

## SNAPSHOT: FEED THE FUTURE PROGRESS IN FY2012

During the 2009 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.



### New Alliance Commitment

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.

### Advancing Global Food Security and Nutrition

The FY2012 Feed the Future Progress 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 the following areas:

- Cost-effective results;
- Aligning with priorities established in technically sound country-led plans;
- Embracing innovative partnerships;
- Fostering a policy environment that enables private investment;
- Helping build resilience to food crises in vulnerable populations;
- Integrating nutrition, climate change, and gender equality and women's empowerment into programming;
- Working 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.

### Did You Know?

- Approximately **870 million people** in the world remain hungry today
- **98%** of them live in developing countries
- The world's population is projected to exceed **9 billion by 2050**, requiring at least a **60% increase** in global food production



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## Feed the Future Impacts

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 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**.

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.

## Looking Forward

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.

The full Progress Report can be found at [www.feedthefuture.gov/progress](http://www.feedthefuture.gov/progress).

## Highlight: Rwanda

In Rwanda, changes since 2006 include a 15 percent drop in stunting, a 24 percent drop in rural poverty rates, 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.

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.

## Feed the Future Performance Indicators, FY2011 and FY2012

Feed the Future Performance Indicators	FY2011 Results	FY2012 Results
<b>IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY</b>		
Rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions	6,640,445	9,200,276
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
<b>EXPANDED MARKETS AND TRADE</b>		
Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation (USD)	81,642,538	100,366,589
<b>INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE</b>		
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
<b>IMPROVED USE OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES</b>		
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](http://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 (PL) 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.