight a number of salient lessons to inform future FTF programming. Of note, the analysis drew on data to confirm several significant findings:

- **FTF value chains are strategically aligned with FTF development goals.** Working with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the report's analysts estimated how investments in FTF-selected value chains would increase growth, employment, and dietary diversity and decrease poverty. Comparing the impacts to those expected from different investment choices, the analysis suggested that FTF has made strategically sound choices across value chain selections, particularly with regard to poverty reduction. The analysis highlighted the trade-offs when an initiative has multiple high-level goals (e.g., reductions in poverty, hunger, and malnutrition).
- **There are implications for the evolving shift in the burden of malnutrition.** While undernutrition among women and children continues to be a significant burden in low- and lower-middle-income countries, the analysis found that the burden of excess caloric intake and diets lacking in essential vitamins and minerals is rising, adding substantial costs to already overburdened health care systems. These findings suggest

⁶ FTF's monitoring data is published with a one-year time lag as the process requires extensive data validation and review with our partners. As a result, this implementation report includes qualitative narrative descriptions of accomplishments in FY 2021 in addition to progress shown by recently published monitoring data for FY 2020 activities that has become available since the last report was published.

that FTF may need to address more explicitly all forms of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, in addition to undernutrition in FTF countries. The updated GFSS and future technical guidance to the field will take on this issue.

Data lags and pandemic-induced mobility restrictions in many of the countries where FTF works precluded analysis of the COVID-19 impacts on FTF programming in this particular study. Forthcoming reviews and GFSS Implementation Reports will include this analysis. USAID’s Bureau for Resilience and Food Security’s (RFS) preliminary analysis of World Bank survey data suggest that households living in the FTF target areas in Malawi and Uganda were more resilient to the economic stresses of COVID-19 than households living outside of these areas. We will provide additional analysis to confirm these initial findings.

Continuing Impact of COVID-19 and Response Strategy

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak that first swept across the globe in early 2020 is becoming increasingly clear, with devastating effects and longer-term implications for FTF target countries. In addition to the public health costs of the pandemic, the secondary effects on poverty, food security, gender inequality and gender-based violence, child protection, and nutrition are significant. Intermittent restrictions on the movement of people and goods amid various COVID-19 surges have affected regional and local food supply chains, markets, businesses, and people’s livelihoods. As noted earlier, the World Bank estimates an additional 124 million people fell into extreme poverty in 2020 as a result of the pandemic, with around 60 percent in South Asia and 27 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. Loss of income, in turn, is a key driver of food insecurity, as are rising prices for essential goods. The recent Global Report on Food Crises estimates that 155 million people in more than 55 countries/territories were acutely food insecure in 2020, an increase of around 20 million from the previous year.⁷ Prior to the pandemic, over three billion people could not afford a healthy diet⁸; this number could rise by 276.6 million between 2020 and 2022 due to the pandemic.⁹ This spike in food insecurity may have especially worrying effects on children’s malnutrition, as the statistics earlier in the report underscore.

During the initial months of the pandemic’s outbreak, FTF mounted an immediate development response to mitigate shocks where possible with existing resources. In many instances, FTF activities pivoted to address short-term safety and accessibility concerns. Since then, the FTF IA expanded on these early efforts as understanding of the pandemic’s repercussions has deepened.

⁷ FSIN and Global Network Against Food Crises. 2021. “Global Report on Food Crises 2021.”

<https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC%202021%20050521%20med.pdf>

⁸ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2021. “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021. Transforming food systems for food security, improved nutrition and affordable healthy diets for all.” Rome, FAO.

⁹ Laborde Debucquet, David; Herforth, Anna; Headey, Derek D.; and de Pee, Saskia. 2021. “COVID-19 pandemic leads to greater depth of unaffordability of healthy and nutrient-adequate diets in low- and middle-income countries.” *Nature Food* 2: 473–475. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00323-8>

This included both programmatic support as well as monitoring and analytical work to measure the effectiveness of FTF response. Over the past year, USG departments and agencies prioritized investments to help governments adopt policies to bolster food security and nutrition; empower women; unlock and maintain finance for farmers and businesses; promote stable supply chains, markets, and cross-border trade; and help farmers get access to seeds and inputs in the face of COVID-19. For example, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) emphasized diversifying and strengthening local and regional supply chains critical to agriculture and food security, as well as supporting agricultural and food-production projects that had the potential to reduce food insecurity in COVID-19-affected markets. Examples at the country-level include the following:

- **FTF Guatemala Innovative Solutions for Agricultural Value Chains (PROINOVA) Activity**, which sped up the long-planned Agriconecta platform once the pandemic struck to provide online support to small-scale producers, including women, in the Western Highlands of Guatemala; this reached producers with technical support on agricultural diseases, weather, and market prices.
- **Transforming Market Systems (TMS) Activity** in Honduras, which began working closely with businesses, their chambers of commerce, and the government to identify solutions to problems stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. TMS helps businesses become more efficient and well-positioned to connect to distribution channels and supports businesses by offering relevant and timely technical training.

FTF continues to take stock of emerging findings on COVID-19's effects to inform ongoing and future programming. Specific examples of FTF support to address the medium- and longer-term effects of COVID-19 are integrated throughout this report.

Addressing Climate Change

Beyond COVID-19, the world is confronting the increasingly grave challenges posed by climate change. Climate risks are driving higher rates of food and water insecurity and increasing the rates of conflict and displacement. Climate stressors, including increasing temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and rising sea levels, affect the livelihoods and income of farmers, herders, and smallholder producers. In turn, these climate stressors intensify other crises, exacerbating the effects of COVID-19 and conflict on increasing food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition. As part of this reckoning, the global community sees that developing countries are experiencing a disproportionate burden of climate variability and extreme weather. Climate change disproportionately affects women and girls, who have found their responsibilities for gathering and producing food, collecting water, and sourcing fuel for heating and cooking becoming more difficult. Extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, have a greater impact on the poor and most vulnerable; 70 percent of the world's poor are women.¹⁰ Recognizing the urgent need to address climate change across the USG's

¹⁰ <https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-briefs/gender-and-climate-change>

programming portfolio, President Joseph R. Biden issued three Executive Orders (E.O.s) in 2021 that call for ambitious actions to enhance climate adaptation and mitigation. In November 2021, President Biden also announced the President’s Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE), a framework to bring together the diplomatic, development, and technical expertise of the United States to support more than half a billion people in developing countries to adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change through locally led development by 2030.

In line with these calls for action, FTF amplified its focus on climate change over the last year. While addressing climate change has always been a key feature of the GFSS, the growing urgency of the crisis prompted the IA to elevate climate change to enhance adaptation, mitigation, and resilience. Notable examples of climate change efforts in FTF programming over the last year include the following:

- **Bolstering Climate-Smart Agriculture:** In FY 2021, the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) awarded an additional \$2.4 million in grants to join the Niger Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Small Grant Facility in supporting climate-resilient agriculture interventions with smallholder farmers, predominantly women.
- **Supporting Smallholder Farmers Post-Hurricane:** The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) provided more than \$2 million in new FY 2021 funding to support farming families and other grantees affected by Hurricanes Eta and Iota in November 2020, which exacerbated food insecurity—already severe due to the pandemic. These devastating natural disasters affected IAF grantees in nine countries in Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and parts of South America. Three-quarters of grantees used this disaster recovery funding to recover from crop loss and improve food security.
- **Monitoring Climate Change from Space:** Through the SERVIR Program, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and USAID have jointly supported an innovative program that uses satellite imagery to track weather patterns and droughts, floods, and other climate shocks to help local experts on the ground predict weather events. The findings aim to help communities, farmers, and families take action ahead of a crisis.

Moving forward, addressing climate change will continue to hold a central role in FTF programming, given the seriousness of the challenge. As described in a subsequent section of this report, the USG Global Food Security Strategy-Refresh (GFSS-R) further elevated addressing climate change as a key pillar of FTF. The new GFSS scales up adaptation approaches to build resilience, such as climate-smart and sustainable agriculture productivity, sustainable land, water, and marine natural resources management, diversified off-farm livelihoods, improved social capital and well-being, and

strengthened food systems. Mitigation measures with strong co-benefits that improve livelihoods, nutrition, and productivity, like agroforestry or reducing food loss and waste, will also be scaled up where appropriate. In addition, USAID launched its new Climate Strategy¹¹ at the November 2021 COP26 Summit, charting ambitious goals for the Agency that will also shape its FTF investments. USAID’s Strategy will add to existing Climate Strategies across the IA, including U.S. International Climate Finance Plan¹² and individual agency strategies such as MCC’s Climate Commitment.¹³

Country Ownership

FTF works with partner-country governments and our partners to achieve locally sustained results, mobilize public and private investments, strengthen local capacities, and accelerate enterprise-driven development. In line with this driving philosophy, FTF supports national policy reform and implementation and partners with country governments to set their own policy and funding priorities for food security and nutrition. Areas of engagement include: helping countries to adopt policies that will sustainably increase productivity and mitigate risk from emerging threats to agriculture; investing in policy research; and developing the capacity of local governments and grassroots organizations to engage in multisectoral “systems” analysis of key challenges in the realms of agriculture, resilience, food security, and nutrition.

Over the last year, the FTF IA has provided policy support to FTF-target and -aligned Country Teams through several key initiatives:

- **Agricultural Sector Policy Reform:** Through its Compact Program with the government of the Republic of Niger, MCC supported two important country-led reforms: 1) passage of new laws to establish a Livestock Vaccination Fund; and 2) establishment of a Fertilizer Common Fund to support market-friendly regulation of the fertilizer sector and a well-targeted e-voucher system to replace a universal fertilizer subsidy.
- **Institutional Architecture Indicators:** USAID developed governance metrics to help FTF countries and partners capture progress on food policy work.
- **COVID-19 Policy Tracking, Impact Modeling, and Impact Analysis:** USAID facilitated these for more than 18 countries, and facilitated policy response discussions with 11 countries, via FTF partners.

In 2018, the IA developed a policy and review process for graduating target countries from “target-country status” to fulfill Section 5 (a)(16) of the GFSA. The annual review process uses

¹¹ USAID. November 3, 2021. “USAID Climate Strategy, 2022-2030 (Draft).”

<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USAID-Climate-Change-Strategy-2022-2030-Official-Draft.pdf>

¹² White House. April 2021. “U.S. International Climate Finance Plan.” <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/U.S.-International-Climate-Finance-Plan-4.22.21-Updated-Spacing.pdf?source=email>

¹³ Millennium Challenge Corporation. April 21, 2021. “Commitment on Climate.”

<https://www.mcc.gov/resources/doc-pdf/doc-042221-climate-commitment>

quantitative and qualitative data to evaluate a target country’s readiness to graduate from target-country status into a different, less resource-intensive form of partnership with the U.S. government. While FTF piloted the project in 2019, FTF suspended the process in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The IA will continue to monitor both the global and individual contexts of GFSS target countries to determine the appropriate time to resume target-country graduation reviews.

Supporting Resilient, Productive, and Well-Nourished Communities

FTF partners with countries to build more resilient food systems that strengthen nutrition and expand inclusive economic growth. This involves working across whole-of-government strategies and other sector initiatives to pursue solutions that bring together sectors such as agriculture, resilience, nutrition, and water, for greater impact. Yet, as noted previously, the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change—and in some regions, conflict—have complicated efforts to achieve what are, on their own, difficult and complex objectives. Reaching target nutrition outcomes, for example, provides a case in point. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)’s 2021 *The State of Global Food Security and Nutrition Report*, the current rate of progress on child stunting is insufficient to meet the 2030 goal. The COVID-19 pandemic and intensifying climate change make nutritious diets too costly and inaccessible for vulnerable populations. Similarly, tackling the challenge of building resilience requires understanding the compounding effects of climate change, COVID-19, gender and other social inequalities, and conflict, to devise solutions. It also requires integrating a “do no harm” approach into all activities to not inadvertently increase gender inequalities or gender-based violence prevalence.

Despite these growing challenges, the FTF IA made progress within the following pillars of the GFSS over the last year:

- **Resilience:** In addition to supporting the 14 resilience Focus Countries, USAID began revising the 2021 *Policy on Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis* with a new *Resilience Policy* anticipated in early 2022. In April 2021, USAID awarded \$30 million in Resilience Challenge Funds (RCF) through a competitive process to select USAID Missions for new and ongoing activities. Additionally, to support FTF Target Countries in strengthening resilience to recurrent shocks and crises, FTF agencies continued to refine important technologies used to forecast and monitor natural disasters. For example, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) received support from and provided technical input to USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the global gold standard for food-insecurity early warning, which monitors climate variability and change, agricultural production, livelihoods, markets, and conflict to gauge their aggregate effects on food security. The previously noted SERVIR collaboration between NASA and USAID reflects resilience-building work in

response to climate stressors. In addition, over the last year, the MCC Morocco II Program supported increased resilience building through its land-tenure strengthening activity, completing household and plot surveys and prepared parcel maps for more than half of the 66,000 hectares targeted by the land-titling operations.

- **Agriculture-Led Growth:** To further advance the benefits of research, USAID and IA partners continued to apply best practices from the private sector to scale technologies and innovations from FTF research partners using a product life-cycle approach. In 2021, USAID’s Center for Agriculture-Led Growth integrated these centrally managed programs in research coordination hubs in West Africa, in partnership with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF), and in Cambodia, in partnership with the Royal University of Agriculture. FTF also implemented several innovative approaches and partnerships to unlock finance in the agriculture sector in developing countries and new partnership agreements with major U.S. food and agriculture organizations, such as the Aceli Africa Initiative noted below. Over the last year, the IAF continued to provide grants for training for smallholder farmers to improve yields, storage, and processing, and diversify production. The Peace Corps continued farmer training—despite the evacuation of Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV) caused by the pandemic—with support from USAID through interagency partnerships. Finally, DFC committed more than \$134 million in 2020 and expects to commit an additional \$181 million in 2021 in food and agriculture investments in private-sector entities that play important roles in strengthening local agricultural economies and food systems.
- **Nutrition:** As part of IA efforts to maximize the impact on nutrition, USAID undertook a data-driven process to “refresh” its list of Nutrition Priority Countries to better align resources, redefine Agency-level designation, provide enhanced support and investment across Bureaus, and focus on accountability and learning. USAID also led an IA process to develop the *USG Global Nutrition Coordination Plan 2.0* and elevated the role of food systems for healthy diets within the GFSS-R. In addition, given the increasing focus on food safety as a development priority optimizing FTF investments, the interagency supported four new Innovation Labs in the last year focused on improving food safety (see “Research” section below). FTF IA partners were also involved in planning for the Nutrition for Growth Summit (postponed in 2020 due to COVID-19). USAID, in partnership with the DFC, has also led an initiative to assist the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition in the creation of an investment fund to invest in small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) that focus on making nutritious food available, affordable, and convenient in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Across these FTF focus areas, the Department of State (State) and USAID led the interagency in promoting global, regional, national, and subnational policies underpinning FTF's work. State and USAID engaged in the first-ever UN Food Systems Summit (FSS), the quadrennial Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, and the revision of the GFSS itself. Through robust engagement and partnership with leading organizations, such as the UN World Food Programme (WFP), FAO, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), State, the Department of the Treasury, and USAID continued to support the FTF goals of sustainable reductions in hunger and malnutrition, driving advancement in sustainable and climate-smart food systems practices and technologies, and promoting U.S. economic prosperity and national security.

Evidence showing COVID-19's large-scale and severe impacts on global food security and nutrition warrant a continuation of the robust range of financing, partnerships, technical assistance, and research of programming under the current Strategy. The new GFSS has an updated and strengthened Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Section that will provide additional data to ensure existing efforts continue to deliver results when measured against the new strategic priorities.

The updated GFSS incorporates tradeoffs and lessons learned from FTF implementation that reflect a mix of adaptations based on evidence and learning, as well as shifts in areas where our work was not resolving the root causes of poverty, hunger, and malnutrition for the greatest number of people. The general theme is a transition from directly providing services, which can be more tangibly measured, to a systemic approach that benefits a greater number of people and addresses root causes but can be more difficult to measure. The updated GFSS provides greater emphasis on the use of a food systems lens to identify the key opportunities to target the most effective interventions. Examples include the following:

- A shift from funding large projects that provided direct support to smallholder farmers and local agri-businesses, which benefited a limited number of people, to facilitating change by building the capacity of local actors (farmers, seed suppliers, policymakers, etc.) to transform food supply chains and entire food systems to benefit whole societies;
- A shift from standalone assistance for safety net programs coordinating with governments and other actors to strengthening and scaling social protection by layering safety nets and economic inclusion programming (livelihoods support, financing services and access to markets) to provide a pathway out of poverty;
- A shift from directly funding a small number of heavy physical infrastructure projects, such as feeder roads and large-scale irrigation systems—not necessarily USAID's strategic advantage—to a focus on strengthening agricultural systems (including market systems), enhancing public sector capacity to fund agriculture, and leveraging private sector partners to invest in agriculture; and

- A shift from a focus on small-scale, household-level production to reduce stunting to improving safe, nutritious diets through systems-level approaches, including renewed attention on large-scale food fortification, financing SMEs and producers who supply nutritious food, and reducing contamination and improving the safety of nutrient-dense foods.

Mobilizing the Private Sector

Partnering with the private sector—and strengthening the capacity of the enabling environment in which it operates—is a critically important part of FTF’s approach to implementing the GFSA. A robust private sector is critical for advancing and sustaining inclusive, agriculture-led economic growth and nourishing populations. FTF has a strong track record of engaging the private sector to modernize and transform food systems in the places where we work. However, as we work to update and expand the GFSS we recognize the need to emphasize inclusive and pro-poor growth, elevate women’s economic empowerment, work more closely with the local private sector, and expand our partnership base globally. This includes work with nontraditional partners in line with the USG-supported principles of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA).

FTF’s progress in strengthening private-sector partnerships over the last year is seen through a number of innovative examples. In November 2020, USAID joined the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the IKEA Foundation in initiating a \$30 million commitment to Aceli Africa, an innovative program that incentivizes banks to lend to agribusinesses. Through this partnership, Aceli Africa aims to mobilize \$700 million by 2025 for 750 agribusinesses in Africa, including businesses in two FTF target countries, Kenya and Uganda. Aceli has adopted the 2X Challenge standard for gender inclusion that has been designed by the DFC and implemented by leading development finance institutions globally. Aceli Africa aims for at least 30 percent of the loans receiving financial incentives through Aceli to meet the 2X Challenge standard. In addition, USAID launched the FTF Partnership for Sustainable Supply Chains in November 2020, a new collaboration with Root Capital, Keurig, Dr Pepper, and Ezrah Charitable Trust to help small agricultural businesses around the world stay afloat during the COVID-19 pandemic and rebuild in its wake. DFC will complement the partnership with a \$35 million loan guarantee. Finally, USAID began working with the Farmer-to-Farmer Agricultural Volunteer Opportunity Project to identify and test new means of bringing in more women- and minority-owned businesses to implement Farmer-to-Farmer, USAID’s long-running program placing U.S. volunteers with individual farmers, farmer organizations, and SME agribusinesses abroad.

In addition, the FTF Ag Finance Unit (the “Food Security Unit [FSU]”), established by USAID and DFC in July 2020, continued to provide finance for privately owned enterprises investing in food security and water and sanitation projects in the countries eligible for DFC financing (most

of Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Asia). In FY 2021, FSU ramped up activities further, with expectations for total commitments of \$180 million in 11 new investments this year. Given the early successes of the FSU, DFC declared its intent to invest upward of \$1 billion in food and agriculture over five years with at least 75 percent of that in lower- and lower-middle-income countries.

Women and Youth Leading the Way

Investing in women and girls has been a core pillar of FTF's work since the start of the initiative. In the face of COVID-19, climate change, and conflict, FTF is increasing gender equity and women's empowerment in its programming, policies, and research. Key FTF highlights from the last year include:

- **Feed the Future Advancing Women's Empowerment (AWE) Activity** continued multiple applied research workstreams to inform programming on gender commitments in the GFSS, such as countering gender-based violence in agricultural programs and identifying practices that raise women's participation in higher-return portions of agricultural markets.
- The **Gender Climate and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN)** conducted phone surveys to identify the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in seven FTF countries.
- The **Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) portfolio** is validating a project-level version of the WEAI (pro-WEAI), including adaptations of the metric that could be applied to market inclusion, nutrition, and livestock activities. Additionally, as part of a global partnership, a **women's empowerment metric for national statistical systems (WEMNS)** is being developed as part of the 50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap.
- DFC's **2X Women's Initiative** partnered with **Root Capital** to provide financing with customized technical assistance that strengthens financial management, governance, and agronomic capacity for women; this also prioritizes support to investments focused on food security, climate change, water, infrastructure, small women-owned businesses, technology, and health.

In addition to the role of women in leading FTF's progress, youth are an increasingly important and diverse demographic in this landscape. Composing the majority of the global population, youth are a critical force for ensuring FTF's objectives: strengthened climate-resilient agriculture that provides inclusive economic growth, food security, and nutrition to people across the globe. Youth must not only be given access to the technical knowledge and resources (e.g., access to land and finance) to build and sustain agricultural livelihoods; they should also have the opportunity to participate in meaningful ways in the policy, advocacy, and governance shaping

inclusive, climate-resilient agriculture now and in the future. One example of support provided in FY 2021 was USAID's Generation Africa Initiative, part of the Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa (PIATA), that strengthens ecosystems for young people's involvement in agricultural entrepreneurship on the continent. In addition, a Youth in Agri-food Systems Learning Activity also launched to strengthen the evidence and learning on how to increase youth engagement and inclusion in food systems.

Evidence, Research, and Technology Lay the Groundwork

Capturing findings from FTF activities and learning from these investments is a key tenet of the initiative. Lessons from implementation provide insights into what has and has not worked, generating an evidence base that, in turn, informs future programming decisions. Using data and narratives from robust monitoring and evaluation systems, FTF draws on both quantitative and qualitative performance assessments and evaluations of our investments. Examples of lessons learned from the past year include the following:

- **Food assistance programming can be agile in responding to the COVID-19 crisis:** In FY 2021, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continued to work with McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program (McGovern-Dole) implementers in countries experiencing different levels of school closures and food insecurity, and McGovern-Dole projects continued to provide take-home rations where needed and to adapt programming to support learning, such as by using digital learning tools. As the pandemic continues and its effects are felt differently across the globe, USDA expects its programs to continue to adapt and respond to local needs.
- **Secure land tenure is key to changing land-management practices and building resilience and greater agricultural productivity:** Over the last year, MCC held public events around Land 2.0, a new vision for land-related work that draws from 15 years of MCC land-reform experience. The lessons captured and shared focus on renewing focus on land reform, smart investments in land-sector technology, women's access, private-sector engagement, citizen-oriented tenure approaches, and land-related challenges to infrastructure investment success.
- **Insurance for vulnerable families can cut rural poverty and the cost of aid by half:** A new model tested in Kenya by USAID showed that supporting a local market to buy index insurance cuts in half the total cost of social protection compared to a direct cash transfer program for poor families alone. Poverty is further reduced by 10 percent when governments or donors subsidize at least part of the cost of insurance. A large part of the benefits in the study are driven by newly insured families investing in agricultural inputs that increase their productivity and income.

Catalyzing Research Investments

The USG *Global Food Security (GFS) Research Strategy* guides prioritization of FTF’s research investments in Feed the Future Innovation Labs, other U.S. university-based programs, and the centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). FTF refines and amplifies these investments in partnership with the presidentially appointed Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), which is attached to USAID, and other activities sponsored by non-FTF USG Departments and Agencies. Going forward, the *GFS Research Strategy* will be updated to align with the 2021 GFSS.

Over the past year, FTF agencies initiated a number of efforts to ensure the effective use of resources for research to address the highest priorities of the GFSS. USDA continued to implement four centrally managed research projects: two that support Food for Progress (FFPr) and two that support the McGovern-Dole Program. Another example was the FTF Food Safety Innovation Lab, which awarded four new food safety projects focused on nutritious foods important to local diets. Led by researchers at U.S.-based universities and partner-country institutions, these activities will focus on reducing food safety hazards in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, and Senegal. In addition, USAID launched the use of Product Life Cycle management tools to ensure new technologies align with farmer and processor needs and have a pathway to market. Using this approach in Malawi, research partners and commercial soy companies joined together to identify and produce improved seed with the traits required by end markets and to train farmers in their cultivation.

Digital Technologies

As the world becomes increasingly digitized, it is critical that FTF continues to tap into existing and new technologies to increase the reach and effectiveness of its programming. This includes efforts to bridge the gender digital divide. The importance of technology to agriculture was clearly stated in the GFSS: “Digital technologies in agriculture, such as sensing technologies, geospatial data, big-data analysis of production and weather, and telemetric farming can make agriculture more precise, productive, resilient, profitable, and financially inclusive¹⁴ .” In FY 2021, the FTF IA continued to deploy technologies in support of GFSS objectives. The USGS, for example, worked with the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB) to improve current-season yield and production estimates using machine learning methods. In addition, through investment in the Digital Frontiers activity, USAID funded the ICTforAg Conference, co-funded the Agriculture in the Digital Age evidence gap analysis with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and launched the Digital Agri Hub, jointly funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the U.K.’s Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), among other activities.

¹⁴ USAID. September 2016. “U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy: FY 2017-2021.” https://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2016-10/u.s._government_global_food_security_strategy_fy17-21.pdf

Updating and Extending the GFSS

As noted previously, the GFSS was established in 2016 as a five-year framework guiding implementation of the FTF initiative. Given the expiration of the GFSS at the end of FY 2021, the FTF IA embarked in late 2020 on a comprehensive review and update of the GFSS. Led by USAID, this review involved extensive consultations with interagency and external stakeholders to take stock of the global context, USG priorities, and evidence and lessons learned from the five years of implementation of the initial GFSS. USAID submitted the updated five-year Strategy to Congress in October 2021, with an emphasis on the following key pillars:

- **The Inclusive Development Imperative:** Strengthening inclusive and equitable development is a priority for FTF. In every country, segments of the population, including many women and girls, are marginalized and have reduced agency through laws, policies, and practices as well as discriminatory or stigmatizing attitudes, beliefs, or perceptions. This exclusion bears not only significant human cost, but also leads to economic and social costs as it constricts individuals' abilities to fully participate in, contribute to, and benefit from prosperity. Our ambition has sometimes not been matched by our results; therefore, the updated Strategy will recommit FTF to make this a central tenet of our programming. The updated strategic approach will affirm our commitment to empowering women and girls and ensuring they have equal access to resources and services, improved opportunities to engage meaningfully as decision makers, and strengthened rights to land and a life free of gender-based violence.
- **Elevating climate change:** While addressing climate change was part of the original GFSS, the updated GFSS seeks to make FTF programming related to climate adaptation and mitigation more ambitious. This includes a heightened focus on building and measuring resilience capacities and resilient food systems, increasing carbon storage in terrestrial systems, advancing climate-smart agriculture at scale, and addressing climate change and its linkages to conflict.
- **Addressing the impacts of COVID-19:** The GFSS-R reiterates the need to continue FTF's efforts to respond to the secondary shocks of the pandemic, including the need to strengthen resilient food systems that deliver nutrition and inclusive economic growth.
- **Incorporating a holistic food-systems approach:** Since drafting the initial GFSS in 2016, the concept of food systems has risen in prominence across the global development community as a vehicle for discussing the challenges and solutions for achieving human outcomes related to poverty, resilience, food security, diets, and nutrition for all. Sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems are fundamental for food security and nutrition, healthy diets, poverty eradication,

sustainable management of natural resources, and to address climate change effectively. As such, the updated Strategy refocuses on the importance of sustainable and resilient food systems.

- **Integrating water resources management (WRM) and water security more broadly into GFSS programming:** Delivering on the promise of a resilient and prosperous world for all requires elevating water-security concerns and programming throughout the work of the IA and, most critically, the in-country teams. While the original GFSS did not explicitly address WRM or water-security issues in great depth, the GFSS-R gives prominence to this key cross-cutting issue by weaving it into the Strategy, policy, and programming dimensions of the GFSS-R.

Appendix 1: Interagency Working Group Updates Under the *Global Food Security Strategy* (GFSS)

FTF has multiple Interagency Working Groups, most co-chaired by USAID and one of the 11 other partner federal departments and agencies. Each Working Group leverages the expertise of the USG agencies and departments to advance its issue-specific agenda, guide the broader interagency group, and support governments, civil society, and the private sector in each of the FTF countries as they implement their FTF Country Strategies. A description of each Working Group can be found in last year's GFSS Implementation Report. Below are updates on the activities and achievements of the working groups over the past year.

Working Group on Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

The IA MEL working group, co-chaired by USAID and USDA and formed in 2016, now meets periodically as a community of practice after finishing foundational monitoring and evaluation updates in the beginning years of the Strategy. In FY 2021, the MEL group met to review FY 2020 aggregate results across agencies, discussing trends and sharing challenges and solutions regarding applying standard measures across a wide variety of country and program contexts. The COVID-19 pandemic affected agencies' operations and MEL efforts in differing ways in FY 2021, though all agencies adapted to continue some level of operation and data collection throughout the year. In FY 2021, USAID gathered qualitative data on the impacts of COVID-19 from the FTF activities and is analyzing the content alongside the results reporting to gain deeper understanding of the pandemic's effects (Note: data reported in FY 2021 look back on results that occurred during FY 2020). In addition, select members of the group drafted the updated MEL section of the revised GFSS and participated in discussions on potential Results Framework and performance indicator changes as part of the GFSS-R process. Moving forward, the interagency MEL working group will help develop and implement the Statement of Action to Congress on how FTF will close out the recommendations in the forthcoming General Accountability Office (GAO) report, "Global Food Security: Improved Monitoring Framework Needed to Assess and Report on Feed the Future's Performance" (GAO-21-548).

Working Group on Research

USAID and USDA co-lead the FTF Interagency Working Group on Research (IWGR). Established in 2019, the group supports implementation of the *Global Food Security Research Strategy (GFSRS)* and aims to better "align and leverage broader United States strategies and investments in science and technology, agricultural research and extension" and "harness science, technology, and innovation, including the research and extension activities supported by relevant Federal Departments and Agencies" (GFSS, 2016). Core members include representatives from across USG science agencies and departments. The FTF IWGR works through recurring and special topic meetings, engaging the USG science community on areas of interest in support of the GFSRS.

Working Group on Policy

The FTF Working Group on Policy identifies best policy practices and approaches and disseminates them across the USG to inform the design and implementation of FTF policy projects and programs. The secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on hunger and poverty have been severe. Evidence suggests that public policy is the leading determinant in secondary COVID-19 impacts on poverty and hunger in developing countries. Key working group FY 2021 achievements include:

- Interagency collaboration on recommendations for mitigating secondary impacts of COVID-19 policy responses through review of evidence and recommendations.
- FY 2019 and FY 2020 (anticipated) FTF Policy Reports completed. FY 2019 policy reporting draws on USG interagency policy teams at post adding regional FTF policy achievements and evidence to milestones for national policy systems change. FY 2019 FTF policy reporting indicated that 60 percent of 352 FTF policy actions were either completed or on track, and that USAID partnered with State, USDA, the Department of Commerce (DOC) and 16 other U.S. federal agencies to advance 137 policy results. The development of a policy dashboard will facilitate interagency presentations.
- Adaptation and delivery of “Advanced Policy Course” in a digital format for FTF Country Teams and Washington-based staff to improve the use of policy in FTF programming. The course was offered twice in FY 2021 for 50 officers and a presentation was made to the Guatemala FTF Interagency Team.
- Increased interagency consultation on trade-related programming in FTF countries and communication on areas of intensifying global interest, such as food systems.

Working Group on Private-Sector Engagement

This working group is co-chaired by USAID and the new DFC, which evolved from what was previously the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and which the USG established in December 2019. The group is focused on moving beyond being only a forum for interagency updates to finding areas of work where multiple agencies can coordinate to achieve better development outcomes. One example is the ongoing discussion between the DFC, USAID, and USDA to discuss combining efforts around an access to finance activity for agri-SMEs rather than work in silos. USAID also used the working group to coordinate with other FTF Departments and Agencies to respond to a National Security Council request to build on FTF’s private-sector commitment to develop a public-private partnership Strategy as part of the GFSS-R.

USG Global Nutrition Coordination Plan

The Global Nutrition Coordination Plan (GNCP: 2016-2021) serves as the main interagency platform connecting different agencies and departments to coordinate and collaborate across the USG's global nutrition efforts and investments. Following the completion of the GFSS country and regional strategies, and given the GNCP's role in convening USG expertise in global nutrition programming and its existing IA Technical Working Group and sub-Working Groups, the GFSS Working Group on Nutrition was discontinued in FY 2021. The GNCP members comprise many of the same agencies and subject matter experts from across the USG as the GFSS, who came together beginning in April 2020 to develop the next five-year plan, "GNCP 2.0," through an inclusive, 16-month drafting process. GNCP 2.0 aims to reimagine the structure, priorities, and anticipated results of this interagency platform to further enhance coordination across agencies (and with the GFSS), leverage global investments, and elevate nutrition within the USG. GNCP 2.0 was finalized and launched at the Nutrition for Growth summit in December 2021. GNCP annual summaries describing interagency collaborative activities and progress can be found on USDA's and USAID's websites.

Working Group on Food Safety

In 2016, a group of subject matter experts from USAID, USDA, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) established a USG IA Working Group on Food Safety (FSWG) to further the global effort to address food safety, within the scope of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy and the USG's GNCP. Safe food supplies support national economies and trade and tourism, contribute to food and nutrition security, and underpin sustainable development. The FSWG promotes nutrition, food security, and trade via a platform for the interagency exchange of food safety information and experiences and by exploring opportunities for collaboration with U.S. Embassies and USAID Missions.

This year, the FSWG has strengthened coordination and communication among several USG departments and agencies including USAID, HHS/FDA, USDA (Food Safety and Inspection Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service), State, MCC, and the U.S. Codex Office. This has improved common understanding of food safety-related programming, increased collaboration and greater effectiveness of food safety-related activities and investments, and leveraged existing interagency resources to better support USG posts globally.

Working Group on Global Engagement

The IA Working Group on Global Engagement, co-led by USAID and State, shares information and improves the consistency of U.S. positions in global policy fora and discussions on food security. By improving coordination across global processes, such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Group of Seven (G7), the Group of 20 (G20), and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the working group contributes to the coherence and

amplification of the USG’s priorities and messages, a unified and effective interagency effort, and consistency and stability for long-term and strategic development gains. Accomplishments of the Working Group this past year include the following:

- Coordination of initial interagency consultations on: 1) the 2021 United Nations (UN) Food Systems Summit; 2) key food-security terminology, which have contributed to formal interagency processes; and 3) planning for U.S. involvement in at the 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit (postponed in 2020 due to COVID-19).
- Sharing of key summit outcomes and related documents from APEC, the G7, the G20, CFS, the Informal North American Regional Conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, and International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Working Group on Communications and Congressional Affairs

The interagency Working Group on Communications and Congressional Affairs brings together communicators from the FTF agencies and departments. The Working Group promotes consistent messaging and contributes interagency accomplishments and stories to FTF’s platforms for amplification. Monthly updates circulated among the Working Group, quarterly check-ins with each agency, and quarterly roundtables with external communicators keep the USG interagency connected on current priorities, projects, and events. Accomplishments from this past year include the following:

- **FTF Newsletter:** The *Feed the Future Newsletter* engages the broader stakeholder community with stories on the USG’s efforts and progress. From October 2020–2021, USG interagency partners contributed to a total of eight newsletters and distributed to a list of more than 7,000 readers, with themes such as climate resilience, empowering women and girls, and COVID-19 response.
- **Strategic planning:** The Working Group met quarterly to share updates, events, and campaigns, and develop the 2021 Progress Snapshot and Feed the Future Week events.

Appendix 2: Department and Agency Updates Under the *Global Food Security Strategy* (GFSS)

This appendix provides the fifth annual update of the USG federal department- and agency-specific progress in carrying out the GFSS and the implementation plans provided in Annex 1 of the *Strategy*. Led by USAID, the FTF interagency group consists of USG partners* that provide a range of financing, technical assistance, and research to support FTF countries in addressing issues of food security, resilience, nutrition, and water security. A detailed overview of each agency and department's work, their partners, and targeted beneficiaries can be found in [previous GFSS Implementation Reports](#).

** Note: While the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) are not implementing agencies for GFSS, they participate and collaborate in the Washington-based interagency working groups.*

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Over the last year, USAID strengthened resilient food systems that deliver affordable, safe, and nutritious foods and supported inclusive economic growth in partner countries. USAID's Leadership Councils on Resilience, Water, Nutrition, and Climate advanced GFSS priorities in several ways, including through budget recommendations and cross-agency technical expertise. USAID's efforts include the following highlights:

- **Resilience:** In addition to supporting the 14 Resilience Focus Countries, USAID began revising its *Policy on Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis* with a new policy anticipated in early 2022. In April 2021, USAID awarded \$30 million in Resilience Challenge Funds (RCF) through a competitive process to select USAID Missions for new and ongoing activities. RCF investments and programs: a) scale resilience programs; b) demonstrate innovative and effective approaches to building resilience to recurrent crises; and c) influence and leverage significant USG and non-USG resources to scale those approaches. In Northern Kenya, USAID strengthens local governments' abilities to anticipate and respond to emergencies and works to increase private capital flows to financial institutions for on-lending to businesses. In Malawi, RCF has leveraged more than \$7 million in infrastructure and more than \$600,000 in annual operational support from private sugar and tea plantations to improve the resilience of smallholder farmers.
- **Agriculture-Led Growth:** To continue advancing the benefits of research, USAID applied best practices from the private sector to scale technologies and innovations from FTF research partners using a product life cycle approach. In FY 2021, USAID's Center for Agriculture integrated these centrally managed programs in research coordination hubs in West Africa, in partnership with the West and Central

African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF), and in Cambodia, in partnership with the Royal University of Agriculture. USAID engaged the DFC to leverage financing in the agriculture sector that is perceived as high risk and began examining how to best mitigate the impact of climate change on agriculture. FTF created the Market Systems and Partnerships Activity to advance field programming and practice in private-sector engagement and market systems development.

- **Nutrition:** USAID undertook a data-driven process to “refresh” its list of Nutrition Priority Countries to better align resources, redefine agency-level designation, provide enhanced support and investment across bureaus, and focus on accountability and learning. In addition, USAID led an interagency process to develop the USG Global Nutrition Coordination Plan (GNCP) 2.0 and elevated the role of food systems for healthy diets within the GFSS. To facilitate evidence-based field programming, USAID hosted two regional Multisectoral Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchanges (GLEEs) attended by 390 USAID staff from 59 countries. In addition, USAID launched a training on nutrition-sensitive agriculture targeted for staff at post to equip them with updated evidence and programming examples of addressing nutrition through the agriculture sector and food system. USAID’s Center for Nutrition continued to invest in developing tools, technical briefs, and testing metrics and models that expand FTF’s nutrition impact. For example, USAID collaborated with DFC and other donors to facilitate access to a new financing facility to increase affordability of safe, nutritious foods.
- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** To enhance high-impact programming in the field, USAID developed and published five additional [technical briefs](#) for both USAID Missions and implementing partners on topics ranging from sector financing and governance to deepening coherence across humanitarian and development WASH programming. Nine briefs in the series are now publicly available to enhance understanding of USAID’s preferred systems approach to sustainable service delivery, which is critically important to productive economies and well-nourished communities.

Across these areas, USAID continued to ensure that programming achieves cross-cutting results, particularly regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation, private-sector partnerships, women’s empowerment, youth empowerment and livelihoods, policymaking, digital technologies, local capacity development, and research. USAID continued support for the FTF Advancing Women’s Empowerment (AWE) Activity, which pursues several research workstreams to inform programming, including use of digital technologies and gender-based violence, as well as seminal work on youth- and women-focused market systems. AWE also launched a learning series on gender and agriculture for Missions. USAID also supported the

Gender Climate and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN) to conduct phone surveys to identify the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in seven FTF countries.

USAID continued to facilitate learning and generate evidence on the impact of digital technologies on food security. Through the Digital Frontiers activity, USAID funded the ICTforAg conference, co-funded the Agriculture in the Digital Age evidence gap analysis with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), and launched the Digital Agri Hub, jointly funded by the BMGF and FCDO. In addition, through the PIATA and Generation Africa, USAID engaged the governments of 11 Focus Countries and partners across the continent to strengthen government capacity, build an enabling policy environment, enhance mutual accountability, and encourage young people’s entrepreneurship on the continent. USAID also launched a Youth in Agri-food Systems Learning Activity to learn how to bolster youth engagement in food systems.

Finally, USAID continued to invest in research innovations in FY 2021. USAID established the FTF Innovation Lab in Animal Health in September 2020 with a \$6 million investment to Washington State University to develop vaccines and diagnostic tools for East Coast fever, a devastating disease in cattle that causes large losses to farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa. The FTF Innovation Lab in Crop Improvement also launched new sub-awards for four Centers of Innovations focusing on crop improvement challenges in East, West, and Southern Africa and Central America, led by national research partners. These Centers are crucial for addressing the greatest challenges in regionally important crop varieties and building partner capacity to utilize and scale these innovations.

Lessons Learned

Over the past year of GFSS implementation, USAID drew lessons learned from its programming and shared these insights with FTF partners through conferences and workshops, webinars, and publications. Overall, USAID found that FTF country commitment and capacity remain key to successfully implementing the GFSS—in particular, women’s empowerment is critical to unlocking this progress, private-sector participation provides the necessary engine for growth, and monitoring and evaluation must be carried out continuously to ensure programs are adapting to reflect the most recent evidence. Notable lessons learned at the activity level included:

- **Diversified business models prior to the pandemic show more resilience:** During the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown in Nepal, the government determined “essential” businesses that could remain operational by their reach and customer base. Those that worked with a diverse range of partners across the value chain were perceived to be more adaptable as needed.
- **Maximized financial returns on minimized input costs:** In Malawi and six other African countries, the Soybean Innovation Lab established SMART (Soybean Management with Appropriate Research and Technology) Farms to assess which

inputs are needed and in what amount and combination. Then, the Lab develops a recommended input bundle package based on a site's underlying soil and environmental conditions and recommends balancing the inputs with stepwise technology investments.

- **Insurance for vulnerable families can cut rural poverty and the cost of aid by half:** A new model tested in Kenya shows that a local market initiative to buy index insurance cuts in half the total cost of social protection compared to a direct cash transfer program for poor families alone. Poverty is further reduced by 10 percent when governments or donors subsidize part of the cost of insurance. A large part of the benefits in the study are driven by newly insured families investing in agricultural inputs that increase their productivity and income.
- **Drivers of women's empowerment:** USAID conducted ethnographic research on women's empowerment that emphasized women's desire for revenue-generating activities and education. Activities intended to improve women's empowerment should be designed to address capacities, opportunities, resources, and social or environmental constraints.

U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF)

During FY 2020, USADF awarded 44 grants targeting Climate Resilient Agriculture interventions with primarily women smallholder farmers, totaling \$4.3 million. USADF also issued a second round of requests for proposals under a three-year, \$9 million partnership with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the government of Niger Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) through the Niger-MCC Small Grant Facility. For FY 2021, USADF expects to award an additional \$2.4 million in grants under this partnership. In Senegal, USADF continued to support implementation of a \$98,700 grant to the Wack Ngouna Producers Network, a cooperative of millet producers in central Senegal, to build three, 200-ton capacity warehouses. The grant aims to increase collections, storage options, and marketing capacity. The Network expected to market 1,200 tons of millet in 2021, compared to 459 tons sold at the beginning of the grant.

Lessons Learned

The pandemic forced USADF and many other USG agencies to reset spending and focus on how best and where to devote scarce resources in the face of a global crisis. During the pandemic, USADF learned that applying technology and supporting businesses to shift to COVID-19-related activities was *more* helpful for food-producing grantees than operation- and business-expansion. In Kenya, USADF provided grant funding to Agrimech to launch the Agricultural Mechanization Service Hub (AMSH) business model that is built on a suite of technology products designed to address tractor owners' (supply) and farmers' (demand) needs. Through the project, farmer and cooperative productivity is projected to increase by up to four times and help farmers and cooperatives gain access to premium markets. Other grantees shifted to focus on safe product distribution services rather than on increasing production, particularly of perishable

products, to avoid post-harvest losses when traditional buyers and markets were no longer operational. USADF executes monitoring and evaluation procedures during grant close-out and incorporates findings and best practices in future budgeting and program development.

U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC)

The primary mandate of the DFC is to deploy development finance to private enterprises—particularly in low- and lower-middle-income countries—to further USG’s strategic goals and priorities. In FY 2021, the FTF Ag Finance Unit (the “Food Security Unit [FSU]”)—established by DFC and USAID in July 2020—continued to provide finance for privately owned enterprises investing in food security and water and sanitation projects in the countries eligible for DFC financing (most of Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Asia). Over the last year, FSU ramped up activities further, with expectations for total commitments of \$180 million in 11 new investments this year. Given the early successes of the FSU, DFC declared its intent to invest upward of \$1 billion in food and agriculture over five years with at least 75 percent of that in low- and lower-middle income countries.

As part of DFC’s Roadmap for Impact Strategy, which identifies food security as a priority sector, FSU leads a Food Security Working Group and is creating a major initiative to broaden its investment in the food security area to be announced at the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). Additionally, FSU is dedicated to financing privately owned enterprises investing in food security and water and sanitation projects in the countries eligible for DFC financing. FSU supports DFC’s existing agriculture and WASH transactions as well as prioritizes the sourcing, review, execution, and monitoring of new financing and insurance transactions in FTF target and aligned countries. Through its focus on improved water management and irrigation for agriculture, FSU addresses climate adaptation and resilience and advances DFC’s and the USG’s broader climate change agenda. DFC’s Investment Funds unit also supports food-security projects through the funds it invests in.

Lessons Learned

There is an ongoing need for better integration of programs and initiatives between FTF agencies. DFC has proactively sought out opportunities to educate its partner agencies, especially at post, about its mandate and the tools that DFC provides to enable partner agencies to identify opportunities for collaboration. For example, DFC investment officers have briefed USAID, State, and USDA/FAS officers on DFC’s strategic priorities and potential engagement opportunities with private-sector partners. DFC is also offering extended details to State and USAID Foreign Service Officers so they can learn about DFC services and how to promote them overseas.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

Over the past year, USGS FEWS NET efforts focused on improving early warning datasets. This included the following:

- Releasing an updated version of the global evapotranspiration dataset (related to biomass production), making use of improved temperature and cloud inputs;
- Adding additional datasets (evapotranspiration, soil moisture) to all regions of the Early Warning eXplorer (EWX) online analysis tool;
- Updating USGS' agro-climatology knowledge base, comprising over 80 countries, with new 30-year means, variables, and countries;
- Working with NASA FEWS and NOAA FEWS to provide timely access to climate and vegetation variables important for monitoring crop conditions and potential food insecurity;
- Collaborating with the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) to improve current-season yield and production estimates by using Machine-Learning methods to determine current-year planted area and to relate climate/vegetation variables to yield and production statistics;
- Partnering with UCSB on developing extended agricultural outlooks (i.e., converting climate forecasts into crop condition forecasts for 18-24 months in the future). This aims to inform USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance of potential for synchronous droughts and/or repeated sequential droughts; and
- Providing projections of crop conditions for the East Africa 2020 October to December short rains growing season, as well as the 2021 March to May long rains growing season.

In addition, USGS worked with the USAID Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE II) Program and its partners in Burkina Faso and Niger to provide detailed maps of land use/land cover at the '*commune*' scale. The maps were critical for geographic targeting of RISE II interventions in soil-water-vegetation conservation practices and monitoring their impacts. They also provided a detailed inventory of seasonal and permanent surface water, the expansion of cropland into traditional grazing land, and the increasing overlap and competition for limited land resources by farmers and pastoralists. The maps are a fundamental tool in efforts to mitigate tensions between these populations.

Department of State (State)

2021 was a productive year for the Department's leadership in the advancement of global food security and food systems, as the Department co-led USG participation in the first-ever UN FSS, the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, and the revision of the GFSS. Through its effective promotion of global, regional, national, and subnational policies in international fora including the WFP, FAO, and IFAD, State continued to support the FTF goal of sustainably reducing hunger and malnutrition; driving advancement in sustainable and climate-smart food systems, practices, and technologies; and promoting U.S. economic prosperity and national security.

Lessons Learned

State tackled challenging and unprecedented emerging issues in food security and nutrition, including the profound impact of climate change on food systems and the water-energy-food nexus, the multifaceted and evolving consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for global food systems, food insecurity wrought by continuing and emerging conflicts around the world, and the disproportionate impact of these issues on women, girls, and vulnerable populations.

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

MCC has continued its commitment to FTF through food security-related investments in Niger and Morocco:

- MCC's **Niger Compact** advanced in several important ways. The compact supported a third national vaccination campaign against two prioritized diseases,¹⁵ vaccinating more than 60 percent of the country's 40 million livestock. MCC supported the passage of new Nigerien laws to establish a Livestock Vaccination Fund, which will help ensure vaccination efforts continue after the compact ends. Additionally, the Compact provided rural clinics with needed equipment and medicines to improve rural animal health and also established 12 Private Veterinarians Services of Proximity along with a network of 350 veterinary technicians. The compact also established a Fertilizer Common Fund, which will support market-friendly regulation of the fertilizer sector and a targeted e-voucher system to replace a universal fertilizer subsidy. The Common Fund will enable the market and private sector to meet the demand for high-quality fertilizer in a more timely and transparent manner. Lastly, the compact made progress in training farmers and renovating the Konni Irrigation System, currently the largest irrigation perimeter in Niger.
- MCC's **Morocco II Compact** aims to improve rural incomes and food security by securing smallholder farmers' rights to the collective land they have been farming for generations. Household and plot surveys have been completed and parcel maps prepared for over half of the 66,000 hectares targeted by the land titling operations. MCC supports the government's implementation of important legal reforms

¹⁵ The vaccination campaign targets *Bovine Pleuropneumonia* and *Small Ruminants Plague*.

expanding women's rights to own and inherit collective land. In FY 2021, the project assisted families to formalize their inheritance rights so that names of heirs, both women and men, will appear on land titles. The project also mobilized the first-ever graduating class of female customary notaries in Morocco, further promoting the role of women in land formalization.

Lessons Learned

In FY 2021, MCC conducted a series of public events around Land 2.0, a new vision for land-related work building on more than 15 years of land-sector investment. Land 2.0 is designed to enhance MCC's land-related work by renewing focus on reform, smart investments in land-sector technology, gender and women's access, private-sector engagement, citizen-oriented tenure approaches, and on the challenges to infrastructure investment success. Land 2.0's core principles are already being incorporated into current and future programs.

On the agriculture side, MCC plans to finalize a new Agricultural Development Toolkit that will build on past compacts and combine them with input from IFPRI and other stakeholders. The goal is to inform the development of new high-impact and sustainable compacts in the agricultural economy. The Toolkit will focus heavily on climate, blended finance, appropriate technology, social inclusion, policy and institutional reform, and investments along agricultural value chains.

Inter-American Foundation (IAF)

Over the past year, IAF contributed to FTF by providing grants directly to grassroots and community-led organizations in underserved communities in Latin America and the Caribbean to address food insecurity, increase agricultural resilience, improve disaster resilience, and manage natural resources responsibly. This included training for smallholder farmers to improve yields, storage, and processing, and diversify production. As of August 23, 2021, the IAF's total active portfolio of 185 food security-related grants valued at \$131 million (\$59 million IAF investment complemented by \$72 million in grantee contributions) represented half of IAF total active grants and directly benefited 184,000 people in 23 countries. The IAF provided \$12 million in new FY 2021 funding related to food security (this is a projected figure as of August 23, 2021). This included more than \$2 million in response to two devastating hurricanes in November 2020 that exacerbated food insecurity—already severe due to the pandemic—and impacted IAF grantees in nine countries: 75 percent of grantees used this disaster recovery funding to recover from crop loss and improve food security.

Lessons Learned

- With IAF support and flexibility, grantee partners assessed emerging needs throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and pivoted to use existing resources to provide emergency food assistance, personal protective equipment, technology upgrades, and training to develop safety protocols. Injecting additional resources enabled IAF

grantees to address longer-term needs such as working capital and storage solutions for the next agricultural cycle, to better adapt to dynamic market conditions. The IAF's response was timely enough that, according to the Center for Effective Philanthropy, 84 percent of our grantees managed to continue their most important work as safely as possible and without interruption.

- Through direct linkages with consumers—locally or internationally—farmers could respond to consumers' needs and wants, therefore receiving better prices, generating higher incomes, and incorporating timely feedback into improvements.
- Partnering with community savings and loans associations enabled farmer organizations to offer short-term safety nets to farmers unable to reach markets and sell products during the pandemic and to farmers left without income for materials and supplies to replant and rebuild when Hurricanes Eta and Iota destroyed their crops.
- Similarly, organized groups that maintained strong relationships with public- and private-sector partners, buyers, and consumers could engage them effectively in times of need or crisis.

Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)

In FY 2021, the USTR continued its work to develop and maintain open markets globally through its trade initiatives and participation in international organizations. USTR participated at the World Trade Organization (WTO), including the Committees on Agriculture, Import Licensing, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS), and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), to raise questions with other countries regarding domestic support, market access, export competition, technical regulations, import licensing, and animal and plant health and food safety. Beyond these activities, the USTR continued to promote trade facilitation and support multiple trade initiatives and U.S. preference programs. In addition, USTR conducts direct bilateral engagement with other country governments through free trade agreements, trade preference programs, and trade and investment framework agreements (TIFAs).

U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury)

Treasury leads U.S. engagement with the IFAD. IFAD promotes rural agricultural development and food security in developing countries. In FY 2021, Treasury maintained its oversight role and successfully advocated for U.S. policy priorities, including for the exclusive allocation of core resources to low- and lower-middle-income countries and a robust graduation policy that allows IFAD to tailor its engagement with countries based on their respective level of economic development.

Treasury also coordinates U.S. engagement with the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). GAFSP helps to ensure effective support to the world's poorest IDA-only countries to increase public- and private-sector investments in agriculture and food security. In FY 2021, Treasury supported GAFSP's efforts to restructure and/or allocate additional grant funding to existing projects to address the immediate food security impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and as well as issue a new call for proposals to address the medium- to long-term food security impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Lessons Learned

In FY 2021, IFAD and GAFSP continued using evaluation and learning to enhance development effectiveness in their projects and improve impact:

- **IFAD:** A March 2021 stocktaking of inclusive financial services (IFS) in IFAD interventions demonstrates that IFAD has a comparative advantage in the use of community-based financial organizations and related grassroots approaches to IFS. However, the review notes that IFAD programs would benefit from improved market intelligence, more robust theories of change, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks that effectively integrate both IFS and non-IFS interventions' contributions to results. Treasury will encourage IFAD to consider and incorporate the recommendations from this report at the next update of the 2009 IFAD Rural Finance Policy.
- **GAFSP:** A March 2021 greenhouse gas accounting analysis concluded that GAFSP's Public Sector Window portfolio has a net-negative carbon balance, with the following activities delivering 90 percent of all carbon removals or sequestration across the portfolio: improved management and restoration of annual croplands through climate-smart agricultural practices, development and improved management of agroforestry-related perennial croplands, and afforestation. Treasury will seek opportunities to work with GAFSP and interested stakeholders to incorporate these lessons into a Strategy for systematically integrating climate change considerations in GAFSP's model.

U.S. Peace Corps

During the first nine months of FY 2021, Peace Corps had no PCVs in the field. Prior to the March 2020 global evacuation of PCVs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, PCVs promoted and disseminated food and nutrition security best practices and innovations in approximately 30 countries including FTF target countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda), aligned countries (Benin, The Gambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia), and other food-insecure countries or communities. Once return to host countries is possible and safe, PCVs are expected to continue food security and agriculture activities alongside their host counterparts

(e.g., projects related to social and behavior change, resilience-building, entrepreneurship, technology adaptation, women's and youth empowerment, and dietary and health interventions).

Lessons Learned

Despite the absence of PCVs during FY 2021, Peace Corps continued to strengthen its support for food and nutrition programming and training through the following efforts:

- Revising project frameworks based on previous years' results and stakeholder input;
- Redefining PCV job functions and competencies and developing new guidance and tools to support focused training by drawing on past results and other input from the field. Peace Corps will disseminate and implement this guidance at posts globally in preparation for the return of PCVs, expected in early FY 2022; and
- Maintaining contact between Peace Corps' host country programming staff and project stakeholders, through tools such as video calls and texting. Staff have also maintained communications with counterparts in the field, community leaders, former host families, and project participants to reassure them of the intention of returning PCVs as soon as possible. Additionally, staff at posts with USAID Small Project Assistance funding or at four posts that currently have FTF interagency agreements with the USAID mission have organized counterpart and farmer trainings to continue providing technical assistance in the absence of PCVs.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

In FY 2021, USDA continued to contribute to FTF in accordance with the 2017–2021 USDA Implementation Plan, including the alignment of its relevant international programming. In addition, USDA headquarters and overseas offices actively participated in the development of the 2021–2026 GFSS.

In FY 2021, the FFPr program executed an agreement with the government of Sudan to support food security in the country through a donation of 300,000 metric tons of hard red winter wheat to be milled and the flour provided to State-designated bakeries. This donation was valued at approximately \$112 million. Another \$41.5 million will supplement other ongoing FFPr awards, including \$24.7 million of additional commodity funding opportunities for two projects based in Guatemala addressing the causes of migration in Central America pursuant to Executive Order 14010. Four centrally managed research projects are ongoing in FY 2021: two that support FFPr, and two that support the McGovern-Dole Program. Two of these research projects are in the final stages of impact evaluations taking place in Ghana and Mozambique.

Lessons Learned

- USDA continues to generate evidence and apply it to program improvement as part of our monitoring and evaluation cycle. Both of USDA's international food assistance programs are engaged in long-term, foundational steps toward generating and using evidence.
- Other research projects will help answer questions identified in each program's Learning Agenda. Results from these ongoing projects are expected later in FY 2022. Both programs worked on their program-wide strategies in FY 2021, which are continuing into FY 2022 and will incorporate lessons learned to improve each program's strategic approach to annual country and theme selections.
- A key lesson learned that emerged in FY 2020, and continued to be critical in FY 2021, is that food assistance programming, particularly McGovern-Dole, can be agile in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2021, USDA continued to work with McGovern-Dole implementers in countries experiencing school closures and food insecurity, and McGovern-Dole projects continued to provide take-home rations where needed and to adapt programming to support learning. As the pandemic continues and its effects are felt across the globe, USDA programs will continue to adapt and to respond to local needs.

U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

In FY 2021, two bureaus within DOC, NOAA and the International Trade Administration (ITA), continued to support efforts to address global food insecurity. Specifically, NOAA utilized data-sharing to address food insecurity, including through weather forecasting, drought early warning systems, and climate change resilience and adaptation. ITA bolstered the creation of open and fair markets, supported supply chains allowing the free flow of U.S. goods and services, and expanded the international customer base for U.S. exports in food-insecure countries.

Lessons Learned

Collective DOC activities were not specifically designed nor funded to promote global food security, but were ongoing, standing workstreams to implement individual bureaus' mandates. For example, NOAA's core mission is to provide its partners access to comprehensive oceanic, atmospheric, and geophysical data, and ITA's mission is, in part, to facilitate U.S. exports. Regardless, the activities contributed to FTF and global food security. The impact of these activities relative to the GFSS, however, cannot be quantified because the indicators that the bureaus use to monitor and evaluate performance are not designed to address food security. NOAA and ITA will continue to indirectly support global food security through their core missions.

Appendix 3: Additional References

1. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Indicators for the GFSS, and Glossary of Key Terms can all be referenced in the 2019 GFSS Implementation Report found at: <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/2019-GFSS-Implementation-Report.pdf>
2. GFSA Crosscut Spending Report (to be posted on the Feed the Future website following the submission of this report)
3. FY20 Performance Data (to be posted on the Feed the Future website following the submission of this report)