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

GLOBAL LEARNING AND EVIDENCE EXCHANGE
CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

DECEMBER 5–9, 2016 // SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA

Resilience, Research and the GFSS

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OVERVIEW

1

- Asia: a region of dynamic change

2

- Resilience definition & key concepts

3

- Research, Resilience and the GFSS





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SECTION 1: ASIA: A REGION OF DYNAMIC CHANGE



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WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE DECADES TO COME?



Megatrends:

- Economic / Globalization
- Demographic
- Urbanization
- Interconnectedness / IT
- Climate Change
- Political



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ECONOMIC

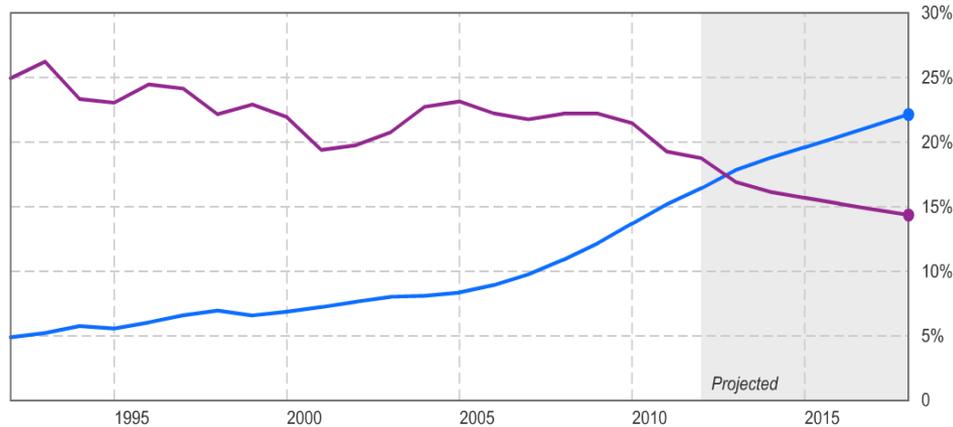
Bloomberg

Chart of the Day

The share of the world's economy held by Asia's 27 developing countries is expected to surpass that of the 17-nation euro area this year, according to the International Monetary Fund.

Share of World Gross Domestic Product

● Developing Asian countries ● Euro Area



Source: International Monetary Fund

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- Asia to surpass Europe in market share
- Fastest growing region
- Consumption & investment increasing



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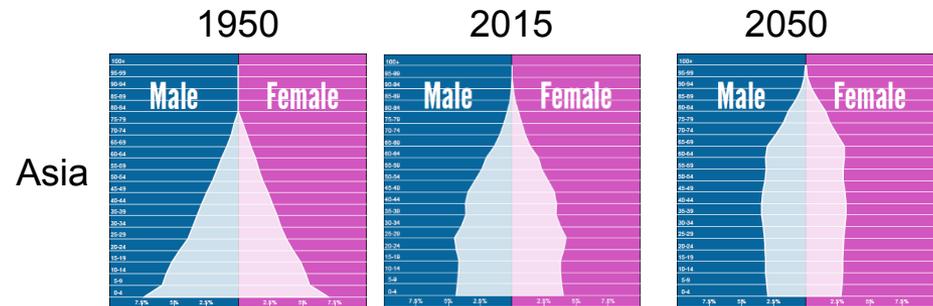
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DEMOGRAPHICS



- By 2050, approx. 9.5 billion people
- Poor countries grow, rich countries shrink
- Aging population



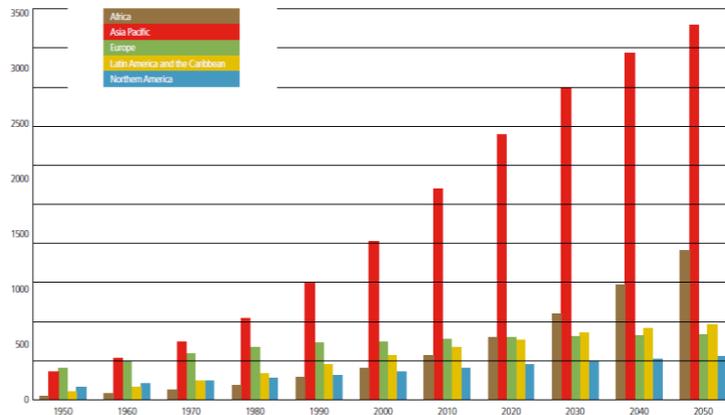
By 2050, Asia's population pyramid will be a population pillar.



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URBANIZATION



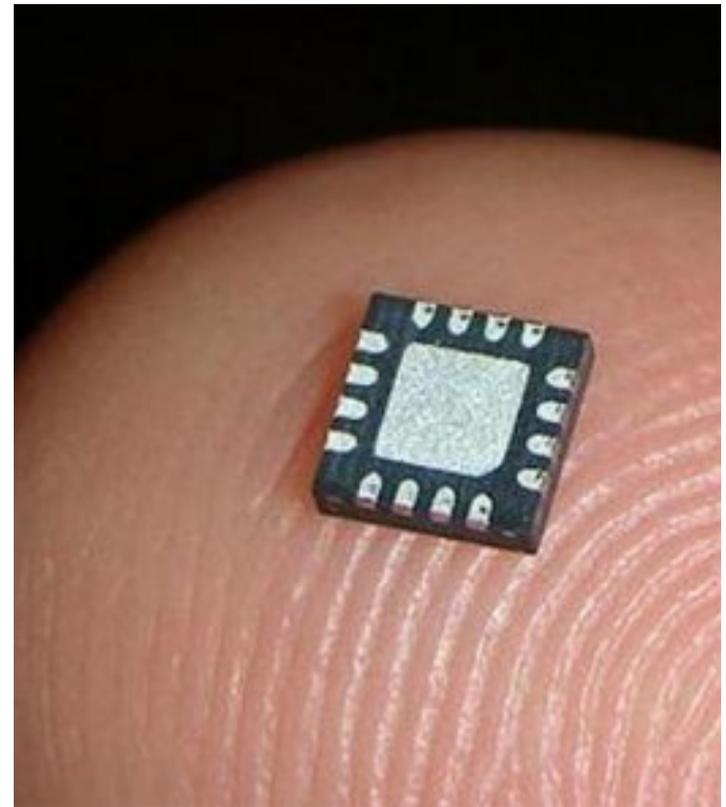
- Today, 2.4 billion reside in Asia's urban areas
- By 2025, an additional 1.1 billion will reside in Asia's urban areas
- 12 of world's 23 megacities
- Fastest growing, secondary cities





IT / INTERCONNECTEDNESS

- By 2035, microchips will have 1000x power
- Big data applications
- Leapfrog development
- Economic ripple affects
- Human, plant, & animal diseases





CLIMATE CHANGE

- By 2050, resource and energy consumption could double
- By 2050, temperatures up by 2-4°C
- Sea levels rise
- Asia—most disaster-prone (75% hydro-met)
- Increase the frequency and intensity of climate-related events





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DOES POLITICAL CHANGE MATTER?



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COMPLEX CHANGE

Stresses, Trends & development context:

- Social exclusion – gender
- Poverty
- Migration – positive & negative
- Economic inequality - increasing
- Ecological degradation
- Governance
- Food security
- Health – burden of disease changing
- Conflict





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SECTION 2: RESILIENCE POLICY—DEFINITION AND KEY CONCEPTS



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USAID DEFINES RESILIENCE AS:

- the ***ability*** of people, households, communities, countries and systems (social, economic, ecological) to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth

Simplified version:

- the ability to manage change and continue on the development path.

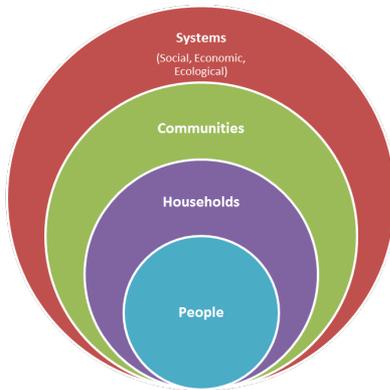




RESILIENCE AS A SET OF CAPACITIES

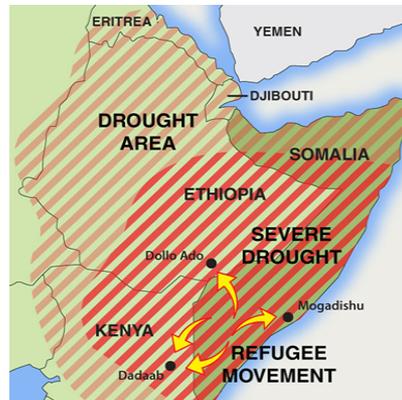
Capacities

Ability of people, HHs, communities and systems...to mitigate, adapt to and recover from...



Shocks/Stresses

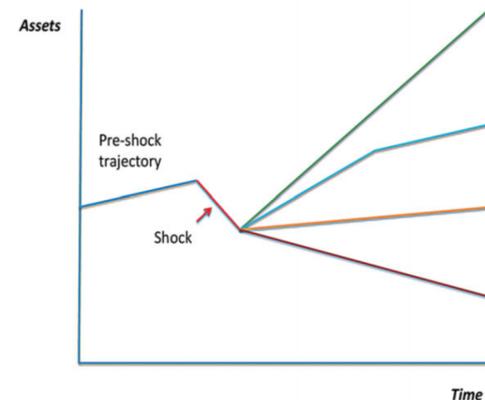
Events and trends that impact well-being outcomes and future resilience capacities.



*Includes covariate and idiosyncratic

Well-Being

Outcomes of interest—poverty, food security, nutrition—also influence resilience capacities.





KEY FEATURES OF USAID RESILIENCE EFFORTS (“WHAT’S DIFFERENT?”)

- 1) Developmental focus on people/places subject to recurrent crisis
- 2) Shocks and stresses explicitly recognized as perennial features (not anomalies) that transcend sectors.
 - Reduce and manage risk - absorptive capacity
 - Build adaptive capacity - adaptive capacity
 - Facilitate inclusive growth - transformative capacity
- 3) Joint, cross-sector analysis, planning and implementation through the sequencing, layering and integration of programs





MEASURING RESILIENCE CAPACITIES

(EXAMPLE)

Absorptive capacity

- Bonding social capital (within community)
- Shock preparedness and mitigation
- Access to informal safety nets
- Availability of hazard insurance
- Household ability to cope with/recover from shocks

Adaptive capacity

- Human capital
- Bonding social capital
- Bridging social capital (outside community)
- Exposure to information
- Diversity of livelihoods (by risk profile)
- Access to financial resources
- Asset ownership
- Aspirations and confidence to adapt

Transformative capacity

- Access to formal safety nets
- Availability telecoms networks
- Access to markets
- Access to infrastructure
- Access to basic services
- Access to communal natural resources
- Conflict mitigation and management institutions
- Access to livestock services
- Bridging social capital
- Linking social capital (to government info & services)





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SECTION 3: RESILIENCE IN ASIA



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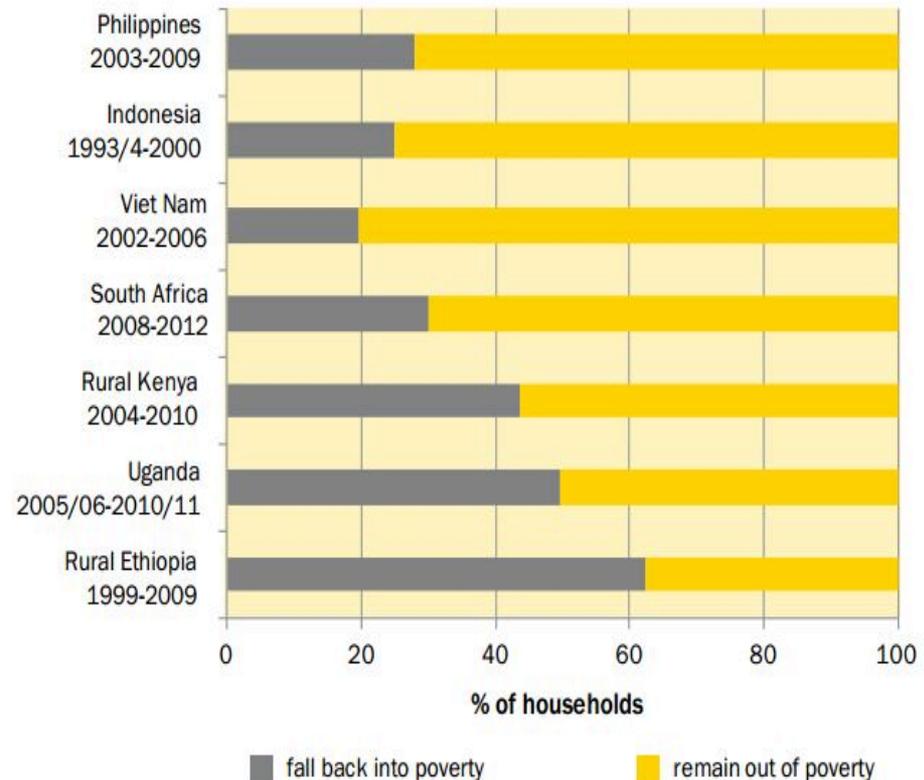


SUSTAINABLE POVERTY ESCAPES

Even in Asia, at least 20% of those who escape poverty backslide into poverty.

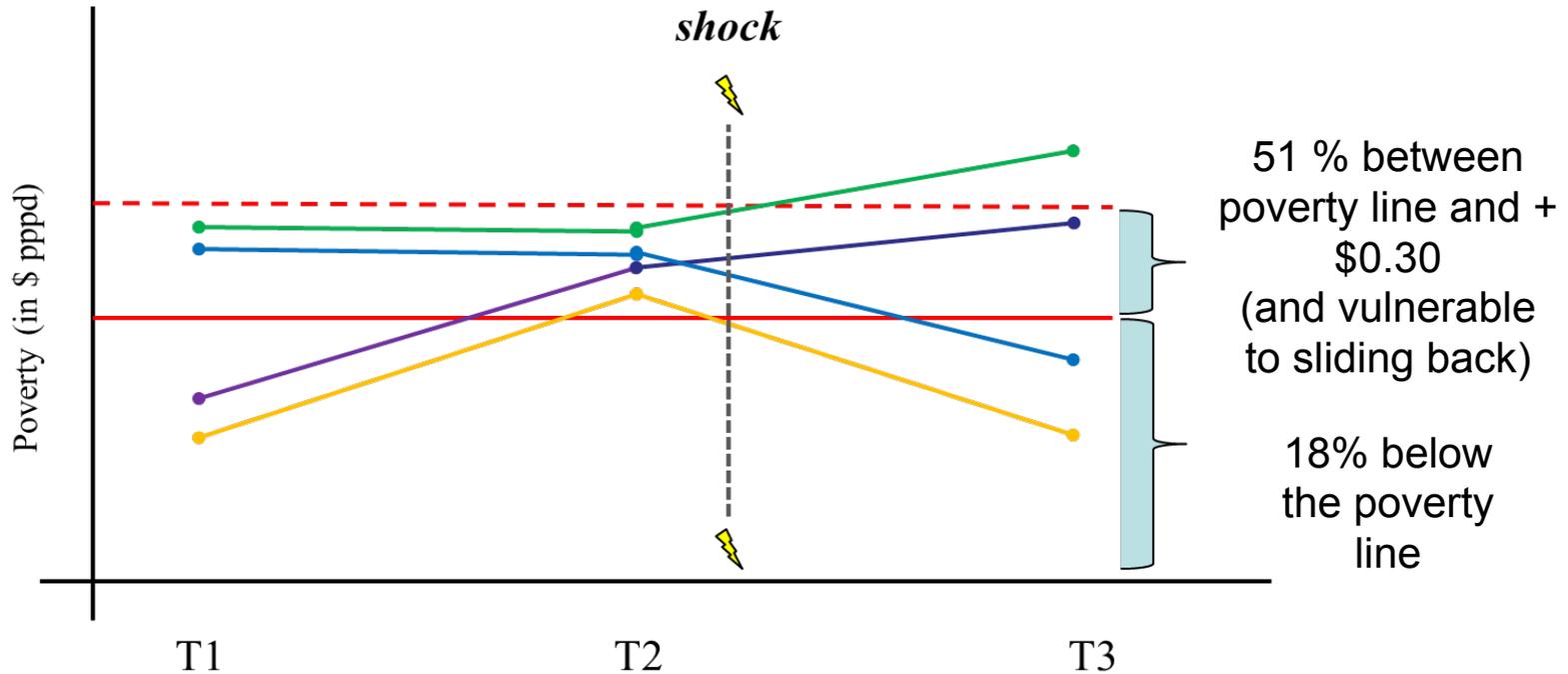
Bangladesh—studying why people backslide and relevant capacities for prevention.

Figure 1: What happens to people who escape extreme poverty¹





RELEVANCE OF RESILIENCE TO CAMBODIA AND EFFORTS TO SUSTAINABLY END EXTREME POVERTY





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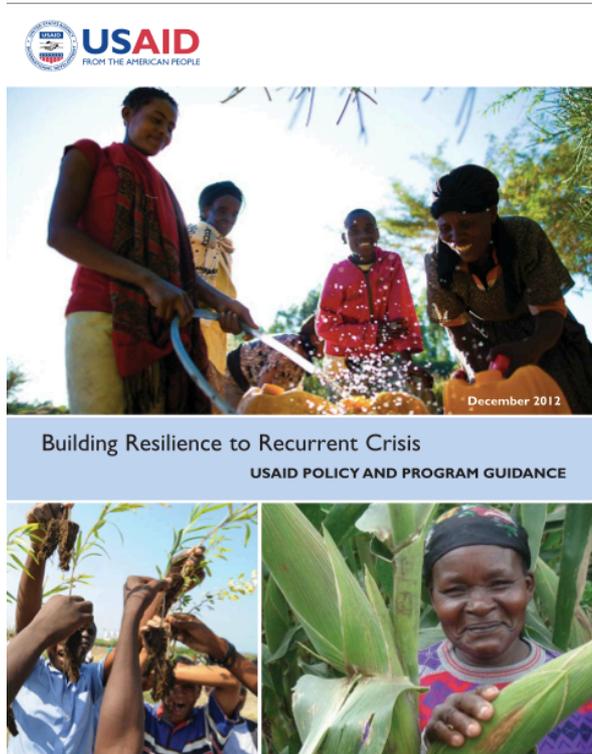
RESILIENCE'S RAPID RISE AT USAID

Jan 2014

OUR MISSION: WE PARTNER TO END EXTREME POVERTY AND PROMOTE RESILIENT, DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES WHILE ADVANCING OUR SECURITY AND PROSPERITY.

Center for Resilience – BFS Feb 2015

GFSS Oct 2016



Dec 2012



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SECTION 3: RESEARCH, RESILIENCE AND THE GFSS



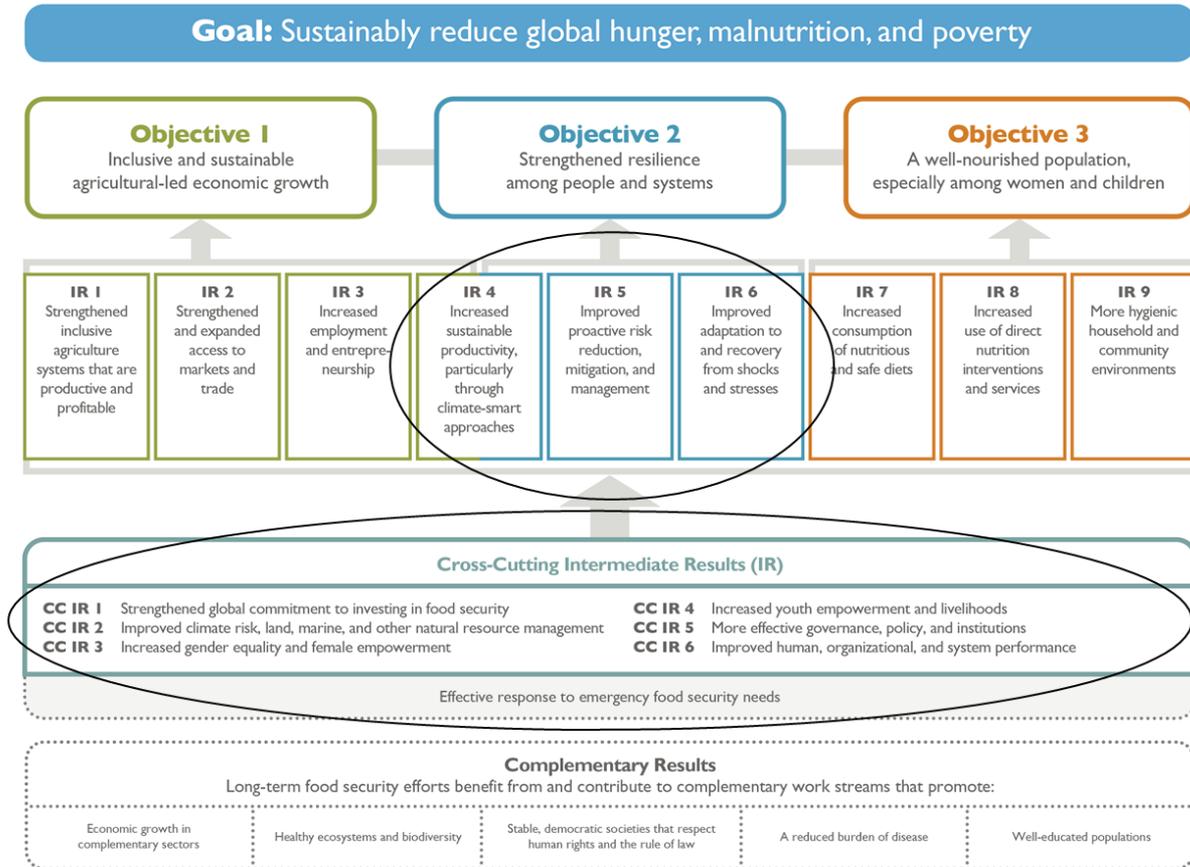
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GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY



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FTF RESEARCH STRATEGY 2011

Overarching Goal Emerged: Sustainable Intensification

- Three research themes:
 - Advancing the productivity frontier
 - Transforming key production systems
 - Improving nutrition and food safety
- Anchored by key geographies:
 - Indo-gangetic plains in South Asia
 - Sudano-sahelian systems in West Africa
 - Maize-mixed systems in East and Southern Africa
 - Ethiopian highlands



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INITIAL USAID CONSULTATIONS

Initial feedback

Aligning research to GFSS—initial session:

- Much of the strategy remains relevant
- Too focused on production
- More focus on Ag & Food Systems
- Social science research is not as evident as importance
- Resilience needs more emphasis
- Research dissemination, learning agenda
- Cross-cutting themes may need to be added

Field input from mission staff & implementing partners



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