FEED THE FUTURE

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

2014 FEED THE FUTURE PROGRESS REPORT

Accelerating Progress to End Global Hunger

This report presents the progress of President Obama's Feed the Future initiative through fiscal year 2013 and reflects United States Government efforts through April 2014 that put into practice the principles embodied in the U.S. Global Development Policy, the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and subsequent aid effectiveness resolutions. Additional information and previous progress reports are available at feedthefuture.gov/progress.

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Cover photo: Kadia Ba, 7, from the village Sinthou Fissa in Senegal, hugs two goats her family received through a U.S. Government program. Her father will raise and breed the lambs, then pass their offspring on to other needy families in the village.

Photo credit: Olivier Asselin

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms 1

Executive Summary 2

Rooted in Leadership 3

Inspiring a New Approach 8

- New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and the Grow Africa Partnership

From Vision to Impact 12

- Senegal
- Bangladesh
- Honduras

Feed the Future Impact Around the World 19

Scaling up to Accelerate Results 21

- Protecting Wheat Yields
- Climate-Resilient Maize Production in Africa
- More Varieties of the Common Bean
- Making the Most of Soil
- Animal-Sourced Food to Nutrition, Income and Resilience
- Producing More Fruits and Vegetables for Market
- Challenges to Scaling

Agriculture and Nutrition: An Integrated Approach 25

Cultivating Partnerships 27

- Civil Society Engagement
- Private Sector Collaboration
- GAFSP's Private Sector Window

Feed the Future Progress 30

ACRONYMS

BGRI	Borlaug Global Rust Initiative
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
FY	fiscal year
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
ha	hectare
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MT	metric ton
NGO	non-governmental organization
USADF	United States African Development Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

When President Obama took office, the world was in the midst of food, fuel and financial turmoil that brought millions of people to the brink of poverty. In 2007 and 2008, food prices hit all-time highs, putting basic staples such as rice and wheat beyond the reach of the world's most vulnerable populations. President Obama acted to focus the world on food security and give millions of people a pathway out of hunger and extreme poverty.

With a clear focus on fighting poverty, hunger and undernutrition, President Obama launched the global food security initiative called Feed the Future as one of the first foreign policy acts of his presidency. He pledged at the 2009 G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, to mobilize at least $3.5 billion toward global food security, which leveraged additional commitments of more than $18.5 billion from other donors. Feed the Future is now delivering results that are changing the face of poverty and hunger for some of the world's poorest families.

The fiscal year (FY) 2013 Feed the Future Progress Report reviews our impact to date and advances our commitment to closely monitor, measure and publicly report on our work. Its findings are grounded in a robust management system for gathering and disseminating timely, accurate data that measures everything from household expenditures to the empowerment of women to the prevalence of stunting.

The report shows that Feed the Future is demonstrating country-level results that affect millions of households.[1] In 2013 alone, the initiative reached more than 12.5 million children with nutrition interventions that can help ensure a stronger and more successful future. Feed the Future helped nearly 7 million farmers and food producers use new technologies and management practices on more than 4 million hectares (ha) of land. For instance, in Bangladesh in 2013, the use of improved fertilizer, rice varieties and management practices helped farmers increase rice yields by up to 20 percent, lower fertilizer input costs and create additional rice sales valued at $25 million. In addition, in 2013, U.S. Government investments leveraged more than $160 million in private sector investment, a 40 percent increase from 2012.[2] Enacting the food aid reform proposal in the 2015 Budget, which provides a more agile and modern approach to the provision of emergency food assistance, would enable the expansion and further strengthening of these results.

Complementing and bolstering these efforts, the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition has expanded its platform to 10 African countries, more than 160 local and international companies, and more than $7 billion in planned investments[3] only two years after its launch. Through the New Alliance and Grow Africa partnerships, more than 2.6 million smallholders have already been reached through services, training, sourcing or production contracts.

While our collective progress has been impressive, the world must remain focused on meeting the challenge of improving global food security and nutrition among the world's poorest. To maintain and further build this momentum, Feed the Future and its partners are working together to scale[4] proven technologies and activities, expand nutrition interventions and programs, and conduct research to create the next generation of innovations for food producers. The world is still striving to meet the Millennium Development Goal of cutting the number of the world's hungry in half by 2015. Now, we must continue what works and forge ahead in the fight to end poverty and hunger.

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[1] Unless otherwise noted, all results listed in this report are from FY2013 and are reported through the Feed the Future Monitoring System or annual reports. All results reported are for programs supported by Feed the Future in the countries where it works.

[2] For a more complete list of global Feed the Future results in FY2013, see the table on p. 6.

[3] Grow Africa Annual Report, May 2014. Figures reported by companies to Grow Africa.

[4] In this report, "scale" and "scaling up" mean that more poor farmers benefit from access to and effective use of agricultural technology. See "Scaling up to Improve Food Security" on p. 21 for details.

ROOTED IN LEADERSHIP

With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, and building on the standard set by the African Union when its members committed to develop comprehensive food security plans, Feed the Future is driven by country-led priorities and rooted in partnership with governments, other donor organizations, the private sector and civil society to enable long-term success across the globe.

ROOTED IN LEADERSHIP: ENDING GLOBAL HUNGER

In 2007 and 2008, global food price spikes caused instability in several parts of the world and threatened to put millions of additional people at risk of hunger and undernutrition. For more than two decades, agriculture funding had been on the decline, leaving the world ill-prepared to cope with this growing challenge. Shortly thereafter, a new U.S. global hunger and food security initiative was born. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, and building on the standard set by the African Union when its members committed to develop comprehensive food security plans, Feed the Future is driven by country-led priorities and rooted in partnership with governments, other donor organizations, the private sector and civil society to enable long-term success.

Feed the Future reflects a new model for development—one that emphasizes partnership, linkages and access to tools, technologies and the global economy. Whereas in the past success meant helping farmers grow more crops, success today means also helping them learn how to be entrepreneurs. And now, in addition to sending emergency aid, success today means building communities that are resilient and better able to withstand floods, droughts and other emergencies—communities that can reach across borders to help neighbors in need without waiting and that over time may require less emergency assistance.

Feed the Future's top-level goals are to improve food security through increasing incomes and reducing undernutrition among the world's poorest, especially for women and girls. The initiative is unique in its focus on nutrition; it is committed to reducing stunting rates by 20 percent in its zones of influence and sustainably reducing hunger and undernutrition by recognizing the link between nutrition and agriculture and the critical 1,000 days from pregnancy through a child's second birthday. Feed the Future also works to address the root causes of food insecurity and increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to shocks, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Market development, private sector partnerships, research, policy reform and empowering women are all core to the initiative's innovative approach. Feed the Future also uses rigorous monitoring and evaluation systems to track performance, especially to improve women's economic vitality. The initiative strives to create lasting impact in a cost-efficient way; initial analyses have found that Feed the Future investments will achieve an average economic internal rate of return of 32 percent.[5]

Putting "whole-of-government" into practice, Feed the Future is led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) but draws on the wider agricultural, trade, investment, science, development, and policy resources and expertise of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Commerce, State and Treasury; the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC); the United States African Development Foundation (USADF); the Peace Corps; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; the Office of the United States Trade Representative; and the U.S. Geological Survey. Across the U.S. Government, these agencies

[5] Based on 26 cost-benefit analyses conducted by USAID in 19 countries where Feed the Future has investments.

MODERNIZING FOOD ASSISTANCE

For 2014, President Obama proposed changing our largest international food assistance program to allow more flexible, efficient and effective food aid. The proposal sought to expand emergency programming that provides commodities through interventions such as local and regional purchase and cash vouchers to allow 4 million more people in crisis to receive food aid with the same resources and to speed our response time in emergencies, while ending the inefficient practice of monetization—or the sale of U.S. food abroad to fund development activities.

The 2014 Farm Bill now allows USAID to directly fund many development activities rather than having to rely as heavily on monetization, and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our development programs. Combined with other legislation, these reforms mean USAID can reach an additional 800,000 chronically food-insecure people with the same resources. Other reforms provide USDA with greater flexibility for local and regional purchases. The 2015 Budget seeks reforms for emergency food aid, allowing about 2 million more people in crises to be helped without additional resources.

have embraced the vital role that their programs play in achieving food security through Feed the Future:

- USADF's food security programs helped create more than $21 million in new economic activities that directly benefitted more than 125,000 smallholders and their families.

- Peace Corps fielded more than 1,200 Peace Corps Volunteers who work to help people make sustainable changes in how they cultivate their food, address water shortages and feed their families.

- USDA formally launched the U.S. Government's open agriculture data initiative, assessed or improved statistical systems in six Feed the Future focus countries, and trained more than 145,000 producers in improved agricultural practices, including food safety.

- MCC moved forward on Compacts in Feed the Future focus countries Mozambique, Tanzania and Senegal, investing in agriculture, land tenure and roads, and is developing a Compact with Liberia. MCC also works in New Alliance countries Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger, where investments include irrigation, land tenure and roads.

- The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) issued an additional $255 million in grants and invested approximately $50 million in small- and medium-sized agribusinesses in 2013, bringing its total multilateral funding to $961 million in private and public investments and advisory services in 31 countries. The U.S. Department of the Treasury manages the U.S. Government's and Feed the Future's engagement in GAFSP.

- The Department of State, the Office of the United States Trade Representative and others helped foster major policy changes that support global and local food security goals.

Photo credit: Pete Souza/White House

"I believe that the United States has a moral obligation to lead the fight against hunger and malnutrition … we've put the fight against hunger where it should be—at the forefront of global development."

– President Obama, October 2012

The continued success of Feed the Future and its significant contributions to the New Alliance are critical for achieving sustainable global food security. Growth in the agriculture sector is a powerful driver in advancing economic opportunity, peace and security, markets, and strong trading partners. Strengthening global food security is smart, because hunger and undernutrition can jeopardize stability in some of the world's most vulnerable areas. And it is simply the right thing to do: Everyone should be able to feed his or her family.

There is still much more to be done. Working together, in partnership with other donors, the private sector and country partners behind their country-led plans, we can end extreme poverty and dramatically reduce hunger and undernutrition in our lifetime.

TABLE 1. SELECT FEED THE FUTURE GLOBAL RESULTS, FY2011-2013[6]

	2011[a]	2012	2013
IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY			
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance			
Total	2,397,456	3,241,549	4,124,013
Male-managed-to-female-managed ratio[b]	7:1	8:3	5:1
Of which at least:			
Improved seeds and other crop genetics	16,948	938,109	802,822
Fertilizer and soil-related	1,010	115,609	279,396
Irrigation and water management	8,764	246,548	224,356
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance			
Total	1,760,993	5,248,659[c]	6,757,292
Male-to-female ratio	3:2	8:3	7:3
HORTICULTURE[d]			
Sales and hectares under cultivation			
Total sales[e]	$22,814,635	$108,105,612	$232,189,091
Incremental sales	$12,140,512	$28,131,987	$66,534,746
Hectares	1,015	7,530	28,881
EXPANDED MARKETS AND TRADE			
Value of incremental sales			
Total	$38,080,821	$100,366,589	$174,302,362
Of which:			
Rice	$2,269,171	$24,892,322	$41,125,381
Maize	$5,534,170	$14,438,000	$25,862,160
Coffee	-	$5,987,477	$15,472,756
Fish	-	$10,400,000	$15,359,967
Livestock (including poultry)	-	-	$3,467,480
INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION-RELATED ACTIVITIES			
Value of agricultural and rural loans			
	$103,642,292	$156,148,516	$172,755,713
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises, including farmers, receiving U.S. Government assistance to access loans			
Total	15,163	275,503	340,221
Male-owned-to-female-owned ratio	12:1	6:5	9:5
Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (U.S. $)			
	$27,908,031	$115,301,742	$163,985,629
IMPROVED USE OF NUTRITION SERVICES			
Number of children under 5 reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs			
Total	8,814,584	12,038,528	12,699,186
Male-to-female ratio	1:1	7:3	1:1
Number of health facilities with established capacity to manage acute under-nutrition[f]			
	85	1,141	848
CAPACITY BUILDING			
Number of individuals who have received long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (M.A., Ph.D.)			
	905	932	928

[a] *Reporting was incomplete in 2011, the first year of the Feed the Future Monitoring System. Figures do not reflect the full impact of Feed the Future programs that year.*
[b] *Disaggregates—including those for sex, crop and technology—are not reported for all projects and therefore often represent only a subset of activities.*
[c] *Feed the Future strengthened the criteria for this indicator, resulting in a revised value for FY2012.*
[d] *Horticultural crops include fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, edible seeds and spices.*
[e] *Total reporting year sales is a component of the Feed the Future standard indicator value of incremental sales.*
[f] *Severe acute undernutrition is defined by a very low weight for height (below -3z scores of the median World Health Organization growth standards), visible severe wasting or the presence of nutritional oedema. Decreasing child mortality and improving maternal health depend heavily on reducing malnutrition, which is responsible, directly or indirectly, for 35 percent of deaths among children under 5 (World Health Organization). The value for this indicator decreased in FY2013 compared with FY2012 because a large community health activity in Malawi concluded. USAID understands that most or all of those health clinics are still operating; however, they are not counted in FY2013 because the activity supporting and reporting on them is no longer active.*

[6] There are no documented baselines for these indicators prior to FY2011, when the Feed the Future developed its zones of influence and monitoring and evaluation system.

TABLE 2. BUDGET COMMITMENTS TO THE L'AQUILA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE PLEDGE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 (U.S. $)[7]

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY	OBLIGATIONS	DISBURSEMENTS
USAID	$2,757,369,741	$1,582,304,204
GAFSP (U.S. Department of the Treasury)	$469,165,490	$469,165,490
MCC	$982,042,731	$240,281,196
Totals	**$4,208,577,962**	**$2,291,750,890**

[7] The United States allocated more than $3.5 billion in 2010-2012 funding from these sources toward the L'Aquila pledge between 2010 and 2012. This table shows progress to date in obligating and disbursing food security funding starting in 2010.

The L'Aquila Food Security Initiative was launched at the 2009 G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy. There, global leaders agreed to reverse a decades-long decline in investment in agriculture and to "do business differently" by taking a comprehensive approach to ensuring food security, coordinating effectively, supporting country-owned processes and plans, engaging multilateral institutions in advancing efforts to promote food security worldwide, and delivering on sustained and accountable commitments.

Photo credit: USAID

INSPIRING A NEW APPROACH

In addition to providing much-needed food aid in times of crisis, Feed the Future works with countries to proactively invest in agricultural development and nutrition to address the root causes of hunger, poverty and food crises. Countries are chosen selectively, based on their willingness to invest in agriculture and commitment to policy reform, with a key focus on value chains and technologies that can have the greatest impact on reducing poverty.

INSPIRING A NEW APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

Feed the Future represents a groundbreaking approach to development, inspired by the values outlined in the Paris Declaration and the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. In addition to providing much-needed food aid in times of crisis, through Feed the Future the United States is working with countries to proactively invest in agricultural development and nutrition to address the root causes of hunger, poverty and food crises.

Feed the Future countries are chosen selectively, based on their willingness to invest in agriculture and commitment to policy reform. Within countries, Feed the Future investments focus on key regions, value chains and technologies that can have the greatest impact on reducing poverty. The initiative also developed a strategic and focused research agenda that takes aim at the greatest challenges to achieving climate-resilient commodity and livestock systems, and takes a comprehensive approach to nutrition and agriculture, instead of treating food security and health as separate problems with separate solutions.

President Obama's leadership is ensuring that the fight against hunger and poverty is a global endeavor. Our L'Aquila commitment of $3.5 billion over three years, which the United States met and surpassed, spurred other partners to pledge more than $18.5 billion. We led efforts in the G-20 to launch the Agricultural Market Information System to allow policymakers to track food production data from around the world and have a forum to share information and formulate policy responses when global food crises strike. And the United States was instrumental in the development of five key principles that were subsequently adopted at the Rome World Summit on Food Security in November 2009. Now known as the Rome Principles, they constitute the foundation for collective, global action on agricultural development and food security.

In addition to these contributions, the U.S. Government continues to mobilize support to help countries implement their own food security and nutrition investment plans through GAFSP, a unique multilateral trust fund geared toward spurring growth in the agricultural sector. The United States has contributed $469 million to GAFSP's Public and Private Sector Windows, which, respectively, have provided $913 million to 25 developing countries to implement their country-led food security plans, and $49 million for 27 projects in agriculture and food security development. Overall, GAFSP has raised approximately $1.2 billion in contributions since its inception in 2010.

The U.S. Government supports the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) to help African countries develop rigorous, peer-reviewed agricultural investment plans. Forty African countries have now completed national agricultural plans and strategic compacts, and financial support for agriculture generated within Africa has doubled. The African Union "Year of Agriculture and Food Security" in 2014 will play an important role in highlighting this issue.

VISION AND PROGRESS

Since entering office, President Obama has driven impact against hunger, poverty and undernutrition through Feed the Future by:

- Spearheading a leading-edge approach to development focused on proactive investments in agriculture driven by country priorities
- Quadrupling U.S. Government commitments to agricultural development, spurring billions in other donor commitments
- Promoting an integrated approach that addresses both agriculture and nutrition
- Sharply increasing research investments in agriculture and unlocking resources to realize transformative innovations at scale
- Launching 23 new collaborative research partnerships led by U.S. universities to support research and capacity development
- Prioritizing the empowerment of women across Feed the Future programs

Under Feed the Future, the U.S. Government continues to keep global food security at the forefront of international policy discussions and harness the global momentum directed at ending global hunger and poverty in this lifetime.

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition has enabled reforms from:

10 AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS

$7 BILLION IN COMMITMENTS

from more than **160** global and local companies

New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and the Grow Africa Partnership

Because most of the world's very poor people rely directly on agriculture for their livelihoods, investments to boost incomes from that sector, especially those of women and smallholder farmers, can be highly effective in reducing poverty. Research has shown that agriculture sector growth is, on average, at least twice as effective at reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.

Out of the 2009 L'Aquila process, development partners committed more than $22 billion in public resources to fight food insecurity. But agriculture sector investment needs are too great to be met by the public sector alone. Recognizing this, President Obama, African leaders and other members of the G-8 launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in 2012 to significantly expand private sector investment and public-private partnerships for smallholder agricultural development to reduce poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. Feed the Future is the United States' contribution to this global partnership.

Just two years later, the New Alliance has grown to 10 African countries, more than 160 companies, and more than $7 billion in planned investments, $970 million of which were implemented in 2013. Through the New Alliance and Grow Africa partnerships, more than 2.6 million smallholders have already been reached through services, training, sourcing or production contracts.[8]

The New Alliance builds upon the Grow Africa Partnership, an effort led by the African Union, the New Partnership for African Development and the World Economic Forum. It is a partnership platform that facilitates mutual commitments among 1) leading African countries to make policy reforms that incentivize sustainable private sector investment in agriculture, 2) development partners, to align funding with African food security plans and priorities, 3) international and African companies, to invest in smallholder African agriculture, and 4) civil society organizations, to contribute and help monitor the efforts of all partners. The commitments of all parties are memorialized in 10 Country Cooperation Frameworks. The Grow Africa Partnership provides technical support to help build effective partnerships between African governments and the private sector and supports the New Alliance by monitoring investment commitments in each country's Cooperation Framework.

The governments working through the New Alliance have committed to significant market-oriented policy reforms. For example, the clarification of land rights and land titling processes is an important issue for a number of New Alliance countries and potential investors. In Burkina Faso, the government has committed to improving local-level land titling by basing it on customary land rights, and training the courts to help implement these reforms more effectively.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT THROUGH THE NEW ALLIANCE

Promoting responsible investment is a core New Alliance commitment—not only incorporating measures to ensure investments "do no harm," but also action to maximize the positive impact of investments on women, smallholder farmers and families' nutritional status.

Each New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework includes a commitment to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, and the pilot use of the Principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment. Many Cooperation Frameworks also include specific policy measures to strengthen land tenure and rights.

[8] Grow Africa Annual Report, May 2014. Figures were reported by companies to Grow Africa.

By mid-2013, progress had been made on 96 percent of the policy commitments due by that point and one-third of reforms had been completed. In that same period, donors had disbursed an estimated 91 percent of their prorated funding commitments through April 2013.[9]

In addition to investment, policy and monitoring commitments, the New Alliance encompasses "enabling actions," global activities that support and strengthen its public and private efforts. These activities are also showing results:

- The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa is leading the implementation of a new $47 million Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership to expand the production of high-quality seeds by African seed companies and other organizations by 45 percent and increase by 40 percent the number of smallholder farmers who have access to innovative technologies in six New Alliance countries.

- The ICT[10] Extension Challenge will provide grants to consortia of mobile phone-enabled, low-cost video, Internet, radio and television services to provide agricultural extension services for priority commodities in six New Alliance countries. Multiple donors have established a $12 million fund, with awards expected in September 2014.

- To improve risk management, the World Bank has completed agriculture sector risk assessments in four countries, with three more in process for completion by the end of 2014.

- To facilitate investment in agricultural infrastructure, the Agriculture Fast Track Fund, based at the African Development Bank, approved its first six project preparation grants to local firms and cooperatives in Tanzania, Cote d'Ivoire and Ethiopia, disbursing a total funding amount of nearly $3.2 million.

The New Alliance and Grow Africa are yielding results and informing African agricultural development. Together with Feed the Future, these partnerships exemplify the Obama Administration's commitment to effective and sustainable development that improves food security and enables people to move out of poverty.

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[9] 2013 New Alliance progress report (http://bit.ly/New-Alliance). Donor commitments are taken from New Alliance Cooperation Frameworks, with 2013 commitments prorated. Disbursement figures are from G-8 members and may differ from those listed in Country Reports due to exchange rate differences, reporting on commitments rather than disbursements, or varying report periods used. Conversions to U.S. dollars were done using exchange rates on May 8, 2013, except in the case of the Japanese yen, for which 2012 rates from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee were used.

[10] Information and communications technology

FROM VISION TO IMPACT

Feed the Future's new model for development is intended to achieve results that last long after our projects end. That means being focused and selective about the countries and areas where we work, and limiting investments to countries that show a clear commitment to increasing food security and nutrition. For example, Feed the Future focus countries in Africa have more than tripled their public investments in agriculture over the past 10 years, a rate of growth more than double that of the other 25 African countries for which data are available.

Currently, the initiative targets efforts in 19 focus countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Read on for examples of our impact in three Feed the Future focus countries.

Photo credit: Olivier Asselin

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT

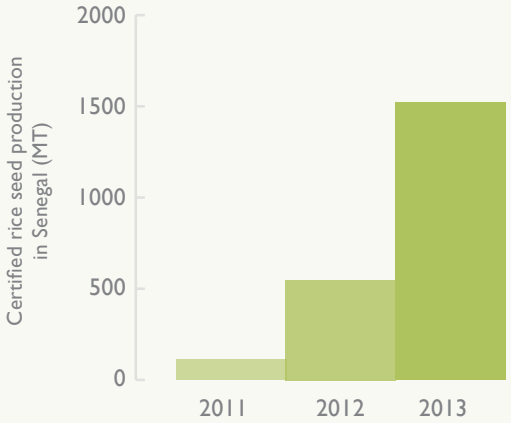
SENEGAL

In Senegal, Feed the Future's efforts include increasing domestic white rice production by 1 million metric tons (MT) to supply expanding markets, pull people out of poverty and improve food security. Our successes in rice production are supporting country-level progress: Rice imports to the country fell by more than 20 percent from 2008 to 2011.[11] Last year alone, farmers supported by Feed the Future produced 50,000 MT of unprocessed rice worth $13 million, surpassing the amount necessary to meet the annual consumption needs of more than 400,000 Senegalese.

Increasing production of maize for human consumption and livestock feed is another goal. U.S. Government programs have also helped smallholders access and cultivate improved high-yielding, drought-tolerant seed varieties and apply better management techniques. Improved maize seed helped double yields over three years, from a national average of 1.4 MT/ha to 2.8 MT/ha; total production in 2013 reached 23,017 MT. In early 2014, farmers harvested more than 1,500 MT of certified maize seed, enough to plant 60,000 ha.

Gains were also made in financing and insurance. Working with Feed the Future, local banks are using innovative finance mechanisms to lend to more smallholders. As a result, farmers now have access to weather-indexed crop insurance, financing for farm equipment such as tractors and assistance negotiating favorable contracts with commercial mills. Last year, more than 17,000 farmers and small entrepreneurs benefitted from nearly $20 million in rural loans and grants. These loans and grants helped farmers access certified seeds, inputs and farming equipment to enhance quality, yields and earnings, contributing to increases in gross margins in rice (56 percent) and maize (173 percent) between 2012 and 2013.

EXPANSION IN SENEGAL'S CERTIFIED RICE SEED PRODUCTION (MT)



Dramatic increases in certified seed production—improved varieties linked to market demand—are sustainably increasing farmer productivity and margins in the Feed the Future zone of influence in Senegal.

Increased access to irrigation and training will help farmers sustain these gains. For example, under the $540 million Senegal Compact, MCC will rehabilitate the large-scale irrigation system in the Senegal River Valley Delta, while also attempting to improve land governance and land allocation mechanisms in the project area.

[11] FAOSTAT, the statistics division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/T/TP/E/

NIMNA'S STORY

Photo credit: Pete Souza/White House

Early one morning during his 2013 visit to Senegal, President Obama bent his head low to hear a diminutive, dynamic farmer named Nimna Diayté tell her story. The mother of six children, she eked out a meager living tending to a rocky patch of land. She grew rice and a few vegetables, but there was rarely anything left over after she fed her family.

Several years ago, Nimna's life changed. With support from President Obama's Feed the Future initiative, she started a women's farming cooperative in her community. Under Nimna's leadership, the farmers were able to access seasonal bank credit to buy better seeds and use mobile phones to compare prices from different markets and negotiate better deals.

Standing proudly with President Obama on that sunny morning, Nimna told him that she and her colleagues had increased their collective income enough to lease modern farm equipment, including tractors. Today, she coordinates the activities of more than 3,000 farmers who till almost 4,860 ha across the country.

"Can you drive a tractor yourself?" President Obama asked, smiling.

"Like the corn we cultivate, the success of our cooperative can grow as high as our dreams," she said. "And I am learning to drive a tractor!"

Photo credit: Wasif Hasan/USAID

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT

BANGLADESH

Though Bangladesh has enjoyed robust economic growth, it remains one of the world's poorest countries. More than 48 million people still live in poverty, and chronic malnutrition remains pervasive. The good news is that Bangladesh is approaching self-sufficiency in rice, an important national goal and a remarkable achievement for one of the world's most densely populated countries.

Using new seed and fertilizer technologies, Feed the Future-supported farmers increased rice production; combined with other interventions, this helped raise their incomes from an average of $426/ha in 2012 to $587/ha in 2013.

About 27 million people live in Feed the Future's zone of influence in Bangladesh, where food security and nutrition face considerable challenges associated with climate change, such as scarce water resources, rising sea level, vulnerability to extreme shocks and changing weather patterns. Consistent with that government's priorities, the initiative focuses on intensifying rice production while helping farmers diversify into higher-value, nutrient-dense commodities such as horticulture and fish. Particular emphasis is placed on climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices.

As a result of Feed the Future programs, last year more than 3.3 million smallholder farmers in the zone of influence used improved seed, fertilizer and agronomic management practices. More than 300,000 farmers grew high-yielding rice varieties that were specially bred to help overcome challenges such as flooding, drought and increasing soil salinity. GAFSP has helped train farmers to use alternate wet-dry irrigation to conserve water during rice cultivation. Fertilizer deep placement, a process in which briquettes of fertilizer are placed close to plants' roots, was particularly effective. Using fertilizer deep placement along with improved rice varieties and other agronomic management practices, farmers increased rice yields by up to 20 percent, lowered fertilizer input costs and enjoyed additional rice production and sales valued at $25 million.

In addition to increasing rice productivity, new technologies allowed farmers to boost revenues by growing second or even third crops, including short-season, high-value rotation crops such as mustard, wheat, maize and sunflower.

In aquaculture, U.S. Government-funded programs directly and indirectly helped more than 500,000 farmers adopt improved fish species and better management practices in 2013. This raised the productivity of households and commercial fisheries, and led to nearly $274 million in sales in 2013. Household farmers and commercial shrimp farmers increased their annual incomes by an average of $240 and $608, respectively, from 2012 to 2013. And because household farmers consume about 39 percent of the fish they produce, their families' nutrition improved alongside income stability.

To underpin these gains and help ensure their sustainability, USDA's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Food Safety Project supported local capacity by training extension service officials, inspectors and plant protection/quarantine officials to better identify food safety risks, and laboratory network technicians to improve risk characterization. This led to better food safety policies and legislation, including a new food safety law.

TABLE 3. SCALING UP FEED THE FUTURE EFFORTS IN BANGLADESH

INDICATOR	2011 STATUS	2013 STATUS
Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	468,000	3.3 million
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	277,000	1.2 million
Value of incremental sales at farm level attributed to Feed the Future implementation	0	$60 million
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions	860,000	1.7 million

"This modern technology reduces my time in the field. Before, I used traditional methods. I needed more people to work during planting and harvesting. That increased my production cost. But now, I use this machine and I make more profit."

– *Farmer in Southern Bangladesh*

Photo credit: Wasif Hasan/USAID

Photo credit: Fintrac Inc.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT

HONDURAS

Poverty and undernutrition rob Hondurans of the opportunity to lead productive lives, impeding the development trajectory of the next generation. More than 1.7 million Hondurans live below the national poverty line, with more than 20 percent living on $1.25 a day or less. Furthermore, nearly 30 percent of children under 5 are stunted. Today, thanks to Feed the Future support, thousands of families have already risen above that poverty line.

Feed the Future programs in Honduras help ensure higher maize and bean production for home consumption and encourage farmers to devote more cropland to high-value coffee and horticulture crops to increase income. In addition to USAID funding, Honduras has received $30 million in assistance from GAFSP and is part of a trilateral partnership with the United States and Brazil that builds on Feed the Future and leverages the Government of Brazil's expertise in hunger and poverty reduction.

Consistent with the strategy to shift away from maize and beans, food staple sales fell about 21 percent below the baseline. At the same time, however, sales of high-value horticultural crops increased more than 80 percent over the baseline. New net income from horticulture increased 125 percent, reflecting higher productivity and greater access to markets.

The news was not as good in the coffee sector, which suffered two shocks in the 2012-2013 harvest: World prices fell by 30 percent and an outbreak of a wind-borne fungal disease called coffee leaf rust cut yields by 30 percent. As a result, coffee sales in the zone of influence fell below the baseline by about 21 percent, and coffee quality and on-farm employment decreased. Although coffee is vital to the farm economy in the zone of influence, the gains in income from high-value horticultural crops helped farmers withstand these losses.

The unforeseen problems in the coffee sector highlight two significant issues in Honduras. First, agriculture is vulnerable to uncontrollable natural events and market forces. Feed the Future is working to mitigate the coffee leaf rust crisis and accelerate recovery while supporting nationally and regionally led efforts. For example, GAFSP is working with regional coffee export companies to offer long-term financing to farmers that would allow them to renovate and rehabilitate their crops. Second, because economic diversification is key to household resilience and long-term poverty reduction in Honduras, Feed the Future's diversification strategy is paying off: Incremental sales and net income from horticulture have gone up.

Despite the coffee crisis, the initiative made progress in Honduras. Between 2012 and 2013, more than 4,300 households—nearly 24,000 people—were moved well above the $1.25 poverty threshold. Average per capita daily income shot up 237 percent, from $0.71 to $2.39, among these families.

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN KENYA AND ETHIOPIA

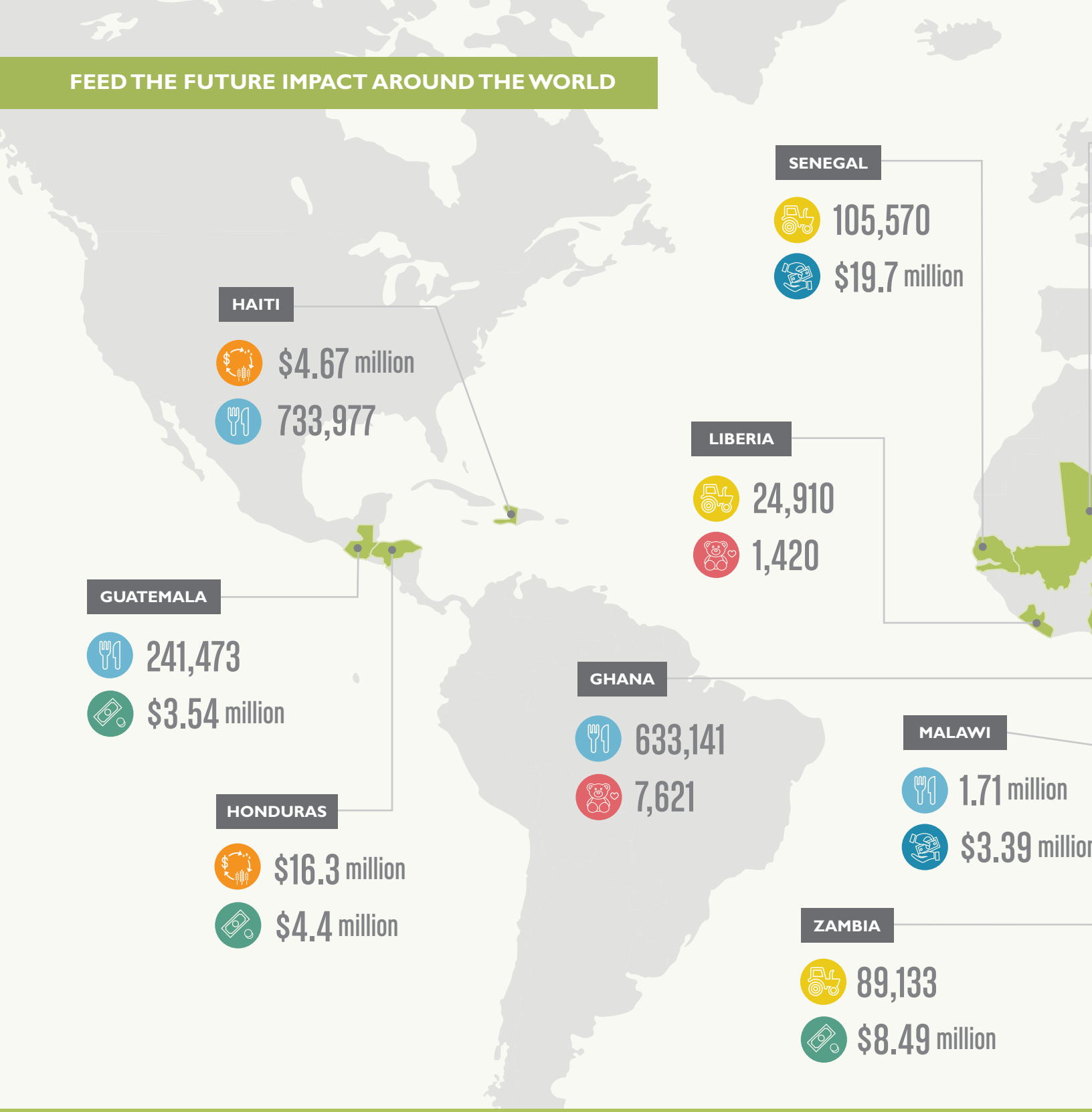
Photo credit: Riccardo Gangale/USAID

Resilience is the ability of people, households, communities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. Collaboration among Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's Global Climate Change and Global Health Initiatives, and USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace has produced early returns on efforts to build resilience to recurrent crises in the Horn of Africa. In 2013, these included:

- Establishing drought cycle management plans in more than 70 communities in the arid lands of northern Kenya that were affected by the 2011 drought
- Harmonizing animal health regulations to facilitate the movement of livestock across borders in the Horn
- Facilitating livestock export agreements, including a $2 million agreement between Egypt and Ethiopia
- Discovery of water resources by a USAID partner that will benefit more than 1 million people in the drylands of Ethiopia

In addition, in 2013, Feed the Future helped launch an effort to build resilience to recurrent crises in the vulnerable drylands of the Sahel.

FEED THE FUTURE IMPACT AROUND THE WORLD

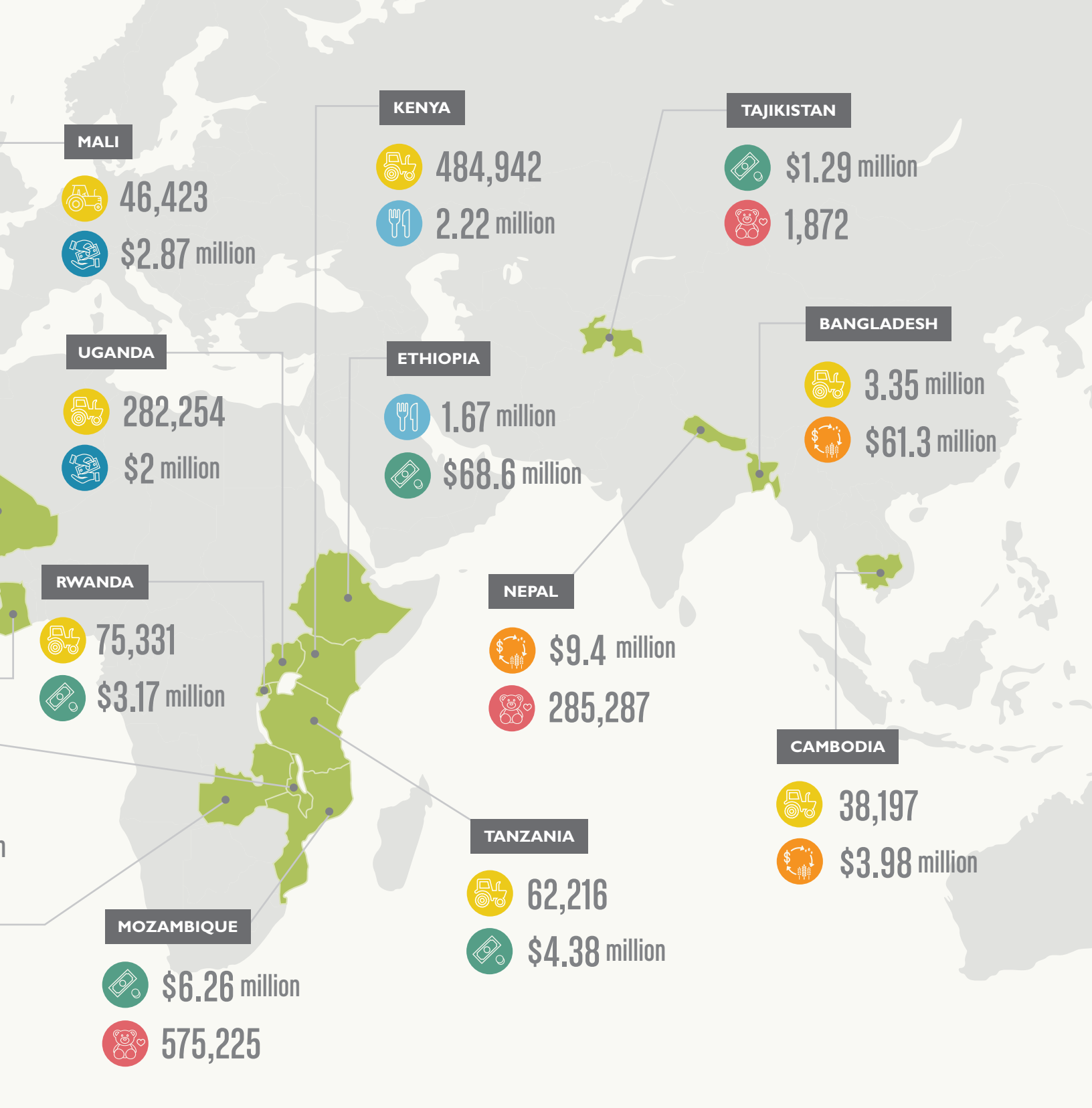


MAP KEY

Farmers benefiting from new agricultural technologies or management practices

New income earned by smallholder farmers from sale of agricultural products

Children under 5 reached with nutrition programs



Private sector dollars invested in the agriculture sector

People trained to improve child health and nutrition

Value of loans extended to farmers and agricultural businesses

SCALING UP TO ACCELERATE RESULTS

At its core, Feed the Future's research strategy emphasizes a unique approach called "sustainable intensification," which focuses on growing greater amounts of more nutritious food using fewer resources. The framework has since paved the way for significant scientific breakthroughs in agriculture, such as the sequencing of the wheat genome and the release of new, high-yielding and climate-resilient seed varieties.

Three years later, Feed the Future is taking these and other innovations to scale, translating the power of agricultural science into better food security, nutrition and incomes for millions of smallholder farmers around the world.

SCALING UP TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY

Shortly after Feed the Future took root, U.S. Government, private sector, university and research partners convened in Washington, D.C., to develop an inclusive Feed the Future research strategy that would harness the power of science and technology to drive transformative agricultural growth. At its core, the strategy emphasizes a unique approach called "sustainable intensification," which focuses on growing greater amounts of more nutritious food using fewer resources. The framework has since paved the way for significant scientific breakthroughs in agriculture, such as the sequencing of the wheat genome and the release of new, high-yielding and climate-resilient seed varieties.

Three years later, Feed the Future is taking these and other innovations to scale, translating the power of agricultural science into better food security, nutrition and incomes for millions of smallholder farmers around the world. This work is made possible through strong partnerships with international agricultural research centers, pioneering commercial ventures in the agriculture sector and U.S. universities that are delivering on the promise of the research strategy through 23 Feed the Future Innovation Labs made up of 70 of the United States' top academic research institutions.

Protecting Wheat Yields

In 1999, a new and devastating variety of wheat stem rust was detected in Uganda. Named Ug99, the disease spread rapidly across Africa and the Middle East, decimating wheat yields and threatening roughly 90 percent of susceptible global wheat varieties.

Responding to the crisis, the U.S. Government invested in the 2005 Borlaug Global Rust Initiative (BGRI). The partnership enlisted expertise from a variety of domestic and international researchers, including from USDA, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other organizations, to develop and deploy higher-yielding, rust-resistant wheat varieties around the globe. By 2008, the BGRI began to release the new varieties. To ensure these reached farmers in a timely manner, the U.S. Government invested $5 million[12] in seed multiplication and dissemination efforts in Ethiopia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Egypt and Pakistan. This increased the total area under Ug99-resistant varieties from 52 ha in 2009 to almost 260,000 ha by 2011. More than 1.5 million farmers benefitted—more than 1.2 million in Ethiopia alone—and the total value of wheat they produced exceeded $700 million.

Feed the Future continues to build on these crucial efforts to combat wheat rust. In Ethiopia, where Ug99 struck early and did significant damage, programs helped farmers adopt new crop varieties on 128,000 ha last year. Within three years, the initiative will deploy new high-yielding, rust-resistant varieties across at least 50 percent of Ethiopia's wheat-growing area.

Climate-Resilient Maize Production in Africa

Maize is the major staple and an important cash crop for farmers in East and Southern Africa, where climate models predict significant warming. For example, two-thirds of smallholders in Tanzania grow maize for consumption and income. Developing and disseminating improved varieties of drought-, heat- and disease-tolerant maize is critical to these farmers' livelihoods and to Africa's ability to feed itself.

The U.S. Government has a long history of supporting maize improvement programs by partnering with international agricultural research centers, U.S. universities and private sector partners. For example, U.S. Government-supported projects have contributed to the release of 140 drought-tolerant maize varieties in 13 countries since 2006. Building on this work, Feed the Future strengthens public and private sector seed systems to ensure that new varieties can reach smallholders at scale. In 2013, U.S. Government investments resulted in 28,000 ha planted with improved high-yielding varieties across the key maize-producing countries of Tanzania, Ghana and Kenya.

To ensure maize farmers can continue to meet challenges related to climate change, Feed the Future is expanding worldwide investments in maize research, development and scaling, with new programs on heat tolerance in Asia. It is also increasing contributions to drought tolerance in Africa and working to combat Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease, a combination of two viruses that is severely affecting production in parts of East Africa. Furthermore, USDA developed and tested an innovative approach to dramatically reduce cereal and legume aflatoxin contamination, a potentially lethal condition that affects millions of people.

[12] Though these activities are related to Feed the Future, this figure does not represent Feed the Future funding. It is presented here for historical reference.

More Varieties of the Common Bean

Common bean is the most important grain legume in human diets globally. It is an especially important staple across Latin America, where women cultivate and prepare it for home consumption on a near daily basis. Common beans are susceptible to many diseases, however, and yield levels had been stagnant for years. Working with national and regional partners over the past decade, the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Grain Legumes developed higher-yielding, disease-resistant varieties.

Historically, weak extension and seed production systems limited the availability of these new varieties. But in 2010, the Legume Innovation Lab and its country partners, building on a model developed in Nicaragua, began setting up community seed production networks across Haiti, Honduras and Guatemala. The project worked with more than 67,000 farming households to generate and distribute more than 1.1 million pounds of high-quality bean seed. Last year, the advances Feed the Future contributed to increased yields. The better systems helped 46,859 farmers in Haiti, Honduras and Guatemala apply new technologies on 39,984 ha and generated more than $3.8 million in incremental sales of common bean across all Feed the Future focus countries.

Making the Most of Soil

Only 11 percent of the world's land surface is suitable for agriculture. Of that, 38 percent has been degraded by poor natural resource management. The problem is acute in Africa, where up to two-thirds of agricultural land suffers from physical degradation and nutrient depletion. This limits farmers' productivity, even when they apply improved crop varieties and other new technologies. To address this problem, Feed the Future works with researchers and farmers to develop and scale improved soil management technologies that restore fertility and promote sustainable intensification.

Across all focus countries, the initiative helped food producers more than double the amount of land using soil management technologies from approximately 115,000 ha in 2012 to almost 260,000 ha in 2013.

Animal-Sourced Food for Nutrition, Income and Resilience

Livestock and fish are important sources of income for smallholders and contribute to household nutrition by providing high-quality protein and micronutrients. Livestock also contribute to household resilience because they can be sold or consumed in times of need.

Ethiopia's livestock sector is the largest in Africa and accounts for 15 percent of the country's gross domestic product. Most livestock production occurs in pastoralist areas with little rainfall and frequent drought. Feed the Future efforts resulted in $760,000 in new livestock sales and more than 589,000 ha under improved management in 2013. U.S. Government programs also helped attract $69 million in new private sector investments in the dairy and meat processing industries.

Feed the Future works with Ethiopian dairy producer groups, milk collectors and processors by sharing improved technologies and management practices with them. The result was 5 MT of new sales of milk in 2013 compared with 2012 that directly benefitted nearly 2,000 producers, some of whom then obtained more than $5 million in loans to improve their businesses.

4 MILLION HECTARES

In 2013, smallholders working with Feed the Future programs applied improved agricultural technologies on more than 4 million hectares of land.

Between 2012 and 2013, Feed the Future programs contributed to a seven-fold increase in fish production. For instance, in Bangladesh last year, reported incremental sales of fish and shrimp for direct and indirect beneficiaries reached $15 million. This rapid increase is attributable in part to intensive technical assistance, including the introduction of management practices, such as improved indigenous species and better feeds, developed with collaboration from U.S. universities and the CGIAR. Bangladeshi farmers who adopted these technologies increased their gross margins to an average of more than $2,200/ha.

Producing More Fruits and Vegetables for Market

Horticultural crops (i.e., fruits and vegetables) improve family health by diversifying diets and providing micronutrients that play a critical role in mitigating stunting, such as iron, vitamin A, folic acid and zinc.

Through U.S. Government investments in horticulture, more than 112,000 farmers applied improved technologies or management practices that led to more than $226 million in sales last year. Furthermore:

- In Nepal, horticulture sales reached more than $18 million, a 67 percent increase over 2012.
- Sales in Kenya rose 95 percent, to almost $27.5 million.
- Cambodian farmers generated approximately $2.5 million from sales of cucumber, bitter gourd, long bean and eggplant, an impressive 147 percent rise.
- Guatemalan farmers sold $4 million worth of horticulture products.
- Honduras saw $3.1 million in new horticulture sales in 2013.
- In Tanzania, U.S. Government investments in horticulture will have assisted more than 25,000 households by the end of 2014, and sales rose to $24.1 million (a 98 percent increase) from 2012 to 2013. In 2013, participating farmers in Tanzania increased yields in potato by 60 percent, onion by 185 percent and tomato by 34 percent; they increased per-hectare profits in tomato by 194 percent, sweet pepper by 98 percent, fine beans by 163 percent and potato by 298 percent.

Today's rapid expansion of horticulture production and sales is built on two decades of research and innovation supported by the U.S. Government and its partners. New technologies include biofortified orange-fleshed sweet potato; improved tomato and indigenous vegetable varieties; grafting; drip irrigation; low-cost greenhouses and tunnels; lined irrigation reservoirs with treadle water pumps; and solar drying of exportable chili peppers and African indigenous vegetables.

Feed the Future-funded research with U.S. universities and developing country partners has also produced biological control technologies that protect crops, minimize the need for costly pesticides and increase profits and environmental sustainability. In India, for example, a biological control package introduced in 2010 had totally controlled the papaya mealybug pest by February 2012, with estimated benefits of more than $500 million to the horticulture sector.

Challenges to Scaling

As the examples above demonstrate, there is great scope for increasing agricultural production, especially among smallholders, and with it great potential to reduce rural poverty and hunger. "Scaling up" simply means that more poor farmers benefit from access to and effective use of agricultural technology. This report highlights only a few of the proven agricultural technologies available; there are many more that are not yet widely utilized in the developing world, including climate-resilient, disease-resistant seed varieties, integrated soil fertility and pest management, precision agriculture, water harvesting and drip irrigation.

To achieve the needed productivity improvements, governments, aid agencies, foundations, NGOs and the private sector need to focus their interventions systematically on scaling up the use of agricultural technologies. Though scaling up is a simple concept, it is generally not a simple process. Spontaneous diffusion of good ideas happens, especially in the private sector, but this is not the rule for adoption of proven technologies by poor farmers. In addition to farmers, successful scaling up usually involves many different public and private actors and institutions along a complex value chain.

Successful scaling up first requires a vision for how widely a successful technology will be adopted. Second, to achieve this vision, key actors must explore and implement scaling up pathways that involve bringing a known technology to farmers, testing introduction at the local level, evaluating the impact and process of adoption and, based on lessons learned, pushing forward with replication and adaptation. Third, we need drivers to push the process forward: champions and incentives that assure all key actors and institutions pursue a scaling up agenda. Next, we need to create an enabling environment. This means fostering the right conditions for scaling up, which may include assuring effective public or private extension systems; policy reform; expanding access to credit and financing; conserving natural resources; accounting for social, cultural and political realities on the ground; and building local cooperation and partnerships. Last, throughout the scaling up process, we need an effective learning process through systematic monitoring and evaluation that focuses on impact and, equally important, the effective deployment of the drivers and enabling conditions for the scaling up process.

These success factors are at the heart of the new approach to development championed by Feed the Future and the New Alliance. We are working to ensure that our experiences and learning to date are systematically brought to bear to help scale up the use of agricultural technologies for greater productivity by poor farmers in the developing world. Over the past year, Feed the Future and the New Alliance have been working with USAID Missions and country, donor and private sector partners to develop evidence-based scaling targets and pathways for scaling technologies and programs, including significant policy reforms, improved finance, and enhanced communication and extension around specific technologies, that will help countries meet the objectives set out in their national agricultural plans. Building from a strong base of research results and value chain programs in Feed the Future Missions, we have plans to scale drought-tolerant maize, orange-fleshed sweet potato, improved legumes and horticultural commodities, and soil fertility technologies in strong collaboration with country, donor, NGO and private sector partners.

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

Since 1990, the world has seen a 37 percent drop in stunting as a result of better nutrition. We need to improve this progress, which can be done in part by focusing on the critical 1,000 days from pregnancy through a child's second birthday.

Last year, Feed the Future, in collaboration with the Global Health Initiative, reached more than 12.5 million children abroad with nutrition interventions. The initiative also supported nearly 91,000 women farmers in homestead gardening, improving access to nutrient-dense foods and increasing income for women and children.

LINKING AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

Every year, undernutrition contributes to 3.1 million child deaths—45 percent of the worldwide total. It also costs low- and middle-income countries up to 8 percent of their economic growth potential.[13,14] But there is hope. Since 1990, the world has seen a 37 percent drop in stunting as a result of better nutrition.[15] We need to improve this progress, which can be done in part by focusing on the critical 1,000 days from pregnancy through a child's second birthday.

Feed the Future is committed to reducing stunting rates by 20 percent in its zones of influence. The initiative has an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to increase access to nutrition services, improve hygiene and sanitation, and support the cultivation and consumption of nutrient-dense crops. Last year, Feed the Future, in collaboration with the Global Health Initiative, reached more than 12.5 million children abroad with nutrition interventions. The initiative also supported nearly 91,000 women farmers in homestead gardening, improving access to nutrient-dense foods and increasing income for women and children.

From Bangladesh to Kenya to Uganda, Feed the Future is supporting projects that improve hygiene and sanitation, train food producers to fortify products with vitamins and minerals, and provide inputs to grow bio-fortified crops such as orange-fleshed sweet potato. In Tanzania, for example, programs delivered 1.6 million micronutrient powder sachets to help prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in children 6-24 months old. And in Cambodia, Feed the Future's innovative mobile food carts educated almost 16,000 people about meal preparation and nutrition.

To complement and extend the impact of its long-term projects, Feed the Future collaborates with other global food security actors, including the World Food Program, UNICEF and USAID's Food for Peace Program. Food for Peace has provided food, nutrition and health services during emergencies since 1954 and figures prominently in the U.S. Government's strategic commitment to increase access to the most nutritious, cost-effective foods. These successes illustrate how the U.S. Government is leading the transformation of global food security and food aid, and how it has energized what was until very recently a stagnant, loosely bound system of providing assistance and promoting stability.

8% Undernutrition costs low- and middle-income countries up to 8 percent of their potential economic growth.

12.5 MILLION CHILDREN

U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs reached more than 12.5 million children under the age of 5 in 2013.

A longtime supporter of the international Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, the U.S. Government reaffirmed its commitment to nutrition at last year's London G-8 Summit when it signed the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact. Signed by 90 governments and organizations, the compact aims to achieve three goals by 2020: improve the nutrition of 500 million pregnant women and young children; reduce by an additional 20 million the number of children under 5 who are stunted; and save the lives of at least 1.7 million children by preventing stunting, increasing breastfeeding and improving treatment of severe and acute malnutrition. The United States also announced at the summit that it anticipated providing more than $1 billion for nutrition-specific interventions and more than $8.6 billion for nutrition-sensitive interventions between 2012 and 2014.[16] The U.S. Government estimates that these combined investments will result in 2 million fewer stunted children. In addition to this funding, more than $100 million in multi-donor grant financing within the GAFSP portfolio has been allocated to support nutrition activities across 15 countries.

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[13] www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(13)60937-X/fulltext

[14] download.thelancet.com/flatcontentassets/pdfs/nutrition-eng.pdf

[15] United Nations Children's Fund, Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, Progress Report 2013, UNICEF, New York, 2013, p. 27.

[16] Subject to available appropriations and authorizations.

CULTIVATING PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships are one of the keys to Feed the Future's new model for development. We will win our fight against poverty and hunger by improving value chains and leveraging investment, trade and science. However, none of these can be done effectively without working with both American and local civil society as well as the private sector.

PARTNERSHIPS TO DRIVE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

Partnerships are one of the keys to Feed the Future's new model for development. We know that working closely with other global food security actors is vital to beating hunger, poverty and undernutrition. That is why, in addition to working with focus country governments and the research community, we form meaningful partnerships with civil society and the private sector to maximize our collective impact.

Civil Society Engagement

We will win our fight against poverty and hunger by improving value chains and leveraging investment, trade and science. However, none of these can be done effectively without working with both American and local civil society. Civil society partners often implement programs, but in reality they do so much more. They provide invaluable input and feedback on the priorities and design of programs and work, and get the word out locally and globally on the importance of food security and nutrition issues. These groups, whether U.S.-based or local, are on the frontlines of fighting hunger in their communities, and are critical to strengthening food security in sustainable, country-driven ways.

Partnerships in agricultural development must begin with farmers on the ground. Farmers' organizations are therefore important for ensuring that new technologies and products are relevant, adapted locally, meet local needs, increase agricultural productivity, and improve nutrition. Feed the Future proudly supports hundreds of farmers' organizations at the local and national levels across the focus countries.

Feed the Future has taken several important steps to further strengthen its engagement with civil society. Through USAID's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid civil society working group, civil society organizations made recommendations that provided the basis for the Feed the Future Civil Society Action Plan. Launched in May 2014, this plan clearly outlines concrete actions the initiative will take with civil society to continue the fight against poverty and hunger, such as providing training, field guidance and coordinated messaging, and further promoting country ownership in food security. Also, in a landmark memorandum of understanding with InterAction, the largest alliance of U.S.-based international organizations working with the world's poor, 32 organizations have committed to spend $1.5 billion in support of food security and nutrition efforts worldwide. This enormous pledge of private funding will help leverage Feed the Future's resources for even greater impact.

Through the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the U.S. Government has been working closely with civil society through the New Alliance Leadership Council, which includes local farmers' organizations and international civil society. Having both private sector and civil society representation on the Leadership Council strengthens accountability and public policy to advance inclusive economic growth, food security and nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Private Sector Collaboration

Last year, Feed the Future assistance created 1,175 public-private partnerships, up from 660 the previous year; more than 80 percent involved local small and medium-sized firms, including farmer-owned businesses. These strategic alliances foster private sector-led growth in emerging markets by commercializing new technologies; helping create enabling policy environments; increasing opportunities for investment, finance and risk mitigation; and improving market access and trade.

For example, Feed the Future collaborates with Partners in Food Solutions, a nonprofit organization based in Minneapolis, Minn., that taps the technical and business expertise of volunteer employees from General Mills, Cargill, Royal DSM and Bühler to provide customized technical assistance on food processing in Malawi, Kenya and Zambia. In 2013, it provided technical assistance to 24 food processors. It also offered processors 88 capacity building projects and trained 315 technicians from 106 firms at seven sector-wide courses on identified industry knowledge gaps. Support for business and financial management training from the U.S. African Development Foundation helped small entrepreneurs in Kenya and other countries to expand their enterprises.

In Uganda, the initiative partners with Ecom Agroindustrial Corporation Ltd and AgroWays Ltd to link coffee and maize producers to competitive markets. Feed the Future investments

help promote sound agricultural practices and aggregation while private sector partners invest in value-added processing facilities. These partnerships leverage nearly $11 million in private sector resources.

In 2012, Guts Agro Industry, a local Ethiopian company, committed to sourcing an additional 30,000 metric tons of chickpeas from local farmers under the New Alliance. Since then, the company has developed three new nutritious chickpea products, including a ready-to-use supplementary food to treat undernutrition through an innovative partnership that includes the Government of Ethiopia, the World Food Program and the PepsiCo Foundation. Through a U.S. Government-facilitated partnership with chickpea producers, the company is now sourcing from 10,000 smallholder farmers with plots of less than one hectare on average. Over the next two years, that number of sources will grow to a total of 52,000 smallholders. Farmers adopting the kabuli variety of chickpea have seen up to a doubling of yields and are receiving higher prices for their product at market.

GAFSP's Private Sector Window

GAFSP's Private Sector Window provides a mix of loans, credit guarantees and equity to support small- and medium-sized enterprises in the agriculture sector. The Private Sector Window invested $45 million and provided an additional $4 million in advisory services support for agribusinesses in 14 countries. Projects include investments in dairy and fruit juice processing facilities in East Africa, partnerships with commercial banks in Senegal and Cote D'Ivoire to provide farmers with warehouse financing and agricultural loans, and provision of long-term financing to coffee growers in Central America. Altogether, GAFSP's investments have attracted more than 10 times that amount in additional private financing.

FEED THE FUTURE PROGRESS

When President Obama took office, the world was in the midst of food, fuel and financial turmoil that brought millions of people to the brink of poverty. In 2007 and 2008, food prices hit all-time highs, putting basic staples such as rice and wheat beyond the reach of the world's most vulnerable populations.

Today Feed the Future and its partners are working together to scale proven technologies and activities, expand nutrition interventions and programs, and conduct research to create the next generation of innovations for food producers. And the world is on track to meet the Millennium Development Goal of cutting the number of the world's hungry in half by 2015.

Looking to the future, we must continue what works and forge ahead in the fight to end poverty, hunger and undernutrition once and for all.

FEED THE FUTURE TIMELINE

2009

The 2009 G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, was pivotal for global efforts to reduce poverty, hunger and undernutrition. There, President Obama announced that the United States would invest at least $3.5 billion in global food security, laying the foundation for Feed the Future. This initial U.S. commitment helped to leverage more than $18.5 billion from other donors. President Obama also called on global leaders to "do business differently" by taking a comprehensive approach to ensuring food security, coordinating effectively, supporting country-owned processes and plans, engaging multilateral institutions in advancing efforts to promote food security worldwide, and delivering on sustained and accountable commitments.

PRESIDENT OBAMA PLEDGES $3.5 BILLION AND A NEW APPROACH TO GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

GAFSP CREATED, ALLOCATES $913 MILLION ACROSS 25 COUNTRIES

The United States is one of five inaugural donors of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), an innovative multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank. GAFSP investments are expected to improve incomes and food security for more than 13 million people, mainly smallholder farmers.[17]

2010

> "IT IS THE FIRST TIME THE INTERAGENCY HAS REPORTED INTO A COMMON MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM ON FOOD SECURITY."

The Feed the Future Monitoring System consolidates reporting and promotes transparency and accountability by capturing performance data against key indicators to inform future programming and budget allocations. It is the first time the interagency has reported into a common monitoring and evaluation system on food security.

FIRST INTERAGENCY COMMON MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM ON FOOD SECURITY CREATED

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE INDEX LAUNCHED

In 2012, Feed the Future launched the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, the first measure to directly capture women's empowerment and inclusion levels in the agriculture sector. Collected data is informing and shaping food security programs around the world.

FEB 2012

> "THE FIRST MEASURE TO DIRECTLY CAPTURE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND INCLUSION LEVELS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR."

MAY 2012

In May 2012, President Obama announced that donors and African leaders would commit to the New Alliance, a shared goal to raise 50 million people out of poverty in Africa over 10 years. Ten African countries have since joined the New Alliance, under which the United States has helped launch groundbreaking efforts such as the Agriculture Fast Track and the Scaling Seeds and Other Technologies Partnership.

PRESIDENT OBAMA AND OTHER PARTNERS LAUNCH NEW ALLIANCE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION, A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO RAISE 50 MILLION OUT OF POVERTY

WHEAT GENOME SEQUENCED IN BREAKTHROUGH FOR GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

In 2012, the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, as part of an international team, completed a sequencing of the wheat genome. This was unusually daunting because the wheat genome is five times larger than the human genome. The achievement is expected to increase wheat yields, help feed the world and speed up development of wheat varieties with enhanced nutritional value.

NOV 2012

2012

In 2012, MCC released its first set of independent impact evaluations for farmer training activities in five countries with MCC Compacts. The evaluations monitor MCC progress toward meeting project targets and test how project outcomes translate into farm income and, ultimately, household income.

MCC RELEASES FIRST FIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPACT EVALUATIONS

Photo credits from left to right: Ciro Fusco, Asel Karagazieva/USAID, Peace Corps, Tefera Azage, Jennifer Katchmark/USADF

[17] Based on World Bank staff calculations performed in 2014.

> “UNDER FEED THE FUTURE, THE UNITED STATES HAS OBLIGATED MORE THAN $4.2 BILLION TOWARD GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY.”

2012

In 2012, thanks to Congressional support, the United States met President Obama’s pledge at the 2009 G-8 Summit in L’Aquila, Italy, allocating more than $3.5 billion in 2010-2012 funding toward food security. Today, under Feed the Future, the United States has obligated more than $4.2 billion toward global food security, exceeding its initial pledge. Between 2010 and 2014, the combined appropriations for USAID, MCC and U.S. Department of the Treasury food security accounts (see Table 2, p. 7) exceeded $1 billion annually.

UNITED STATES MEETS L’AQUILA PLEDGE, LEVERAGING OTHER DONOR FUNDS

PEACE CORPS BEGINS TRAINING 1,000 VOLUNTEERS IN FOOD SECURITY

In 2012, Peace Corps pledged to provide enhanced food security training to more than 1,000 of its volunteers in support of Feed the Future. In partnership with USAID, Peace Corps is increasing the capacity of its volunteers to make sustainable changes to how local people cultivate their food, address water shortages and feed their families.

2012

APR 2013

In 2013, the G-8 International Conference on Open Data for Agriculture demonstrated the potential of agricultural data to improve global food security by driving private sector growth and helping smallholder farmers overcome challenges. Since then, the U.S. Government has released new data sets to help developing countries improve their agriculture sectors, and recently joined the United Kingdom in launching the Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition initiative.

U.S. RAMPS UP OPEN DATA FOR FOOD SECURITY

UNITED STATES FORMS STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS TO PROMOTE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

In January 2013, the U.S. Department of State and the Indian Ministry of Agriculture launched the India-U.S.-Africa agricultural triangular training program, through which India offers short-term training in agricultural extension management and agricultural marketing to mid-career agricultural professionals from Liberia, Kenya and Malawi. This strategic partnership complements a September 2012 trilateral partnership in which the United States and Brazil pledged to support Honduras to improve agricultural competitiveness, nutrition and health, and renewable energy.

JAN 2013

U.S. GOVERNMENT FOCUSES ON NUTRITION EFFORTS

The United States helped launch the 1,000 Days partnership to support investment in nutrition from pregnancy through a child’s second birthday and supports the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, integrating its principles across 14 countries where Feed the Future and the Global Health Initiative are working. In 2013, on behalf of the United States, USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah signed the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact and announced that the U.S. Government is providing more than $1 billion for nutrition-specific interventions and more than $8.6 billion for nutrition-sensitive interventions over fiscal years 2012-2014, subject to appropriations and authorizations. The U.S. Government also committed to developing a USAID interagency nutrition strategy and an interagency coordination plan, both to be completed in 2014.

JUNE 2013

> “USADF’S FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS HELPED CREATE MORE THAN $21 MILLION IN NEW ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.”

2013

In 2013, USADF’s food security programs helped create more than $21 million in new economic activities that directly benefitted more than 125,000 smallholders and their families. Through its grant-making program that couples direct funding to African co-operatives and community-based enterprises with business planning and ongoing technical assistance, USADF is ensuring that more people have better access to reliable food sources and a greater ability to purchase food through the higher incomes and more sustainable jobs.

U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION AFFECTS 125,000 AT THE GRASSROOTS LEVEL

U.S. Agency for International Development

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

U.S. Department of State

U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Millennium Challenge Corporation

United States Geological Survey

U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. African Development Foundation

U.S. Department of the Treasury

Peace Corps

www.feedthefuture.gov