



FEED THE FUTURE

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

2015 RESULTS SUMMARY

Achieving Impact: Leadership and Partnership
to Feed the Future



U.S. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO FIGHT
HUNGER, POVERTY AND MALNUTRITION



This document highlights progress under Feed the Future, President Obama's signature initiative to combat global hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as other major U.S. Government food security efforts, through fiscal year 2014. This constellation of activities puts into practice the principles embodied in the U.S. Global Development Policy, the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and subsequent aid effectiveness resolutions. Additional information and previous progress reports are available at feedthefuture.gov/progress.



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INTRODUCTION



Santos Manuel Luxpu relaxes at home with his family (*pictured above*) in the Western Highlands of Guatemala after a long day of work. Life is better now, but it wasn't always like this. Luxpu used to be one of the many farmers who seasonally migrated to the coast of Guatemala or neighboring countries to harvest sugar cane for a living. Wages were insufficient and the work was backbreaking, often performed in oppressive heat from the sun and smoke as laborers set fire to the fields to aid in the harvest. Yet this was Luxpu's best option to earn a secure living and support his family.

Now, thanks to training and support from Feed the Future, the President's initiative to reduce global hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, Luxpu is not only able to stay with his family all year, but he also makes more money than he did in the sugar cane fields. With his new knowledge, Luxpu improved both the quality and yield of his crops and has access to better markets. He rotates different crops, including corn, beans and high-value horticulture crops, on his own farm so that he can harvest and sell produce throughout the year.

This is just one story of the many millions of smallholder farmers reached in countries where Feed the Future has a presence. But the benefits from U.S. Government efforts that leverage the principles of Feed the Future around the world extend beyond individual households. The initiative is helping farmers, businesses, policymakers and others to create better policy environments so that farm innovations and investments can extend to create off-farm jobs, increase production and open new markets.

Taken together, these stories demonstrate the breadth of U.S. Government contributions to meaningful progress against hunger, poverty and malnutrition, and represent significant U.S. Government foreign assistance efforts in the fight to end extreme poverty in the world. **Data demonstrate that these efforts are contributing to substantial reductions in both poverty and childhood stunting.**

Feed the Future reflects a coordinated U.S. Government focus on building more productive, resilient agricultural systems through country ownership, accountability and partnership. Feed the Future's public-sector investment and commitment to host-country leadership have

Food security is more than agriculture, and agriculture is more than farming

Agriculture includes “the science and practice of activities related to production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade of food, feed and fiber;”¹ which is much broader than farming and markets. Food security, which the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations defines as “when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life,” plays a critical role in poverty reduction. Feed the Future is a food security, poverty and nutrition initiative, incorporating agricultural production and markets, rural economic growth, institutional capacity building, land tenure security, nutrition promotion, gender, value chain development, trade, employment and resilience programming. Feed the Future is one of the U.S. Government’s primary tools to reduce poverty through development assistance.



also promoted improved policies to facilitate expanded private-sector contributions to ending hunger and poverty, a critical ingredient for long-term success. Feed the Future engages the private sector in a meaningful, comprehensive way to meet the global food security challenge. The resulting strategic alliances with the private sector speak to core business interests while also addressing critical development objectives. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, the initiative formed more than 2,000 public-private partnerships to help build food security.

In countries supported by Feed the Future and other large-scale U.S. Government efforts, local capacity to support food security, agricultural productivity and good nutrition continues to grow stronger: In 2014,² Feed the Future-supported farmers experienced more than half a billion

dollars in new agricultural sales, representing a 200 percent increase over the previous year.³ The number of individuals receiving agriculture and food security training through Feed the Future increased by 40 percent, new agriculture-related public-private partnerships increased by 90 percent, and the number of people trained to support child health and nutrition increased by 150 percent. Feed the Future also reached more than 12 million children with nutrition interventions and helped nearly 7 million farmers gain access to new tools or technologies such as high-yielding seeds, fertilizer application, soil conservation and water management. These increases represent the maturation and full mobilization of the initiative through its many partnerships with host-country governments, the private sector, the research community and others.

¹ As defined by Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

² FY2014 results from Feed the Future are reported through the Feed the Future Monitoring System or annual reports. All results reported are for programs supported by Feed the Future in the countries where it works. For a more complete list of global Feed the Future results in FY2014, see the table on p. 8.

³ Incremental sales can also be described as “new sales” because they reflect increases in sales above the value at baseline. In FY2014, significant increases in incremental sales were seen as a result of increased productivity of horticultural and climate-resilient commodities, which have been scaled up over the past several years.



Cambodian fish farmer Thai Meng (*pictured at left*) is helping contribute to this progress. He smiles as he looks at his fish hatchery. Five years ago, he had all but given up on aquaculture, his main source of income, because rising costs and inefficient systems made his business unprofitable. Things changed after a Feed the Future project introduced him to simple and cost-effective technologies to help improve hatcheries. He began raising young fish to sell in the local market, and now his business is thriving. He increased his annual income from \$125 to \$2,096 and is now “paying it forward” by supplying hatchlings to other local fish farmers, a boost to the local economy that is also promoting a nutritious protein source. “Without this technology, I wouldn’t be running a hatchery,” Thai says. “It’s helped make my business a success.”

In Cambodia, where Feed the Future’s array of partnerships have promoted nutrition, horticulture, vegetables and other food security-related work for more than 4 years, child stunting has decreased by 21 percent in Feed the Future’s zones of influence.^{4, 5}

New data indicate that the successes realized by individual farmers and communities reached by Feed the Future and other U.S. Government-led efforts are contributing to impacts in stunting and poverty: Bangladesh has seen considerable reductions in both poverty and child stunting over the past 3 years in the areas where Feed the Future works⁶ and in Ethiopia, U.S. Government food security efforts contributed to a 9 percent reduction in stunting over the past 3 years.⁷ Stunting has declined by 33 percent nationwide in Ghana in recent years. In Honduras, average incomes of Feed the Future beneficiaries increased 55 percent between 2012 and 2014, which helped 36,000 extremely poor Feed the Future beneficiaries rise above the extreme poverty⁸ threshold.⁹ (See table on pages 11 and 12.)

The successes realized by individual farmers and communities reached by Feed the Future and other U.S. Government-led efforts are contributing to impact against stunting and poverty.

⁴ Areas where Feed the Future works within focus countries are referred to as “zones of influence.”

⁵ Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys, 2010 and 2014.

⁶ Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys, 2011 and 2014; IFPRI 2015 Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey.

⁷ Ethiopia Demographic and Health Surveys, 2011 and 2014.

⁸ US\$1.25/person/day.

⁹ Data from survey representing more than 180,000 beneficiaries in the Feed the Future implementation area.

Teaming up with more than 50 top U.S. universities, and collaborating with partner-country research and educational institutions, the **23 Feed the Future Innovation Labs are on the cutting edge of efforts to research, develop and take to scale safe and effective technologies** that address current and future challenges posed by a changing climate and the need to feed a growing global population while training the next generation of scientists. Using advanced genomics, integrated pest management and other new tools, the Innovation Labs are developing stress-tolerant wheat, sorghum, millet and legume crops, and improved livestock, aquaculture and horticultural systems. These innovations boost production, decrease post-harvest losses and increase food safety to provide smallholder farmers with better market linkages. Better market linkages in turn raise incomes, increase food security and improve household nutrition.

Legend:

- ★ LEAD INSTITUTION
- COLLABORATING INSTITUTION

States and Institutions:

- Alaska (AK):** UNIV. OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE
- Alaska (AK):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- California (CA):** UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS; UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE; STANFORD UNIV.; UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES; UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO; UNIV. OF SAN FRANCISCO; UNIV. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
- California (CA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Colorado (CO):** COLORADO STATE UNIV.
- Connecticut (CT):** UNIV. OF CONNECTICUT; UNIV. OF CONNECTICUT, AVERY POINT; YALE UNIV.
- Connecticut (CT):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Delaware (DE):** UNIV. OF DELAWARE; GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV.
- Delaware (DE):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- District of Columbia (DC):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Florida (FL):** FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIV.; UNIV. OF FLORIDA
- Florida (FL):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Georgia (GA):** NORTH CAROLINA A&T STATE UNIV.; NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV.; SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV.
- Georgia (GA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Hawaii (HI):** UNIV. OF HAWAII, HILO; UNIV. OF HAWAII, MANOA
- Hawaii (HI):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Idaho (ID):** UNIV. OF IDAHO
- Idaho (ID):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Illinois (IL):** UNIV. OF ILLINOIS, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN; PURDUE UNIV.
- Illinois (IL):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Indiana (IN):** UNIV. OF INDIANA
- Indiana (IN):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Iowa (IA):** IOWA STATE UNIV.
- Iowa (IA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Kansas (KS):** KANSAS STATE UNIV.
- Kansas (KS):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Kentucky (KY):** UNIV. OF KENTUCKY
- Kentucky (KY):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Louisiana (LA):** LOUISIANA STATE UNIV.
- Louisiana (LA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Maine (ME):** TUFTS UNIV.; HARVARD UNIV.
- Maine (ME):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Massachusetts (MA):** TUFTS UNIV.; HARVARD UNIV.
- Massachusetts (MA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Michigan (MI):** MICHIGAN STATE UNIV.; UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
- Michigan (MI):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Minnesota (MN):** UNIV. OF MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL
- Minnesota (MN):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Mississippi (MS):** MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIV.
- Mississippi (MS):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Missouri (MO):** UNIV. OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA; WASHINGTON UNIV. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, ST. LOUIS
- Missouri (MO):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Montana (MT):** MONTANA STATE UNIV.
- Montana (MT):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Nebraska (NE):** UNIV. OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN; UN. PANHANDLE RESEARCH & EXTENSION CENTER
- Nebraska (NE):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Nevada (NV):** UNIV. OF NEVADA
- Nevada (NV):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- New Hampshire (NH):** TUFTS UNIV.; HARVARD UNIV.
- New Hampshire (NH):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- New Jersey (NJ):** UNIV. OF NEW JERSEY
- New Jersey (NJ):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- New Mexico (NM):** NEW MEXICO STATE UNIV.
- New Mexico (NM):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- New York (NY):** COLUMBIA UNIV.; CORNELL UNIV.
- New York (NY):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- North Carolina (NC):** NORTH CAROLINA A&T STATE UNIV.; NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV.; SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV.
- North Carolina (NC):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- North Dakota (ND):** NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIV.
- North Dakota (ND):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Ohio (OH):** OHIO STATE UNIV.
- Ohio (OH):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Oklahoma (OK):** TEXAS A&M UNIV.; UNIV. OF TEXAS, EL PASO; UNIV. OF TEXAS, GALVESTON; WEST TEXAS A&M UNIV.
- Oklahoma (OK):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Oregon (OR):** OREGON STATE UNIV.
- Oregon (OR):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Pennsylvania (PA):** PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIV.
- Pennsylvania (PA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Rhode Island (RI):** UNIV. OF RHODE ISLAND
- Rhode Island (RI):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- South Carolina (SC):** SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV.
- South Carolina (SC):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Tennessee (TN):** UNIV. OF TENNESSEE
- Tennessee (TN):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Texas (TX):** TEXAS A&M UNIV.; UNIV. OF TEXAS, EL PASO; UNIV. OF TEXAS, GALVESTON; WEST TEXAS A&M UNIV.
- Texas (TX):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Utah (UT):** UNIV. OF UTAH
- Utah (UT):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Vermont (VT):** TUFTS UNIV.; HARVARD UNIV.
- Vermont (VT):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Virginia (VA):** VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE & STATE UNIV.
- Virginia (VA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Washington (WA):** WASHINGTON STATE UNIV.
- Washington (WA):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- West Virginia (WV):** UNIV. OF WEST VIRGINIA
- West Virginia (WV):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Wisconsin (WI):** UNIV. OF WISCONSIN, MADISON
- Wisconsin (WI):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Wyoming (WY):** UNIV. OF WYOMING
- Wyoming (WY):** LEAD INSTITUTION
- Puerto Rico (PR):** UNIV. OF PUERTO RICO, MAYAGUEZ
- Puerto Rico (PR):** LEAD INSTITUTION

RESULTS SUMMARY / 5



DELIVERING ON AGRICULTURE'S PROMISE THROUGH FEED THE FUTURE

Nearly 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, and by 2050, the world's population is projected to increase to more than 9 billion. Ensuring that everyone has enough nutritious food to eat will require at least a 60 percent increase in agricultural production¹⁰ without adversely affecting the environment. Investments in global agriculture and nutrition are the key to addressing these issues.

Hadija Ramiya (*pictured above*), a smallholder farmer in Tanzania's Morogoro Region, knows that food security and nutrition are more than just numbers. She watches as her son and daughter, Sam and Tunda, run around her home garden, making faces at the small colony of rabbits that she now raises as a highly nutritious food source. Chronic malnutrition afflicts about 44 percent of Morogoro's children, but a Feed the Future-supported project has helped Ramiya and her family improve their nutrition by teaching her to grow a home vegetable garden and breed rabbits, and by providing access to health and other nutrition

services. "With my first child, I followed the conventional local wisdom about child nutrition," Ramiya says. "But he was too small, and often fell ill. Through what I learned with Feed the Future, I took a different approach with Tunda, who is now a strong and healthy 3-year-old."

Cases like Ramiya's exemplify why, for generations, the United States has been a leader in providing development assistance across the globe to alleviate suffering and build shared progress and prosperity. But global food price spikes and resulting instability in 2007 and 2008 were a wake-up call: A renewed push was needed to break the vicious cycle of hunger and poverty. To address this challenge, President Barack Obama called upon global leaders in 2009 at the G-8 L'Aquila Summit to unlock the potential of agricultural development as the key to reducing hunger, extreme poverty and malnutrition. He pledged that the U.S. Government would do more to advance global food security, building on resources allocated during the George W. Bush Administration

¹⁰ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

to boost agricultural productivity in Africa. President Obama's leadership in L'Aquila helped spur commitments from other donors, totaling more than \$22 billion, as well as new and expanded financial commitments in host countries. Feed the Future emerged from this commitment as the center of U.S. Government efforts to end global hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

Led by USAID, Feed the Future leverages the expertise and programs of 10 additional U.S. Government departments and agencies to work in partnership with host-country governments, businesses, smallholder farmers, research institutions and civil society organizations to promote a comprehensive approach to global food security and nutrition. **With an emphasis on smallholder farmers, particularly women, Feed the Future supports 19 focus countries,¹¹ along with aligned and regional programs,¹² that are making progress toward sustainably developing their own agriculture sectors as a catalyst to economic growth and trade to reduce poverty and hunger.**

The momentum created by President Obama's commitment at L'Aquila has helped inspire a series of related development efforts centered around inclusive, collective global action. For example, it helped pave the way for the 2010 establishment of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), an innovative multi-donor trust fund that to date has allocated about \$1.4 billion to 25 low-income countries to help boost agricultural productivity. And in 2012, recognizing the critical role of the private sector in sustainable agricultural transformation, President Obama, African leaders and other G-8 members announced the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition to significantly expand responsible private-sector investment in African agriculture and nutrition. National governments made specific policy commitments

to improve the enabling environment for responsible private sector investment. As a result, more than 200 global and African companies have committed to invest \$10.2 billion to benefit 8.7 million smallholders through sourcing or services, with \$1.8 billion invested through 2014.

Then, in 2013, the United States and the United Kingdom launched the Global Open Data Initiative for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) to support international partners in making agriculturally and nutritionally relevant data available for global public use. Just last year, the United States and other global leaders participated in the launch of the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, a multi-stakeholder coalition dedicated to addressing the challenges to food security and agriculture under a changing climate.

Collectively, these and other efforts are reducing hunger and poverty, improving nutrition, building a strong foundation for continued economic growth, and promoting resilient communities.

Food security and land tenure

Land is one of the most important assets for people throughout the world. It is a source of food and income generation, as well as social and cultural identity. However, secure and transparent land rights are lacking in many developing economies, where a large percentage of rural land rights remain undocumented. Feed the Future and New Alliance programming have integrated land tenure measures at both the national and community level, and in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

¹¹ Feed the Future focus countries currently include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

¹² Feed the Future also funds programs through USAID's regional Missions, including Asia Regional (RDMA), West Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa, and Central America and Mexico, as well as through investments in "aligned" countries. In FY2014, Feed the Future aligned countries included Burma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Nigeria, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

FEED THE FUTURE GLOBAL RESULTS

The output and outcome data below are directly attributable to U.S. Government funding.

SELECT FEED THE FUTURE GLOBAL RESULTS, FY2011–2014 ^{a,b}				
INDICATOR	2011 ^c	2012	2013	2014
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
Improved Agricultural Productivity				
Rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions ^d	5,588,674	8,580,458	11,406,015	18,982,327
Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation (USD) ^e	\$38,080,821	\$100,366,589	\$174,302,362	\$532,082,927
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
% males and females applying ^f	55% M 45% F	73% M 27% F	71% M 29% F	64% M 36% F
Hectares under 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 ^g
% male-, female-, and association-managed hectares	n/a	68% M 25% F 6% A	80% M 15% F 4% A	64% M 27% F 9% A
Individuals who have received U.S. Government-supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	905	932	928	1,300
% males and females supported	58% M 42% F	58% M 42% F	56% M 44% F	55% M 45% F
Improved Use of Nutrition Services				
Children under 5 reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs ^h	8,814,584	12,038,528	12,699,186	12,343,776
% males and females reached	n/a	50% M 50% F	50% M 50% F	56% M 44% F
Health facilities with established capacity to manage acute undernutrition	85	1,141	848	2,029
People trained in child health and nutrition through U.S. Government-supported programs	9,865	221,962	566,242	1,441,042
% males and females trained	41% M 59% F	42% M 58% F	22% M 78% F	19% M 81% F

SELECT FEED THE FUTURE GLOBAL RESULTS, FY2011–2014^{a,b} (continued)

INDICATOR	2011 ^c	2012	2013	2014
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
Expanded Markets and Investments in Agriculture and Nutrition				
Public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance	442	544	1,149	2,209
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
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
% male- and female-owned enterprises	n/a	52% M 48% F	64% M 35% F	51% M 49% F
Value of agricultural and rural loans (USD)	\$208,750,220	\$121,925,081	\$184,813,765	\$671,831,928
% males and females who received	70% M 30% F	88% M 12% F	55% M 32% F	71% M 28% F
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	\$151,752,806

a Indicators are reported for Feed the Future focus and aligned countries. (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.) Participating agencies do not necessarily report on all countries where they have programs and may only report on certain common indicators.

b U.S. Government agencies reporting into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) include USAID, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), Treasury, Peace Corps and the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF). 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 FY2013 have been adjusted based on additional information provided after publication for previous years. For more detailed information, visit the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook: http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf

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 indicator counts households with at least one member who is a beneficiary of a Feed the Future activity, meaning the member directly receives goods or services provided by the activity. The intervention must be significant, and an individual is not to be counted if merely reached by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering. For more detailed information, visit the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook.

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 more than \$1.4 billion in FY2014.

f Disaggregates—including by sex—are not reported for all activities and therefore often represent only a subset of activities.

g The decrease in the number of hectares under improved technologies and management practices from FY2013 to FY2014 is due to refinements in the indicator definition and improved data quality control measures in FY2014, in addition to the phasing out or transitioning of some large-scale value chain programs across Feed the Future. The initiative is developing a monitoring approach to better track all farmers applying the technologies and practices that programs are promoting over time, not just those receiving direct assistance in a given year.

h Some double-counting is anticipated among overlapping projects working in the same regions of some countries but cannot be calculated with precision due to the logistics of working in the field. Individual USAID projects are instructed to count children only once even if they are reached several times. Nutrition interventions are delivered through Feed the Future, Food for Peace Development, and Global Health Nutrition programs as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition.

CONTRIBUTING TO A BROADER IMPACT¹³



Feed the Future annual results highlighted on the previous pages reflect the outputs and intermediate outcomes directly attributable to the initiative. These results, combined with host-country and other global efforts, are

Feed the Future's results, combined with host-country and other global efforts, are contributing to early impact on reducing poverty and childhood stunting rates.

contributing to **early impact** on reducing poverty and childhood stunting rates, Feed the Future's top two goals. To help measure this progress, Feed the Future has begun a second round of indicator assessments and population-based surveys in its 19 focus countries. The data currently available on this early impact are captured in the following tables, with more to come throughout 2015.

Stunting, a marker of chronic malnutrition, inhibits the body's immune system from fighting disease, impedes cognitive, social-emotional, and motor development, is associated with reductions in educational attainment and lifelong earnings, and contributes to as much as 45 percent of child deaths worldwide.¹⁴ **The magnitude and consistency of stunting reductions in every Feed the Future focus country with available data are strong evidence that the initiative can meet its ambitious target of reducing stunting by an average of 20 percent across the zones of influence in focus countries.** In Feed the Future focus countries, there was an annual average rate of reduction in stunting of around 2 percent per year prior to 2010.¹⁵ However, the five survey results on the next page reflect a population-weighted annual average rate of reduction of more than 4 percent over the years that Feed the Future has been active.






Over the course of the coming year, Feed the Future will report on additional impact data as it becomes available. At the time of this printing, currently available nutrition- and poverty-related measures have been included.

¹³ This report presents the percent change in impact indicator values for poverty and stunting, which captures the proportional change from the baseline value, not the percentage point change.

¹⁴ Black RE, Victora C.G., Walker S.P., Bhutta Z.A., Christian P., de Onis M., Ezzati M., ... Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. (2013). Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *Lancet*, 382 (9890), 427-451.

¹⁵ Based on a USAID calculation of data from Demographic and Health Surveys.

FROM RESULTS TO IMPACT: STUNTING

COUNTRY	IMPACT
BANGLADESH 	<p>↓ 14.4% reduction in childhood stunting from 2011 to 2014 across the two major divisions (regions) where Feed the Future programs are concentrated, from 38.2% to 32.7%.¹⁶</p> <p>BEHIND THE IMPACT</p> <p>In support of the Government of Bangladesh's efforts, the U.S. Government implements large-scale nutrition projects, Food for Peace development programs, and maternal and child health activities across the Feed the Future zone of influence. Collectively, these projects have reached more than 2 million children annually with nutrition interventions.</p>
COUNTRY	IMPACT
CAMBODIA 	<p>↓ 21% reduction in childhood stunting from 2010 to 2014 in the Feed the Future zone of influence, from 41.2% to 32.6%.¹⁷</p> <p>BEHIND THE IMPACT</p> <p>This impact is dramatic given a previous period of little progress in improved nutrition. The U.S. Government contributed to this progress through support for nutrition counseling for caregivers of undernourished children, mass media nutrition education campaigns, growth monitoring, and nutrition-sensitive horticulture. USDA's McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Health and Nutrition programs also provided take-home rations to families and training in child health and nutrition. The U.S. Government reached more than 130,000 children in Cambodia with nutrition interventions in 2014.</p>
COUNTRY	IMPACT
ETHIOPIA 	<p>↓ 9% reduction in stunting nationally between 2011 and 2014, from 44.4% to 40.1%.¹⁸</p> <p>BEHIND THE IMPACT</p> <p>These results reflect the leadership and efforts of the Government of Ethiopia to address stunting as well as the full range of Feed the Future, the former U.S. Initiative to End Hunger in Africa,¹⁹ and other U.S. Government investments. For example, in 2014 the U.S. Government trained more than 20,000 people in nutrition and reached more than 1.3 million children under 5 with evidenced-based nutrition interventions, such as micronutrient supplementation.</p>
COUNTRY	IMPACT
GHANA 	<p>↓ 33% decline in stunting nationally between 2008 and 2014, from 28% to 18.8%.²⁰</p> <p>BEHIND THE IMPACT</p> <p>In partnership with the Government of Ghana, Feed the Future, the former U.S. Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, other U.S. Government agricultural efforts, and maternal and child health programs implemented nutrition-specific activities (such as management of severe malnutrition) and nutrition-sensitive agriculture (including promotion of household water and sanitation, horticulture, livestock and safety net programs). In 2014, approximately 230,000 children were reached directly with such interventions.</p>
COUNTRY	IMPACT
KENYA 	<p>↓ More than 25% reduction in stunting in the areas of the former Eastern and Nyanza provinces, where Feed the Future programs have been concentrated,²¹ from 36.25% in 2009 to 26.3% in 2014.²²</p> <p>BEHIND THE IMPACT</p> <p>Working with the Government of Kenya, U.S. Government programs contributed substantially to these results. For example, in 2014 alone, U.S. Government efforts reached more than 3 million children under 5 with nutrition interventions and provided nutrition training to more than 6,000 health care providers, community health workers, agriculture extension agents and others.</p>

¹⁶ Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2011 and 2014.

¹⁷ Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 2010 and 2014.

¹⁸ Ethiopia Mini-Demographic and Health Survey, 2014.







¹⁹ The President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) was a multi-year effort to help fulfill the Millennium Development Goal of reducing the number of hungry people on the continent by 2015.

²⁰ Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, 2008 and 2014.

²¹ The Feed the Future Zone of Influence is larger than the areas included in this calculation. At the time of publication, data were only available for the areas referenced.

²² Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2009 and 2014.

FROM RESULTS TO IMPACT: POVERTY

COUNTRY	IMPACT
BANGLADESH 	 Nearly 16% reduction in poverty in the Feed the Future zone of influence, from 40.5% in 2011 to 34.1% in early 2015, according to preliminary estimates. ²³
	BEHIND THE IMPACT <p>The U.S. Government provided more than \$200 million in assistance to the zone of influence, including more than \$100 million in Food for Peace development programming. In FY2014 alone, Feed the Future helped more than 1.97 million smallholder farmers utilize new technologies or management practices, including efficient fertilizer techniques, high-yielding rice varieties and improved practices for horticulture and aquaculture.</p>
COUNTRY	IMPACT
UGANDA 	 16% decrease in poverty in rural areas, including where Feed the Future works, from 27.2% in 2009–2010 to 22.8% in 2012–2013. ²⁴ National poverty levels declined from 24.5% in 2009–2010 to 19.7% in 2012–2013. ²⁵
	BEHIND THE IMPACT <p>Over the past 5 years, USAID, through Feed the Future, has provided more than \$150 million to improve agricultural productivity (especially for beans, maize, coffee and horticulture), nutrition, and other aspects of food security. USDA has improved market linkages, trained smallholder farmers in conservation farming and farm management, increased access to financial services, provided financial literacy training to agribusinesses, and increased access to improved inputs and output markets.</p>
COUNTRY	IMPACT
HONDURAS 	 Average income increases of 55% among Feed the Future beneficiaries between 2012 and 2014, which helped nearly 27% of the more than 135,000 extremely poor beneficiaries to rise above the \$1.25/person/day extreme poverty threshold. Incomes of the extremely poor increased by an average of 95%, from \$0.62 to \$1.21/person/day. ²⁶
	BEHIND THE IMPACT <p>Feed the Future efforts focus on coffee and horticulture value chains, improved land preparation, crop and water management practices, and diversified livelihoods.</p>

²³ Data from the IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011 and 2015 (preliminary).

²⁴ Using the national poverty threshold, as defined by the Government of Uganda.

²⁵ Data from the 2012–2013 Uganda National Household Survey.

²⁶ Data from a survey representing more than 180,000 beneficiaries in the Feed the Future implementation area.



LEVERAGING EFFORTS TO IMPROVE LIVES

Eleven U.S. Government departments and agencies contribute to Feed the Future:

FEED THE FUTURE PARTNER AGENCIES AND ROLES



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: Provides overall leadership of Feed the Future. Coordinates, implements and assesses Feed the Future programming at country and regional levels, while also directly programming agriculture, nutrition and development food assistance funding. Also has provided support to the U.S. Government contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a multi-donor trust fund to boost agricultural productivity in low-income countries.

RESULTS: In FY2014, reached nearly 7 million farmers with improved technologies or management practices, reached more than 12 million children with nutrition interventions, and helped increase sales by more than half a billion dollars (see p. 8 for more). Through the Food for Peace development programs, implemented development food assistance projects in 15 countries, reaching more than 9 million beneficiaries.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE: Uses diplomatic means to keep food security and nutrition high on the global political agenda, to improve strategic coordination, and to increase global resources from other donors for food security and nutrition. Advances policy reforms that strengthen the effectiveness of food security investment, strengthens national frameworks for adoption and regulation of agricultural biotechnology, and partners with relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations on global food security, nutrition, and the Feed the Future agenda.

RESULTS: In 2014, played a central role in launching the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, which brings together countries, civil society, the private sector, researchers, farmers, and others in a platform designed to advance climate-smart practices in food and agriculture systems, taking account of agriculture's impact on climate, and climate change's impacts on agriculture and food security. Also played a key role in the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN-2), which encouraged world leaders to establish national policies to eradicate malnutrition and to transform food systems to make nutritious diets available to all.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Supports agricultural development through research and extension, data and economic analysis, market information systems and statistics, and in-country and U.S.-based capacity building, including enhancing implementation of trade-related sanitary and phytosanitary standards. USDA also leads the U.S. Government's open data in agriculture efforts through the Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition initiative (GODAN), which supports global efforts to make agricultural and nutritionally relevant data available, accessible and usable for unrestricted use worldwide. USDA further supports the U.S. Government's global food security efforts through the McGovern-Dole (MGD) International Food for Education and Child Health and Nutrition program focused on improving literacy of school-aged children and children's health and nutrition, and through the Food for Progress (FFPr) program focused on improving agricultural productivity and expanding trade and markets.

RESULTS: In FY2014, USDA provided training to 566 fellows through the Borlaug and Cochran Fellowship Programs, 98 of them from Feed the Future focus countries. Through MGD and FFPr programs, training was provided to over 132,000 health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, and non-health personnel such as teachers, school administrators and parents on child health and nutrition, and to 220,000 food producers on food security and agricultural productivity.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY: Coordinates multilateral development bank (MDB) support for food security, including contributions to GAFSP. Promotes rigorous monitoring and evaluation of MDB projects and GAFSP investments. Encourages alignment of GAFSP investments with U.S. food security priorities. Oversees other MDB funding for agriculture, including activities of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

RESULTS: In Bangladesh, through GAFSP, helped over 110,000 farmers increase crop productivity by 35 percent over the life of the project, and in Tajikistan, reached 4,335 project beneficiaries, of whom 25 percent are women, with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services.

FEED THE FUTURE PARTNER AGENCIES AND ROLES *(continued)*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE: Promotes trade and investment through the International Trade Administration and provides weather and climate forecasting and guidance to some Feed the Future countries on climate change mitigation and sustainable fisheries through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

RESULTS: In 2014, organized an educational seminar on innovative financing models that lower barriers in agricultural purchase transactions, hosted during 2014 World Food Prize to an audience of international agriculture businesses.



MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION: Supports country-led programs for agriculture and food security-related investments through MCC compacts including irrigation, roads, ports, post-harvest infrastructure, property rights and land policy, productivity and business training, agriculture finance, institutional and policy reform, and nutrition.

RESULTS: In FY2014 in Senegal, completed a 450-hectare irrigated perimeter to help increase farmer productivity; in Senegal and the Philippines, made significant progress in the construction of rural roads, which will help smallholder farmers transport products to market. In Indonesia, rolled out investments in training and block grant support for its community-based health and nutrition project to reduce stunting.



OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION: Supports U.S. private investments in some Feed the Future countries through political risk insurance, debt financing, and support to private equity funds.

RESULTS: In Sub-Saharan Africa, funded a \$106.5 million investment fund and a \$140 million political risk insurance policy to focus on investments in the agriculture sector with the Silverlands Fund. In Senegal, funded a \$50 million loan and \$34 million in political risk insurance to support firms providing cold storage and harvesting services with Aventura Investment Partners LLC.



OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE: Advances work on trade and investment policy, including trade facilitation and other efforts to reduce barriers to efficient markets consistent with international obligations in the World Trade Organization, through bilateral discussions such as Trade and Investment Framework Agreements, and through free trade agreements.



U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION: Builds the capacity of local farmer associations and food processors in some African Feed the Future countries. Also expands economic activities in rural communities and involves smallholders in local, regional and international markets.

RESULTS: In FY2014, invested nearly \$6.6 million in nine Feed the Future focus countries, directly benefiting approximately 23,000 people. Since 2010, has invested a total of \$39.29 million to Feed the Future projects. USADF's whole FY2014 investment in 18 countries was \$11.655 million, funding 87 new food security projects and indirectly benefiting 219,300 people. USADF's total current portfolio contains over 325 active grants and is impacting more than 1.5 million people affected by extreme poverty.



PEACE CORPS: Dedicates Peace Corps Volunteers to support community economic development, agriculture, environment, and nutrition.

RESULTS: In FY2014, reached 38,257 farmers with improved technologies or management practices, and provided more than 47,000 individuals with short-term agricultural training.



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: Offers scientific and technical expertise to enhance resilience to recurring drought. Provides remotely sensed seasonal forecast-derived products on crop performance indices for more informed recovery, response and preparedness. Provides expertise on an integrated approach for sustainable water resources and management.

RESULTS: Created and released several datasets related to land use and climate change, now available for scientific and public use.

MAJOR U.S. GOVERNMENT GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS BEYOND FEED THE FUTURE



Feed the Future encompasses the work of the 11 agencies described above; of these, the 6 agencies that support field activities report into the initiative's annual results.²⁷ Other U.S. Government efforts are also major contributors to the goal of reducing hunger, poverty and malnutrition. **The U.S. Department of State** is using multilateral diplomatic initiatives to promote climate-smart food security best practices through the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture. These initiatives aim to mobilize all three streams of development financial assistance—overseas development assistance, domestic resource mobilization, and foreign direct investment—to accelerate the implementation of country-led development strategies in regional and sub-regional contexts. For example, through the COAST (the Caribbean Oceans and Aquaculture Sustainability facility) initiative the Department of State is leading a collaborative effort to increase access to climate-risk insurance as a means of improving food security within the fisheries sector for the region. Similarly, the State Department is leading a Central America Climate Smart Food Security

Initiative wherein the United States, Mexico and Canada will seek to raise the profile and urgency of climate-smart food security issues, drive additional political attention and financial resources to the sector, utilize innovative development finance mechanisms, and partner with multilateral technical agencies. By applying Feed the Future's principles to these diplomatic initiatives, they further advance the broad range of sustainable development goals.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has a long history of undertaking the basic and applied research that has the ability to unlock long-term solutions to the many agricultural and food-related challenges the world faces today. USDA focuses on enhancing the sustainability of agriculture while increasing productivity by generating new, fundamental knowledge through research in genomic science and applying it to crop and animal production. The primary goal of this research is to promote practices and systems to safely and sustainably increase animal and crop production, as well as food's nutritional value, in the United States and abroad.

²⁷ These include USAID, USDA, MCC, Treasury, Peace Corps and USAF.

USDA researchers, for example, sequenced the genome of wheat and the wheat stem rust pathogen, which threatens to destroy wheat crops worldwide, and then were able to distribute new wheat germplasm globally to reduce the risk of unproductive harvests. USDA also continues to conduct research to combat aflatoxin (mycotoxins can be lethally toxic in high dosages or cause dilatory health effects over the long-term in smaller dosages) through genetic resistance in maize and using RNAi approaches in peanut.

Much like foundational research, agricultural trade is vital to reducing global food insecurity. **USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service** plays an important role in agricultural trade and food security policy negotiations at the bilateral and multilateral levels. Through these negotiations, the United States works to reduce market barriers, post-harvest loss and food waste, as well as improve food safety and data quality and availability.

Working with its partner countries, the **Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)** has been on the forefront of addressing food security priorities since its first compact in 2005. MCC partner countries develop 5-year compact programs to address their most significant barriers to economic growth and poverty reduction. To date, MCC has obligated more than \$4.5 billion to strengthen rural economies in poor countries and address the many sources of food insecurity. MCC projects take an integrated approach and seek to remove key constraints in the value chain to allow the agricultural sector to grow and farmers to increase their incomes. These projects have included irrigation infrastructure, rural road construction, land tenure, air and sea port improvements, agricultural finance, nutrition, and farmer training activities. To date, 22 of 29 signed compacts have included food security-related investments, and 62 percent of MCC's food security portfolio takes place in 12 African countries.

The **Office of the United States Trade Representative** works with all international trading partners to open markets and lower barriers to trade, improving the availability and affordability of food and increasing economic opportunities for producers in global markets through lowered tariffs. Through free trade agreements and trade preference programs, reduced tariffs make agricultural products more affordable and more competitive in new markets, creating more opportunities for farmers and ranchers from the United States and partner countries to sell their food and feed around the world. Reductions in tariffs and procedural and administrative barriers have expanded agricultural trade globally, including U.S. agricultural exports, improving access to food in countries that reduce barriers. Implementation of the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement will build on this momentum by addressing delays at borders, and is expected to cut trade costs by roughly 15 percent and 10 percent for developing and developed countries, respectively, reducing the costs of global trade by hundreds of billions of dollars annually.

Feed the Future encompasses the work of 11 federal departments and agencies, with additional U.S. Government efforts also supporting major contributions toward reductions in hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

The **U.S. Department of the Treasury** oversees multilateral development bank funding to projects that enhance food security, including activities of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. In response to the 2007–2008 global food crisis, Treasury played a key role in the development of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), an innovative multi-donor trust fund housed at the World



Bank. Since its founding, GAFSP has allocated approximately \$1.4 billion to 25 low-income countries to support their efforts to improve food security for smallholder farmers and their families. Treasury also works with partner governments and multilateral development banks to promote rigorous monitoring and evaluation of MDB projects and GAFSP investments in food security projects around the world.

Supplementing the longer-term interventions financed through Feed the Future, **USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP)** provides emergency food assistance to those affected by conflict and natural disasters. These complement the Food for Peace development programs that directly support Feed the Future food security efforts.

RESULTS TO IMPACT REPORT OVERVIEW

Taken together, these efforts are making a difference for millions of smallholders and burgeoning entrepreneurs like Luxpu, Thai and Ramiya. U.S. Government leadership, focused through the Feed the Future initiative, has helped ensure that their farms—and families—flourish. Since 2009, global leaders have committed to increasing investments in agriculture and nutrition. With help from the American people, these individuals—and their communities—now have more opportunities to grow and thrive. This report demonstrates how Feed the Future and other U.S. Government efforts to fight hunger are contributing to their progress, and that of countless others like them, and are leading to impact that will benefit generations to come.

SELECT FEED THE FUTURE AND RELATED FOOD SECURITY FUNDING

FEED THE FUTURE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS, FY2010–2014 ^a					
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
	(USD in thousands)				
USAID ^b					
USAID Feed the Future	\$813,100	\$968,362	\$972,688	\$957,057	\$977,960
Nutrition (Global Health Programs)	\$75,000	\$89,820	\$95,000	\$95,127	\$115,000
Food for Peace Title II Development Food Aid	\$385,515	\$422,643	\$426,831	\$299,871	\$254,584
Treasury ^c					
Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP)	\$66,600	\$99,800	\$135,000	\$128,165	\$133,000
International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)	\$30,000	\$29,440	\$30,000	\$28,480	\$30,000
MCC ^d	\$100,866	\$247,162	\$324,089	\$746,349	\$564,999
USDA ^e					
Food for Progress	\$88,243	\$127,500	\$239,900	\$149,600	\$127,480
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	\$126,304	\$143,500	\$173,400	\$183,513	\$164,775
Cochran Fellowship Program	\$283	\$200	\$825	\$3,004	\$2,587
Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program	\$206	\$307	\$1,677	\$1,021	\$1,157
Peace Corps ^f	—	—	\$23,000	\$23,850	\$26,510
USADF ^g	\$7,861	\$10,745	\$6,883	\$5,140	\$6,599

a Representative Feed the Future funding from implementing agencies. Certain agencies, which provide policy and diplomatic support for Feed the Future, are not represented.

b U.S. Department of State/USAID funding is the enacted amount, excluding agriculture, food security, and nutrition funding for Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. FY2010 USAID Feed the Future figures are base funding only and do not include a \$62.071 million Haiti supplemental.

c GAFSP and IFAD figures represent enacted amounts. The United States has fulfilled its 2010 \$475 million pledge to GAFSP to provide long-term financing for country investment plans that address food insecurity in the poorest countries.

d These figures represent disbursements of food security-related investments from Millennium Challenge Corporation Compacts.

e Funding represents obligations for these programs.

f Represents funding for Peace Corps Volunteers working in agriculture, environment and health (nutrition and water/sanitation) programs. This is an estimate.

g Represents funding obligated for new grants in the fiscal year that builds the capacity of local farmer associations and food processors in nine African Feed the Future countries. Also expands economic activities in rural communities and involves smallholders in local, regional and international markets.

The background of the page features a stylized, abstract design of green leaves. The leaves are rendered in various shades of green, with some being a darker olive green and others a lighter, lime green. They are arranged in a way that suggests growth and upward movement, with some leaves overlapping others. The overall effect is a clean, modern, and nature-inspired aesthetic.

For a digital version of this summary and subsequent chapters,
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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

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