



FEED^{THE}FUTURE

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



PROGRESS REPORT

Boosting Harvests, Fighting Poverty

October 2012

Feed the Future is the President's global hunger and food security initiative and the U.S. Government's contribution to the common approach to agricultural development and global food security agreed to at the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy in July 2009; reiterated and expanded by G-20 leaders at the Pittsburgh Summit that September; and ultimately endorsed by 192 countries at the United Nations at the World Food Summit in Rome that November. The initiative is a whole-of-government effort that joins resources and expertise from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the U.S. African Development Foundation, the Peace Corps, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. This is the first time that the U.S. Government has effectively connected all U.S. Government efforts targeted at global hunger and food security and underpinned our resources with rigorous systems to track performance.

This report presents Feed the Future progress in terms of early performance indicators on initial investments reported in the Feed the Future Monitoring System in Fiscal Year 2011. The report also presents Feed the Future progress through May 2012 on putting into practice many of the principles embodied in the U.S. Global Development Policy and in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and subsequent aid effectiveness agreements. Throughout the report are examples of this new approach. Additional information is available at www.feedthefuture.gov/progress.

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Message from the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 9, 2012

Every day, some one billion people around the world – men, women and children – face the agony and injustice of chronic hunger. As the wealthiest nation on earth, I believe that the United States has a moral obligation to lead the fight against hunger and malnutrition. This is not only a moral imperative, it is an economic and security imperative. Reducing malnutrition and hunger around the world advances international peace and security, including the national security of the United States.

As President, I have therefore made food security a priority of our global development agenda. In response to my call for a new international effort, the G-8 nations pledged to invest \$22 billion to improve agricultural productivity, including by expanding agricultural research and partnering with the private sector. As part of our commitment to this effort, the United States Feed the Future initiative is helping farmers adopt new techniques, increase their crop yields and boost the incomes of farmers, communities and countries.

Most recently, at the 2012 G-8 Summit at Camp David, we launched the *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition*, which aims to lift 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa out of hunger and poverty within 10 years. The New Alliance matches market-oriented reforms by African governments with over \$3 billion in new investments from the private sector. This smart approach – trade, not just aid; investment, not just assistance – is at the heart of our vision for food security.

Today, our development experts in Feed the Future are doing things differently – focusing more on results than inputs, targeting our biggest investments in countries whose leaders govern responsibly, and working with the most vulnerable countries to strengthen their resilience when crises strike. We are already seeing significant results, thanks in no small measure to the hard work of our partners on the ground. The United States, in partnership with the international community, is committed to building a future where the lives and livelihoods of the world's farmers provide them, their families and their communities the hope and progress that economic opportunity affords.

After decades in which agriculture and nutrition didn't always get the attention they deserved, we've put the fight against hunger where it should be—at the forefront of global development. And just as the United States continues to be a leader in times of humanitarian crisis, drought and famine, we will continue to make historic investments in development, include the food security that lifts families, communities and nations from poverty into prosperity, opportunity and dignity.

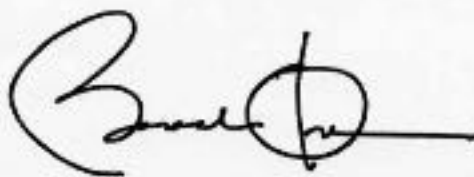


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List of Acronyms

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|--|
| AFSI | The G-20 L'Aquila Agriculture and Food Security Initiative | MCC | Millennium Challenge Corporation |
| BFS | Bureau for Food Security at the U.S. Agency for International Development | NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| CAADP | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program | OPIC | Overseas Private Investment Corporation |
| CBA | Cost-benefit analysis | SUN | Scaling Up Nutrition Movement |
| CSO | Civil society organization | USADF | United States African Development Foundation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| FFP | USAID's Food for Peace Title II Food Aid Program | USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| FY | Fiscal year | USG | United States Government |
| GAFFSP | Global Agriculture and Food Security Program | USTR | Office of the United States Trade Representative |
| IFAD | United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development | WFP | United Nations World Food Program |

Executive Summary

Nearly 1 billion people are chronically hungry and do not have access to enough nutritious foods to allow them to reach their full potential. Most of this hunger and undernutrition is rooted in poverty. Because most of the world's very poor people rely directly on agriculture for their livelihoods, investments to boost incomes from agriculture, especially those of smallholder farmers, particularly women, can be highly effective in reducing poverty. In fact, research has shown that agriculture sector growth is twice as effective at reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.¹

In 2009, President Barack Obama raised U.S. leadership and donor support of agricultural development as a response to global food insecurity. At the 2009 G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, the United States pledged \$3.5 billion toward global food security over three years, a commitment that helped to leverage more than \$18 billion in additional support from G-8 members and other donors. The **L'Aquila Agriculture and Food Security Initiative** (AFSI) tracks donors' financial pledges and non-financial commitments and shows that the U.S. and the G-8 are delivering on our commitments. Along with mobilizing new resources, donors committed to improving collaboration, while developing country partners improved their own investments in agriculture-led growth. G-20 leaders endorsed this approach at the 2009 G-20 Summit in Pittsburgh and called for the creation of a multi-donor trust fund—the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program** (GAFSP)—to assist in scaling up donor assistance for agricultural development. To date, nine donors led by the U.S. have made commitments to GAFSP, and GAFSP is reaching over 7 million people in 18 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The United States has further advanced its commitment to reducing hunger and improving nutrition with the New Alliance. In 2012, G-8 members and partner countries reiterated their common vision at the G-8 Summit in Camp David, taking the L'Aquila commitments to the next step through the **New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition**. The New Alliance links specific commitments from African leaders to strengthen their food security strategies and enhance opportunities for private sector investment in their countries; to local and international private sector partners, who have collectively committed more than \$3 billion in increased investments; and to contributions from G-8 members, who are aligning investments behind country plans for sustainable agricultural growth. In September 2012, the New Alliance expanded from the initial countries of Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania to include Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, and Mozambique and welcomed the commitment by civil society organizations of over \$1 billion to support food security and nutrition worldwide.

Feed the Future is the U.S. Government's contribution to this global effort to improve food security and nutrition. Feed the Future is the platform for U.S. Government food security investments in a select group of developing countries. These investments aim to reduce poverty and child stunting—the best surrogate indicator for nutritional status—and help vulnerable populations become more resilient to food crises.

Our investments in food security are deliberate steps toward achieving the overarching goals of Feed the Future: to reduce global poverty and hunger. With advanced modeling, we have revised our aspirational five-year targets to reduce by 20 percent the prevalence of poverty and by 20 percent the prevalence of stunted chil-

¹ See the 2008 *World Development Report: Agriculture for Development* (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank).

dren under 5 years of age in the areas in which we work. There are promising returns on our investments. In fact, cost-benefit analysis of an initial set of Feed the Future projects amounting to more than \$300 million shows a median 22 percent return on investment.

This report presents the progress achieved by Feed the Future from May 2009 through May 2012. By marshaling resources for food security and by improving the way we do development, Feed the Future is already making a difference in people's lives.

For example, during this time period, Feed the Future investments:

- **Helped 1.8 million food producers adopt improved technologies or management practices** that can lead to more resilient crops, higher yields, and increased incomes.
- **Reached nearly 9 million children through nutrition programs** such as micronutrient supplementation and food fortification, anemia reduction programs, home and community gardens, and the treatment of acute malnutrition.
- **Reinvigorated donor coordination**, including establishing new and innovative multilateral mechanisms for cooperation and funding, such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) housed at the World Bank.
- **Advanced an agricultural research agenda to solve critical challenges to agricultural productivity**, including developing varieties of rice and wheat that are more tolerant to drought.
- **Spurred innovative partnerships with the private sector** that are expanding smallholders' access to inputs, technical assistance, and markets.

Pursuant to the first U.S. Global Development Policy, we have transformed our business model.

We are helping countries develop and implement their own food security strategies, because we have greater impact when working with governments who are committed to effective action to improve food security.

We are deploying the expertise of the U.S. Government more efficiently through a whole-of-government approach that helps to maximize impacts and reduce redundancies.

We are focused on results and accountability to ensure we learn from our investments and sharpen our performance along the way, including by designing the Results Framework and a results data management system and by adopting cost-benefit analysis and rigorous impact evaluations.

As you follow Feed the Future's many accomplishments now and in the years to come, you will see progress in the number of technologies available and adopted; the smallholder farmers whose productivity and livelihoods have improved; the at-risk mothers and children whose health has improved from better nutrition; and the increased resilience of populations previously vulnerable to food security crises. We hope you will also see the harder-to-measure but important ways we are becoming a more effective development partner to countries working to reduce poverty and hunger.

Feed the Future Explained

Nearly one out of every seven people in the world remains food insecure, not getting enough of the right foods to allow them to reach their potential. Women and children are at most risk—missing out on essential nutrients in the 1000 days from pregnancy to a child’s second birthday means irreversible damage to cognitive and physical development, greatly reducing lifetime earning potential.

Investing in agriculture has a strong track record of improving food security. Hunger and undernutrition are rooted in poverty, and most of the world’s very poor people rely directly on agriculture for their livelihoods. Therefore, boosting agricultural growth can generate much-needed incomes for people living in poverty. In fact, economic growth tied to the agriculture sector has proven to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth from other sectors.² Helping smallholder farmers is a powerful way to reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition in poor countries. And helping smallholders prosper may help reduce countries’ reliance on food aid during times of crisis.

Investments in food security are also an investment in our own economic and national security. Food insecurity can be both a cause and a consequence of political violence.³ Helping families and nations become more food secure can make for healthier households, more prosperous economies, and increased global stability, a benefit for Americans and people the world over. Helping other nations prosper can also mean they will be stronger trading partners in the future.

President Obama helped forge renewed leadership and donor support of agricultural development as a response to global hunger. At the 2009 G-8 Summit in L’Aquila, Italy, the United States pledged \$3.5 billion to this effort over three years, which helped leverage an additional \$18 billion in support from G-8 members and other donors. Along with these realigned resources, donors committed to improving collaboration and working more effectively by following a common set of development effectiveness principles in an effort known as the L’Aquila Agriculture and Food Security Initiative (AFSI) and later adopted by the global community as the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security.⁴ Developing partner countries and civil society, in turn, have stepped up their own efforts and investments to improve food security.⁵

The 2012 G-8 Summit at Camp David reaffirmed and advanced the commitments made in L’Aquila. There, G-8 and African leaders launched the [New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition](#) to promote responsible private sector investment in African agriculture, scale up innovations that are working, and continue investments in improving the agricultural resilience and economic development of vulnerable rural populations. The New Alliance builds upon the progress and commitments made in L’Aquila and includes specific commitments from African leaders to continue their food security strategies and enhance opportunities for private sector investment in their countries; from local and international private sector partners, who have collectively committed more than \$3 billion in increased investments; and from G-8 members, who will support Africa’s potential for rapid

² See the 2008 *World Development Report: Agriculture for Development* (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank).

³ See the 2011 *World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development* (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank).

⁴ AFSI builds on donors’ earlier commitments to aid effectiveness as expressed in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and reinforced in the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011). Donors reiterated their vision for more effective support of agricultural development in particular through the Rome Principles of Sustainable Global Food Security (2009).

⁵ In the past three years, for instance, the number of Feed the Future focus countries that completed technical reviews of their national agricultural investment plans increased from 1 to 16. InterAction, an alliance of 198 U.S.-based civil society organizations committed its members to spend over \$1 billion dollars of private, non-government funds to improve food security and nutrition worldwide over the next three years.

and sustained agricultural growth. In September 2012, the New Alliance expanded from the initial countries of Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania to include Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, and Mozambique and welcomed the commitment by civil society organizations of over \$1 billion to support food security and nutrition worldwide.

Feed the Future is the U.S. Government's contribution to the global effort to reduce hunger. It builds on decades of U.S. investment in agricultural development and nutrition, especially the [Initiative to End Hunger in Africa](#).⁶

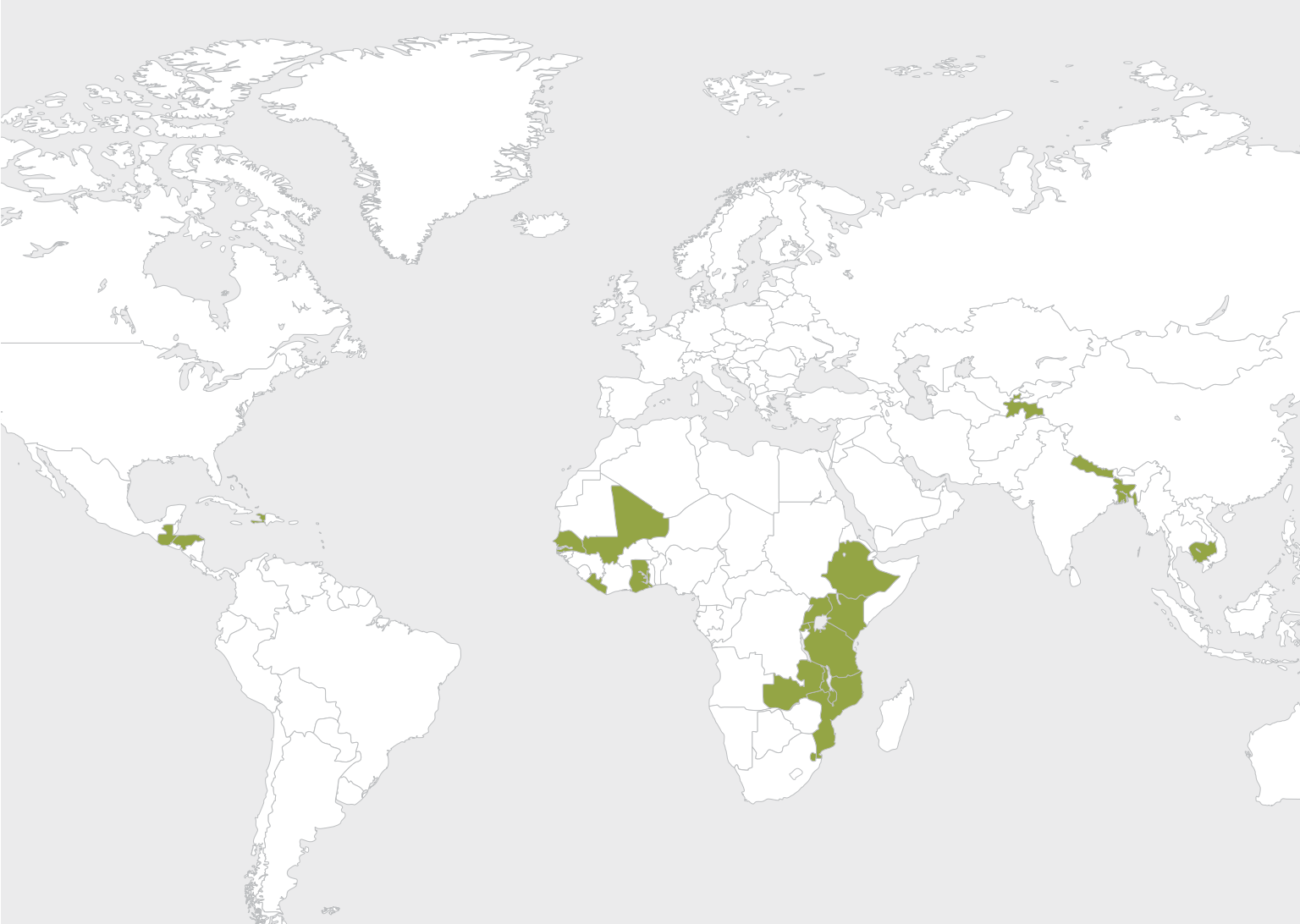
Feed the Future also puts into action the new [U.S. Global Development Policy](#),⁷ which directs U.S. foreign aid to foster economic growth and democratic governance; focus support where the conditions are right for sustained progress; promote transformative innovations; respond to country priorities; harness development capabilities across the U.S. Government; leverage the resources and expertise of other donors, the private sector, and other stakeholders; and improve the application and use of impact analysis.

| Feed the Future: A common platform for U.S. Government support of global food security ⁸ | |
|--|--|
| USAID | is the lead agency that coordinates, implements, and assesses Feed the Future programming at country and regional levels, while also directly programming agriculture, nutrition, and development food aid funding; also contributes to GAFSP. |
| State | uses diplomatic means to improve coordination and increase global resources from other donors for agricultural investment, to advance policy reforms that strengthen the effectiveness of agricultural investment, to strengthen national frameworks for adoption of agricultural biotechnology, and to partner with relevant UN agencies and other international organizations on the Feed the Future agenda. |
| MCC | supports country-led requests for agriculture and food security-related investments through MCC compacts including to date irrigation, roads, ports and post-harvest infrastructure, farmer training, agriculture finance, property rights and land policy and nutrition. |
| Treasury | coordinates multilateral support for food security including contributions to the GAFSP, promotes rigorous monitoring and evaluation of projects, leverages funding through a GAFSP private sector lending window, uses influence to align multilateral development bank efforts with U.S. food security priorities, and oversees other multilateral development bank funding for agriculture. |
| USDA | supports agricultural research and extension, data/economic analysis, market information/statistics, and in-country capacity building (including trade-related sanitary and phytosanitary standards). |
| USADF | builds the capacity of local farmers' associations and food processors in some African Feed the Future countries. |
| Peace Corps | supports community economic development, agriculture, environment, and nutrition. |
| Commerce | through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), provides climate forecasting and guidance to some Feed the Future countries on climate change mitigation and sustainable fisheries. |
| OPIC | supports U.S. private sector investments in some Feed the Future countries through insurance, debt financing, and support to private equity funds. |
| USTR | through Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFAs), advances work on trade and investment policy, including trade facilitation and other efforts to reduce barriers to efficient markets. |

6 See *USAID's Legacy in Agricultural Development*, forthcoming.

7 See "Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy" at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/09/22/fact-sheet-us-global-development-policy>.

8 The agencies engaging with Feed the Future may change over time, reflecting each agency's own interests.



Feed the Future Focus Countries

As recognized by the U.S. Global Development Policy, the United States “cannot do all things, do them well, and do them everywhere.” Instead of spreading its development efforts thin across many countries, Feed the Future is striving for a bigger, sustained impact in fewer places. We’re making deeper investments where governments are prioritizing and making their own investments in agricultural growth and where the conditions are right for our investments to improve food security and nutrition (*see map*).

Bangladesh
Cambodia
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Kenya
Liberia
Malawi
Mali⁹
Mozambique
Nepal
Rwanda
Senegal
Tanzania
Tajikistan
Uganda
Zambia

⁹ Due to current events in Mali, we are reviewing its ongoing status as a Feed the Future focus country.

How Feed the Future Has Evolved

During these early, formative years of Feed the Future, U.S. Government agencies have been improving the way we work toward a common vision. Like any well-run effort, we strive to be transparent about these lessons and how we are adjusting our ways of working accordingly.

We are constructing more measurable targets. Using available evidence in 2009 and internal budget projections for Feed the Future, we projected that over a five-year period up to 18 million people (starting both below and above the poverty line) could experience a steady increase in income and up to 7 million women and children could improve their nutritional status as a result of our investments and coordinated efforts. The Feed the Future Results Framework, finalized in early 2010, refined these top-level goals in two ways. First, instead of tracking the effect of Feed the Future's efforts in focus countries on every direct beneficiary, we decided to zero in specifically on measuring how effectively the initiative affects the most vulnerable populations in the geographic zones within focus countries. Second, we set global aspirational targets using modeling based on historical poverty, agriculture sector growth trends, and average agricultural growth-to-poverty elasticity (the responsiveness of poverty to agricultural growth). We say "aspirational" because Feed the Future is only one among many drivers affecting these outcomes, including coordinated actions and resources from partner countries, other donors, the private sector and civil society.

The refined aspirational goals aim to achieve an average 20 percent reduction in poverty and stunting over a five-year period among populations in the zones where we are implementing and coordinating programs and resources with these other actors. Current modeling suggests that

these reductions translate into about 12 million people no longer poor and 1 million children prevented from stunting. Final targets will be established when population-based surveys are completed in the coming months.

We are reconsidering how we phase investments. Initially, Feed the Future envisioned two phases of funding for its focus countries: the first concentrated on foundational investments (essentially the technical, political, and financial support to assist countries as they develop and implement their investment plans), the second on core agricultural development and nutrition service investments. Through experience, it has proven impractical to differentiate between distinct phases as even foundational investments must often be sustained for several years to bear significant fruit, and all the focus countries already have some degree of agricultural and nutrition services investments ongoing or planned.

We are better coordinating our food security investments beyond the focus countries. Though most of Feed the Future's investments are concentrated in focus countries, we also support investments that contribute to food security beyond the particular zones of influence and focus countries in three ways: 1) investments in focus countries often shape infrastructure and policy reforms whose impact extends beyond zones of influence; 2) Feed the Future is also making regional investments that may have effects beyond focus countries, such as research laid out in the Feed the Future Research Strategy, joint efforts with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to reduce barriers to intra-regional trade, or joint workshops with the U.S. Africa Command to help improve surveillance, detection, control, and prevention of highly contagious animal diseases that can rapidly spread across boundaries; and 3) Feed the Future is also improving U.S. Government food security programming in other countries by ensuring that investments are consistent with Feed the Future's approach and Results Framework.





PHOTO: ALDA KAUFFELD/USAID GHANA

We revised our Feed the Future focus countries to ensure accountability, results and to reflect Feed the Future principles and investment criteria. Feed the Future now has 19 focus countries rather than the original 20. Reviewed against investment criteria, we reoriented our funding in Nicaragua away from a planned scale-up of investment as a focus country. After two years, the Government of Nicaragua had not developed an effective country implementation plan that could guide our investments, nor were its policies as conducive to success as other Feed the Future focus countries.

We will continually strive to improve how we work.

Looking forward, we are committed to deepening whole-of-government implementation, improving multi-stakeholder involvement, further integrating agriculture, humanitarian aid, nutrition, natural resources, and climate change efforts and improving other ways we operate based upon evaluating the results of our efforts.

Delivering Results





Our investments in food security are deliberate steps toward achieving the overarching goals of Feed the Future: to reduce global poverty and hunger.

With improved modeling, we set aspirational five-year targets against this goal—to reduce by 20 percent the prevalence of poverty and by 20 percent the prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age in the areas within countries in which Feed the Future programs are concentrated (referred to as “zones of influence”)—based on coordinated actions and resources from partner countries, the United States and other donors, the private sector and civil society.

Current modeling suggests that these aspirational reductions translate into about 12 million people no longer poor and 1 million children prevented from stunting due to these coordinated efforts. Final targets will be established when population-based surveys are completed in the coming months.

There are promising returns on our investments. In fact, cost-benefit analysis of an initial set of Feed the Future projects amounting to more than \$300 million shows a median 22 percent return on investment. These benefits accrue in many ways, including as additional income to smallholders, processors, small traders, and others benefiting from our investments, and as improvements in the nutritional status of women and children in our zones of influence.

Feed the Future is already making a difference in people’s lives. We are focused on measuring results—as opposed to inputs—so we better understand what works as we make decisions relating to budgets and programs. What we ultimately care about is reducing hunger, largely through increased agriculture-driven economic growth for smallholder farmers and resilience programs for populations at risk of food crises. We will monitor those longer-term impacts over the coming years. What we have now are steps in the right direction, as reflected in our early performance indicators. Following are performance measures that indicate progress and momentum resulting from our investments during this early stage of Feed the Future:

PHOTO: PAUL WEISENFELD/USAID

Performance indicators are more than a method to track our efforts—they reflect tangible evidence of how our tax dollars support the efforts of people striving to improve their livelihoods and feed their families.

TABLE 1. Feed the Future Early Performance Indicators, FY 2011

| Feed the Future Performance Indicators | FY 2011 Results |
|--|-----------------|
| Improved agricultural productivity | |
| Rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions | 6,640,445 |
| Farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance | 1,760,993 |
| 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 |
| Hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance | 2,397,456 |
| Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities | |
| Value of agricultural and rural loans | \$103,642,292 |
| Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services | |
| Children under 5 reached by USG-supported nutrition programs | 8,814,584 |
| People trained in child health and nutrition through U.S. Government programs | 157,240 |

Notes:

- Indicators are actual numbers as reported by implementing agencies into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (Feed the FutureMS), reviewed and approved by each agency, according to their existing policies and standards regarding attribution. Indicators are reported for Feed the Future focus and aligned countries. Participating agencies do not necessarily report on all countries where they have programs, and may only report on certain common indicators, so aggregates must be interpreted carefully. Additional details on each indicator are available on www.FeedtheFuture.gov. Nutrition indicators are drawn from the Performance and Plan Reviews of USAID missions in Feed the Future countries, as reported by USAID's Bureau of Global Health.
- The Feed the FutureMS currently includes indicators from the following investments: USAID Feed the Future agriculture funding and USAID/Global Health nutrition funding; USAID Food for Peace Title II Development Programs; MCC food security funding from compacts that entered into force since FY 2010, namely Senegal, Philippines, and Moldova; USDA 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 Competitive Grants Program, Cochran Fellowship Program, and Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program in focus countries; U.S. Government contributions to the GAFSP; and U.S. Government contributions to IFAD. The Feed the FutureMS therefore does not, at this time, capture all U.S. Government ongoing food security programming or reimbursable programs. Going forward, Feed the FutureMS will include food security investments made by the Peace Corps, USADF, and the U.N. Rome-based agencies in addition to IFAD (U.S. Government's proportional share based on level of financing).

1.8 MILLION

farmers and others who applied improved technologies or management practices

Behind the indicator:

This indicator measures the total number of farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers; individual processors; rural entrepreneurs; managers and traders; natural resource managers; and others who applied new technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of U.S. assistance.

Beyond the indicator: Improving future harvests in Tajikistan

Feed the Future has been training farmers in eastern Tajikistan to produce “seed potatoes” from true potato seeds. Unlike typical potato seeds, true seeds do not pass diseases from one generation to the next. The result is a healthy potato crop from which potato seeds can be harvested and reserved for the next planting season. Previously, farmers had to resort to holding on to seeds from the previous year’s potatoes for planting, despite the potential susceptibility to disease and lower yields.

Saodat Shabonova is a farmer in the mountainous village of Kul, where she lives with her five children and husband on less than one-half acre of land, growing mainly potatoes, as do most people in the area. Shabonova was not entirely convinced of the benefit of planting true potato seeds until she gathered 120 kilograms of high-quality seed potatoes, which should ensure much improved harvests in the coming seasons. “I am so happy my family now has good seed potatoes for several years. We also learned the technology of producing them ourselves,” said Shabonova. In coming years, Shabonova may even sell high-quality seed potatoes in the local market.



Saodat Shabonova holds some of the potatoes she grew from true potato seeds. PHOTO: JANICE SETSER

8.8 MILLION

children under 5 reached by Feed the Future-supported nutrition programs

Behind the indicator:

Nutrition programs can prevent and treat undernutrition and improve child survival. This indicator measures the number of children under age 5 reached during the reporting year by programs with nutrition objectives, including behavior change communication activities, home or community gardens, micronutrient supplementation, food fortification, anemia-reduction programs, growth monitoring and promotion and management of acute malnutrition.

Beyond the indicator: Improving feeding practices in Senegal

Experience proves that helping farmers produce better crops does not necessarily lead to more nutritious meals for their families. That is why, in Senegal, Feed the Future and USAID's Bureau for Global Health are working together to help farmers boost their farm production while also raising awareness about nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation with a cadre of over 350 community nutrition workers who reach out to households and communities.



This program has already helped farmers improve agricultural practices in over 80 community demonstration gardens. Equally important, workers are also compiling ways to prepare local wild foods, an effort that may reduce micronutrient deficiencies in 357 villages. Part of this effort includes identifying local nutritious ingredients for feeding infants and young children and demonstrating how to serve them in community meals.

A young boy from rural Senegal enjoys a healthy meal of daharine, a nutritious porridge of rice, chick peas, and peanut sauce, at a USAID-supported Community Meals program. PHOTO: USAID

PHOTO: ELISA WALTON/USAID



Delivering Results through a Comprehensive Approach to Food Security

Building on other ongoing U.S. Government investments in food security and in coordination with recipient government investments and those of other donors, Feed the Future is helping small-holder farmers adopt new technologies and have better access to markets; children have better access to more nutritious foods; researchers to develop drought-resistant food crops; governments to take on much-needed policy reforms and investments; and other such efforts.



Encouraging sustainable fisheries in Ghana. Fish are a major source of food for Ghanaians and also provide them with jobs, incomes, and foreign exchange. In light of mismanagement and the depletion of fish stocks, in FY 2011 Feed the Future organized 14 forums across the country and trained over 400 Ghanaians from civil society and government in ways to ensure sustainable fisheries.



Promoting nutrition in Haiti. Because of the critical importance of good nutrition in the early years of life, Feed the Future is reaching mothers and young children in Haiti with nutritional education. In FY 2011, the initiative benefited nearly 73,000 Haitian children under 5 years old.



Supporting sustainable hillside agriculture in Rwanda. The U.S. Government is joining other donors in providing a \$50 million grant through GASFP to help the Government of Rwanda scale up its Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Program. LWH helps farmers adapt crops and develop and manage terraces in ways that reduce erosion, improve soil quality, and raise yields across 30,000 hectares of land.

Expanding access to credit in Uganda. Even when banks have the capital and willingness to work with smallholders, they find it logistically difficult to reach widely dispersed agriculture producers. In 2011, Feed the Future partnered with Centenary Bank to launch a state-of-the-art mobile banking unit that provides financial services to more than 300,000 farmers and agri-businesses in northern Uganda.

Developing capacity in Kenya. With an eye toward improving yields and food security, in FY 2011, the U.S. Government helped the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute develop and transfer improved technologies for soil fertility, dairy, and maize, including providing seed companies with at least 10 metric tons of maize seeds that are resistant to potentially devastating viruses and leaf diseases.



Increasing farmer incomes in Cambodia. At more than 700 agriculture demonstration sites, farmers were trained in improved agricultural practices, such as integrated pest management, proper water management, usage of improved seed varieties, and the correct use of fertilizers. These farmers increased their rice yields by 30 percent—about 24 percent above the national average—and earned average profits of \$790 per hectare in the last harvest. This was nearly three times the national average.

Boosting Malawi's dairy sector. Feed the Future has invested \$1 million in Malawi's dairy sector to provide training in livestock management, strengthen market linkages, and build the capacity of producers and marketers to process, transport, and market dairy products. This investment is expected to generate more than \$3.5 million in new economic activity and support 3,900 farmers and their 20,000 family members.

Integrating smallholder farmers into value chains in Mozambique. Improved production practices are only as profitable as the markets in which producers can sell their goods. Feed the Future is helping smallholder farmers in Nacala organize into a cooperative that will facilitate linkages with buyers while helping local suppliers improve the commodities available on local markets.

Delivering Results by Engaging Women Farmers

Feed the Future is designing investments to benefit women smallholders in particular. Women play a vital role in advancing agricultural development and food security. They participate in all aspects of rural life—in paid employment, trade, and marketing, as well as in tending crops and animals, collecting water and wood for fuel, and caring for family members. Yet women have less access than men to land, financing, production inputs, technical assistance, and other resources that could help them become better producers and providers for their families.

Feed the Future is promoting new investments and technologies that promise to empower women to achieve equal rights to those enjoyed by men—rights that affect their roles on the farm, in the household, and in the community. To measure how well our investments are tracking against this ambitious goal, Feed the Future, in collaboration with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative of Oxford University, launched the [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index](#). The index is the first tool to measure women's growing role in decision-making about agricultural production; their growing ownership of land, livestock and other resources; their leadership in the community; and their control of time and income. Other donors have expressed interest in adopting the index to guide their own investments.¹⁰

- **Securing land ownership for women.** Formal laws that ensure equal land rights for women are often trumped by customary laws and traditional practices that keep

them from owning land. Without land security, women have less access to credit (since land is a common form of collateral) and fewer incentives to make longer-term investments. In Tanzania, USAID is helping to advance the government's efforts to increase women's land rights, access to credit, and decision-making authority over household income and assets. In Ghana, MCC has supported public outreach campaigns that have contributed to increased land titling among women.

- **Promoting crops that are especially important to women farmers.** Some crops tend to be more the domain of women farmers than men. In FY 2011, USAID expanded its activities to promote improved production and marketing in Kenya's semi-arid zones to include sweet potatoes, pigeon peas and cow peas, crops that are predominantly produced and sold by women.
- **Raising nutrition awareness among women.** In Ghana, the Peace Corps is helping to raise awareness among women of the nutritional content of locally available foods. Through hands-on training, mothers learn the nutritional benefits of using local ingredients like peanut paste, soya bean powder, and fresh moringa leaves. Three months into the program, the children of participating mothers gained an average of nearly two pounds and mothers reported that children were healthier and stronger.
- **Helping women manage natural resources.** Increasing crop productivity is one challenge; sustaining that productivity over time is another, particularly where soils and waterways are susceptible to misuse and natural disasters, such as in Haiti. USAID has been training and supporting farmers, including more than 3,300 women, to manage natural resources better and invest in crops like mangoes and cacao that can generate income and stabilize hillsides. In FY 2011, these efforts helped Haitians improve natural resource management across more than 10,350 hectares of land.

¹⁰ Organizations like IFAD and WFP have consulted us to explore how the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index could be integrated into their work.



“Closing the gender gap in agriculture could increase total agricultural output in developing countries up to 4 percent, which could reduce the number of hungry people by up to 17 percent.”

—2010–11 State of Food and Agriculture: Women in Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

PHOTO: FINTRAC INC.



Reinvigorating Donor Coordination

Through Feed the Future, the United States has committed to improving how we collaborate with other donors. That collaboration starts on the ground, where we are now joining with other donors to support country-led development priorities. We are also working to coordinate multilateral and bilateral efforts in ways that increase returns on global investments to fight hunger, as described below.

Creating and leveraging multilateral resources. Through Treasury's leadership at the multilateral development banks, the United States Government has helped to coordinate multilateral resources to promote food security, including through the design and development of the new multilateral fund, GAFSP. The United States Government has contributed \$326 million and helped mobilize other donor resources. To date, the United States funding has leveraged nearly \$900 million in total pledges to GAFSP, and GAFSP has already financed \$658 million for projects in eighteen countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to support public and private country-owned food security projects designed to help increase the income and nutritional status of smallholder farmers and their families. The United States has also used its influence at the multilateral development banks to target agriculture sector funding toward food security.



PHOTO: PEACE CORPS


Chairing the Headquarters CAADP Donor Working Group. Through Feed the Future, the U.S. Government is currently chairing the Headquarters Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Donor Working Group, which unites over 30 donor agencies working on African agriculture. The Working Group coordinates Joint Action Groups in key areas, including mutual accountability, private sector development (the “[Grow Africa](#)” partnership platform), strategic analysis and knowledge support systems, non-state actor participation, and program design, all groups in which the U.S. is a participating member. The United States has helped to mobilize other donors’ contributions for and coordination on the country-led plans supported through the CAADP process.

Leading the AFSI group. Under its presidency of the G-8, the United States chairs the AFSI group in 2012, with the Feed the Future Deputy Coordinator for Diplomacy serving as the AFSI Chair. Among other achievements, U.S. leadership has advanced public disclosure of information about country-level funding, program focus, objectives, indicators, progress to-date, and alignment of activities with AFSI non-financial commitments, as reported in the [2012 G-8 Camp David Accountability Report](#).

Harmonizing monitoring, evaluation and learning. Feed the Future, along with IFAD, FAO, the World Food Program (WFP), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and other development partners, has formed an informal network to effectively share lessons on monitoring, evaluation, and

knowledge management. One such joint effort is the development of a global learning agenda to help guide investments in impact evaluations to inform more effective food security programming. Another effort is aligning support for the UN Global Commission to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics to help countries strengthen their own data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Establishing strategic partnerships with Brazil, India, and South Africa. Feed the Future set out to leverage the expertise, resources and leadership of these strategic partners because of their influence on neighboring focus countries, their roles as regional anchors for food security, and/or their potential to contribute to the development of focus countries outside their regions. With support from USAID and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency is collaborating with the University of Florida, Michigan State University, and others to improve agricultural growth, food security, and nutrition in Mozambique. With the Government of India, with whom the United States shares a history of cooperation during the Green Revolution in the 1960s, the U.S. Government agreed to collaborate in a “Partnership for an Evergreen Revolution” to develop, test, and replicate transformative technologies to extend food security in India, Africa, and around the world. And with South Africa, the U.S. Government has partnered with the University of Pretoria to train more than 250 leaders from the public and private sectors to participate in their countries’ CAADP processes.



Championing Research and Innovation

The United States is renowned for its expertise in agricultural research and extension and its long-standing support of agricultural innovations across the developing world.

Feed the Future is building on this tradition and using our comparative advantage in research, science, and technology to help farmers confront the challenges of a 21st century world, as described in the [Feed the Future Research Strategy](#), which was developed jointly by USAID and USDA with expertise from the Association of Public and Land Grant Universities and other stakeholders. The Research Strategy focuses on four major agro-climatic zones (namely, the Indo-Gangetic Plains in South Asia, maize-growing systems in East and Southern Africa, the Sudano-Sahelian systems in West Africa, and the Ethiopian Highlands), where global poverty and hunger are most concentrated, and specifically targets problems in each zone to maximize impacts on poor families. Our investments in research are:



Feed the Future more than doubled U.S. Government research investments in global food security from \$50 million in 2008 to \$120 million in 2011.

PHOTO: FINTRAC INC.

Improving the resilience of crops and animals to climatic variability and changes. Changes in seasonal temperature patterns and more variable rainfall associated with climate change will affect agriculture throughout Feed the Future countries, including crop staples like rice and wheat. Among other tools, Feed the Future is supporting the use of advanced genomics and biotechnology to improve the resilience of crops and animals to climate stresses. For example, USDA, in collaboration with Biodiversity International and the Global Crop Diversity Trust, has launched [GRIN-Global](#), a plant gene bank information management system that enables researchers to source specific crop breeding material more efficiently. USAID is partnering with U.S. agricultural technology companies like Ceres, Inc. and Arcadia Biosciences to produce higher-yielding crops that are also more environmentally sustainable and climate resilient.

Combating major plant and animal diseases through a new era of research partnerships. In 2010, the USDA and USAID launched the Norman Borlaug Commemorative Research Initiative to promote collaborative research. As part of this initiative, USAID, USDA, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, and the Interna-

tional Center for Agricultural Research for the Dry Areas are partnering to combat wheat stem rust, a potentially devastating disease for wheat growers in the United States and developing countries. The distribution of rust-resistant wheat seeds in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Egypt and Afghanistan is helping to prevent the spread of the disease, while new research develops more durable resistance. To promote animal health, USAID, USDA and the International Livestock Research Institute are developing a vaccine for East Coast Fever, a disease that annually kills more than 1 million cattle globally.

Reenergizing the relationship between developing country institutions and U.S. land grant universities.

Feed the Future is building on the long history of U.S. universities working with developing country institutions. A partnership between the University of California, Riverside, and Burkina Faso's Environment and Agricultural Research Institute, for instance, has developed drought-resistant cowpea varieties that can potentially increase yields in sub-Saharan Africa by five- to ten-fold. And the University of Oregon is helping Cambodian and Vietnamese researchers develop an aquaculture and resource management program to protect the Mekong River's small-sized fish upon which the poor depend for food.



Doing Development Differently

Improving livelihoods, reinvigorating donor coordination, championing research and innovation—these and other results reflect our new way of doing business.

We know our aid can be a powerful tool for development when we advance countries' own development priorities, harness development expertise from across the U.S. Government, hold ourselves accountable, and partner with other stakeholders in promoting development. These are among the aid effectiveness principles embodied in the U.S. Global Development Policy and recent donor commitments, including the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security (2009). We are reporting progress on these principles through the forthcoming Feed the Future Scorecard and below.

Supporting Country-led Development

Donors can achieve more effective and lasting results when they champion the development visions and efforts of partner countries' own governments and citizens. Governments in developing countries are making more good investments for reducing poverty,¹¹ including in agricultural development and nutrition, and we stand beside them. The African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development, for instance, has developed the CAADP, committing to peer-reviewed strategies and target budgets. Feed the Future, by design, aligns U.S. Government resources and activities behind these country-led efforts in Africa and elsewhere.

Feed the Future has worked extensively with partner countries to encourage country-led plans that are subject to rigorous technical peer-reviews. Similarly, to secure GAFSP funding, project proposals must be aligned with a country's agricultural development priorities in their country's development plan. Governments are also focusing on improving the nutrition of mothers and young children, efforts that Feed the Future is supporting through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement to help governments and other stakeholders harmonize their support and demonstrate results.

- **Following the Government of Tanzania's lead.** The Government of Tanzania is investing in its Southern Corridor, an established trade route, by promoting agricultural businesses that source from smallholders. Feed the Future supports this effort in several ways: MCC has been upgrading major roadways in the Corridor; USAID helped establish the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania, a public-private secretariat to plan and oversee investments along the corridor; USDA supported microcredit activities; USADF is providing small grants to producers' groups in the region; and the Peace Corps is assigning health volunteers to support nutrition efforts.

- **Supporting the Government of Bangladesh's Country Investment Plan.** Bangladesh approved its Country Investment Plan (CIP) for agriculture, food security, and nutrition in 2011. The U.S. Government provided financial and technical assistance to the Government of Bangladesh's inter-ministerial task force and supported the Government's stakeholder consultations. The CIP is already guiding and leveraging much-needed investments, including nearly \$3 billion from the government itself, \$50 million from GAFSP, and \$75 million from the Danish International Development Agency.

The notion of country-led development extends beyond governments alone. Farmers, business owners, community leaders, and others know best the daily constraints they face in improving agriculture-based income and nutrition. The United States is working with non-state actors in several ways, from directly supporting local businesses through value chain development to community-led development efforts.

- **Empowering smallholder farmers in Mali.** USADF empowers local firms and individuals to lead its Feed the Future programming, in line with the initiative's emphasis on country-led development. USADF is using its community-led development model to empower smallholder farmers in Mali while increasing yields of

¹¹ Charles Kenny (2011), *Getting Better: Why Global Development is Succeeding and How We Can Improve the World Even More* (Washington, DC: Center for Global Development).

rice and wheat. With technical and financial support, USADF is helping the Dangha Rice and Wheat Cooperative near Timbuktu improve its access to better inputs and technology, including motorized irrigation pumps, threshers, and a boat to reduce the transport costs of sales along the Niger River. Dangha's 1,750 beneficiaries are seeing dramatic improvements in their livelihoods. By the second year of the project, the cooperative more than doubled its production of rice and wheat, with sales revenue increasing by 84 percent.

- **Working with communities in the Philippines.** MCC is providing about 3,500 grants for community-driven infrastructure and other development projects in the Philippines, including irrigation, rural roads and bridges, and other community priorities, many of which will directly address food insecurity. This process will empower communities to set development priorities and help build their capacity to address their needs and manage assets in a sustainable and transparent way.

Mobilizing a Whole-of-Government Approach

The U.S. Global Development Policy calls for better coordination and integration of the valuable expertise and resources across U.S. Government agencies to maximize impacts and reduce redundancies. Feed the Future puts whole-of-government in practice.

Feed the Future is led by a USAID-based Coordinator supported by the Deputy Coordinator for Diplomacy at the State Department and the Deputy Coordinator for Development at USAID. The USAID Administrator has been serving as the *de facto* Coordinator. The Deputy Coordinator for Development drives the interagency process in formulating policies, strategies, and monitoring criteria for Feed the Future, while the Deputy Coordinator for Diplomacy leads diplomatic efforts to advance Feed the Future priorities, focusing on policy coordination among major donors, strategic partners, the G-8, G-20, and international organizations. The Deputy Coordinators work closely with each of the agencies that make up the initiative. Examples include:

- **Leveraging MCC expertise.** With over half of its total investment portfolio supporting food security, MCC's experience has helped guide Feed the Future program design, particularly on land tenure and property rights, infrastructure, monitoring and evaluation, and gender integration. MCC and USAID are working closely to complement and build on each other's food security investments. In Ghana, for example, USAID will support three MCC-funded post-harvest Agribusiness Centers, benefitting about 3,000 farmers. And in Senegal, USAID will support MCC's investment in irrigated agriculture and roads in the Senegal River Valley and the Southern Forest Zone by promoting value chains, soil management, access to credit, post-harvest facilities, capacity training, quality standards, and marketing in those same areas.
- **Leveraging research expertise from across the U.S. Government.** USDA and USAID jointly developed the Feed the Future Research Strategy with expertise from the Association of Public and Land Grant Universities and other stakeholders. Under Feed the Future, research investments specifically designated for global food security have more than doubled, from \$50 million in 2008 to \$120 million in 2011.
- **Leveraging USDA expertise.** USDA brings core capabilities to Feed the Future, including in agricultural research and extension, data/economic analysis, market information/statistics, and in-country capacity building (including trade-related sanitary and phytosanitary standards), and programs such as Food for Progress and the Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program.

- **Using NOAA's National Weather Service to help guide interventions.** NOAA provides seasonal rainfall forecasts, hazard outlooks, and assessments in regions where Feed the Future is active. Forecasts help planners with crop mix, irrigation needs, planting and harvesting schedules, and crop risks, while the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (involving NOAA, USDA, NASA, and USGS, in partnership with USAID) provides advance warning of impending famine conditions so that affected countries and the international aid community can better prevent and respond to crises.
- **Leveraging OPIC's promotion of private sector investment.** OPIC supports private equity funds for agriculture investments in Feed the Future countries. In 2011, OPIC approved \$250 million in financing for two investment funds, one focused on acquiring large commercial farms to serve as hubs where smallholder farmers can obtain inputs and technical assistance and sell their products, and another to promote farms and plantations, animal feeds, processing, and services and infrastructure.
- **Engaging the Peace Corps.** The Peace Corps is better equipping its Volunteers and their counterparts to address food security needs in Feed the Future countries, and placing them strategically to help rural communities increase agricultural production, and improve natural resource management, marketing, and household nutrition, thus extending Feed the Future to a greater number of food-insecure households. The Peace Corps is also expanding its reach, for instance, by returning to Nepal after a seven-year hiatus.
- **Solidifying USAID's expertise.** The Bureau for Food Security (BFS) was created in November 2010 to lead the implementation of the agricultural component of USAID Feed the Future programs. In 2011, BFS evolved into a functioning entity. It oversees the implementation of Feed the Future across focus countries while building up reliable budgeting and monitoring systems; developing a research agenda with USDA and U.S. universities; and identifying win-win collaborations with the private sector and other development partners. BFS also explores synergies with the other parts of USAID



that invest in food security. For example, it works with USAID's Global Health Bureau on nutrition and with USAID's Office of Food for Peace on building resilience among vulnerable households.

- **Working at the grassroots level through USADF.** The US African Development Foundation helps Feed the Future reach underserved communities in Africa through its focus on marginalized populations. USADF works with vulnerable communities to build the capacity of grassroots cooperatives and community-based organizations to produce, process, and market food. USADF program managers use Famine Early Warning Systems Network information and analytics from other Feed the Future partner agencies to focus its interventions on the most food-insecure areas of the countries in which it operates.

Advancing Innovative Partnerships

Feed the Future is leveraging the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of U.S. private companies, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders to expand market opportunities and provide valuable resources for smallholder farmers and their families.

- **Fostering partnerships to improve nutrition.** As part of the State Department's commitment to Feed the Future, Secretary Clinton launched the [1,000 Days partnership](#), an advocacy hub that champions investment and partnerships to promote nutrition during the critical 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's 2nd birthday. The hub, a partnership between

InterAction (a coalition of U.S.-based international relief and development organizations) and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, in close collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, facilitates the 1,000 Days partnership and the SUN Movement with support from Walmart, the Walmart Foundation, and the Gates Foundation.

Steps toward the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

Recognizing the importance of private sector investment for sustainable, inclusive, economic development, Feed the Future has proactively sought new and expanded relationships with private companies operating in the agriculture sector. This experience informed the creation of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, whereby African Governments, G-8 donors, and the private sector have committed to increasing socially responsible private investment in African agriculture. Discussions leading up to the G-8 Camp David Summit led to the companies below agreeing to specific commitments in support of the New Alliance:

Global Companies

AGCO
Armajaro
Cargill
Diageo
DuPont
Jain Irrigation
Monsanto
Netafim
Rabobank
SABMiller
Swiss Re
Syngenta
Unilever
United Phosphorus Limited
Vodafone
Yara

Global Company Value Chain Initiatives

Africa Cashew Initiative
World Cocoa Foundation
Competitive African Cotton Initiative

Local & Regional African Companies

ACT
Agrica/KPL
Agriserv
Agro EcoEnergy
Bank of Abyssinia
Ecobank
Finatrade
Ghana Nuts
Guts Agro Industries
Hilina Enriched Foods
Mullege
Omega Farms
Premium Foods
Selous Farming
SFMC
Shambani Graduates Enterprises
TAHA
Tanseed
TASTA
Tatepa
Zemen Bank



PHOTO: PEACE CORPS

- **Learning from U.S. CSOs.** Feed the Future benefited from the long tradition of U.S. CSOs promoting global food security. The CSO “Roadmap Group,” for instance, drawing from the experience of U.S. CSOs that have partnered with USAID’s Title II programs, helped shape our comprehensive approach to food security, particularly the importance of strengthening the link between agriculture and nutrition.
- **Facilitating innovative research partnerships.** In early 2012, the U.S. Government hosted the first [Feed the Future Public-Private Partnership Technical Forum](#), engaging more than 100 representatives from the private sector and federal agencies to identify partnerships to support the Feed the Future Research Strategy. Select outcomes include potential discounts on equipment and services for genotyping of crops and animals and training opportunities for students and researchers in Feed the Future countries.
- **Partnering for risk management.** A Memorandum of Understanding between USAID and the Swiss Reinsurance Company (Swiss Re) will help smallholders better manage risk. This partnership builds on Swiss Re’s earlier work with USAID on an index-based livestock insurance pilot program in Northern Kenya, and on Swiss Re’s partnerships with Oxfam America and the WFP in Ethiopia, experiences that have shown how insurance instruments can improve the resilience of farmers and pastoralists.
- **Mobilizing private sector investments.** The U.S. Government will further its partnership with the private sector through participation in the G-8’s New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which has already mobilized \$3 billion in new commitments from African and international firms looking to expand their agriculture-related business across Africa. The U.S. Government will also mobilize private sector investments through its contribution to GAFSP’s Private Sector Window, which offers loans, equity capital, and advisory services.

Holding Ourselves Accountable

President Obama and the global community are together calling for improved donor accountability and transparency to improve aid effectiveness and demonstrate the impact of our aid. To ensure results and accountability, Feed the Future is raising the bar on how the U.S. Government designs, monitors, reports on, and learns from its investments.

- **Being results-driven.** The [Feed the Future Results Framework](#) is the conceptual and analytic structure that establishes the goals and objectives of Feed the Future, linking standard performance indicators to desired results. It has been developed and tested through an inter-agency review process and multi-disciplinary research and economic analysis. The Results Framework establishes, for the first time, goals, objectives, and standard performance indicators that are now adopted across U.S. Government agencies investing in food security to track progress and impact.
- **Investing in a robust food security data management system.** The Feed the Future Monitoring System collects information on the Results Framework's baselines, targets, and results from U.S. Government agencies receiving U.S. Government funds for food security as well as GAFSP. Just as the Results Framework is novel in its whole-of-government application, so too is the Feed the Future Monitoring System that allows all agencies to track performance towards common future security goals, from a common system.
- **Building local data systems that last.** Feed the Future is also striving to improve capacities of local data systems across focus countries and integrate our data demands with host country data sources and data collection processes to whatever degree possible. This way, we are not just generating data to track our own performance, but building sustainable, country-led solutions for data and evidence to inform food security policy-making and planning in years to come. To that end, Feed the Future, together with other development partners, is supporting the UN Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics managed by FAO. The first step in the strategy is to develop master plans to improve capabilities to collect, analyze and report quality data for household income, nutritional status of household members and performance of farmers and the overall agricultural sector. We are currently supporting Bangladesh, Haiti, and Tanzania to develop and finance these master plans and are committed, over the coming years, to helping more countries establish primary data systems so they too have the ability to reliably monitor the wealth and health of their populations.
- **Being accountable on global commitments.** Feed the Future actively participates in AFSI and is publically reporting on spending, development impact and aid effectiveness through the forthcoming Feed the Future Scorecard and through this and subsequent Progress Reports. The current Scorecard reflects development performance and spending data from USAID, State, USDA, MCC, and Treasury (GAFSP). All U.S. Government agencies contributing to Feed the Future share responsibility for improving how we design and implement food security investments and how we use data to manage our portfolio of investments and assess our progress in line with Feed the Future principles.
- **Establishing zones of influence and baselines.** The Feed the Future Strategy concentrates applicable programs and projects geographically in a country in areas called "zones of influence" and selects a small number of strategic value chains that represent the greatest promise for economic growth and improved nutritional status, especially for women and children. All Feed the Future focus countries have defined their geographic zones and are establishing baselines at the start of implementation for up to 13 population-based indicators related to livelihoods, women's empowerment, food security, and nutrition. Our ultimate goal is to change people's lives for the better and we are holding ourselves publically accountable to that goal.

- **Adopting cost-benefit analysis (CBA).** Following MCC's model of conducting rigorous analysis during project design, USAID has adopted CBA to help improve resource allocation, quantify the expected benefits of our interventions on households, and identify better monitoring and evaluation indicators. USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and the Environment, BFS, and field missions have completed CBAs on \$307 million worth of investments in agriculture and nutrition. To date, our analysis shows that these program funds invested in agriculture and nutrition through 12 projects across six focus countries could achieve a median economic rate of return of 22 percent, with a range from 11 to 148 percent, at a median cost of \$51 per beneficiary.
- **Implementing rigorous impact evaluations.** Feed the Future is committed to impact evaluations to capture what a particular project or program has achieved, test causal linkages, and determine to what extent outcomes link to particular interventions. MCC is leading by example with over 20 impact evaluations of agriculture-related investments underway. Thirty percent of all GASFP-funded projects will undergo impact evaluations, with five projects already having evaluation plans with technical support from the World Bank's Impact Evaluation Initiative. Guided by the new [USAID Evaluation Policy](#) and the [Feed the Future Learning Agenda](#), USAID is planning to conduct over 30 impact evaluations of Feed the Future investments in agriculture, nutrition, and food security.



PHOTO: PHYTOTRADE AFRICA

Feed the Future & Related Food Security Funding

TABLE 2. Feed the Future funding by agency, FY 2010-2012

| Feed the Future Implementing Agencies and Programs ¹² | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012 Estimate |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>(thousand USD appropriated)</i> | | | |
| L'Aquila commitment | | | |
| State/USAID Feed the Future | 808,594 | 943,362 | 953,588 |
| MCC: Agriculture and Food Security investments (in new compacts with EIF between FY 2010-12) ¹³ | 729,090 | 251,630 | 0 |
| Treasury/State/USAID: GAFSP | 66,600 | 124,800 | 149,600 |
| Related Food Security Funding reporting in the Feed the Future Monitoring System | | | |
| USAID: | | | |
| Nutrition (Global Health Programs) | 71,100 | 89,820 | 95,000 |
| Food for Peace Title II Development Food Aid ¹⁴ | 385,515 | 422,642 | TBD |
| Treasury: | | | |
| Treasury: IFAD | 30,000 | 29,440 | 30,000 |
| USDA:¹⁵ | | | |
| Food for Progress | 88,423 | 127,500 | 118,558 |
| Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project (LRPP) | 10,591 | 9,400 | 1,313 |
| McGovern-Dole Food for Education | 126,304 | 143,500 | 149,047 |
| Food Aid Nutrition Enhancement Program (FANEP) Competitive Grants Program | 2,729 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochran Fellowship Program | 283 | 200 | 390 |
| Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program | 206 | 307 | 659 |
| Total | 2,319,435 | 2,142,601 | 1,378,284 |

12 These levels do not include agriculture and nutrition funding for Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq.

13 This is the total amount of Food Security-related investments at time of Entry into Force (EIF) within the Moldova and Senegal (FY 2010) and Philippines (FY 2011) Compacts. After initial obligation, there is typically some small amount of adjustment of numbers as some funds may be shifted between projects within a Compact.

14 Food for Peace Title II development assistance overall levels for FY 2010 and FY 2011, including Afghanistan, were \$401 million and \$426 million, respectively.

15 These numbers reflect the amount of total appropriated dollars being implemented in any of the 19 Feed the Future focus countries. The LRPP funding in FY 2012 was utilized only for administrative costs and evaluation of the entire local regional purchase pilot program as required by the Farm Bill.

What Counts as Feed the Future

Feed the Future is more than the 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 FY 2010-12.¹⁶ The L'Aquila commitment represents:

- Most USAID and State Department funding for agricultural development during that time period;
- MCC's agriculture and food security-related investments in new compacts entered into force during this period (namely Senegal and Moldova in FY 2010, and Philippines in FY 2011); and
- The U.S. contribution to the GAFSP multilateral trust fund.

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

- Investments by USAID in nutrition and Food for Peace food assistance programs;
- Specific activities of the USDA, USADF, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Department of Commerce, OPIC, and the USTR; and
- The U.S. contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as well as the portions of U.S. contributions to other multilateral development banks 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.



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

www.FeedTheFuture.gov