



# FEED THE FUTURE

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



## Feed the Future Snapshot

**PROGRESS THROUGH 2017**



## MESSAGE FROM THE COORDINATOR

As the Global Coordinator of Feed the Future, I recently traveled to the Horn of Africa to assess today's ongoing humanitarian need. There I met mothers who had to choose which child to feed, people who were dying from easily preventable illnesses, and countless families who were forced to leave everything they own in search of food.

The looming famines in South Sudan, Somalia, northern Nigeria and Yemen have left 20 million people at risk of severe hunger or starvation. While the United States continues to lead the world's immediate response to these crises, we recognize that we must also help to build resilience to work to prevent anything like this from happening again.

Today, 9 million more people are living above the poverty line with Feed the Future's help and 1.8 million more children have escaped the devastating, lifelong consequences of poor nutrition. That is measurable progress.

Because Feed the Future's approach is working, our work through it will continue. During my trip, I was pleased to recently announce that moving forward Feed the Future will partner with 12 countries that have taken concrete steps to improve their own food security.

These countries have committed to a day when they can fully transition away from foreign assistance, so we are going to do what we can to give them a hand up and help them get there. As we look to the initiative's future, I am hopeful that our partnership with these countries will help create a more peaceful, stable and secure world and, ultimately, bring us closer to a day when foreign assistance is no longer needed.

Sincerely,

Mark Green  
USAID Administrator

# INTRODUCTION

## Food Security Matters, Now More Than Ever

There are nearly 800 million hungry people in the world today. As the global population is projected to exceed 9 billion people by 2050, global food production has to rise by at least 60 percent to meet growing needs.

Around the world, far too many children still do not get enough nutritious food to eat, which can rob them of their future potential and ability to contribute to the economic development of their communities.

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**Ending global hunger is one of the greatest challenges and opportunities of our lifetime.**

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Hunger and lack of opportunity can undermine global security and stability, which can leave countries more vulnerable to conflict and violence.

Preventative action that leads to lasting food security for future generations is imperative. When families everywhere have reliable access to safe, quality food and the means to purchase it, lives and money are saved. A study conducted by the United Kingdom's Department for

International Development in Kenya and Ethiopia estimates that, over 20 years, every \$1 invested in making communities more resilient could save nearly \$3 in reduced humanitarian need, avoided losses and increased development benefits.

Created in the wake of the 2007/2008 global food price crisis, Feed the Future is an American initiative that combats global hunger, with a primary focus on smallholder food producers and their markets.

We help some of the world's poorest countries to accomplish the following:

- Improve agricultural production and markets and create new opportunities for security and prosperity
- Strengthen the resilience of communities to shocks that can lead to famine and political unrest
- Reduce hunger and improve nutrition, especially among mothers and children
- Increase the exchange of ideas, technologies and products that benefit citizens at home and communities abroad

By helping poor families get the tools and the chance to help themselves, Feed the Future is building a more stable world.

Expanding economic opportunities abroad in agriculture can benefit America's own prosperity too. When families rise out of poverty, they gain the means to purchase American products. U.S. food and agriculture exports to Feed the Future focus countries increased by \$1 billion from 2009 to 2016, according to data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Increasingly, our own country's economic growth depends on accessing markets abroad. Feed the Future supports policies that facilitate trade, reduce corruption, and help U.S. businesses and investors access new markets. The research breakthroughs we fund also help producers here in America stay ahead of emerging threats to our food supply.

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**The path to prosperity runs through agriculture. Growth in agriculture has been shown to be at least twice as effective at reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.**

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## Who is Feed the Future?

Fighting hunger brings people from all walks of life together. A problem as big as global hunger requires an “all hands on deck” approach. Feed the Future represents a broad partnership that draws on the expertise, resources, talents and dedication of numerous organizations, companies and individuals.



### U.S. GOVERNMENT

We draw on the skills of the U.S. Agency for International Development; U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Treasury and State; Millennium Challenge Corporation; Overseas Private Investment Corporation; Peace Corps; U.S. African Development Foundation; and Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.



### PRIVATE SECTOR

We work with businesses small and large, from farmers themselves to cooperatives, agribusinesses, banks, entrepreneurs and more. More than 60 of these partners are U.S. companies, and 10 are Fortune 500 companies.



### PARTNER GOVERNMENTS

We focus our resources in a select number of countries that have great need, great potential for growth, and strong commitment to working with us to fight hunger and poverty.



### SCIENCE COMMUNITY

We draw on the best of American expertise in agriculture through a network of 24 Feed the Future Innovation Labs that involve more than 70 U.S. universities and colleges. Our research partnerships also include international and national research centers and institutions.



### CIVIL SOCIETY

We work hand in hand with farmers' organizations, non-profits, and community and faith-based groups, among others, to empower people to take ownership of their own advancement.



### EVERYDAY AMERICANS

From food processing experts at General Mills to farmers, ranchers, teachers and agriculture enthusiasts across the United States, our programs benefit from the time and expertise of American volunteers.

## Get Involved

Learn how each U.S. state is involved and discover ways to join the effort at **[feedthefuture.gov](http://feedthefuture.gov)**.

## Where We Work

The United States invests in a select number of countries that are committed to improving their own food security and nutrition.

■ **Feed the Future originally concentrated its efforts in 19 focus countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean including:**

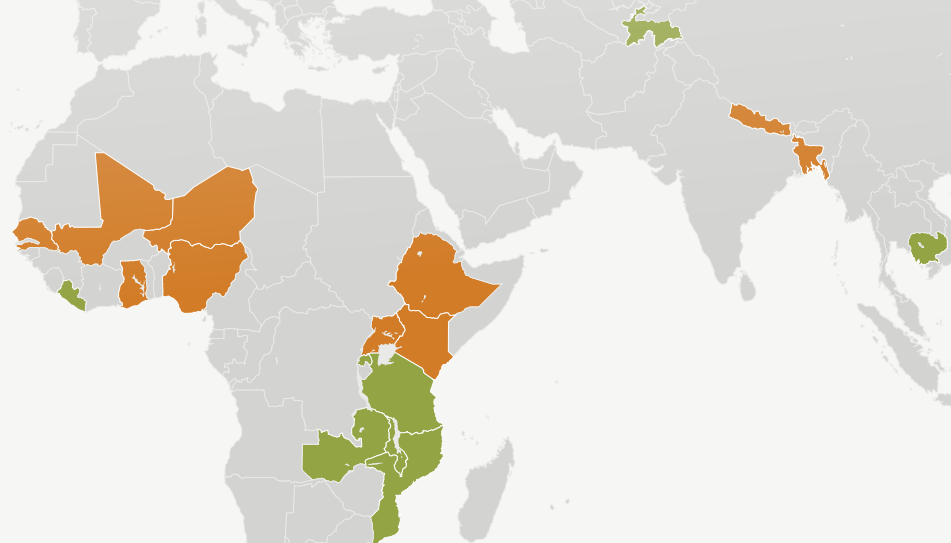
|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| Bangladesh | Kenya      | Senegal    |
| Cambodia   | Liberia    | Tajikistan |
| Ethiopia   | Malawi     | Tanzania   |
| Ghana      | Mali       | Uganda     |
| Guatemala  | Mozambique | Zambia     |
| Haiti      |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

■ **As we move forward, our 12 target countries are:**

|            |          |         |
|------------|----------|---------|
| Bangladesh | Honduras | Niger   |
| Ethiopia   | Kenya    | Nigeria |
| Ghana      | Mali     | Senegal |
| Guatemala  | Nepal    | Uganda  |

### WE SELECTED FEED THE FUTURE COUNTRIES BASED ON THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

- ✓ Level of need
- ✓ Potential for our programs to spur growth
- ✓ Opportunities for partnership
- ✓ Opportunities for regional efficiencies
- ✓ Host government commitment
- ✓ Resource availability





# DELIVERING RESULTS

## Making a Difference

Feed the Future has shown that progress on hunger is possible. By bringing partners together to invest in agriculture and nutrition, we have helped millions of families around the world lift themselves out of hunger and poverty. This means more families are able to feed themselves, and more children are able to reach their full potential.

This progress is helping us meet Feed the Future's goal to reduce poverty and stunting by an average of 20 percent in the places we work. The 2016 Feed the Future Progress Report presented the promising results of our first assessment of progress toward these goals. Looking at changes that occurred in Feed the Future focus areas between 2011 and 2016:



## SINCE 2011, FEED THE FUTURE HAS ACHIEVED THE FOLLOWING:

Nearly  
**\$2.6 BILLION**  
earned by Feed the Future farmers in new agricultural sales



Nearly  
**\$2.7 BILLION**  
unlocked in agricultural and rural loans to help smallholder farms and businesses grow



↓ **19%**  
Drop in poverty

↓ **26%**  
Drop in child stunting

Based on annual rates of reduction we have measured so far, we project that poverty has dropped an average of 19% and child stunting by 26% across target regions in Feed the Future's focus countries since the initiative began.



## HIGHER YIELDS

Feed the Future farmers have achieved maize and groundnut yields that were, on average, 23 percent and 64 percent higher than national averages. New tools and technologies—such as high-yielding seeds, fertilizer-application, soil-conservation and water management—have helped farmers increase their yields.





## SPOTLIGHT

### A Bangladeshi Entrepreneur Learns How to Raise Fish

When Feed the Future first measured women's empowerment in agriculture in Bangladesh in 2011, data showed that only 27 percent of women in the areas we worked were empowered to do things like make decisions and manage household income.

**“You have to care for fish the same you have to care for children. Now I can make my own decisions and accomplish anything.”**

— Ruma Begum, Smallholder Fish Farmer

Twenty-eight-year-old Ruma Begum is one of these women. As a young girl, she would watch fisherman pull in their nets in the port city of Mongla. She hoped to someday find success for herself in the business.

Ruma tried her hand at raising fish in ponds, but with little knowledge about how to properly feed her fish, she rarely made any profit.

That changed when Feed the Future taught her how to successfully manage a fish pond and vegetable garden. Ruma now owns three fish ponds and sells fish to others in her village. She's been able to send her son to after-school tutoring, save some money every month, and feels secure about her family's future.

The Government of Bangladesh took action and worked with Feed the Future to increase opportunities for women to earn income through farming and entrepreneurship activities, such as managing fish ponds and selling fruit trees.

When Feed the Future measured empowerment again in 2015, the percentage of empowered women in the areas of Bangladesh where we focused our efforts had increased to 41 percent, and more women reported improvements in areas such as greater control over their income and input into productive decision-making.



### THE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE INDEX

Feed the Future uses a unique tool called the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index to track how well women are doing across five areas:

- ✓ Decisions about agricultural production
- ✓ Access to and decision making power over productive resources
- ✓ Control over use of income
- ✓ Leadership in the community
- ✓ Use of time

We also measure women's empowerment relative to men within their households. The data show us just how empowered women are in their homes and communities. Learn more at [feedthefuture.gov/weai](http://feedthefuture.gov/weai)



## Progress Through Partnership

We have not achieved these results alone—country ownership and partnerships have helped us get to where we are today. Financial and political support from donors and other partner countries has been, and will continue to be, key.

The U.S. multi-year commitment in 2009 of \$3.5 billion to Feed the Future leveraged \$18.5 billion in financial commitments to food security and nutrition from other donor governments. The United States has utilized the G7, the G20 and other international fora to urge other countries to continue to prioritize food security and nutrition.

We believe the best development solutions are the ones that continuously empower others to get in the game and carry the work forward.



### COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Feed the Future helps partner country governments improve their enabling environments for food security and nutrition.

- The U.S. Government supports countries in developing and implementing more than 300 host government policies that advance food security. To date, Feed the Future has helped countries to complete nearly 100 of these policies to unlock investment, enable trade and improve access to the inputs farmers need.
- In Africa, Feed the Future partner governments have outpaced their neighbors' domestic investments in agriculture and increased their investments by an average of 25 percent—an additional \$718 million per year.
- Our partner governments have regularly taken over and scaled programs that we helped pilot, such as a novel livestock insurance program for pastoralists in Kenya. It is now paying out millions of dollars to more than 12,000 pastoralist households, enabling them to better manage through the current drought and speeding their recovery once drought conditions subside.

### PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS



Lasting change requires progress driven by private sector investment, a healthy business environment, and strong market systems. Feed the Future works closely with the private sector to foster economic growth and establish well-functioning, connected markets.

- Feed the Future has partnered with hundreds of local small- and medium-sized businesses as well as U.S. and multinational companies, leveraging nearly \$830 million in direct private sector capital investment since 2011—a conservative estimate of our total leverage.



- We educate U.S. companies on how to enter new markets and help them do so. This includes American small businesses such as Root Capital, a social enterprise in Massachusetts. With help from the U.S. Government, Root Capital lends to cooperatives and small businesses that support poor farmers in Latin America, which helps farmers get financial training, improve their productivity and protect their coffee trees against the devastating effects of coffee leaf rust and other economic shocks.
- This investment helps protect the \$225 billion U.S. coffee industry, which generates 1.7 million jobs in the U.S. and depends almost entirely on overseas coffee production.



### RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Research in agriculture is one of the most effective of all investments at reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Feed the Future invests in research that is critical to the future of agriculture in developing countries, as well as America, through a network of U.S. universities and international and national research centers.

- We have helped develop and deploy over 900 innovations and are advancing a pipeline of 50,000 more to meet dynamic, and sometimes unforeseen, changes that impact food security.
- In collaboration with the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a research partnership that works to advance agricultural science and innovation, we have developed a type of maize that helps farmers achieve up to 40 percent larger harvests under severe drought conditions.
- During the 2016 drought in the Horn of Africa, 6 million families who grew this maize avoided crop failure that would have otherwise forced them to rely on foreign assistance to recover.



### RESILIENCE FOR THE FUTURE

To guarantee lasting food security for future generations and reduce the need for costly humanitarian aid in the future, Feed the Future bridges the gap between humanitarian and development efforts by helping vulnerable communities and regions build resilience to complex risks, including addressing the root causes of recurrent food crises.

- In the long term, development assistance has the potential to be far more cost efficient than responding to repeat, large-scale emergencies, as seen in a comparison of two similar communities during the 2016 drought in Malawi.
- In the first community, which had not received development assistance, responding to urgent, life-saving needs cost an average of \$390 per household over 10 months. All signs indicated the community would likely require similar assistance during future droughts, which occur every 5 to 7 years.
- By contrast, a neighboring community, in which we invested in long-term food-security programs between 2009 and 2014, did not require food assistance in 2016 and is thriving, producing three harvests per year.
- Our investments, which included improving small-scale irrigation, extension and access to better inputs, finance and markets, cost only \$376 per household over five years and eliminated their need for food assistance. Assuming at least three droughts over the next 20 years in Malawi, building resilience was 68 percent less expensive than providing humanitarian assistance.



## Senegal's River Valley Transforms Into a Flourishing, Sustainable Rice Market

Senegal's River Valley—once an area defined by subsistence rice production—has transformed into a commercial economy. In addition to working with Senegal's government and private sector, Feed the Future is working hand-in-hand with farmers and millers to help them reap better harvests, increase revenues, and spark new entrepreneurial ventures in the region.



Korka Diaw has been farming rice in Senegal since 1991, but it wasn't until Feed the Future came along that her small farm really began to turn into a profitable business. The initiative trained her on quality control and helped her get better seeds. Korka boosted her yields and began marketing her own rice brand. As orders for her rice grew, she was able to buy

***“I want people to learn that you need not depend on anyone, that you can be your own success.”***

— Korka Diaw, Smallholder Farmer and Miller

a tractor, build a storage warehouse, establish a fund to source raw rice from farmers, and expand her own farm to meet demand.

Business is booming, and she plans to reinvest the profits back into her business by buying a rice mill that will eventually support 1,000 jobs in her community.

Three years ago, Mohamed Fall was invited to a business meeting with Locaafrique, a leasing company that was offering lease-to-buy arrangements for agricultural equipment backed by a U.S. Government loan guarantee. Mohamed jumped at the chance to get credit to purchase a combine harvester and start a business that offers harvesting and transport services to farmers, to bring in the harvest more quickly. Within a year, he had repaid his loan and purchased three more combines.

Today, he is one of many entrepreneurial service providers in Senegal who help bridge the logistics gap between small farmers and millers, with equipment from businesses such as Ford Motor Company and Caterpillar. Demand has been so high due to the boom in the rice industry that his vehicles work around the clock to harvest and deliver rice to millers.



***“Everyone wanted the rice to move fast. Fast is something I do well.”***

— Mohamed Fall, Entrepreneur

# RESULTS THROUGH THE YEARS

## Select Feed the Future Annual Global Results<sup>a,b,c</sup>

The data for output and outcome indicators below are directly attributable<sup>d</sup> to U.S. Government funding.

| INDICATOR <sup>e</sup>  |          | FY2011 <sup>f</sup> | FY2012           | FY2013     | FY2014     | FY2015     | FY2016     |
|---|----------|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Improved Agricultural Productivity</b>   |          |                     |                  |            |            |            |            |
| Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with U.S. Government assistance <sup>g</sup>            |          | 1,226,119           | 5,248,659        | 6,525,677  | 6,799,319  | 9,038,700  | 10,987,880 |
|   | % Male   | 55%                 | 73%              | 71%        | 64%        | 63%        | 63%        |
|   | % Female | 45%                 | 27%              | 29%        | 36%        | 37%        | 37%        |
| Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with U.S. Government assistance                                      |          | 2,397,456           | 3,241,549        | 3,747,065  | 3,177,123  | 5,329,462  | 6,294,660  |
|   | % Male   | n/a                 | 68%              | 80%        | 64%        | 68%        | 67%        |
|   | % Female | n/a                 | 25%              | 15%        | 27%        | 32%        | 33%        |
| Number of individuals who have received degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training supported by the U.S. Government |          | 905                 | 932              | 928        | 1,300      | 1,299      | 1,327      |
|   | % Male   | 58%                 | 58% <sup>h</sup> | 56%        | 55%        | 56%        | 59%        |
|   | % Female | 42%                 | 42%              | 44%        | 45%        | 44%        | 41%        |
| <b>Improved Use of Nutrition Services</b>   |          |                     |                  |            |            |            |            |
| Children under 5 reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs <sup>i</sup>   |          | 8,814,584           | 12,038,528       | 12,699,186 | 12,343,776 | 18,006,457 | 27,677,460 |
|   | % Male   | n/a                 | 50%              | 50%        | 56%        | 49%        | 48%        |
|   | % Female | n/a                 | 50%              | 50%        | 44%        | 51%        | 52%        |
| Health facilities with established capacity to manage acute undernutrition  |          | 85                  | 1,141            | 848        | 2,029      | 2,959      | 2,743      |
| People trained in child health and nutrition supported by the U.S. Government   |          | 9,865               | 221,962          | 566,242    | 1,441,042  | 2,681,398  | 3,763,480  |
|   | % Male   | 41%                 | 42%              | 22%        | 19%        | 24%        | 20%        |
|   | % Female | 59%                 | 58%              | 78%        | 81%        | 76%        | 80%        |

Note: Footnotes on next page.

| INDICATOR <sup>e</sup>   |                     | FY2011 <sup>f</sup> | FY2012        | FY2013        | FY2014        | FY2015        | FY2016        |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Expanded Markets and Trade</b>  |                     |                     |               |               |               |               |               |
| Value of smallholder incremental sales generated as a result of U.S. Government assistance <sup>l</sup>  |                     | \$38,080,821        | \$100,366,589 | \$174,302,362 | \$532,082,927 | \$829,439,579 | \$906,119,798 |
| Public-private partnerships formed as a result of U.S. Government assistance   |                     | 442                 | 544           | 1,149         | 1,294         | 1,563         | 1,439         |
| Food security private enterprises (for-profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations that receive U.S. Government food security-related organizational development assistance |                     | 13,856              | 44,100        | 59,866        | 95,952        | 124,293       | 173,945       |
| Number of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including farmers, who have received agricultural-related credit as a result of U.S. Government assistance   |                     | 6,740               | 205,991       | 332,489       | 883,423       | 1,227,391     | 666,743       |
|  | % Male-owned        | n/a                 | 52%           | 64%           | 51%           | 56%           | 31%           |
|  | % Female-owned      | n/a                 | 48%           | 35%           | 49%           | 44%           | 69%           |
| Value of agricultural and rural loans (USD) as a result of U.S. Government assistance <sup>k</sup>   |                     | \$208,750,220       | \$121,925,081 | \$184,813,765 | \$671,831,928 | \$877,871,314 | \$623,768,780 |
|  | % Male Recipients   | 70%                 | 88%           | 55%           | 71%           | 52%           | 52%           |
|  | % Female Recipients | 30%                 | 12%           | 32%           | 28%           | 48%           | 48%           |
| Value of new private sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (USD)   |                     | \$26,876,561        | \$115,301,742 | \$162,985,629 | \$151,752,806 | \$154,007,901 | \$218,630,486 |

a U.S. Government departments and agencies that report into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) include USAID, U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Treasury, MCC, Peace Corps and the U.S. African Development Foundation. Feed the Future began tracking results in Fiscal Year 2011, when the initiative developed multi-year strategies, defined its zones of influence, and implemented its monitoring and evaluation system. Some results from Fiscal Year 2011 to Fiscal Year 2013 have been revised based on additional information provided after publication for previous years.

b Indicators are reported annually for Feed the Future focus and aligned countries. "Aligned countries" are those in which the U.S. Government supports ongoing agricultural development programs but are not designated as Feed the Future focus countries. For a list of Feed the Future focus countries, visit [www.feedthefuture.gov](http://www.feedthefuture.gov). Participating Agencies do not necessarily report on all countries where they have programs and might only report on certain common indicators. The USAID Office of Food for Peace additionally reports on Feed the Future indicators in non-aligned as well as non-focus countries where it has development programs, as do some other Feed the Future departments and agencies.

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

d For the purposes of this report, a result is attributable to the USG, or the USG can claim credit for a result, even when other partners are involved in achieving the result, if it can claim that without USG intervention the outcome would not have taken place.

e Full definitions of indicators are available in the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook <https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions>. Last year the set of indicators for Fiscal Year 2016 reporting went through a streamlining and redesign process. Indicator titles in this publication reflect these changes.

f Reporting was incomplete in 2011, the first year of the FTFMS. Figures do not reflect the full impact of Feed the Future programs that year.

g Some activities might not report some disaggregates and the percentages here might only represent a portion of the total results.

h The 2016 Progress Report erroneously printed this as 25%. All other reports, including this one, display the correct figure of 58% males.

i This result is USAID-wide and includes more than just those reached by activities funded by Feed the Future. This number represents the aggregate of country-wide results from nutrition interventions delivered through USAID's Feed the Future, Food for Peace Development, and Global Health Nutrition programs as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition. Individual USAID projects are instructed to count children only once even if they are reached several times, although in some cases partner information systems are only able to track contacts, not individual children.

j Incremental sales can also be described as "new sales" because they reflect increases in sales above the value at baseline. They comprise a portion of total sales, which equaled \$2.29 billion in Fiscal Year 2016.

k In a few cases, the percentages between male and female disaggregates will not add up to 100% because another disaggregate (e.g., "joint" or "not applicable") is an option.



## WHAT'S NEXT?

### The Next Phase of Global Food Security

Feed the Future's critical contributions to America's prosperity and security through our effective model for development have garnered broad bipartisan support. In 2016, the United States put our efforts into law through the historic Global Food Security Act. This law endorsed Feed the Future's strong foundation and focus on strengthening communities and economies through agricultural development and increased resilience to food crises.

It also called for us to develop a new strategy for global food security. With this new strategy and mandate to continue tackling one of the greatest challenges of our time, Feed the Future is set to begin a new phase in the global fight against hunger and malnutrition. Guided by this strategy, Feed the Future will continue to leverage investment from partner countries and the private sector to reduce reliance on humanitarian aid, promote American prosperity, deliver results, and build stability around the world.

Progress across three key areas will help us reach this goal:

- Making sure children get the right nutrition, and coupling those efforts with proper hygiene and sanitation, like hand-washing, so children grow up healthy, disease-free, and able reach their potential.
- Strengthening resilience to break the cycle of crisis that keeps people in poverty, or pushes them back into it.
- Helping countries drive their own agriculture-led economic growth, develop their private sectors, facilitate trade, and create opportunities for vulnerable citizens, especially women and youth.

Together, our efforts will build healthier families, thriving communities and stability that will last well into the future—for other countries, and for America.

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**As dietary and demographic trends shift and more people move to cities, we will continue to work with our multitude of partners to help countries move away from needing foreign assistance through agriculture.**

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## PHOTO CREDITS

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Budget: Under Section 8(b) of the Global Food Security Act, the Office of Management and Budget will be sending a report to Congress that contains a budget crosscut of the agencies and departments covered by the Act, which will then be posted on [feedthefuture.gov](https://www.feedthefuture.gov).

For more reporting and country-specific results, visit [feedthefuture.gov/progress](https://www.feedthefuture.gov/progress).







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