FEED THE FUTURE

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

PROGRESS REPORT

June 2013

Growing Innovation, Harvesting Results

This report presents the progress of President Obama's Feed the Future initiative in Fiscal Year 2012 and reflects United States Government efforts through May 2013 that put into practice the principles embodied in the U.S. Global Development Policy, the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and subsequent aid effectiveness resolutions. Additional information and previous Progress Reports are available at www.feedthefuture.gov/progress.

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Cover photo: Annie and John, traditional farmers, and two of their six children on their family farm. The family lives in Liberia, and has gained knowledge on farming lowland rice and vegetables through Feed the Future.

Photo credit: Morgana Wingard/ONE

Message from the Secretary of State

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

Feed the Future was born of the belief that global hunger is solvable. When we work hand-in-hand with partner countries, civil society, and the private sector on country-led solutions that empower people, we can break the cycle of poverty and hunger and help millions of people realize their potential. When President Obama launched Feed the Future, he called on the U.S. government to support countries' own food security strategies, to deploy our expertise more efficiently through a whole-of-government approach that would maximize impact, and to focus on results and accountability to ensure that we learn from our investments.

Our efforts are paying off. In 2012 alone, Feed the Future programs reached 9 million households, transforming lives through increased agricultural yields and improved nutrition. We have facilitated more environmentally sustainable management of agricultural land; provided loans to farmers, both women and men; and forged public-private partnerships that catalyze lasting economic growth. Our partners also are rising to the challenge, with U.S.-based non-governmental organizations pledging over $1 billion and global and African private sector companies pledging over $3.7 billion in support of food security, nutrition, and agricultural development. While we are seeing success, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that the global community will need to increase food production by at least 60 percent by 2050, all while facing increasing pressures on land and water resources from a growing population and changing climate.

In keeping with our commitments at the Fora for Aid Effectiveness and in the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, Feed the Future embraces a transparent, evidence-based, and accountable approach to development that will facilitate partnerships. We are strengthening markets; building economic, social, and environmental resilience to shocks like volatile food prices and the impacts of climate change; employing technological advances; accelerating agriculture-led economic growth; and broadening the investment base for food security and nutrition.

We have come a long way in a short time, but we must keep up the effort. As President Obama recently said, "We also know that progress in the most impoverished parts of our world enriches us all – not only because it creates new markets, and more stable order in certain regions of the world, but also because it's the right thing to do…So the United States will join with our allies to eradicate such extreme poverty in the next two decades by connecting more people to the global economy; by empowering women; by giving our young and brightest minds new opportunities to serve, and helping communities to feed, and power, and educate themselves ..."

As Secretary of State, I am proud to champion Feed the Future and look forward to working with our partners not only to do what is right, but also to do the right things well so that we can make our generation's legacy one of shared progress and prosperity.

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Photo credit: USAID

List of Acronyms

AFSI	L'Aquila Food Security Initiative
AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBA	Cost-benefit analysis
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CSO	Civil society organization
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
FY	Fiscal Year
G-8	Group of eight major industrial economies
G-20	Group of 20 of the largest economies in the world
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GLEE	Global Learning and Evidence Exchange
iAGRI	Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
LRPP	Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDB	Multilateral development bank
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
P.L. 480 Title II	U.S. Agency for International Development Food Aid in Public Law 480 Title II
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
USADF	United States African Development Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. dollars
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USTR	Office of the United States Trade Representative
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

Executive Summary

During the 2009 Group of Eight (G-8) Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, President Obama called on global leaders to reverse a decades-long decline in investment in agriculture and to strengthen global efforts to reduce poverty, hunger and undernutrition. The L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) committed to doing business differently to promote food security and reduce poverty, focusing on effective, transparent and accountable country-led programs with close coordination among donors and partner governments. This leveraged more than $22 billion in investments in agricultural development and food security.

Approximately 870 million people in the world remain hungry today, and 98 percent of them live in developing countries.

In May 2012 at the Camp David G-8 Summit with African heads of state and corporate and G-8 leaders, President Obama again led global food security efforts by launching the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a shared commitment to achieving sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raising 50 million people out of poverty by 2022. The New Alliance is supporting commitments by Africa's leadership to drive effective country-led plans and policies for food security; leveraging the commitments of the private sector to increase investments where the conditions are right; and aligning G-8 commitments behind country plans to expand Africa's potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural growth.

This report shares progress we have made in advancing global food security and nutrition through Feed the Future, President Obama's U.S. Government initiative supporting these global efforts. To achieve impact, Feed the Future focuses on cost-effective results; aligns with priorities established in technically sound country-led plans; embraces innovative partnerships; fosters a policy environment that enables private investment; helps build resilience to food crises in vulnerable populations; integrates nutrition, climate change, and gender equality and women's empowerment into programming; and works to increase the adoption of transformative technologies. Led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Feed the Future draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development, and policy resources and expertise of 10 federal agencies.

Solar power lights an evening market in Msimba, Tanzania. *Photo credit:* Jake Lyell/MCC

Feed the Future is transforming lives toward the President's vision of a world where people no longer face the agony and injustice of extreme poverty, undernutrition and hunger. In Fiscal Year 2012 (FY2012), President Obama's commitment to food security and nutrition yielded significant impacts in 19 Feed the Future focus countries. Feed the Future helped more than 7 million food producers adopt improved agricultural technologies or practices, brought nearly 4 million hectares of land under improved cultivation and management practices, helped increase the value of exports of targeted commodities by $84 million, forged more than 660 public-private partnerships to improve food security locally and globally, and increased the value of agricultural and rural loans by more than $150 million.[1]

Hunger and extreme poverty do not have to be with us forever. Over five years, Feed the Future's goal is to reduce the prevalence of poverty and the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent in the areas where we work. For example, in Rwanda, changes since 2006 include a 15 percent drop in stunting,[A] a 24 percent drop in rural poverty rates,[B] and significant increases in staple crop production, including a 600 percent increase for maize, a 165 percent increase for beans, and a 475 percent increase for wheat.[C] In FY2012, Feed the Future helped advance these successes in Rwanda by reaching 1.6 million children under five with nutrition programs, training 48,607 farmers in post-harvest techniques, and constructing improved storage facilities that housed more than 14,000 tons of commodities. These efforts resulted in fewer post-harvest losses and higher incomes for farmers.

Over President Obama's second term, Feed the Future will improve the effectiveness of U.S. global efforts on food security and nutrition across the entire spectrum of relief and development, including a specific focus on increasing the impact and reach of U.S. food assistance. We will continue to effectively integrate the capabilities of the U.S. Government and drive a transformative model of development that supports country-led development and sustainable private sector investment for inclusive growth, establishes effective resilience mechanisms, holds ourselves and our partners accountable, spurs innovation, and remains committed to a rigorous, evidence-based approach. Our efforts to date have put food security and nutrition back on the global development agenda and we are leading the way by implementing smart programs with our partners in relentless pursuit of results.

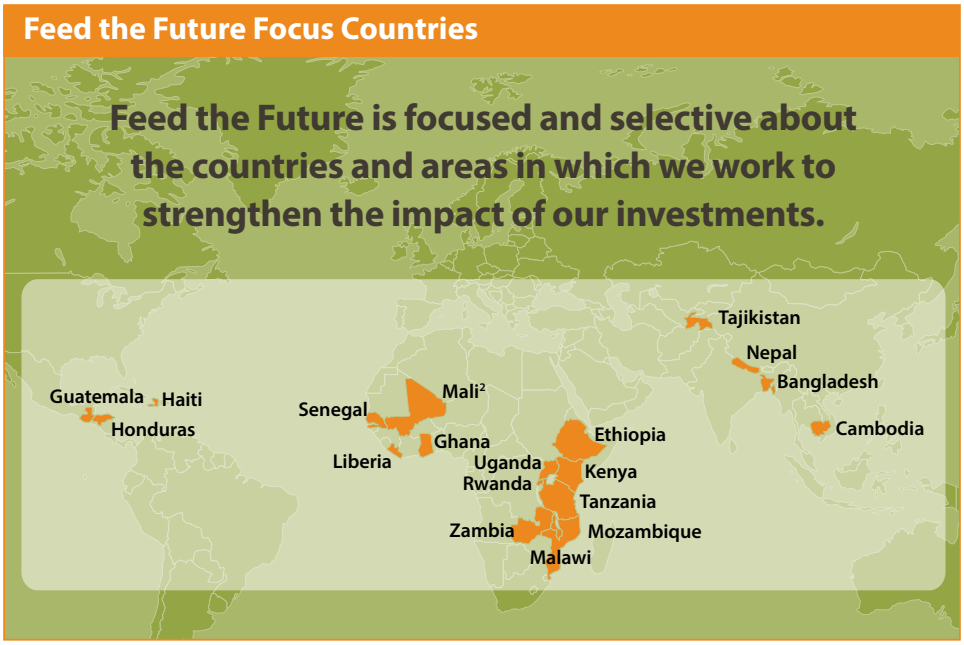
[1] See full Feed the Future FY2012 results on pages 14 to 19.

Feed the Future Explained

Approximately 870 million people in the world remain hungry today, and 98 percent of them live in developing countries.[D] In addition, the world's population is projected to increase to 9 billion by 2050. This population increase and changes in diets will require at least a 60 percent increase in global food production, all in a world that will have less arable land and less access to water under changing climate patterns.[E]

The 2009 G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, was a pivotal moment for global efforts to reduce poverty, hunger and undernutrition. There, President Obama called on global leaders to reverse a decades-long decline in investment in agriculture and to do business differently by taking a comprehensive approach to ensuring food security; coordinating effectively across donors, partner governments, and other partners; supporting transparent, accountable, results-based, country-owned processes and plans; engaging multilateral institutions; and delivering on sustained and accountable commitments. With this vision, AFSI was launched and President Obama announced that the United States would invest at least $3.5 billion in additional resources in global food security, laying the foundation for Feed the Future. This initial U.S. commitment helped to leverage more than $18 billion from other donors, $6.8 billion of which constituted new investments.

Last year at the Camp David G-8 Summit, with African heads of state and corporate and G-8 leaders, President Obama led global food security efforts to the next stage by announcing the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a shared commitment to achieving sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raising 50 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty by 2022. The New Alliance works through commitments by Africa's leadership to drive effective country-led plans and reform policies to build investor confidence and public credibility; investments by the private sector targeted at reducing poverty and increasing agricultural growth; and coordinated assistance by G-8 partners to catalyze and expand Africa's potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural growth.



[2] We continue to review the criteria for and progress in focus countries. Due to current events in Mali, we are reviewing its ongoing status as a Feed the Future focus country.

The world's population is projected to increase to 9 billion by 2050. This population increase and changes in diets will require at least a 60 percent increase in global food production.

This approach embraces changes in the development landscape in which public expenditures by developing countries, remittances, and private investment are playing an increasingly critical role in development, and advances in technology—such as drought-tolerant seeds, new animal vaccines, and mobile banking—are helping to deliver greater development impacts while opening up opportunities for individuals, families, communities, and nations to find solutions and solve challenges on their own.

The Feed the Future initiative is the U.S. Government's contribution to the global effort launched by President Obama at L'Aquila. Since 2009, Feed the Future has put into practice the President's vision for transparent, accountable, results-oriented, sustainable, intellectually rigorous development assistance[F] grounded in the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Working in partnership with U.S. Government and multilateral agencies, partner countries, civil society, research institutions, and the private sector, over five years Feed the Future is expected to reduce the prevalence of poverty by 20 percent and the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent in the areas where we work.

Feed the Future supports countries in developing their own agriculture sectors to generate opportunities for economic growth that can help reduce poverty and hunger. We work to advance that growth and make it lasting, including through technology and innovation. We help build resilience and reduce numbers of people in persistent poverty who are vulnerable to shocks and disconnected from the local, regional and global markets that can provide sustainable income. We achieve this by supporting priorities established in technically sound country-led plans, focusing on smallholder farmers—particularly women—and engaging with the private sector and civil society in a meaningful way. With our support, smallholders are producing more food, are doing so more efficiently, and are able to sell their produce at better prices; these producers hold the key to agricultural growth and transformation because the productivity of smallholders fuels the rural economy, creating the jobs and demand in services and manufacturing that draw marginal farmers and their children into better economic opportunities.[G]

In addition to U.S. bilateral programs, Feed the Future also supports the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a World Bank-managed, multi-donor trust fund that significantly expands resources available to countries to implement evidence-based, country-led food security investment plans. So far, GAFSP has secured $1.3 billion in commitments from donors, including nine governments and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Of this, $960 million has been received and $688 million has been awarded to support agricultural development in 18 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Including FY2013 funding, the United States is providing $469.2 million for GAFSP, of which $326.4 million was contributed by the end of FY2012. This funding helps finance grants through GAFSP's public-sector window, as well as additional investments through GAFSP's private-sector window aimed at providing smallholder farmers with access to much-needed capital. In October 2012, then-U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Timothy Geithner challenged other donors by announcing the intention of the United States to commit $1 to GAFSP for every $2 in new contributions by other donors, up to an additional U.S. contribution of $475 million.[H]

USAID leads implementation of Feed the Future through a whole of government coordination structure,[I] with Deputy Coordinators at the Department of State and USAID, along with a new USAID Bureau for Food Security. Feed the Future joins agricultural, nutrition, trade, investment, diplomatic, financial, research, policy, analytical, and development resources and expertise from 10 agencies: USAID; the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Commerce, State, and Treasury; the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC); the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF); the Peace Corps; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC); and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR). Feed the Future represents a groundbreaking approach to effectively connect U.S. Government efforts targeted at food security and nutrition and rigorously track performance.

The Value Girls project works with young women in Kenya between the ages of 14 and 24. More than 1,400 young women in Kenya have received training and agro-inputs. *Photo credit:* Siegfried Modola/USAID

Moving forward, Feed the Future will continue to drive this new development approach—mobilizing the full suite of U.S. Government capabilities across the relief and development spectrum to catalyze the policy reform, innovation and investment that build sustainable economic growth.

We will continue to seek the President's vision of a world without extreme poverty, widespread hunger, and chronic undernutrition,[1] and with dramatically reduced need for humanitarian assistance. Such a world increases our own national security and economic prosperity.

Feed the Future Focus Countries

In alignment with the U.S. Global Development Policy, Feed the Future is focused and selective about the countries and areas where we work to strengthen the impact of our investments. We currently target efforts in 19 focus countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. These countries were selected based on country commitment to increasing food security, level of need, opportunity for partnerships and regional synergies, potential for agriculture-led growth, and resource availability. We focused our efforts even further by zeroing in on specific geographic zones (called "zones of influence") that aligned with each country's agricultural investment plan. Feed the Future efforts are targeted toward improving incomes and nutritional outcomes. In our zones of influence, the average prevalence of poverty is 44.6 percent and stunting is 19.7 percent.[3]

In Bangladesh, Feed the Future has helped connect local fishing communities to markets, enabling better income potential.
Photo credit: Winrock International

[3] Estimates based on preliminary data and analysis by USAID.

Feed the Future Partner Agencies and Roles	
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.
MCC	Supports country-led requests 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, enabling environment reform, and nutrition.
OPIC	Supports U.S. private sector investments in some Feed the Future countries through insurance, debt financing, and support to private equity funds.
Peace Corps	Dedicates volunteers to support community economic development, agriculture, environment, and nutrition.
State	Uses diplomatic means to improve coordination and increase global resources from other donors for agricultural investment, advance policy reforms that strengthen the effectiveness of agricultural investment, strengthen national frameworks for adoption of agricultural biotechnology, and partner with relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations on the Feed the Future agenda.
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; uses influence to align MDB efforts with U.S. food security priorities; and oversees other MDB funding for agriculture, including activities of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank.
USADF	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.
USAID	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 contributed to GAFSP.
USDA	Supports agricultural 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.
USTR	In the World Trade Organization, through bilateral discussions such as Trade and Investment Framework Agreements, and through free trade agreements, USTR advances work on trade and investment policy, including trade facilitation and other efforts to reduce barriers to efficient markets consistent with international obligations.

Feed the Future is enhancing Cambodia's agricultural production by helping farmers learn about best practices in horticulture. *Photo credit:* Fintrac Inc.

Momentum and a Foundation for Success

Leading a Global Effort

Ending hunger requires sustained commitment and partnership. Even though the issue can, at times, seem intractable, it is not hopeless. While 870 million people hungry is unacceptably high, we can see progress. We know that growth in the agriculture sector has been found, on average, to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors,[K] and we know the key interventions needed to improve food security.

Our approach applies the principles of country ownership and aid effectiveness consistent with the Paris Declaration, the Rome Principles, and the U.S. Global Development Policy. Feed the Future supports governments and communities that have increasingly prioritized and invested in market-based agricultural development themselves, such as under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in Africa. Since 2003, 24 African countries have collaboratively developed national agriculture plans through CAADP.[L]

To continue to build momentum, the United States has engaged in multilateral efforts to increase support for food security and nutrition activities. Our efforts through global platforms such as the G-8, the Group of Twenty (G-20), and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) ensure food security and nutrition's place at the top of the global development agenda. The United States also led a negotiation process involving 96 national governments and more than 25 other stakeholders to develop the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* *(Voluntary Guidelines)*, subsequently endorsed by CFS. In addition, the United States has entered into discussions within CFS on the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment.

This Honduran farmer is improving his productivity and income thanks to technical assistance that has helped him plant carrots and learn advanced production techniques such as drip irrigation and high density planting in raised beds. *Photo credit:* Hector Santos/USAID

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

What is the Relationship between Feed the Future and the New Alliance?

Feed the Future is the President's global hunger and food security initiative, and the principal vehicle through which the United States contributes to global initiatives such as the G-8 L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and the G-8's New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

In a world where overall investment flows vastly outpace official assistance, nations will only achieve development goals in partnership with a vibrant and transparent private sector. Despite progress in Africa's agriculture sector, private investment has continued to lag. This recognition led President Obama, along with African heads of state and corporate and G-8 leaders, to announce at the Camp David G-8 Summit the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition with a goal of lifting 50 million people out of poverty by 2022. The New Alliance seeks to achieve this goal through public-private partnerships founded on three areas of mutual commitment: tough policy reforms by African governments that are transparent and visible and build investor confidence and public credibility; investments by the private sector targeted at reducing poverty and increasing agricultural growth; and coordinated assistance by G-8 partners to catalyze and expand Africa's potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural growth.

Six African nations—Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, and Tanzania—joined the New Alliance in 2012 by negotiating Country Cooperation Frameworks that describe a joint vision for accelerating investment: policy reforms with specific timelines, private investment intentions, and donor enabling actions, all in a transparent framework for real accountability. The six countries committed to reforms such as simplifying tax codes, reforming seed sector laws, advancing land tenure and governance, and removing export quotas.

More than 70 global and local companies have committed to invest over $3.75 billion in these countries to increase smallholder incomes by expanding seed production and distribution, establishing small-scale irrigation systems, and sourcing local food for national, regional and global supply chains, among other actions.

Under the New Alliance, the G-8 committed to several enabling actions, such as launching the Agriculture Fast Track, an innovative project preparation fund focused exclusively on promoting the development of Africa's agricultural infrastructure; establishing the Doing Business in Agriculture Index; hosting an international conference to increase the provision of open data for agriculture; and supporting networks to expand technology use. In particular, Feed the Future is contributing to

a catalog of relevant technologies for each New Alliance country, and will work with the countries to increase adoption rates around priority technologies, in partnership with in-country public and private sector leaders, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and civil society partners.

All New Alliance partners have committed to holding themselves and each other accountable by reporting on progress and ensuring that private sector activities are consistent with the *Voluntary Guidelines*. The G-8, the African Union, and the World Economic Forum also launched the Leadership Council, a high-level body responsible for driving implementation and tracking impact and progress over time for the New Alliance.

Early Successes in the New Alliance

The New Alliance has supported policy changes that will help accelerate agricultural development: Tanzania has lifted the export ban on staple commodities, which will encourage smallholder and large-scale farmers to increase production and take advantage of the potential for intra-regional and global trade; Ethiopia has passed a new seed policy; and Mozambique eliminated permit requirements for inter-district trade and replaced a complex value-added tax scheme with a simplified tax for smaller contributors.

Enabled by a more favorable environment, private companies have already entered into new commercial, market-based activities with at least 250,000 smallholder farmers. These new activities have led to the purchase of approximately 200,000 metric tons of commodities from smallholders, the equivalent of about $3 million in sales from smallholders into the market system.[M]

The Ethiopian Government, DuPont and USAID signed a memorandum of understanding and launched a program to expand sustainable seed distribution, targeting 35,000 smallholder maize farmers,[N] which is expected to increase productivity by 50 percent and reduce post-harvest losses by 20 percent over three years.

We are encouraged by early results and committed to expanding and institutionalizing the New Alliance in alignment with African leaders' vision and priorities, helping partner governments implement reforms that support inclusive investment and growth, deepening engagement with civil society, and transparently holding ourselves accountable for our commitments.

A Mozambican woman prepares the nutritious pigeon pea for household consumption, helping reverse the trends of hunger and undernutrition. *Photo credit:* USAID/Mozambique

2012 Feed the Future RESULTS

Over five years, Feed the Future is expected to reduce the prevalence of poverty by 20 percent and the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent in the areas where we work.

Poverty rates fell by an average of 5.6 percent across Feed the Future focus countries from 2005 to 2011, and stunting decreased by an average of six percent from 2009 to 2012.

In FY2012, more than **9 million** households benefited directly from Feed the Future investments. More than **7 million** farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices. Over **12 million** children under five were reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs. With Feed the Future support, in FY2012 the value of agricultural products sold by farm households increased by more than **$100 million**, contributing to increases in smallholder incomes.

These Feed the Future inputs, along with domestic investments, economic growth, and a broad range of other factors, are having an impact on poverty and stunting. Poverty rates fell by an average of 5.6 percent across Feed the Future focus countries from 2005 to 2011, and stunting decreased by an average of six percent from 2009 to 2012.[O] In Ethiopia, average annual growth in the agriculture sector was seven percent from 2008 to 2011, despite recent drought conditions.[P] Our work is contributing to these inspiring changes.

By September 2012, the U.S. Government exceeded President Obama's original L'Aquila commitment. As of December 2012, the 13 L'Aquila donors had disbursed two-thirds of the $22 billion they pledged three years ago, with more than half of the donors having fully disbursed their individual pledges. Of the $22 billion pledged, $6.8 billion constituted new investments. The United States exceeded President Obama's L'Aquila commitment, obligating $3.854 billion and disbursing $1.38 billion.[4]

The results in the following table are derived from the collective reporting on investments in agriculture and nutrition by U.S. Government agencies in FY2011 and FY2012. Each of these agencies reports annually into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), developed to systematically track progress on food security through a single U.S. Government results framework. This novel system tracks our progress and informs assessments of program effectiveness and program management. Our results show significant increases over 2011, due both to significantly more U.S. Government programs under way and delivering results as well as to more comprehensive reporting into the FTFMS.

[4] See page 43 of this report for what constitutes funding pledged at the G-8 Summit at L'Aquila, Italy.

TABLE 1. Feed the Future Performance Indicators, FY2011 and FY2012

Feed the Future Performance Indicators	FY2011 Results	FY2012 Results
IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY		
Rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions	6,640,445	9,200,276
Individuals who have received U.S. Government-supported, long-term agriculture sector productivity or food security training	905*	932*
Males to females	7:4	5:3
Farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	1,760,993	7,448,159
Males to females	5:3	5:2
Private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	13,925	44,100
Disaggregation by group type	3% women's groups	4% women's groups
Hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	2,397,456	3,791,549
Male-managed to female-managed	8:1	8:3
EXPANDED MARKETS AND TRADE		
Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation (USD)	81,642,538	100,366,589
INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE		
Value of agricultural and rural loans (USD)	103,642,292	156,148,516
Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (USD)	27,908,031	115,301,742
Number of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including farmers, receiving business development services from U.S. Government-assisted sources	39,149	208,113
Sex disaggregation	Not reported	42% owned by women or jointly by men and women
IMPROVED USE OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES		
Children under five reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs	8,814,584	12,038,528
Males to females	Not reported	2:1
People trained in child health and nutrition through U.S. Government programs	157,240	792,471
Males to females	2:5	1:2

Indicators are actual numbers as reported by U.S. Government agencies into the FTFMS, reviewed and approved by each agency according to their existing policies and standards regarding attribution. Data reported (other than percentages and ratios) are actual annual changes in values. 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 which 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. Additional details on each indicator are available at www.FeedtheFuture.gov/progress. Nutrition indicators represent data reported for Feed the Future focus and aligned countries into the FTFMS, and Performance and Plan Reviews as compiled by USAID's Bureau for Food Security and Bureau for Global Health.

The FTFMS includes indicators from the following investments: USAID Feed the Future agriculture funding and USAID Bureau for Global Health nutrition funding; USAID Public Law (P.L.) 480 Title II development programs; MCC food security funding from compacts that entered into force since FY2010, namely Senegal, the Philippines, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, and Namibia; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) funding in focus countries for the Food for Progress program, McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program, Local and Regional Procurement Pilot project, Food Aid Nutrition Enhancement Program, Cochran Fellowship program, and Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship program; U.S. Government contributions to GAFSP; and U.S. Government contributions to IFAD. It also includes data for FY2012 from the Peace Corps. Going forward, the FTFMS will also include food security project grants made by USADF and the additional United Nations Rome-based agencies, based on the U.S. Government's proportional share of financing.

*The actual value of this indicator has been updated to correct an error in the print version of the 2013 Feed the Future Progress Report.

Urea Deep Placement

Many farmers currently spread urea blocks into floodwaters to fertilize rice paddy plants, a highly inefficient practice that can result in a loss of up to two-thirds of the fertilizer. To avoid this, farmers can use urea deep placement, where urea briquettes are placed 7 to 10 centimeters below the soil surface. The process is done only once, and the briquettes release nitrogen gradually to meet crop requirements during the growing season, resulting in fewer greenhouse gas emissions, less groundwater contamination, and higher crop yields.

Photo credit: International Fertilizer Development Center

In 2012, nearly 7.5 million farmers and other producers used improved technologies or management practices with Feed the Future assistance. Approximately 30 percent of those farmers and producers were women, and in countries like Cambodia and Nepal, more than half of farmers applying new technologies were women. Accelerating smallholder adoption of new technologies and farming practices is at the core of Feed the Future's approach; it's a fundamental step in boosting productivity of farmers and increasing rural incomes.

- In Bangladesh, 2.8 million smallholder farmers adopted improved agronomic technologies. One of these technologies, urea deep placement, increases yields, reduces the cost of fertilizer, and reduces runoff into drinking water and evaporation into the atmosphere. As a result, incremental on-farm sales of rice increased by $30.5 million. Adoption of other improved technologies in Bangladesh increased on-farm sales of fish and shrimp by $10.5 million and horticulture by $7.8 million.

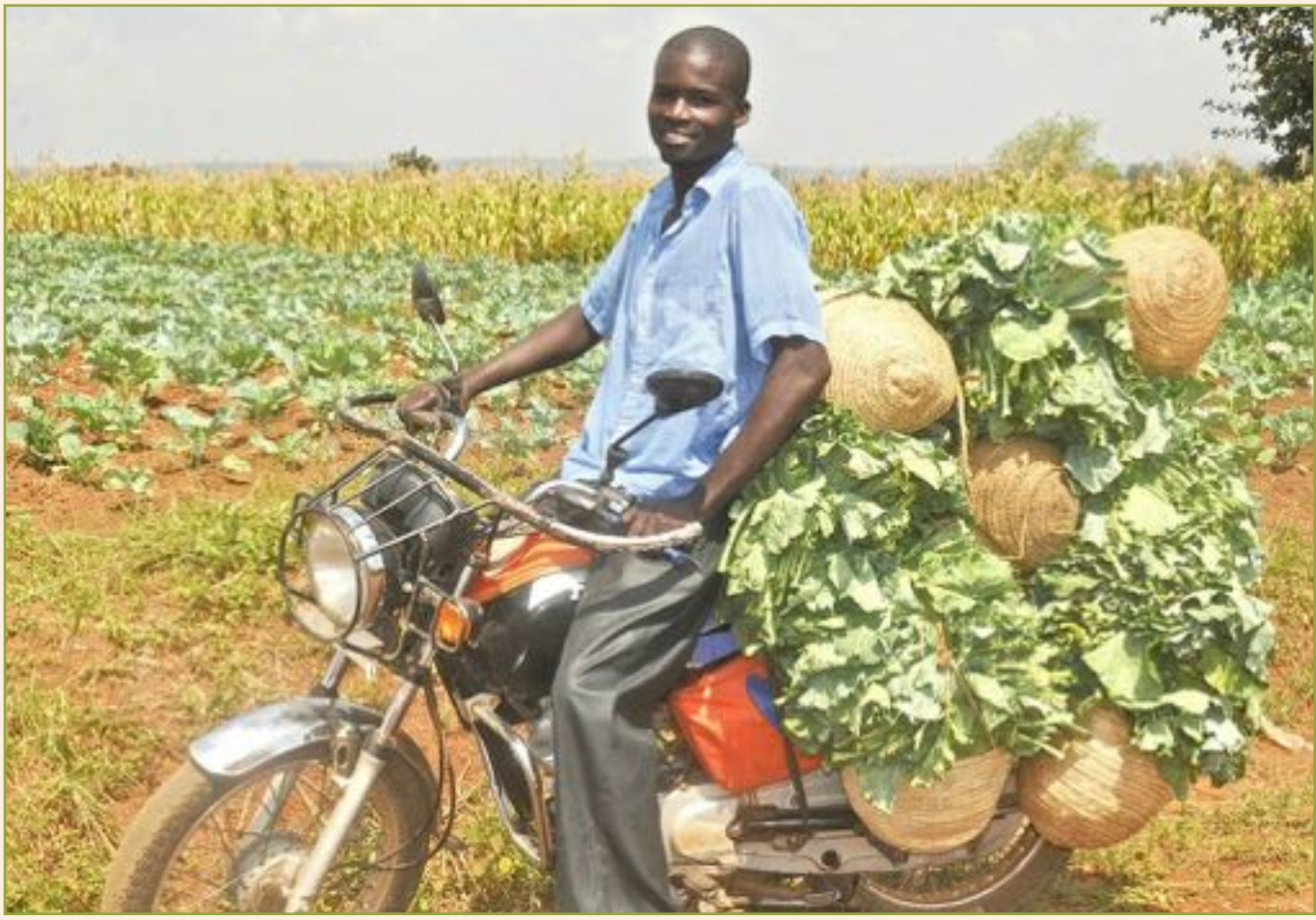
- In Mozambique, as the result of one Feed the Future project, 2,847 farmers are using improved coconut tree pest and disease surveillance and control techniques to combat the spread of Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease, 8,273 farmers are using improved coconut tree planting and post-planting management techniques, and 1,219 farmers are using improved alternative crop production techniques.

- In Rwanda, GAFSP is scaling up support for the government's Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Program, under which 13,880 farmers are applying improved land management practices, such as terracing, tree-planting, nutrient management, irrigation, and other practices to facilitate hillside agriculture cultivation, increase soil fertility, and prevent erosion. As a result, farm yields have increased by up to an average of four times across crops, and farm incomes have increased by an average of 478 percent, between 2009 and 2012.[Q]

Almost 3.8 million hectares—a land area nearly double that of New Jersey—came under improved cultivation and management practices in 2012. Improved farming practices can have a clear impact on sustainability and productivity, as they tend to result in lower costs, higher yields, and higher profits. For example, irrigation demands have decreased by up to 40 percent in some areas.

- Conservation farming techniques in Senegal resulted in at least a 20 percent increase in yields in FY2012 compared to FY2011 for maize, millet and sorghum. The most dramatic results were in the regions of Fatick, which saw a 57.3 percent increase in maize; Kédougou, which had a 44.7 percent increase in sorghum; and Tambacounda, which saw a 43 percent increase in maize.

- Also in Senegal, U.S. Government efforts have successfully trained local community members through the Master Farmer program, through which farmers receive the instruction, funding and ongoing support to develop one hectare of farmland and demonstrate best practices with field crops, gardening, fruit trees, and natural resource management. One participant not only increased his income enough to cover his children's school fees, he also trained more than 200 community members on these new farming techniques. As of May 2012, this project had recruited and trained 32 master farmers and worked with more than 30,000 people to plant more than 130,000 trees and start or improve 465 gardens in Senegal.



A farmer prepares to transport his *sukuma wiki*, or collard greens, harvest to the market as part of the Kenya Horticulture Competitiveness Project, which gives smallholder farmers access to technical and marketing services. As a result, farmers are able to increase their productivity and grow nutritious crops, which improves the health of their communities. *Photo credit:* Siegfried Modola/USAID

more than
9 million
households

In FY2012, more than 9 million households benefited directly from Feed the Future investments.

To foster the next generation of agricultural scientists, Feed the Future provided full or partial funding for nearly 1,000 students* to participate in degree-seeking programs in 2012. Of those students, 40 percent were women. Much of this work is conducted in partnership with U.S. and local universities, and is focused on training the next generation of technical leaders, particularly women.

- One example is Tanzanian student Frida Nyamete, a Food Science and Human Nutrition student at Michigan State University whose education and research are funded through Feed the Future's Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI). Over the second year of her program, she is completing her required in-country research at Tanzania's Sokoine University of Agriculture, through which she hopes to find novel ways to improve food safety in her home country. The iAGRI project has provided long-term educational funding and research opportunities to 59 Tanzanians, 20 of whom are Ph.D. candidates. Half of these students are enrolled at U.S. universities, and the other half in Global South countries. These students will return to Tanzania with new skills and expertise to increase agricultural growth and food security.

Over 270,000 micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises received assistance to access loans and nearly 250,000 enterprises received business development services, such as financial services, management skills, and record keeping, in FY2012. Approximately 40 percent of those enterprises were owned either by women or jointly by women and men.

- In Ghana in FY2012, the U.S. Government invested in the development of 13 post-harvest facilities, which included 10 agribusiness centers for the processing, storage and marketing of grains and three public pack houses for the cold storage, processing and packaging of mangos and pineapples. These post-harvest facilities are equipped with technologies that reduce transaction costs between exporters, wholesalers and farmers; improve efficiencies in the value chains; allow producers to reduce post-harvest losses; and increase income for farmers.

- In Malawi, dairy farmer Mercy Chitwanga has seen big improvements in her farm's milk production and her family's income since 2011. Mercy is Chairperson of the Chitsanzo Dairy Cooperative, a group of smallholder dairy farmers that was awarded a $95,000 Feed the Future grant that helped train farmers in livestock management, improved access to markets, and supported the cooperative's first formal financial and business management system. For many Chitsanzo members, incomes rose 35 percent in one quarter alone. For many women members, this was their first-ever living wage. Mercy is one of more than 1,000 female dairy farmers in Malawi who are increasing their earnings and accessing more nutritious food for their children with support from Feed the Future. Before receiving grant funding, Chitsanzo was operating without any formal financial management systems. With the training, Mercy has doubled milk production, has saved significant money, and can now invest directly in her dairy business.

*The actual value of this indicator has been updated to correct an error in the print version of the 2013 Feed the Future Progress Report.

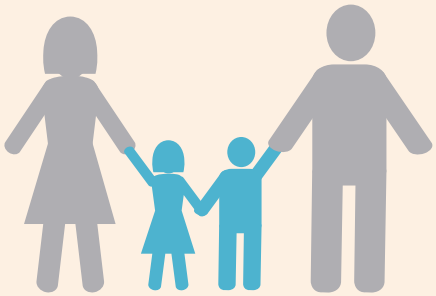
In addition to catalyzing more than $3.75 billion in private sector letters of intent through the New Alliance, **Feed the Future forged more than 660 public-private partnerships[5]—ranging from small-scale partnerships with local businesses to global partnerships with multinational companies—and catalyzed the private sector to invest more than $115 million in focus countries' agriculture sectors in FY2012.** The investments have financed the purchase of inputs, machinery or processing equipment; improved water and land management; and transported products to market.

- In 2011, Feed the Future launched a Global Development Alliance with the World Cocoa Foundation and the Sustainable Trade Initiative to invest in sustainable cocoa programs in West Africa. The partnership includes private sector participation from major cocoa processing companies. In FY2012, three new private sector partners made commitments to this partnership, worth more than $800,000, focused on developing more flavorful, pest- and disease-resistant cocoa that can help increase yields and raise farmers' incomes.

- In Liberia, Feed the Future formed 88 public-private partnerships in FY2012 to advance growth in rice, cassava, horticulture, and livestock value chains in our zones of influence.

- In 2012, OPIC increased investments in the sustainable agriculture sector to nearly $400 million, up from less than $50 million the year before.

more than
12 million
children



More than 12 million children under five were reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs.

Feed the Future facilitated more than $125 million in loans disbursed to farmers, fishers, input suppliers, transporters, processors, and other rural micro, small, and medium enterprises, enabling farmers to invest in their own future. Women were the recipients of approximately 12 percent of the value of these loans.

- One innovative loan program supported by Feed the Future increases financial access for some of Kenya's poorest farmers. The loan package costs farmers $125 per acre of inputs—a competitive rate—and has a flexible repayment schedule. Prior to joining the program, participating farmers earned an average net profit of $120 per planted acre; after just one year with the program, their net profits doubled to an average of $240 per planted acre.

[5] Public-private partnerships under Feed the Future are formed based on an agreement to work together to achieve a common objective in agriculture or nutrition. Each partner must provide funding or a significant in-kind contribution. Private entities include both non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and for-profit enterprises. The public entity is a national or local government or a U.S. Government-funded implementing partner.

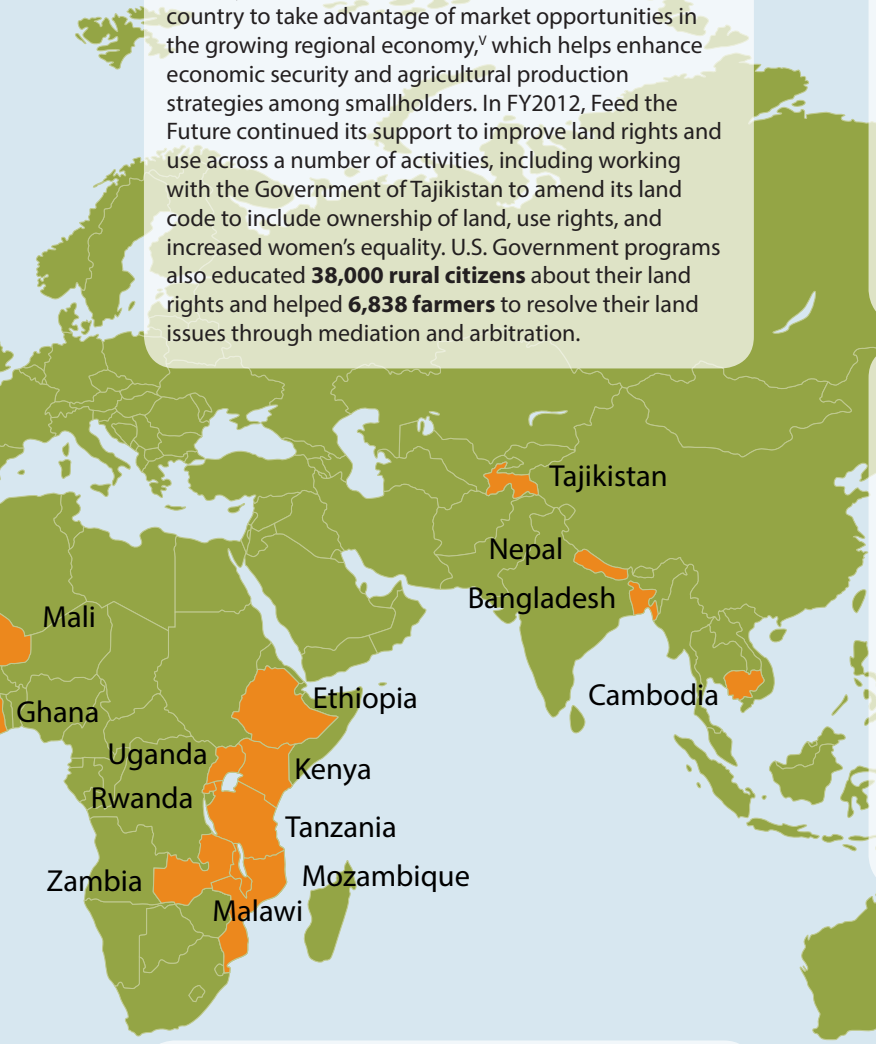
The New Model for Food Security in Action[R]

Guatemala: At nearly 50 percent, Guatemala has the highest national level of chronic malnutrition in the Western Hemisphere and one of the highest in the world. Seventy-one percent of the poor and 65.9 percent of those suffering from chronic malnutrition live in rural areas,[S] such as the Feed the Future zone of influence in the Western Highlands. In FY2012, Feed the Future investments assisted participants in horticulture programs to sell more than **$11.8 million** in vegetable and fruit crops by helping farmers increase agricultural productivity, strengthen market linkages, and improve post-harvest handling and processing techniques. In total, Feed the Future support for improvements in the horticulture value chain benefited **6,074 rural households** and **30,370 individuals**, making great strides to help these food-insecure populations increase incomes and gain better access to nutrient-rich foods. These efforts go hand-in-hand with the Government of Guatemala's Zero Hunger Pact, an ambitious plan to reduce child undernutrition by focusing on the critical 1,000-day window from pregnancy through a child's second birthday, and utilizing the interventions identified in the international Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

Senegal: Approximately 47 percent of people in Senegal live below the poverty line. But Senegal has seen inspirational progress in recent years, with poverty dropping more than 25 percent since 2005. In FY2012, Feed the Future investments helped continue that trend by training **70,000 individuals** from over **2,800 producer organizations** in improved agricultural productivity techniques. Farmers sold approximately **30,000 tons** of processed product valued at **$15.9 million** in FY2012.

Haiti: Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with 6.7 million people considered food-insecure.[T] Despite national challenges, the prevalence of underweight children decreased from 18 percent in 2005-2006 to 10.6 percent in 2012. In Haiti, Feed the Future helped **13,672 farmers** adopt improved practices in FY2012, and about **10,000 of those farmers** received technical assistance to plant beans, maize, rice, and plantains on 4,109 hectares. In total, **16,439 hectares** were brought under improved management practices in FY2012. As a result of these and other interventions, Haitian farmers saw increased yields during FY2012—**6,300 bean farmers** saw an increase in yields from 1.0 to 1.2 metric tons per hectare, and **1,900 maize farmers** saw an increase in yields from 3.3 to 3.5 metric tons per hectare. These results also support increased incomes and enable farmers to have a healthier diet.

Malawi: Nearly 85 percent of Malawi's population lives in rural areas,[U] so expanding agricultural productivity provides a strong opportunity to reduce poverty. Malawi's commitment to agricultural growth is paying off—stunting declined by 10.3 percent between 2004 and 2010. In FY2012, Feed the Future investments helped form **29 public-private partnerships** that enabled **3,246 farmers** to access market information and provided roughly **$1 million** in agricultural rural loans to local traders, assemblers and producers who traded agricultural commodities worth more than **$11 million**.



Tajikistan: While stunting rates in Tajikistan remain high at 39 percent, the percentage of people living on less than $1.25 a day has dropped significantly in recent years. Land reform efforts have positioned the country to take advantage of market opportunities in the growing regional economy,[v] which helps enhance economic security and agricultural production strategies among smallholders. In FY2012, Feed the Future continued its support to improve land rights and use across a number of activities, including working with the Government of Tajikistan to amend its land code to include ownership of land, use rights, and increased women's equality. U.S. Government programs also educated **38,000 rural citizens** about their land rights and helped **6,838 farmers** to resolve their land issues through mediation and arbitration.

Cambodia: An estimated 70 percent of Cambodia's population relies on agriculture, fisheries and forestry for their livelihood, and agriculture's contribution to national gross domestic product was 37 percent in 2011.[w] The Government of Cambodia is actively leading technical working groups with donors and civil society on agriculture and water, food security and nutrition, forestry and environment, fisheries, and gender. In FY2012, Feed the Future supported Cambodia's progress in the agriculture sector by helping increase horticultural incomes by an average of **250 percent for 6,000 households**, and more than **7,000 rice farmers** have made average **profits almost three times the national average**.

Ethiopia: The Horn of Africa is home to some of the most vulnerable populations in the world, with pockets of extreme poverty, high rates of chronic undernutrition, and susceptibility to drought; nested in this region, Ethiopia itself has a 44 percent stunting rate. To address systemic bottlenecks and enact solutions to these challenges, Ethiopia created the Agriculture Transformation Agency. Feed the Future supports this country leadership and strives to reduce the need for emergency aid by contributing to more resilient communities and households. In FY2012, Feed the Future investments trained **7,600 Ethiopian pastoralists**, and assisted communities to put **more than 43,000 hectares** of rangeland under improved management. This work embodies Feed the Future's sustainable intensification work in both crop and animal production.

Kenya: In Kenya, 35 percent of the population suffers from chronic undernutrition. Only about 16 percent of Kenyan land is arable,[x] yet maximum yields have not been reached in these areas, leaving considerable potential for increases in productivity. In FY2012, Feed the Future investments trained **more than 250,000 individuals**—46 percent of them women—in crop management and business and commercial skills. As a result of this and other interventions, **322,572 farmers** applied new technologies or management practices in horticulture, dairy and maize, increasing the value of international horticulture exports to **$56 million**. At the same time, **77,276 farmers** began implementing risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to climate change. This work was bolstered by successful public-private partnerships, including a fertilizer production partnership between the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and the Athi River Mining (ARM) company to reduce soil acidity, which stimulated an $8 million expansion by ARM.

Tanzania: Nationally, 68 percent of Tanzanians live on less than $1.25 a day, and 42 percent of children under five are stunted. The Tanzanian government is showing strong dedication to improving agriculture-led growth and scaling up nutrition. These commitments are demonstrated through the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) to increase private sector investment and the launch of the National Nutrition Strategy in 2011. In FY2012, Feed the Future investments helped over **14,000 farmers** apply new technologies or management practices on **22,430 hectares** of land. Between 2009 and 2012, Feed the Future assisted **more than 13,000 farmers** to increase their horticulture yields by an average of **46 percent**. And in FY2012, Feed the Future nutrition programs reached **96,000 children**.

In Kenya, Feed the Future is working with smallholder farmers, particularly women, to introduce high-value crops such as sweet potatoes, which can boost household food security and increase incomes. *Photo credit:* Fintrac Inc.

Innovation for Impact

Feed the Future is driving a new model for development that integrates assistance, diplomatic, financial, trade, research, policy, and analytical capabilities to enable and catalyze policy reform, investment and sustainable economic growth for improved food security and nutrition. This approach embraces changes in the global landscape in which growth in domestic expenditures for development, remittances and private investment are outstripping official development assistance. We are catalytically investing in research and development to accelerate innovation and the technologies—such as drought-tolerant seeds and mobile banking—that are helping to deliver greater development impacts while opening up opportunities for individuals, families, communities, and nations to find solutions and solve challenges on their own.

In FY2012, Feed the Future strengthened program design, management tools, and processes to increase the overall impact of the initiative, including specific progress in six areas: supporting country-led development, integrating agriculture and nutrition, bringing innovations to scale, fostering a beneficial policy environment, embracing innovative partnerships, and building resilience to food security crises.

Supporting Country-Led Development

Country ownership provides the most effective means to coordinate development efforts and ensure commitment that sustains reductions in hunger and poverty. Under the Rome Principles endorsed in 2009, the United States and other development partners committed to invest in country-owned plans and support results-based programs and partnerships. Accordingly, Feed the Future has worked to support focus countries in creating and implementing country investment plans for agricultural development and nutrition that lay out the countries' own priorities, targets and desired results, and include technical reviews and consultations with stakeholders. In addition to aligning with focus countries' priorities, our work supports systems and structures that reinforce accountability, transparency, consultation, and evidence-based planning, such as CAADP. Moreover, support for country-level strategies boosts recipient country ownership and investment of local resources. The 24 African countries that have developed national agriculture plans under CAADP have increased financing to their agriculture sectors by an average of 7.5 percent each year between 2003 and 2010, which has, on average, generated a near doubling of funding for agriculture from countries' national budgets.[Y]

In the past year, we have deepened our existing efforts to support the participation of local civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector groups in open and transparent governance and mutual accountability processes. In Africa, this includes the set of standards for Joint Sector Reviews approved this year as part of CAADP.

Integrating Agriculture and Nutrition

A topline goal of Feed the Future is to reduce undernutrition, measured by a 20 percent reduction in stunting.[6] Feed the Future focuses on improving the nutrition of women and children, with a particular emphasis on the importance of good nutrition prior to pregnancy and during the critical 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a

[6] Through our learning activities and consultations with a wide variety of stakeholders, our performance measurement has evolved, and we have adopted stunting as the best measure of hunger and nutritional status, in addition to underweight children.

child's second birthday. By investing in women, Feed the Future is helping to ensure improved nutrition outcomes and opportunities for a better future; research shows women are more likely than men to invest in the health and education of their families.[Z] The United States plays a leading role in the 1,000 Days partnership to promote results-oriented and timely implementation of the SUN Movement. The SUN Movement has been endorsed by more than 100 public and private stakeholders who aim to improve nutrition through increased advocacy and programming.

Feed the Future is working to leverage potential agriculture-to-nutrition pathways for improved nutritional outcomes, integrate agriculture and nutrition programming, and build the evidence base for what works by:

A little boy enjoys a tomato grown in a Feed the Future-supported demonstration greenhouse in Khatlon, Tajikistan. *Photo credit:* USAID

- Incorporating nutrition outreach and behavior change activities into agriculture investments to ensure that increases in household food production and increases in income lead to the consumption of nutritious, diverse foods and the appropriate feeding of young children;
- Investing in value chains that improve the availability of high-quality staple foods, including food fortification;[7]
- Integrating nutrition in related sectors and using indicators of undernutrition as some of the key measures of overall progress in these sectors;
- Investing in research on the effects of agriculture and food security policies and programs on the nutritional status of mothers and children, including impact evaluations of new and innovative programming approaches; and
- Enhancing capacity to monitor and evaluate national nutrition programs, including harmonization of indicators to track and report nutritional status.

In FY2012, Feed the Future distributed 19 million rounds of vitamin A supplements to children five years old and younger. In addition to direct supplementation, Feed the Future interventions promote proper nutrition by fostering technology adoption, including plant varieties with improved nutritional value. For example, among families participating in programs to increase the consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potato, like Feed the Future programs in Uganda, vitamin A deficiency among children 12 to 35 months old fell from 50 percent to 12 percent.[AA] Feed the Future supports research that contributes to the development of these varieties.

Nutrition is also part of 10 of the 18 country proposals awarded through GAFSP grants to date. In Nepal, for example, a GAFSP-supported project will implement an array of nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities including technology development and adaptation of nutritionally significant crops as well as improved breeds for backyard poultry; support to kitchen gardens; integration of nutrition in the curriculum of agriculture extension

[7] To determine the most beneficial and appropriate mix of value chains, Feed the Future conducted country-specific analyses based on commodities' capacity to impact the greatest number of resource-poor individuals, their nutritional potential, and their cultural applicability to benefit both men and women.

teams; nutrition education to promote diet diversity; and strengthened government food laboratory capacity to enable analysis of the nutritional value of locally available foods. These activities will be complemented by direct nutritional activities including community health programs that target pregnant women and children.

Bringing Innovation to Scale

Scientific innovation and technology are critical to meeting the global challenges of producing more food with less land and water and helping farmers adapt to climatic, social and economic shocks. In FY2012, Feed the Future expanded research efforts on climate-resilient cereals in South Asia, sustainable intensification of major farming systems in Sub-Saharan Africa, and disease-resistant legumes.

Conducting such research is part of a larger challenge of ensuring that promising new technologies realize their transformative potential in farmers' hands. Proven technologies to increase productivity and improve water management are not reaching nearly enough farmers.

There is no one-size-fits-all solution to the challenge of technology adoption, which is why we are focused on identifying best practices[8] and building the evidence base around adoption. For example, following on successes in the Philippines, Feed the Future partner WorldFish began working with Ghanaian scientists at the Water Research Institute to replicate a tilapia breeding program using the local African species, Nile tilapia. Use of the new tilapia breed reduces maturation time from eight to five months, so fish farmers are able to produce more fish each year. With this improvement, tilapia production in Ghana is projected to increase tenfold between 2012 and 2015. Not only does the new breed increase local fish farmers' incomes, it also provides necessary dietary protein for the 170,000 Ghanaians in the area.

Progress will only be brought to scale through expanded global partnerships. In September 2012, the G-20 took an important step toward this goal through the Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists, which convened high-level agricultural research officials from G-20 member countries, other interested countries, and international research organizations. The USDA's chief scientist has played a leading role in this group, which is envisioned to meet annually to identify research gaps and set priorities, facilitate collaboration, increase coordination, and track progress against goals.

Tackling Climate Change and Natural Resource Constraints

Climate change and increasing pressures on natural resources amplify the challenge of producing enough food to feed the 9 billion people expected by 2050. Under the Feed the Future Research Strategy, we invest in long-term research on farming with less water and improving the resilience of crops and animals to climate variability. In 2012, the U.S. Government supported training for 4,700 Ghanaian farmers (more than half of whom were women) on management techniques that enable farmers to increase crop production and earnings while decreasing methane output and improving water use efficiency. We have also prioritized knowledge-sharing across sectors, establishing the Food, Agriculture and Rural Data.gov portal, which allows farmers, scientists and policymakers to take advantage of the wealth of agricultural data produced by the United States, including from researchers, on the genomes of major food crops to produce varieties that are tailored to conditions in Feed the Future focus countries. With our partners, we are working to produce water-efficient maize suitable for planting by African farmers who face recurrent drought conditions.

Photo credit: DAI

[8] See Agrilinks as an example: http://agrilinks.org/.

Partners in the research community, civil society, and others help spread innovation to farmers by helping them gain access to a technology, demonstrating the benefits of the technology, and training farmers on its use. At the country level, partner governments must foster a policy environment that encourages the private sector to commercialize technologies, particularly for smallholder farmers. In FY2012, Feed the Future helped over 270,000 stakeholders implement practices to mitigate risks and improve resilience to climate change. In addition, more than 44,000 private, for-profit enterprises and user groups applied new technologies or management practices as a result of Feed the Future support, improving livelihoods and helping build a thriving local private sector.

Feed the Future is working with the G-8, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, the CGIAR, U.S. universities, and other public and private sector experts around the world to identify key technologies that align with New Alliance and Feed the Future focus country food security and nutrition plans. We are supporting countries in prioritizing technologies, assessing the commercial viability of the identified technologies, and implementing policy reforms and other actions that can improve adoption. Table 2 shows a selection of these potentially transformative technologies; full information is available at www.feedthefuture.gov/research.

TABLE 2: Selected Promising Technologies Identified by Feed the Future and Partners

Technology Description	Projected Impact
Livestock crossbreeding and selection to increase productivity in locally adapted breeds	Improved climate and disease resilience in livestock increases production of dairy, meat and eggs
Small-scale fish farming integrated into household farms	Improved household nutrition (protein, calcium, zinc, iron, vitamin A) and supplemental income
High-yielding cowpea varieties resistant to pests and diseases	Improved yields of 50-100% used for human consumption, animal fodder, and income
Rice varieties able to tolerate 2-3 weeks of flooding	Rice yields maintained under flooding, increasing resilience to climate change
High-yielding wheat varieties resistant to devastating wheat stem rust	Maintain wheat yields in years of virus outbreaks
Regionally adapted varieties of high-yielding, drought-resistant maize planted with soil fertility and water management practices	Farmers harvest 20-30% higher yields even under drought conditions, improving incomes and increasing resilience to climate change
Sweet potato bred to have higher vitamin A content along with drought tolerance and virus resistance	Prevent blindness and death caused by vitamin A deficiency in up to 1.1 million children
Cassava bred for higher yields and resistance to brown streak virus and cassava mosaic disease	Farmers in infected areas able to grow cassava again, with increased yields of 100% or more
Locally adapted conservation agriculture combining soil cover, crop rotations, and minimal soil tillage	Higher and more stable yields, reduced plowing and labor requirements, increased soil fertility, decreased erosion, and greater rainfall capture
Legume trees and shrubs planted between rows or off-season to improve soil fertility and moisture capture and retention	Increased grain yields of 200-300%; increased animal fodder, organic fertilizer, and fuel wood production; and climate resilience
Low-cost grain storage containers, such as modified water containers or bags	Reduced grain loss and contamination, extended marketing and consumer safety
Farmer access to extension services for advice in real time via affordable mobile phones	Farmers are able to fine-tune planting, harvesting and marketing decisions

Promoting a Favorable Policy Environment

In addition to supporting the New Alliance public-private partnership model to accelerate private investment in the six countries with Country Cooperation Frameworks, Feed the Future provides analysis, capacity and consultation mechanisms to support partner countries as they reform their policies to enable growth in the agriculture sector. These policy reforms help markets meet the needs of farmers, consumers and the rural poor; build confidence among private investors; take promising innovations to scale; and reduce risks for farmers.

For example, the U.S. Government worked with the Government of Tanzania to analyze the impact of its ban on maize exports, intended to protect national food supplies. Analysis showed that the ban benefited wealthier urban households and hurt poorer rural households, which led the Tanzanian government to decide to end the ban in 2012.

Food security requires markets for agricultural commodities, agricultural inputs, and food products that are open, reliable, predictable, and transparent, with product standards that are science-based. Modern, highly efficient international supply chains and food distribution systems help reduce post-harvest losses and are critically important to improving food security. Feed the Future helps move countries from aid to trade. Through engagements with partner countries on trade and investment policy reform, the U.S. Government works to support open, unrestricted agricultural trade consistent with international obligations, which helps ensure efficient distribution of agricultural commodities, inputs, and food products, and facilitates increasing agricultural production and productivity to meet the needs of the resource-poor.

Increasing Trade in Africa

Feed the Future supports three regional African Trade Hubs. The Trade Hubs support African efforts to unlock the enormous potential to increase food security by eliminating or reducing barriers to the movement of staple crops across borders from areas of surplus to supply growing urban populations and food deficit areas.

To support the development of standards that facilitate trade, Feed the Future helped the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa harmonize regional food quality standards for 22 food staples as well as implement regional, science-based sanitary and phytosanitary regulations. In this region in particular, there is great opportunity for spurring growth through both Feed the Future and the President's U.S.-East African Community Trade and Investment Partnership.

In Central America, Feed the Future helped the Central American Customs Union develop new legislation on biological pesticides, which will enable Central American trading partners to meet international standards and maintain market access to the United States and regional trading partners under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement.

Feed the Future also supports the African Union's country-level consultative processes called Joint Sector Reviews, which include a cross-section of stakeholders. These reviews focus on a country's performance against its investment plan; progress on key policy and institutional reforms; commitments of donors, CSOs and the private sector; and collaboration around key themes affecting the agricultural community.

To minimize the risks that can prevent smallholder farmers from adopting potentially higher-return activities, as well as the risks to lending institutions in providing the resources to help them do so, Feed the Future is supporting a new generation of index insurance contracts. These cost-efficient approaches use a sophisticated weather index to determine payments to insured farmers. In Ghana, where Feed the Future helped introduce insurance products in 2011, farmers in the Northern Region received payments through their drought index insurance in 2012, marking the first time farmers in the country were compensated for drought-related losses by a private sector facility.

A scientist at work in the plant pathology laboratory of the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute's Wheat Research Centre. *Photo credit:* S.Mojumder/Drik/CIMMYT

As part of global efforts to reduce risk, the U.S. Government plays a leading role in the G-20's Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), which aims to enhance agricultural market transparency and strengthen global collaboration and dialogue. Currently chaired by USDA's chief economist and facilitated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, AMIS monitors prices and the supply and demand for maize, wheat, rice, and soybeans in 23 countries. In addition, Feed the Future supports the United Nations Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, and the U.S. Government has taken the lead in supporting assessments and capacity development in statistics in Feed the Future focus countries so that the data foundation for sound policy decision-making is available and reliable.

Embracing Innovative Partnerships

We have the knowledge and tools to make a difference, but we cannot do this work alone. We know that ending hunger in our lifetime requires a meaningful and sustained commitment from all parts of our community. We have increased the number and diversity of partnerships and changed the nature of the relationships themselves. Taking this approach has not only changed the way we work; it has helped change the results we can deliver.

Research Partners

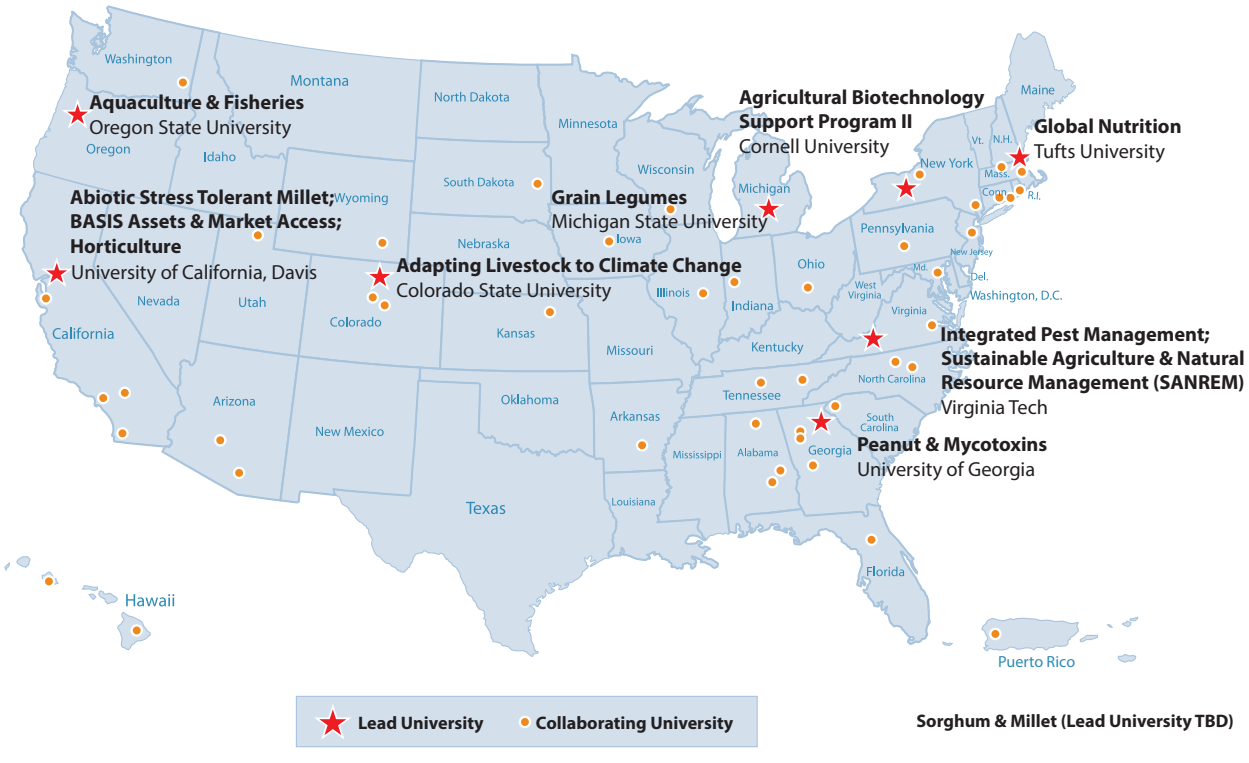
In 2012, the U.S. Government launched the Feed the Future Food Security Innovation Center to address the greatest challenges to food security and nutrition: developing climate-resilient cereals, increasing legume productivity, tackling pests and diseases, producing nutritious and safe foods, developing markets and implementing sound policy, promoting sustainable intensification, and increasing human and institutional capacity. Each of these program areas will be pursued through investments that span U.S. universities, private sector research partners, federal research institutes, and international and national research partners such as the CGIAR and national agricultural research systems. In FY2012, USAID expanded research and capacity development programs led by U.S. universities, now collectively known as the Feed the Future Innovation Laboratories. The Innovation Laboratories encompass the programs formerly called Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) along with new university collaborations.

The power of Feed the Future's research partnerships is clearly visible.

- In 2012, a new public-private alliance was launched between Pioneer Hi-Bred, Purdue University, the CGIAR, and private seed companies in South Asia to develop heat-tolerant maize. As research has shown that maize is more sensitive to high temperatures than previously thought, the variety will benefit farmers in both developing countries and the United States.

- In 2012, the U.S. Government announced that an international team of scientists had developed a draft sequence of the wheat genome, one of the "big three" primary crops required to feed the world. Unlocking the genetic secrets of wheat enables researchers to develop new varieties that not only have higher yields but also address the worldwide threats of crop pests, plant diseases, and a changing climate.

Feed the Future Innovation Labs



Working Together to Curb Global Hunger

Our partnerships and shared goals with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are critical to achieving success against global hunger, poverty and undernutrition. In September 2012, InterAction, an alliance of 198 U.S.-based NGOs, announced a $1 billion pledge of private funds for food security and nutrition investments over three years. This pledge demonstrates the importance that international NGOs attach to food security and nutrition as well as the crucial role these organizations play by contributing resources and expertise.

Photo credit: USAID

- Feed the Future is promoting the adoption of flood-, drought- and salt-tolerant rice varieties in Bangladesh, which were developed through collaborations between the CGIAR and U.S. university research partners supported by the U.S. Government and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. These varieties survive flooding and have the potential to help feed an additional 30 million people in the region. They have already been adopted by more than 12 million farmers across South Asia.

Civil Society Partners

Sustainable progress in food security requires consultation and inclusive engagement of both international and local groups outside of government—particularly those groups that understand the complexities of access, cultural constraints, and barriers to success, and that can serve as a collective voice to shape priorities. CSOs provide invaluable feedback on the priorities and design of programs, help to implement programs, and work to get the word out locally and globally on the importance of food security and nutrition issues.

CSOs often have close ties to local communities, which can be key to making food security and nutrition programs accessible to local populations. In Senegal, for example, Feed the Future and its local partners are helping 392 community nutrition volunteers teach families to prepare nutritious meals. Nutrition volunteers are also identifying locally grown, nutritious foods. Their efforts have helped to reduce micronutrient deficiencies in children in 336 villages.

Since the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in May 2012, we have been working closely with civil society through the Leadership Council. Having both private sector and civil society representation on the Leadership Council strengthens our accountability to advance inclusive economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Council includes local farmers' organizations and international civil society.

In addition, this year Feed the Future launched a CSO Web page to share information, best practices, and opportunities for engagement. In FY2012 we hosted a series of meetings in Washington, D.C. with various CSOs, think tanks, and others to inform a civil society action plan, as announced by then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton in September 2012.

Private Sector Partners

Private investment is critical to grow and sustain local capacity and markets, and private businesses bring efficiencies, investment resources, markets, expertise, and innovation to development goals. In addition to our support for public-private partnerships through the New Alliance, Feed the Future links partner countries and companies and provides appropriate support, such as technical assistance, access to federal agency staff, and cultural expertise. We facilitate public-private partnerships through which all partners commit resources to jointly promote agricultural growth. Such partnerships work when the private sector's core business interests and Feed the Future's development objectives align.

In addition, Feed the Future supports loans and credit guarantees that can enable private investment, and supports the smallholder financing necessary to purchase improved seeds, fertilizer and other inputs necessary for growth. For example:

- In 2012, OPIC provided insurance on a U.S. company's loan for a project in Ghana seeking to reduce post-harvest losses, increase agricultural productivity, and strengthen Ghana's market infrastructure and agricultural production standards.

- USAID's Development Credit Authority has more than 110 active loan guarantees across virtually every Feed the Future focus country. Over the last three years, these loan guarantees have helped to unlock $429 million in private-sector lending for agriculture, a more than threefold increase over the previous three-year period.

- GAFSP's recently launched private-sector window has made initial investments in financial intermediaries that provide smallholder farmers with access to working capital and markets. For example, GAFSP's investment in Root Capital will expand access to capital and markets for an additional 300,000 farmers in Latin America and Africa over the next four years, via small- and medium-sized enterprises and farmers' cooperatives engaged in exporting crops such as coffee, cocoa, nuts, and fresh fruits and vegetables. GAFSP's private-sector window serves as a catalyst that draws in, on average, five to seven times more in additional financing from the International Finance Corporation and other private-sector investors.

For businesses interested in joining a partnership, Feed the Future created a Web-based *Private Sector Engagement Hub* where businesses with products, services or resources can explore opportunities, register their specific interests, and contact us for more information. The Hub can be found at www.feedthefuture.gov/pseh.

Resilience Defined

As defined by USAID's policy guidance on *Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis,* "Resilience is the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to **mitigate**, **adapt to**, and **recover from** shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth." Feed the Future works to build resilience by creating stronger communities over the long term through interventions that promote agricultural growth, increased incomes, and improved nutrition.

Building Resilience

Shocks such as drought, flood and disease can have a dramatic impact on communities' food security. In some areas, the effects of climate change—less predictable rainfall, rising temperatures, stronger storms, and rising sea levels—increase the stress on vulnerable populations, eroding their resources and leaving them more vulnerable to any kind of shock. In fact, deep and chronic poverty is a shared characteristic of households and communities most vulnerable to climatic, social and economic shocks; it undermines even the most basic of coping strategies, leaving lives and livelihoods at risk. However, while it is not possible to prevent an event like drought, it is possible to reduce the likelihood that a drought event triggers a humanitarian crisis. We can do this by supporting and strengthening local and national capacities to anticipate, mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in ways that both protect and contribute to longer-term stability and growth.

This is not only the right thing to do—it is also fiscally responsible. Investing in the long-term resilience of communities in advance of a disruptive event can help minimize losses and reduce the need for immediate humanitarian aid. In fact, a recent study by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development showed that for every $1 invested in resilience efforts, $2.80 in benefits is gained through avoided emergency aid costs and animal losses.[AB]

A Feed the Future project in Tigray, Ethiopia focuses on fostering growth and reducing poverty through improving the productivity and competitiveness of Ethiopia's livestock value chains.
Photo credit: Kelley Lynch/USAID

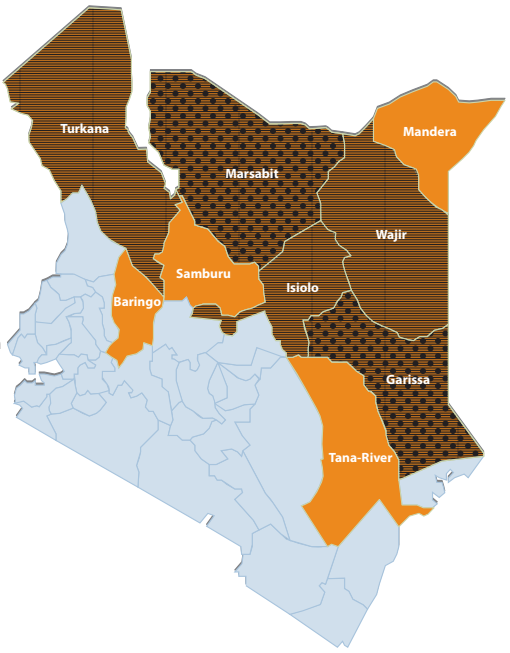
A focus on resilience is being institutionalized within Feed the Future. With clear lessons from the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa, the U.S. Government began to do business differently by bringing relief and development teams together for joint assessment and analysis of the underlying causes of deep and chronic poverty and vulnerability to reduce risk, build resilience, and facilitate inclusive growth among vulnerable communities in the Horn, Sahel, and elsewhere. These teams are made up of humanitarian and development experts from different disciplines who analyze the root causes of vulnerability in a particular geographic area and develop a resilience strategy and programming to address them. In December 2012, USAID released policy and program guidance on *Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis*.

The U.S. Government also organized a broad set of global stakeholders around resilience. In April 2012, we joined with other international donors and African leaders to form the Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth. The purpose of the Global Alliance, now a partnership with more than 50 international development partners, is to build consensus around a set of basic principles for resilience: improved coordination between humanitarian and development investments; shared learning; mutual accountability; and sustained commitment.

Building Resilience in Kenya

Visual image of the layered and integrated resilience strategy.

- Expanded cash- and food-for-assets food assistance programs in all nine arid counties
- Feed the Future-funded multi-sector resilience program (development assistance), USAID Kenya health program (development assistance) and integrated USAID Mission/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) water program (humanitarian assistance/development assistance) in five of nine arid counties (those with highest persistent emergency caseloads)
- Feed the Future-funded livestock value chain program (development assistance) in two of nine arid counties (those with the greatest growth potential)



Feed the Future builds resilience at three different levels.

- In the Horn, Sahel, Guatemala, and Bangladesh, Feed the Future brings development and food assistance resources together to enhance resilience by strengthening and diversifying livelihoods and increasing economic opportunities; improving health and nutritional status; and strengthening community-based management of risk, conflict, and the natural resource base.

- Feed the Future also promotes sustainable commercial markets and improved smallholder access to markets to facilitate resilience—strengthening the private sector's ability to ensure that food flows from surplus to deficit areas both nationally and regionally and increasing transparency and data reliability.

- Finally, Feed the Future contributes to resilient agricultural systems by assisting governments to assess current and future risks, promoting climate-smart technologies, and strengthening the architecture for inclusive and effective policy reform.

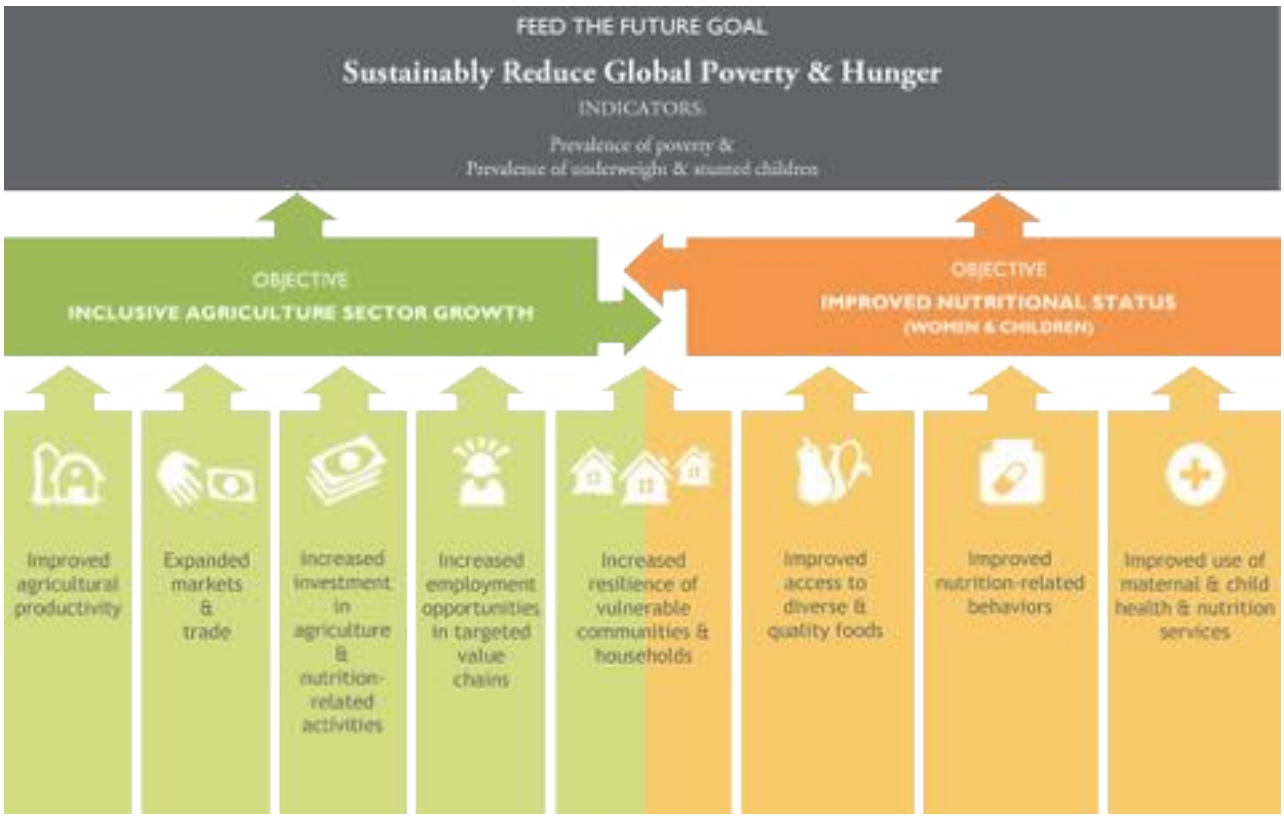
Demonstrating the unique connection between short-term humanitarian assistance and long-term development assistance, one Feed the Future program in Nepal has built upon what started as a disaster recovery program for flood victims and is now delivering impressive development results. In 2007 and 2008, in response to a devastating flood, the U.S. Government responded with an early recovery program to help victims generate income through commercial farming and the rebuilding of infrastructure. The program helped stimulate agricultural production and economic activity in the wake of the disaster. In FY2012, Feed the Future helped farmers in Nepal reach sales totaling more than $8.5 million, a 70 percent increase from the previous year.

With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, Feed the Future supports partner countries in developing their agriculture sectors to spur economic growth that increases incomes and reduces hunger, poverty and undernutrition. This woman in Senegal is benefiting from Feed the Future efforts to increase productivity. *Photo credit:* Stephane Tourné/IRG

Intellectual Rigor in Food Security

Supporting President Obama's vision to maximize results for every taxpayer dollar invested in development, Feed the Future's focus on evidence, results and accountability is creating a new standard. All Feed the Future programming, monitoring and evaluation of results are based on a common Results Framework that establishes the goals, objectives and indicators of the initiative.

Filling the gaps in evidence on what works best to achieve food security is a top priority. Our commitment to analysis and a solid evidence base for investments has been instituted through the Feed the Future Learning Agenda, a strategy for how we will learn from our programs, systematically assess the most critical evidence gaps, and measure the success of Feed the Future interventions in partner countries.



Feed the Future Investments

Twenty-five individual CBAs in 13 different focus countries found that Feed the Future investments will achieve an average internal economic rate of return of 30 percent.

To meet this commitment, Feed the Future is currently planning, designing or implementing nearly 40 impact evaluations that will help us test new innovations, learn lessons, adapt development practices, and improve effectiveness. In 2012, MCC released its first set of independent impact evaluations for farmer training in five countries. The impact evaluations found that MCC programs increased farm income in El Salvador, Ghana and Nicaragua. Despite reaching the majority of output and early outcome targets in all countries, the evaluations did not detect increases in income in all places. These results offer substantial learning opportunities for both impact evaluations and agricultural practice areas. The findings suggest that some traditional approaches—for example the use of starter kits to incentivize behavior change—might not work as well as expected. Additional analysis is under way to further understand these impacts and improve the effectiveness of Feed the Future program and evaluation investments.

We are also utilizing cost-benefit analysis (CBA), an economic decision-making tool that provides a basis for comparing the economic benefits of a project against its costs and helps guide sound investments. Twenty-five individual CBAs in 13 different focus countries found that Feed the Future investments will achieve an average economic internal rate of return of 30 percent. In one example of how this tool is put into practice, a CBA performed on Haiti's rural roads program showed where road traffic counts were too low to justify planned construction. This analysis informed Haiti's rural road strategy, which currently guides $65 million in Feed the Future investments.

After using maize seed from the Feed the Future-supported Northern Uganda Agricultural Centre, this farmer has increased his income fivefold. *Photo credit:* USAID

This Honduran farmer has received technical assistance to plant passion fruit using drip irrigation, an efficient use of scarce water resources. He now grows a high-value crop, adapted to adverse conditions, and maximizes the productivity of his land.
Photo credit: Hector Santos/USAID

We also hold Global Learning and Evidence Exchanges (GLEEs) to discuss successes, challenges and good practices and identify tools and information resources. To date, Feed the Future has organized GLEEs around agriculture and nutrition, natural resources management and climate change, resilience, and gender.

Additionally, we are taking a leadership role within the broader global food security community to develop a collaborative Food Security Learning Framework that harmonizes and aligns monitoring and evaluation activities among donors and implementers.

In our quest to learn from results, we must ensure that we support country systems and build local capacity. To that end, U.S. Government partners are working alongside other donor organizations to help countries improve their agriculture data systems. For example, Feed the Future has supported the Government of Tanzania in assessing data quality and developing a plan for annual agriculture surveys. When country data systems are strong, partner countries and development partners have many of the tools needed to effectively track the well-being of the agriculture and health sectors as well as the results of development efforts.

The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

The WEAI signifies the commitment of the U.S. Government to prioritize women's empowerment as an essential development outcome

In February 2012, Feed the Future launched a first-of-its-kind tool to measure women's empowerment in agriculture. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)—developed by Feed the Future, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative—tracks women's engagement in agriculture in five areas: production, resources, income, leadership, and time use. Unlike any other tool, it also measures women's empowerment relative to men within households, providing a more robust understanding of gender dynamics.

The WEAI makes empowerment a solid and quantifiable objective and is used to systematically assess the direct and indirect impact of our programs on women's empowerment and gender equality. Throughout 2012, Feed the Future collected baseline data for the WEAI through population-based surveys in our focus countries, and we will track progress against these baselines in future years.

The WEAI also helps us improve the way we do our development work by identifying specific obstacles to women's engagement in agriculture, such as limited access to productive resources. Once obstacles or constraints are identified, we tailor our programs to address them. In FY2012, we began examining WEAI baseline data to better understand the constraints in each country and how our programs are addressing them.

In FY2012, WEAI partners produced several new training materials to teach development practitioners to use the tool and started a WEAI Resource Center at IFPRI, which offers users assistance to fine-tune and utilize the WEAI to make it as practical and broadly useful as possible.

Feed the Future works with smallholder maize farmers, including women farmers, and all the components of the maize value chain in Kenya to increase rural farmers' incomes and tackle the underlying causes of food insecurity.
Photo credit: Siegfried Modola/USAID

How Does Feed the Future Use the WEAI?

1. We are monitoring changes within the targeted geographic regions where Feed the Future works to track the contribution our food security programs make to women's empowerment.
2. We are collecting WEAI data within our impact evaluations on specific activities to learn more about the approaches we are using and how effective they are.
3. We are using the WEAI results to help us understand and assess how different approaches impact women and men and identify which program approaches are showing the most promise so we can expand their use.

Addressing the Five Domains of Empowerment

PRODUCTION

Through a Feed the Future project led by WorldFish in Bangladesh, Nargish Begum received training in record-keeping that enabled her to make informed decisions about the management of her pond and homestead vegetable production. Such decisions are usually preceded by a family discussion, but her view is almost always respected, backed up as it is with the technical know-how gained from the training and the recorded information she keeps.

Photo credit: International Fertilizer Development Center

INCOME

In Tajikistan, a Feed the Future program established 115 women's savings groups involving 2,343 women. These groups work to increase financial management, household budget planning, and decision-making on how household resources are invested to improve nutrition and support income-generating activities. Developing these financial management skills and awareness about decision-making practices can help increase women's control over the use of income and support greater empowerment.

Photo credit: Sharon Ketchum/USUN Rome

RESOURCES

Robai Nyongesa, a smallholder farmer in Western Kenya, struggled to grow enough to feed her three children. After signing up for Feed the Future's comprehensive loan package, she learned better farming practices and experienced a fivefold increase in maize crop production on her farm in just one year. Now, she and 16 of her neighbors are partnering to help one another with their farm work and guarantee each other's loans. They all own or rent land for planting and pay a small membership fee of about $1.

Photo credit: Fintrac Inc.

LEADERSHIP

The Gender Integration Program in Tanzania builds upon other agriculture investments to more fully integrate men and women into the economy. The program provides members of a farmers' cooperative with training on topics such as improved crop cultivation, finances, organizational management, and sanitation. Across Tanzania, about 150 such groups—comprising about 1,000 members, of whom two-thirds are women—have received training. In March 2012, group leaders received additional training in leadership, financial management, planning, and entre-preneurship.

Photo credit: Lisa Bacon/ Peace Corps

TIME USE

In Uganda and Tanzania, Feed the Future-supported activities provide women's farmers' organizations with milling equipment, which eases women's workloads in processing cereal grains into flour and helps increase incomes. Additionally, men also more readily participate in chores normally considered women's work when such equipment is available, helping to shift an imbalanced division of labor.

Photo credit: Martin Van Den Berghe

A Nepalese boy demonstrates the water flow of an electric tube well used for irrigation in the Terai region of Nepal. *Photo credit:* Patrick D. Smith/USAID

Conclusion

In his 2013 State of the Union Address, President Obama laid out a challenge—to governments, organizations and individuals—to end extreme poverty in the next two decades.[1] Feed the Future has made strong progress toward this goal, including leading a global reinvestment in agriculture, designing and implementing modern development assistance programs aligned to country-led strategies in focus countries, establishing a rigorous analytical base, developing a research strategy, and launching innovative public-private partnerships. As this Progress Report shows, we have begun to see results from this work.

Workers collect milk for transport in Ethiopia as part of a Feed the Future dairy development project.
Photo credit: Kelley Lynch/USAID

Even with these successes, we have encountered challenges. The Feed the Future Results Framework is ambitious and has raised the bar on the rigor we expect from ourselves, our implementing partners, and partner countries. To be sustainable, our monitoring and evaluation framework must use data from partner country sources for certain indicators; however, the quality and availability of data vary widely across countries. To address this, the U.S. Government is engaging in capacity-building efforts with partner government institutions and supporting the implementation of the United Nations Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

Achieving widespread adoption of more modern farming practices and agricultural technologies in Feed the Future focus countries—critical to raising yields, increasing sustainability, and raising incomes—is particularly difficult among the most resource-poor farmers. Higher poverty levels tend to correlate with higher risk aversion among smallholders, making it less likely that they will use new methods and invest in new technologies. Because we know that adoption does not happen in a vacuum, Feed the Future is building an evidence base on what works and identifying how we will support partner country policymakers in advancing policy reforms critical to increasing technology use. These actions support the country-led processes in Feed the Future focus countries, and, in Africa, will advance the efforts of the New Alliance, where the G-8, African countries, and the private sector have been making real progress on critical seed policy reform.

Recognizing that inequalities between men and women farmers' access to productive inputs—such as credit, technology, seeds, and extension services—constrain agricultural productivity, Feed the Future strives to ensure greater gender equality and women's empowerment through its programming. Although there has been progress in reaching individual female farmers and in developing a robust monitoring framework, the

data in this report show uneven success in empowering women's organizations and creating policy change. The data that are being collected from the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index will help us assess whether our programs are adequately addressing the most binding constraints for women's empowerment and gender equality, help us reassess targets and interventions to increase impact, and enable us to take additional action to reduce key gaps that impede progress in increasing agricultural productivity and food security.

We are working to implement USAID's innovative procurement reform efforts. In alignment with USAID Forward principles, we have set goals to increase our support to local institutions. For example, we helped improve the capacity of local Haitian organizations by designing a contract requiring that, in the third year of implementation, most activities will be transitioned to local organizations, with the Feed the Future implementing partner acting primarily as a coordinator. We continue to seek opportunities to implement an effective program while simultaneously improving the capacity of local organizations.

As we address these and other challenges, the test before us now is not only to sustain our progress, but to improve and accelerate our efforts. To get there, we must continue to work smarter—challenging assumptions and building our evidence base, pursuing innovative partnerships, breaking down ineffective organizational boundaries, linking relief to development, and scaling up innovation and private investment to spur agricultural growth.

Most of all, we must remain relentlessly focused on creating the conditions where assistance is no longer needed. By catalyzing and enabling efforts of responsible national and local institutions, private organizations and businesses, and civil societies, we will succeed in making our generation's legacy one in which hunger, poverty and undernutrition are replaced by shared prosperity and progress.

Feed the Future-supported farmers in Nepal market their produce in a local, wholesale market. *Photo credit:* USAID

Feed the Future and Related Food Security Funding

TABLE 3. Feed the Future Funding by Agency, FY2010-2014

Feed the Future Implementing Agencies and Programs[9]	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013 Request*	FY2014 Request*
		(thousand USD appropriated)			
L'Aquila Commitment					
State/USAID Feed the Future	808,594	943,362	953,588	1,000,595	975,595
MCC: Agriculture and Food Security Investments (in new compacts which entered into force between FY 2010-2013)[10]	739,435	241,517	11	205,210	—
Treasury/State/USAID: GAFSP	66,600	124,800	149,600	134,000	135,000
Related Food Security Funding Reporting					
USAID:					
Nutrition (Global Health Programs)	71,100	89,820	95,000	90,000	95,000
P.L. 480 Title II Development Food Aid[11]	385,515	422,643	426,831	390,000	0
Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF)[12]	—	—	—	—	330,000
Treasury: IFAD	30,000	29,440	30,000	30,000	30,000
MCC:[13]	1,913	6,054	23,638	6,234	TBD
USDA:[14]					
Food for Progress	88,423	127,500	239,900	242,505	255,000
Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project (LRPP)	10,591	9,400	1,313	0	0
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	126,304	143,500	173,400	174,501	185,126
Food Aid Nutrition Enhancement Program (FANEP) Competitive Grants Program	2,729	0	0	0	0
Cochran Fellowship Program	283	200	825	0	0
Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program	206	307	1,677	1,500	0
Peace Corps:[15]	—	—	23,000	TBD	TBD
Total	**2,331,693**	**2,138,543**	**2,118,783**	**2,274,545**	**2,005,721**

[9] These levels do not include agriculture and nutrition funding for Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. (Except for LRPP, which is global funding.)

[10] This is the total amount of Food security-related investments at time of Entry into Force within the compacts for Moldova ($235 million) and Senegal ($495 million) which entered into force in FY2010 and the Philippines ($252 million) which entered into force in FY2011. Projected obligations for Indonesia ($205.1 million) were estimated for the FY2013 request. After initial obligation, there is typically some small amount of adjustment of numbers as some funds may be shifted between projects within a Compact.

[11] Food for Peace Title II development assistance overall levels for FY2010, FY2011 and FY2012, including Afghanistan, were $401 million, $426 million and $427 million, respectively.

[12] Community Development and Resilience Fund includes $80 million of State/USAID Feed the Future funding requested as part of the Community Development Fund in the FY2014 President's Budget Request. As part of the President's FY2014 Budget, a new Community Development and Resilience Fund is requested in the Development Assistance Account which would replace the Food for Peace Title II Development Food Aid account funded in previous years. Prior to FY2014, Community Development Funding (CDF) was reported under "State/USAID Feed the Future." The funding breakdown for CDF is as follows: FY2011: $12 million; FY2012: $40 million; FY2013 Request: $60 million.

[13] These numbers represent remaining obligations made following Entry into Force of the following Compacts: Burkina Faso, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania. The bulk of the food security obligations (totaling $1.6 billion) were made at the point of Entry into Force of each Compact, prior to FY2010. Yearly totals for MCC are based on obligations. MCC obligations can be adjusted through the life of the compact and may result in future fiscal year changes to the numbers illustrated above.

[14] These numbers reflect the amount of total appropriated dollars being implemented in any of the 20 original Feed the Future focus countries. The LRPP funding in FY2012 was utilized only for administrative costs and evaluation of the entire local regional purchase pilot program as required by the Farm Bill. Cochran/Borlaug FY2014 estimates are not available at this time. Funding reported for McGovern-Dole, Borlaug, and Food for Progress for FY2012 is global, excluding Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. LRPP funding reported is global.

[15] Twenty-three Peace Corps countries contributed data to the FTFMS in FY2012. This will change in 2013 as more countries increase food security programming. This represents Volunteers working agriculture, environment and health (nutrition and water/sanitiation) programs. This is an estimate.

* Based on the FY2013 and FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification Request levels. In FY2013, USDA and MCC levels are actual levels as of date of publication.

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[M] Based on December 2012 reports from approximately half the private sector companies that joined the New Alliance in May 2012. Additional companies committing to investments under the New Alliance after May 2012 are not included in this estimate.

[N] USAID, press release, January 24, 2013 (http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/usaid-dupont-work-government-ethiopia-improve-food-security).

[O] Poverty data are based on a $1.25/day threshold and obtained from PovCal. Data are either based on recent population-based surveys or World Bank data aggregations for the years 2005 or 2008 (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm). Data on stunting is from Demographic and Health Surveys reports (http://www.measuredhs.com) or other comparable sources from UNICEF's http://www.childinfo.org/malnutrition_nutritional_status.php.

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[R] Poverty data are based on a $1.25/day threshold and obtained from PovCal. Data are based either on recent population-based surveys or World Bank data aggregations for the years 2005 or 2008. Source: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm. Data on stunting are from Demographic and Health Surveys reports. Source: http://www.measuredhs.com/.

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What Counts as Feed the Future

Feed the Future encompasses more than the 2009 L'Aquila financial pledge. President Obama's commitment in L'Aquila of $3.5 billion over three years represents most, but not all, of U.S. Government support to global food security during FY2010–FY2012.[16] The L'Aquila commitment represents

- Most USAID and State Department funding for agricultural development during that time period; and
- MCC's agriculture and food security-related investments in new compacts entered into force during this period (namely Senegal and Moldova in FY2010 and the Philippines in FY2011).

Overall funding for Feed the Future agricultural development programs continued and grew in FY2013.

Feed the Future investments in addition to the L'Aquila financial pledge are

- Investments by USAID in nutrition and P.L. 480 Title II development food assistance programs;
- Specific activities of the USDA, USADF, Peace Corps, MCC, U.S. Department of Commerce, OPIC, and USTR; and
- The U.S. contributions to IFAD as well as the portions of U.S. contributions to other MDBs used for agricultural development and other food security improvements.

[16]Short-term humanitarian responses that address food insecurity, including emergency food aid, are not included in Feed the Future, which focuses on medium- to long-term improvements in food security.

FEED THE FUTURE

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

U.S. Agency for International Development

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of State

Peace Corps

U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. Department of the Treasury

U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. African Development Foundation

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