



FEED^{THE}FUTURE

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

ENDING HUNGER AND POVERTY

A SNAPSHOT OF PROGRESS

A New Approach for New Results

Through Feed the Future, the president's global hunger and food security initiative, we are partnering with countries to build a more food-secure future by helping them overcome agriculture and nutrition challenges with entrepreneurship, partnership, innovation and a focus on results.

Feed the Future has rallied the global community to dramatically transform the way we approach development and, in doing so, has made possible what just a few years ago seemed unimaginable: the end of extreme poverty and global hunger in our lifetimes.

After just a few years of collaboration through this new approach, local capacity for lasting food security, good nutrition, economic growth and resilience continue to grow stronger in countries supported by Feed the Future.

Photos by Olivier Asselin, USAID Yaajeende (cover); CIAT (this page); Marie Cusick, NOURISH (right); Neil Palmer, CIAT (far right).



Snapshot of Feed the Future Global Results ^{a,b}

INDICATOR	FY 2011 ^c	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY					
Farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	1,226,119	5,248,659	6,525,677	6,799,319	9,038,480
Hectares tended with improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	2,397,456	3,241,549	3,747,065	3,177,123	5,329,185
Individuals who have received U.S. Government-supported, long-term agriculture sector productivity or food security training	905	932	928	1,300	1,299
IMPROVED USE OF NUTRITION SERVICES					
Children under 5 reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs ^d	8,814,584	12,038,528	12,699,186	12,343,776	17,678,845
Health facilities with established capacity to manage acute undernutrition	85	1,141	848	2,029	2,959
People trained in child health and nutrition through U.S. Government-supported programs	9,865	221,962	566,242	1,441,042	2,675,144
EXPANDED MARKETS AND TRADE					
Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to Feed the Future (USD) ^e	38,080,821	100,366,589	174,302,362	532,082,927	829,439,579
Public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance	442	544	1,149	1,294 ^f	1,555
Food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving U.S. Government assistance	13,856	44,100	59,866	95,952	123,654
Number of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including farmers, receiving U.S. Government assistance to access loans	6,740	205,991	332,489	883,423	1,227,391
Value of agricultural and rural loans (USD)	208,750,220	121,925,081	184,813,765	671,831,928	877,866,614
Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (USD)	26,876,561	115,301,742	162,985,629	151,952,806	154,007,901

^a Indicators are reported for Feed the Future focus and aligned countries in that fiscal year. (Aligned countries are those in which the U.S. Government supports ongoing agricultural development programs but are not designated as Feed the Future focus countries. For a list of Feed the Future focus countries, visit <https://feedthefuture.gov>.) Participating agencies do not necessarily report on all countries where they have programs and may only report on certain common indicators. The Office of Food for Peace additionally reports on Feed the Future indicators in non-aligned as well as non-focus countries where it has development programs, as does the Peace Corps. ^b U.S. Government agencies reporting into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) include the U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Treasury, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Peace Corps, and the U.S. African Development Foundation. Feed the Future began tracking results in FY2011, when the initiative developed multi-year strategies, defined its zones of influence, and implemented its monitoring and evaluation system. Some results from FY2011 to FY2014 have been adjusted based on additional information provided after publication for previous years. For more detailed information, visit the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook. ^c Reporting was incomplete in 2011, the first year of the FTFMS. Figures do not reflect the full impact of Feed the Future programs that year. ^d This number represents the aggregate of country-wide results from nutrition interventions that are delivered through Feed the Future, Food for Peace Title II Development, and Global Health Nutrition programs as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition. Individual USAID projects are instructed to count children only once even if they are reached several times, although in some cases partner information systems are only able to track contacts, not individual children. ^e Incremental sales can also be described as "new sales" because they reflect increases in sales above the value at baseline. They comprise a portion of total sales, which equaled \$2.28 billion in FY2015. ^f The actual value for this indicator has been updated to correct an error in the 2015 Feed the Future Progress Report.



Why Agriculture, Why Now?

The path to prosperity and middle-income status for nearly every country in the world has run through agriculture. And for years, development agencies focused on agriculture as a means to boost economic growth that ends hunger, poverty and malnutrition. But over time, investment in agriculture became increasingly neglected. The world was making progress in cutting extreme poverty in half and halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, yet these gains were fragile and uneven. Millions of people still faced chronic hunger and malnutrition.

By the time food prices spiked in 2007 and 2008, **it was clear a change was needed.**

In 2009, as hunger and instability increased amid food, fuel and financial turmoil, President Obama rallied global leaders to refocus on addressing the root causes of global food insecurity through agricultural development and nutrition. Through this commitment, Feed the Future was born.

Thanks in part to strong bipartisan support, Feed the Future's development model has dramatically improved the way the U.S. Government does business, facilitating effective, evidence-based, multi-stakeholder development to achieve lasting success by:

Global Challenge, Global Opportunity



Nearly 800 million people globally suffer from chronic hunger; much of which is rooted in poverty.



Poor nutrition costs low- and middle-income countries up to 8 percent of their potential economic growth.



The majority of the world's poor live in rural areas of developing countries, where many rely on agriculture for a living.



By reducing undernutrition, we help prevent the underlying cause of nearly half of all deaths of young children.

- **Working directly with host-country governments** and supporting their own inclusive plans for agriculture-led economic growth and nutrition.
- **Pioneering a whole-of-government approach** that leverages the skills and resources of several U.S. federal departments and agencies.
- **Partnering with the full range of actors needed to transform food and agriculture systems**, including the research community, private sector, civil society and U.S. universities, with a focus on empowering women.
- **Accelerating research to develop more than 900 transformative technologies and innovations** for food security, from better seeds to new animal vaccines and mobile banking.
- **Basing strategies and decisions on sound evidence** and collecting comprehensive results to monitor progress and promote transparency.

The U.S. Government is contributing to progress, and new data* show:



ETHIOPIA

POVERTY



12% from 2013 to 2015



BANGLADESH

CHILDHOOD STUNTING



12% from 2011 to 2014



RWANDA

CHILDHOOD STUNTING



14% from 2010 to 2015



CAMBODIA

CHILDHOOD STUNTING



23% from 2011 to 2014

POVERTY



26% from 2009 to 2015



MALAWI

CHILDHOOD STUNTING



14% from 2010 to 2015

POVERTY



18% from 2010 to 2015



GHANA

CHILDHOOD STUNTING



17% from 2012 to 2015

POVERTY



12% from 2012 to 2015



HONDURAS

CHILDHOOD STUNTING



32% from 2012 to 2015



LIBERIA

POVERTY



19% from 2012 to 2015

Later this year, Feed the Future will release data about changes in poverty and stunting in more of its 19 partner countries.

*Data represent populations in the geographical areas where Feed the Future concentrates all or most of its efforts. Data compiled from primary and secondary sources. Numbers have been rounded.



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The Path Ahead

Feed the Future is showing that, with the right approach, the U.S. Government can move the dial on ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Partnerships, political will and country ownership are making progress possible to end extreme poverty and global hunger in our lifetimes.

What we do in the next few years will be critical. Food security is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. To succeed, we must explore new ways to bring all sectors and funding streams to the table to support and improve our efforts as we face ever more complex and interrelated challenges ahead.

Weather patterns are changing, urban and rural populations are growing, and consumption patterns are shifting. We must continue to build resilience and reduce the root causes that give rise to recurrent food crises. More than ever, the development model that Feed the Future embodies is critical for scaling positive changes and ensuring they last as we build a more food-secure future together.



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Since 2013, farmers' sales of Feed the Future-supported crops increased **30 percent, on average**. For poor farming families, this means more income to:



BUY MORE FOOD



**ACCESS
HEALTHCARE**



PAY FOR SCHOOL



**SAVE FOR & INVEST
IN THE FUTURE**

Economic empowerment is good for rural families, their communities and countries, and the world. **It all adds up.**

