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

A Decade of Progress

Feed the Future Snapshot

RESULTS THROUGH 2018

THE KIND OF AGRICULTURE-LED GROWTH THAT FEED THE FUTURE CATALYZES IS MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE, HELPING COMMUNITIES TO BUILD THEIR RESILIENCE, SECURING THE GAINS THEY'VE MADE, AND KEEPING THEM OUT OF POVERTY.

Message from the Coordinator

I began my career in international development 30 years ago. During that time, I have seen the transformative power of our work in some of the most-challenging places in the world.

Feed the Future, America's initiative to combat global hunger, is one of the most-important advancements I have seen. It harnesses the best of American ingenuity and innovation to create solutions, ease human suffering, and put communities and countries on a path to self-reliance, while simultaneously bringing benefits back home.

Through Feed the Future, we are moving the needle on poverty and stunting. Since the initiative started, a projected 23.4 million more people are living above the poverty line, 3.4 million more children are living free of stunting, and 5.2 million more families no longer suffer from hunger.

By lifting smallholder farmers out of poverty and fueling growing middle classes in countries where we work, Feed the Future helps U.S. businesses compete in new markets, and increases demand for U.S. innovations. This work protects American interests, and strengthens our influence in rapidly transforming regions and emerging economies.

Fighting the root causes of hunger and poverty is also a boon to our own national security. History has shown that poverty and hunger push people into despair and, in turn, exacerbate many of today's national-security challenges. Smart, effective investments help create a more peaceful and stable world.

The kind of agriculture-led growth that Feed the Future catalyzes is making a world of difference, helping communities to build their resilience, securing the gains they have made, and keeping them out of poverty. Our efforts are empowering women and youth, who are often the drivers of economies around the world, and ensuring children get the right nutrition they need to reach their full potential.

In the next decade and beyond, our biggest challenge and opportunity will be protecting and accelerating this progress in an increasingly dynamic world. For our part, USAID is adjusting through our Transformation and the proposed Bureau for Resilience and Food Security to better meet this. Feed the Future has an approach that works, and yields results. Through proven investments, we are making great strides that will one day usher in a world free of hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

This is a noble vision. It is an American vision. And it is a vision I am proud to support.

Sincerely,

Mark Green
USAID Administrator

INTRODUCTION

A Decade of Progress

In 2007 and 2008, food shortages sent shockwaves around the world, resulting in some of the sharpest spikes in food prices ever recorded. Costs of staple foods, such as wheat, rice and maize, reached levels not seen for generations and exacerbated hunger and malnutrition in vulnerable areas, pushing the number of hungry people to more than one billion. In many places, the crisis compounded already-fraught conditions, increasing unrest, erasing development gains, and threatening future progress.

A decade later, we reflect on progress made and what we have learned about what it will take to sustainably reduce global hunger, poverty and malnutrition in the decade ahead.

The food price crisis was a watershed moment for global food security.

The international community rallied together to tap into the transformative power of agriculture to end global hunger and poverty. To deliver on this promise, the United States pledged to invest $3.5 billion in global nutrition and food-security efforts, which catalyzed an additional $18.5 billion in support from other donors.

The U.S. contribution to this global effort came to be known as Feed the Future, a whole-of-government initiative that brings together the private sector, the global science and research community, donors, partner-country governments, civil society and America's agricultural expertise in pursuit of a common goal to end global poverty, hunger and malnutrition, with a focus on smallholder food producers and their markets.

In the time since its inception, Feed the Future has made valuable contributions to global food security and garnered broad support.

Today, in areas where Feed the Future works, a projected 23.4 million more people are living above the poverty line, 3.4 million more children are living free of stunting, and 5.2 million more families do not go hungry since we began.

In 2016, the Global Food Security Act (GFSA) codified Feed the Future's proven approach, and it continues to serve as a call to action and represent sustained support for U.S. efforts to end global hunger. Through the GFSA, the United States has bolstered Feed the Future by strengthening our accountability and transparency mechanisms and deepening our interagency engagement.

The GFSA also called on Feed the Future to develop and implement the *U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy*, a new plan for global food security that elevates our focus on nutrition, resilience and market-led development to accelerate and protect progress.

Feed the Future harnesses the best of American ingenuity and innovation to fight global hunger and, in doing so, brings benefits back home as well.

Our efforts are lifting people out of poverty, raising Gross Domestic Product, and creating reforms and conditions that make it easier for U.S. companies to invest and connect to rapidly growing markets overseas. In fact, according to data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. agriculture and food exports to Feed the Future countries have increased by $1.4 billion since the initiative began.

> THE WORLD HAS CHANGED SINCE THE FOOD PRICE SPIKES OF 2007 AND 2008, AND FEED THE FUTURE IS CHANGING WITH IT.

Snapshot of Food Security

The Challenge

More than 800 million people suffered from hunger in 2017. Today, millions of people around the world are undernourished, stunting the growth of both children and economies. After a steady and promising decline in global hunger for more than a decade, progress is under threat. The world's population is projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050. Demand for food is growing even more rapidly. Rising incomes and shifting diets are driving up this demand. At the same time, we must contend with shocks—such as conflict, drought, and floods—that compound food insecurity and, in turn, contribute to political fragility and unrest. History has also shown that poverty and hunger create the kinds of conditions that push people into despair and, in turn, can contribute to many of today's national security challenges, including migration and radicalization.

The Opportunity

Agriculture is at the heart of Feed the Future's progress against poverty and hunger because agricultural transformation remains the most effective pathway out of poverty for the world's poor, particularly in rural areas. We know that giving people tools—like access to finance, improved technologies, employment opportunities and small-business skills—can help families and communities not just survive, but thrive. Agriculture-led growth drives demand for locally-produced goods and services, and reduces hunger and malnutrition too. Effective investments that expand and protect economic opportunities help create a more peaceful and stable world and support U.S. national security.

The Progress

Feed the Future leverages partnerships, innovation and government leadership. We apply this proven approach to boost agriculture-led growth, strengthen resilience, and improve nutrition to help communities break the cycle of vulnerability and build self-reliance. Over the last decade, our efforts have helped millions of people reduce hunger and malnutrition, increase their incomes, and create economic opportunities both on and off the farm.

See next pages for more →

The Impact of Feed the Future

23.4 million

more people are living above the poverty line

3.4 million

more children are living free of stunting

5.2 million

more families are not hungry

Today, in areas where Feed the Future works, a projected 23.4 million more people are living above the poverty line, 3.4 million more children are living free of stunting, and 5.2 million more families are not hungry.

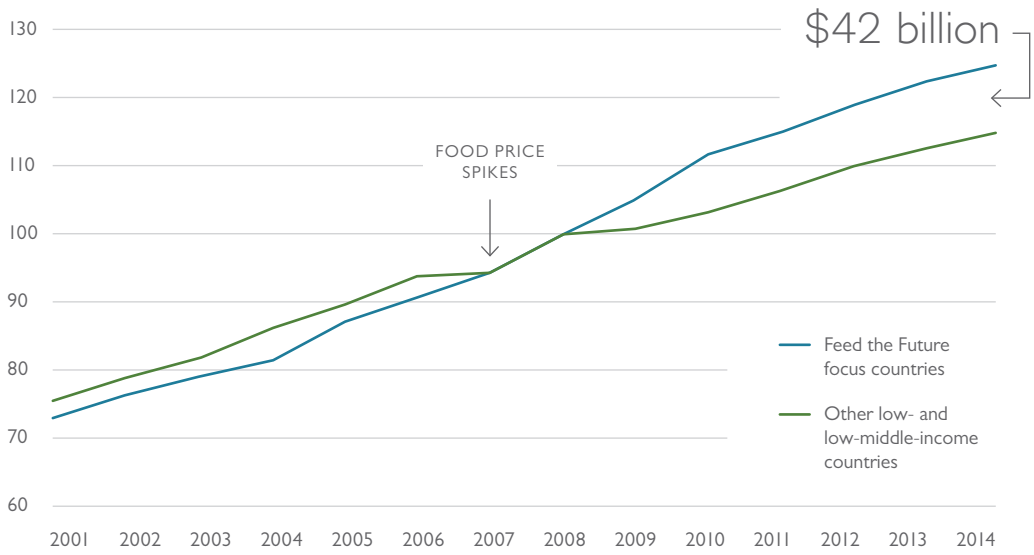
**2010–2017 estimates based on measured changes between baseline and interim.*

Feed the Future Countries Achieve Greater Output for Growth

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, 2001–2014 / INDEX 2008 = 100

Feed the Future focus countries had greater growth in agricultural output than other countries following the food price spikes of 2007/2008. This additional output, worth $42 billion, meant more income for producers, more access to food, and more demand for other goods and services.

Source: International agricultural productivity accounts constructed and maintained by USDA's Economic Research Service, based on Food and Agriculture Organization data. The "other countries" comparison excludes India.



Achieving Progress

DROP IN POVERTY

23%

DROP IN CHILD STUNTING

32%

IN PLACES WHERE WE WORK

Data reflect 2010–2017 estimates based on measured changes between baseline and interim.

To continue making an impact, our resources alone are not enough. The good news is—we are not the only ones in this fight.

Feed the Future has driven the global agenda on food security, leveraging investment from country governments, the private sector and other donors.

Our track record is bolstered by America's preeminence in agriculture—from our land-grant university system to agribusinesses—and our history of effective leadership and broad stakeholder support.

Over the last decade, Feed the Future has built a powerful and diverse coalition of partners to fight global hunger.

Led by USAID and 10 other U.S. Government Departments and Agencies, this coalition includes a host of global and U.S.-based businesses, nonprofits and non-governmental organizations, and partner-country governments that are committed to leading and becoming the architects of their own future.

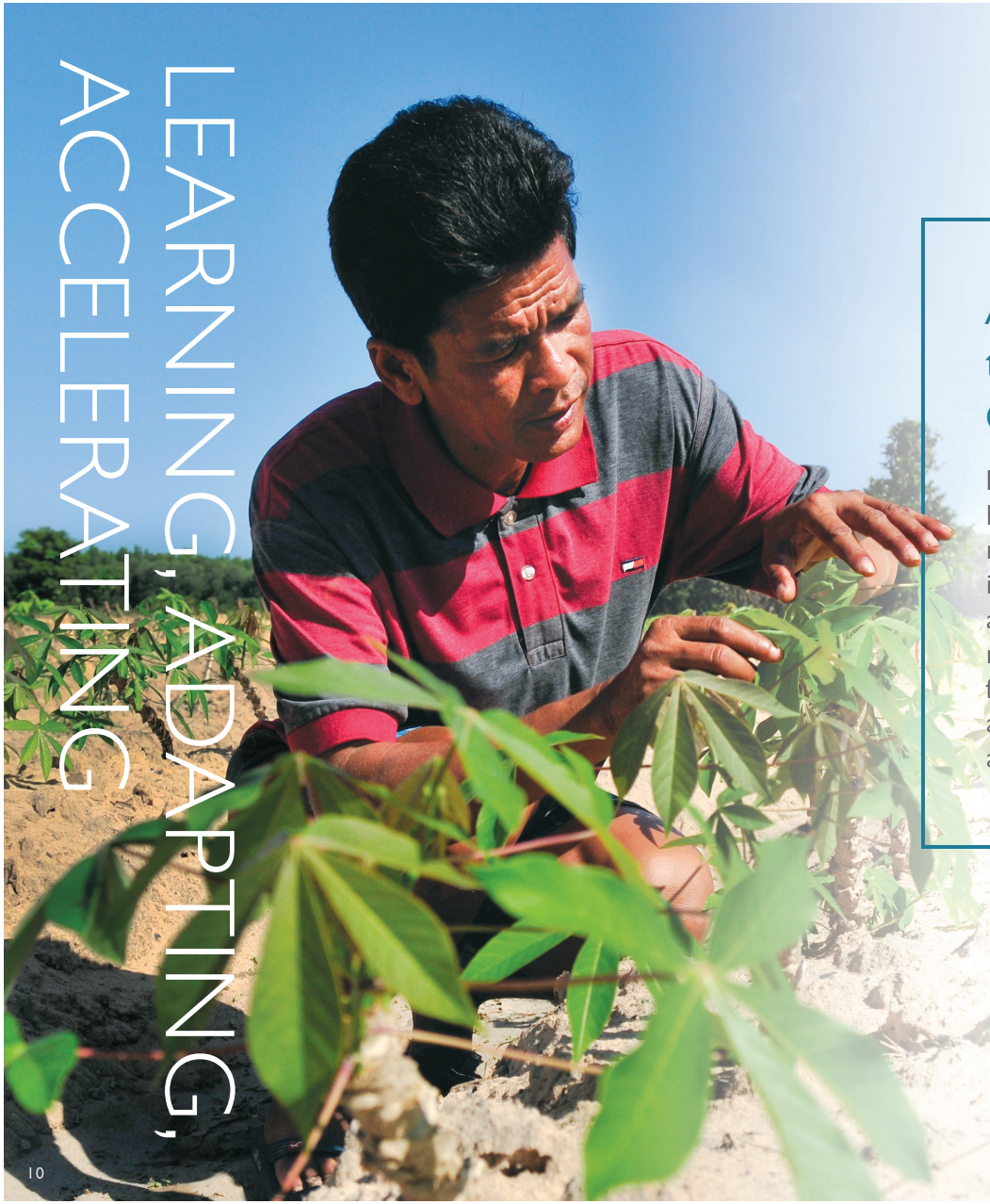
A Whole-of-Government Approach

Led by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Feed the Future draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development and policy resources and expertise of multiple U.S. federal departments and agencies. We've put whole-of-government into practice.

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) contributes to Feed the Future by leading interagency coordination as well as field implementation of the initiative. USAID manages an array of agricultural development, nutrition and resilience projects that support Feed the Future's goals, move countries along a path toward self-reliance, and leverage partners, like the private sector and the research community, for sustainable progress. USAID also provides expertise and leadership in rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning for the initiative.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) contributes to Feed the Future with agricultural programs and activities focused on capacity-building, international food assistance, research and the promotion of science-based solutions to expand markets and trade.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	The U.S. Department of Commerce contributes to Feed the Future by promoting trade and investment through sustained engagement of partner-country governments and advocacy on behalf of the U.S. private sector. It also provides weather and climate forecasting and guidance to some countries to mitigate weather shocks and stresses through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE	The Department of State contributes to Feed the Future by promoting global, regional, national and sub-national policies that foster sustainable reductions in hunger and malnutrition and sustainable increases in agricultural development in ways that concurrently promote U.S. economic prosperity and national security.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY	The U.S. Department of Treasury contributes to Feed the Future by overseeing funding from multilateral development banks for agricultural activities, including through the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Global Agriculture Food Security Program, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION	The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) contributes to Feed the Future by working with countries to implement market-driven solutions to poverty and food insecurity. MCC invests in a variety of projects, including critical infrastructure, sanitation and nutrition, stronger property rights and improved land policy, as well as access to finance. From the formalization of land rights for more than 320,000 land-users to the disbursement of more than $87 million in agricultural and rural loans, MCC's investments are helping to empower farmers and rural economies.
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the U.S. Government's development finance institution, contributes to Feed the Future by helping the private sector invest in agriculture across the developing world. By providing financing, political-risk insurance and support for private equity, OPIC helps U.S businesses invest in emerging markets. Over the past 20 years, OPIC has invested more than $500 million in projects that support food security, irrigation and smallholder farmers.
PEACE CORPS	The Peace Corps contributes to Feed the Future through the work of Peace Corps Volunteers, building local capacity among individuals, groups and communities to promote sustainable agricultural development, better nutrition and stronger resilience. Since 2012, approximately 1,000 volunteers in at least 40 countries around the world have supported Feed the Future activities every year, reaching more than 40,000 beneficiaries annually.
OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE	The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative contributes to Feed the Future by advancing work on trade and investment policy, including trade facilitation and other efforts to reduce barriers to efficient markets, consistent with international obligations in the World Trade Organization, through bilateral discussions on trade and investment, framework agreements and free-trade agreements.
U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	Through Feed the Future, the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) addresses, at the grassroots-level, the root causes of hunger and food security. Through local-enterprise development and catalytic seed capital, USADF has worked with nearly 200,000 farmers, half of whom are women, and improved the lives of nearly one million people who are now living free from hunger.
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SERVICE	The U.S. Geological Service (USGS) contributes to Feed the Future by providing scientific and technical expertise for remotely-sensed and seasonal forecast-derived products on crop performance indices for more informed recovery, response and preparedness. The USGS also provides expertise on integrated approaches for sustainable water resources and management to increase resilience to drought.

LEARNING, ADAPTING, ACCELERATING



Adapting to Meet the Challenges of a Changing World

Feed the Future and our partners have made progress so far, but we must adapt to achieve long-lasting impact in an increasingly challenging and dynamic world. While there are no simple solutions, we are learning from our efforts, adjusting our approach to respond to new trends, and doubling down on what works.

Scaling Innovations for Sustainable Food Systems

For generations, research in agriculture has driven immense advancements, from the mechanization of farms to the development of commercial fertilizers and drought-resistant seeds. Feed the Future works with partners around the world to translate research and innovation into adaptable, affordable solutions that smallholder producers can use.

A network of more than 20 Feed the Future Innovation Labs helps develop and scale tools and technologies that address emerging threats, tackle production challenges, and help families raise healthy children. Supported by more than 70 top U.S. colleges and universities, these powerhouses of agricultural innovation work hand-in-hand with partner-country research and educational institutions to solve global challenges.

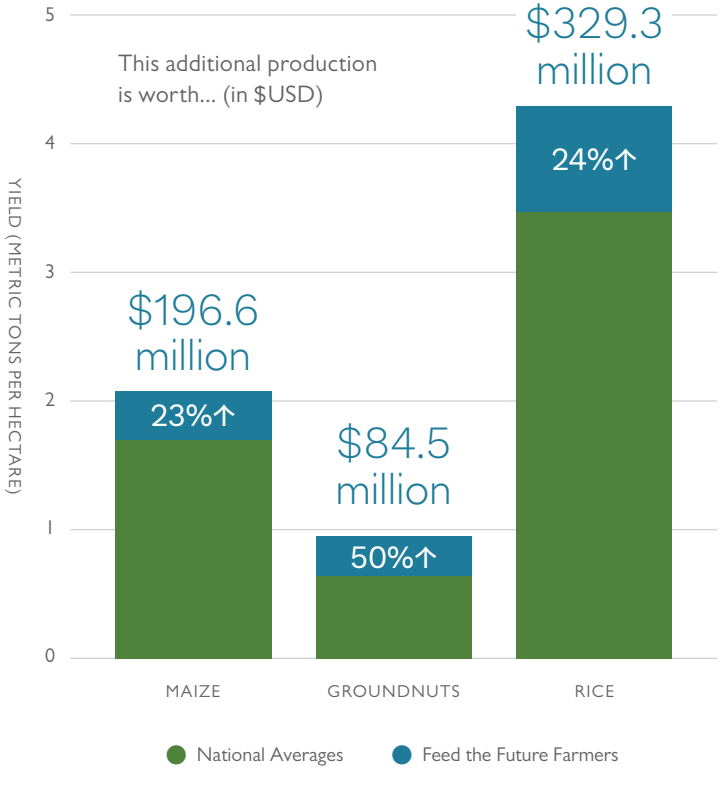
Feed the Future Innovation Labs also test U.S.-designed technologies in the field and provide valuable feedback to U.S. businesses about what works best, so American companies can adapt their products to both international and domestic customers. By lifting smallholder farmers out of poverty and helping to fuel growing middle classes in countries where we work, we also increase demand for U.S. innovations.

To date, Feed the Future has leveraged U.S. ingenuity and global expertise to develop and deploy over 900 innovations to meet dynamic, and sometimes unforeseen, changes that challenge food security.

These research investments have long-lasting benefits to American industries as well.

For example, our university-backed research on tackling the greenbug aphid, a plant pest, has saved the U.S. sorghum industry an estimated $760 million. This research also catalyzed the development of improved sorghum varieties, which have brought an additional $360 million to the U.S. economy. All in all, the benefits to the U.S. economy have more than paid for our investment in this one Feed the Future Innovation Lab. Similarly, our research to combat a global wheat disease is helping to protect the $10 billion wheat industry in the United States.

Feed the Future Farmers Increase Yields Above National Averages



Source: Feed the Future data compared to USDA data for national averages (accessed May 2018).

Improved, resilient crop varieties often mean the difference between harvest and hunger for marginalized farmers, or the difference between a family needing food assistance and feeding itself. Our investments in research-backed solutions enable innovations that protect against tomorrow's food-security risks by driving local growth and global improvements in food security.

Investing in agricultural research today prepares us to adapt to future challenges and combat emerging threats, which also advances U.S. prosperity and security. We have learned that threats to crops do not respect borders, and our agriculture industry here at home often faces the same challenges as crops and farmers abroad. We have also learned that to treat and prevent malnutrition, we must make deeper investments in solutions that improve nutrition outcomes, especially among women and children. Solidifying these gains will require a better understanding of the most-effective investments, so we can scale what works.

SPOTLIGHT

Fighting Fall Armyworm

The fall armyworm, an invasive pest that attacks more than 80 different crops and often decimates harvests, is eating its way through Africa and posing a threat to food security across the continent. While the pest is devastating, we have dealt with it before and have successfully controlled fall armyworm in the Americas. We are bringing the best science, tools and technologies to the fight against fall armyworm in Africa. In partnership with country governments, global research institutions, the private sector, civil society and scientists here at home, we are scaling a menu of options to help smallholder farmers protect their livelihoods and food security. More broadly, we are helping African institutions develop the ability to address this and future pests, building resilience to emerging threats for years to come.

Leveraging Partnerships to Strengthen Markets and Growth

Greater productivity and innovation alone are not enough to feed a growing and changing world. Feed the Future has worked both on and off the farm to catalyze public and private investments and build strong market systems. We have learned that progress will last only so long as public commitment and private investment are part of the solution.

Strong country leadership has been critical. If a government is not willing to bring its own resources and political will to the table, lasting change is unlikely. Therefore, country ownership serves as a litmus test for where we decide to work.

Feed the Future partner-country governments see investing in their food systems as a key to stability and growth and put financial resources and political will behind this approach. Our Feed the Future efforts rely on this level of commitment, and we support country-driven policies and reforms that prioritize and guide investment and growth in agriculture.

Country leadership in food security also promotes sustainable agricultural practices, paves the way for more resilient households, and supports good nutrition.

$10.5 billion

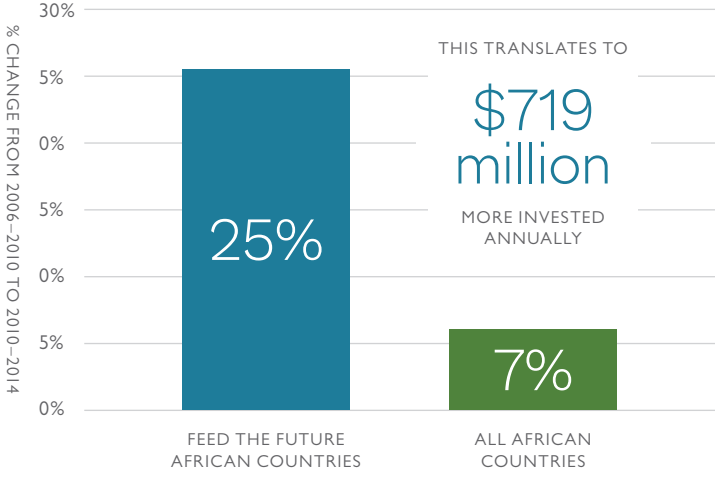
Agricultural sales earned by Feed the Future farmers (2011–2017)

$3.3 billion

Agricultural and rural loans unlocked by Feed the Future (2011–2017)

Feed the Future Marshals Host-Government Commitment and Resources

GROWTH IN AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS' DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE



Feed the Future partner countries in Africa have increased their domestic investments in agriculture by 25 percent, a rate four times that of African countries as a whole and representing an additional $719 million per year.

See graph above ↑

Private sector-driven growth is also essential.

Feed the Future leverages the expertise and ingenuity of more than 60 U.S.-based companies—including 18 in the *Fortune 500*—and an extensive network of local and international companies in countries where we work. This builds shared economic prosperity for American firms and host countries alike.

For example, in North Carolina, a U.S. company is spurring local growth while combatting a global threat. In collaboration with scientists from Ohio and North Carolina State Universities, the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Integrated Pest Management is working to keep the tomato leafminer, an agricultural pest, out of our country. Scientists have perfected a new plant-grafting technique that helps tomato plants protect themselves from the pest, enabling a U.S.-based company to open a new facility and hire hundreds of plant-grafting technicians to produce and sell this pest-fighting technology.

Feed the Future brings private-sector partners to the table and provides deep understanding of developing-country business environments, new markets and agricultural value chains.

We also work to create better business opportunities, link smallholders to growing markets, and expand access to innovative finance so small- and medium-sized businesses—like food processors, transporters and aggregators—can thrive in more efficient and connected food systems.

FEED THE FUTURE LEVERAGES THE EXPERTISE AND INGENUITY OF MORE THAN 60 U.S.-BASED COMPANIES AND AN EXTENSIVE NETWORK OF LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES IN COUNTRIES WHERE WE WORK.

SPOTLIGHT

A Homegrown Plantain Business Thrives in Honduras

Norma Linares and her husband Benigno are the proud owners of Loma Alta, a small food-processing company in Honduras that sells to local retail outlets. Feed the Future helped them increase their processing capacity tenfold and connect with local growers to meet demand. This success has fueled further business growth: The couple is expanding to nearby communities, diversifying into other product lines, buying from even more local growers, and hiring additional employees.

A Booming Rice Mill Boosts Profits for Farmers in Nepal

In Nepal, Dev Bhar Rice Mill had previously been able to meet only about a third of the local demand for rice because of a lack of technical knowledge and low-quality seed. Feed the Future is changing that by teaching 1,000 local farmers improved techniques to boost yields. With modern machinery, the mill expanded rice production too. The more rice farmers grow, the more the mill had to process. Rice imports are down by 30 percent as the mill helps meet growing local demand. Farmers have seized the opportunity to produce and sell more rice, and are making a better living as a result.

SPOTLIGHT

Building Resilience for Enduring Progress

In 2011, droughts in East and West Africa decimated crops and livestock, leaving tens of millions of people food-insecure and prompting more than one million people to leave their homes in search of relief.

It was clear the global community needed to manage food insecurity at this scale in a different way. This was especially true in places like the Horn of Africa, where recurring shocks, like droughts, resulted in humanitarian emergencies every few years.

Since then, the U.S. Government has worked to help vulnerable communities and their governments in these areas build resilience and proactively plan for and manage both these types of shocks and the factors that exacerbate them, such as chronic poverty and hunger.

Agricultural transformation has been a critical part of the equation to strengthen resilience.

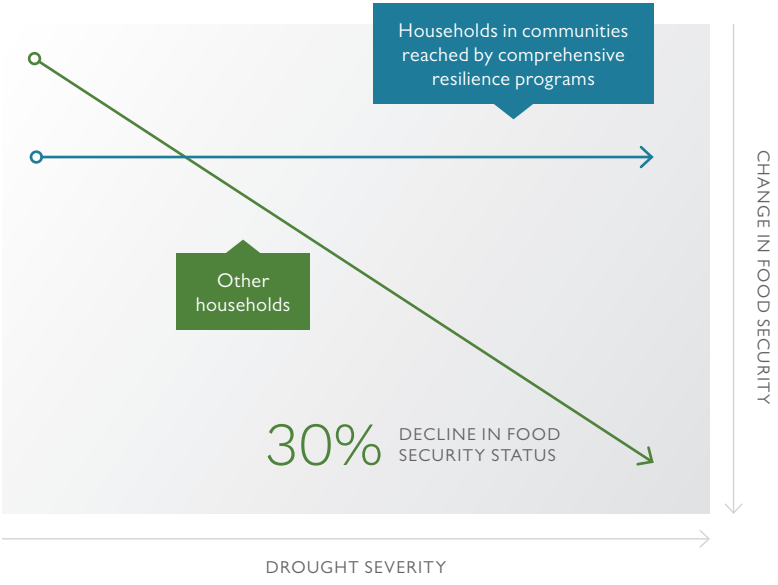
By aligning with partner-government efforts and encouraging private-sector involvement, Feed the Future is helping communities and countries advance on a path to greater self-reliance, even in the face of challenges like unpredictable weather, unexpected illness or loss of employment.

Feed the Future, now more than ever, is prioritizing investments that build resilience.

Our approach reflects a new reality—we are making progress against scourges like hunger and poverty, but it is getting more difficult. Shocks, like floods and drought, and ongoing stresses, like scarce natural resources and price volatility, are becoming more frequent and severe, eroding gains and threatening future progress. In the extreme, these lead to costly humanitarian emergencies and allow people to slide back into poverty.

Our resilience work, which includes sector-specific investments as well as a more integrated approach to programming, helps accelerate and protect progress.

Resilience Programs Help Families Better Withstand Drought



During a historic drought in Ethiopia's lowlands in 2016, data showed that households reached by our comprehensive resilience programs were able to better maintain their food security than other households, which experienced a precipitious 30 percent decline. The analysis controlled for other factors that might explain this stark contrast, such as education, household size, and whether the household received food assistance. See graph above ↑

Source: USAID monitoring data. Declines are based on estimates for households at the mean food security index score.

The U.S. Government's ultimate goal is to end, not just meet, humanitarian need. Feed the Future—with its emphasis on strengthening food systems, improving agriculture and nutrition, and boosting economic growth—helps break the cycle of chronic vulnerability. Our efforts empower countries, communities and families to build resilience so they can cope and recover in the face of adversity that would otherwise push them back or further into poverty and hunger.

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION HAS BEEN CRITICAL TO STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES.

SPOTLIGHT

Helping Kenya's Dryland Communities Build Resilience

Joint efforts by the Government of Kenya and Feed the Future are helping to revitalize Kenya's marginalized drylands and transform them into thriving commercial centers. Herders in Kenya's Oldonyiro market typically used to trade just 300 goats every other week. Located in the drylands, this market was at the mercy of recurrent and prolonged droughts, which disrupted commercial activity and shuttered the market completely during particularly bad years. Year after year, the international community delivered humanitarian assistance. In 2011, the Kenyan Government, along with Feed the Future, began investing in a comprehensive set of activities to build resilience in this area. Today, herders at Oldinaro trade 2,000 to 3,000 goats, cattle and camels every week, even during the current drought. And the Government of Kenya's investment in road infrastructure has connected the market to Nairobi, helping these rural herders capitalize on growing demand for meat in the city and connecting them to broader economic opportunities.

Empowering Communities to Improve Lifelong Nutrition

Another area where we have learned we must continue to make strides is nutrition. Investing in nutrition is a down payment on the future productivity and health of countries' economies.

Agriculture and nutrition are complex and have been the twin pillars of our food security work since the beginning. Feed the Future was instrumental in uniting the two through a holistic approach that recognizes no single policy, intervention or investment is enough to solve poor nutrition long-term. Hunger, poverty and malnutrition are intertwined and must be tackled through coordinated efforts.

Feed the Future has made significant progress against stunting, a marker for chronic malnutrition, that robs children, and ultimately countries, of reaching their full potential and being able to compete in the world. We have helped more children get the right nutrition they need early in life, which pays dividends for a lifetime.

Yet stunting still affects 155 million children under the age of 5 globally, and progress has not been as rapid on other nutrition indicators, such as women's dietary diversity.

To accelerate our progress, we have learned that we need to catalyze greater investment in nutrition by the global community and deepen our integrated approach. Nutrition affects, and is affected by, many areas, from human health and development to economic growth, agriculture, education and resilience.

Feed the Future has expanded our work to integrate water, sanitation and hygiene investments across the initiative to deliver sustainable nutrition outcomes—and we are better collaborating with global health colleagues across the U.S. Government. We also draw on the wealth of expertise provided by Feed the Future Innovation Labs as they continue to develop nutrient-rich, diverse foods that can hold up to harsher climates.

Most important, our nutrition programs work to empower people, particularly women, who are often responsible for their family's nutrition.

Good nutrition is critical to the future well-being of entire nations.

And it's a key to ensuring countries move further along in their development journeys to a day when they no longer need assistance.

The average pace of stunting reduction has been

2.5x higher annually

in Feed the Future focus countries than before the initiative began.

This pace has also been

29% higher annually

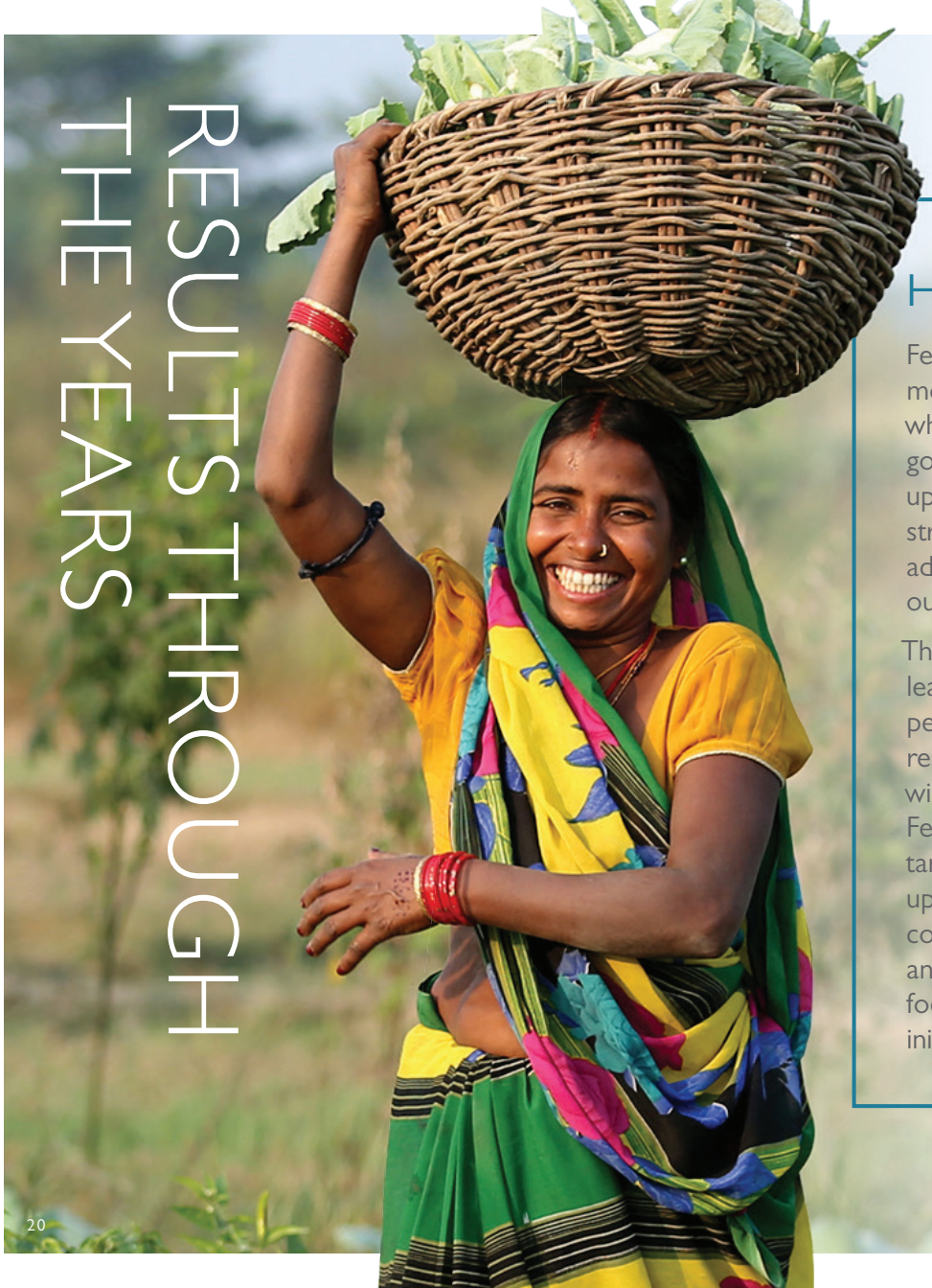
than the pace in other low and lower-middle-income countries since 2010.

Women in Sénégal Take Charge of Household Nutrition

Thiane Dramé once struggled to provide a healthy diet for her youngest children and grandchildren in Sénégal. Feed the Future taught her how to grow nutrient-rich crops, like biofortified maize and millet, carrots, cowpeas and sweet potatoes. She now produces so much food in her garden that she has enough to share with friends and sell the rest. The added income helps her provide a diverse diet for her family and save for tough times.

SPOTLIGHT

RESULTS THROUGH THE YEARS



How We Measure Progress

Feed the Future is known for its rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning system, which measures the results of our whole-of-government efforts. The GFSA sparked an update to this system to align it with our new strategy and strengthen how we are learning, adapting to challenges, and effectively tracking our progress.

The revision of our monitoring, evaluation and learning system included an update to our performance indicators to align with our new results framework. For 2018 and 2019, we will continue to report on the original set of Feed the Future indicators, while collecting targets and baseline data for Feed the Future's updated indicators. Feed the Future will also continue to track progress against poverty and hunger in our original 19 Feed the Future focus countries to complete reporting on the initiative's first phase.

Select Feed the Future Annual Global Results*

FISCAL YEARS (FY) 2011 TO 2017

INDICATOR **(A)**	FY2011 **(B)**	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY							
Farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with U.S. Government assistance	1,738,216	7,437,913	6,633,882	6,757,148	9,072,040	11,566,190	11,399,494
% MALE	59%	72%	70%	63%	63%	63%	60%
% FEMALE	41%	28%	30%	37%	37%	37%	40%
Hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with U.S. Government assistance	2,368,369	3,802,307	3,996,299	3,177,418	5,342,827	6,625,970	7,510,305
% MALE	85%	73%	84%	70%	68%	67%	69%
% FEMALE	15%	27%	16%	30%	32%	33%	31%
Individuals who have received degree-granting agricultural productivity or food security training supported by the U.S. Government	935	932	928	1,298	1,304	1,397	1,518
% MALE	60%	59%	56%	55%	56%	59%	59%
% FEMALE	40%	41%	44%	45%	44%	41%	41%
IMPROVED USE OF NUTRITION SERVICES							
Children under 5 reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs **(c)**	8,814,584	12,038,528	12,699,186	12,343,776	18,006,457	27,677,460	22,657,081
% MALE	n/a	50%	50%	56%	49%	48%	48%
% FEMALE		50%	50%	44%	51%	52%	52%

INDICATOR **(A)**	FY2011 **(B)**	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Health facilities with established capacity to manage acute undernutrition **(d)**	85	1,141	848	2,029	2,959	2,887	1,351
People trained in child health and nutrition, supported by the U.S. Government **(e)**	14,265	699,938	1,145,903	1,441,042	2,681,398	3,601,441	1,806,910
% MALE	41%	42%	22%	19%	24%	20%	26%
% FEMALE	59%	58%	78%	81%	76%	80%	74%
EXPANDED MARKETS AND TRADE							
Value of total annual sales generated as a result of U.S. Government assistance **(f)**	$53,465,273	$352,962,159	$1,241,077,894	$1,533,876,241	$2,278,955,489	$2,407,247,622	$2,658,888,723
Micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including farmers, who have received agricultural-related credit as a result of U.S. Government assistance	15,163	275,587	340,563	881,248	1,227,391	701,835	836,861
% MALE-OWNED	92%	54%	65%	51%	56%	31%	40%
% FEMALE-OWNED	8%	46%	35%	49%	44%	69%	60%
Value of agricultural and rural loans resulting from U.S. Government assistance (USD) **(g)**	$213,796,353	$127,365,952	$188,805,217	$671,555,635	$877,871,314	$656,598,716	$658,493,985
% MALE RECIPIENTS	70%	89%	64%	72%	52%	52%	61%
% FEMALE RECIPIENTS	30%	11%	36%	28%	48%	48%	39%
Value of new private-sector capital investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation (USD)	$27,908,031	$251,650,254	$163,581,946	$150,345,228	$154,007,901	$230,137,354	$243,232,261

SPOTLIGHT

An Improved Tool to Measure Women's Empowerment

Women are drivers of rural economies around the world. They represent about 40 percent of the agriculture sector's labor force globally. Feed the Future helps women overcome obstacles in agriculture so they can increase yields and income, build their own businesses, and transform their communities.

In 2017, we launched a new version of our popular tool for measuring women's agency and inclusion in agriculture, based on the *Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index* (WEAI). This new tool—the *Pro-WEAI*—makes it possible to diagnose challenges and design more effective projects to address constraints that prevent women from succeeding.

By better measuring women's empowerment, we can help women succeed. Rural households in which women are more empowered can improve their farming productivity and family nutrition by as much as 30 percent, reducing the number of hungry people in the world. And empowered women are leaders, helping entire communities become more food-secure.

**Both the WEAI and the Pro-WEAI tools were developed by Feed the Future, the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.*

Results Chart Notes:

U.S. Government (USG) Departments and Agencies that have reported 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 Years (FY) 2011 to 2016 have been revised based on additional information provided after publication for previous years. Indicators have been reported annually for Feed the Future focus and aligned countries.

For a list of Feed the Future focus countries, visit www.feedthefuture.gov. Participating Departments and Agencies do not necessarily report on all countries where they have programs and might only report on certain common indicators.

Additionally, the USAID Office of Food for Peace has reported on Feed the Future indicators in non-aligned as well as non-focus countries where it has development programs, as have some other Feed the Future Departments and Agencies.

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

The data for output and outcome indicators above are directly attributable to USG funding. 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 the USG can claim that without USG intervention the outcome would not have taken place.

(a) In October 2017, Feed the Future published an updated list of indicators as part of the *Global Food Security Strategy Implementation Report*. These performance management indicators are designed to measure progress against each result in the Feed the Future results framework during phase two of the initiative. Full definitions of indicators are available in the updated *Feed the Future Indicator Handbook* at https://www. agrilinks.org/post/feed-future-indicator-handbook.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 Feed the Future, Food for Peace Development, and Global Health Nutrition programs at USAID 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. Starting in FY 17, this revised indicator captured nutritionspecific interventions only. The previous version of this indicator captured both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive efforts. Moving forward, only nutrition-specific interventions will be reported.

(d), **(e)** Because USAID and Feed the Future archived these two indicators in FY 2016, projects have stopped reporting on them, resulting in a decrease in total results. Starting next year, elements of these results will be captured and reported under new indicators.

(f) This indicator reflects a change from previous progress reports, which featured incremental sales (the increase in sales year on year, compared to an adjusted baseline). This and future progress products will include total annual sales instead, which gives a clearer picture of what producers (and, starting in FY 2018, firms too) are making every year.

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

LOOKING FORWARD

Investing in Long-Term Solutions

Global action on food security across the past decade has yielded results, but future progress is not assured.

The dynamic nature of our world today provides both challenges and opportunities for development.

Agriculture remains the most effective pathway out of poverty for the world's poorest and remains core, along with nutrition, to Feed the Future's efforts to end global hunger.

Resilience is increasingly important too, if we are to protect and accelerate progress in an increasingly complex and challenging world.

Ultimately, investing in long-term solutions to food security today will advance countries in their journeys to self-reliance.

While we apply our proven approach to help countries address hunger, poverty and malnutrition, Feed the Future will also:

- Seize on the opportunity to tap into the boundless economic potential of young people and strengthen market systems that create jobs for a new generation of youth looking to engage productively through agriculture.
- Build greater resilience to overcome current and future challenges that threaten current gains and that could make achieving progress more difficult in the years ahead.

Harnessing the Potential of Youth

Engaging youth in food systems is vital to both present and future food security, and has great potential to breathe new life and innovation into agriculture.

For a long time, young people have faced barriers—from not owning land to cultivate, to not being able to access credit in the same way that more established farmers and business owners can—that keep them from finding profitable work in the agricultural sector.

We have broadened our efforts to address the specific needs, barriers and motivators of youth, both on and off the farm. We create new inroads for young people to find meaningful opportunities in their home communities and to empower them to productively engage in food systems so they can earn a sustainable and good living.

This approach is a boon to food security. Not only are young people more willing to adopt new technologies and practices, but they are also much more willing to take risks in the agriculture sector. They are key to more innovative, entrepreneurial and sustainable agricultural growth that will truly feed the future.

Over 2.3 billion

people—one-third of the global population—are between the ages of 15 and 34.

Nearly 80%

of these young people live in developing countries, with the largest youth populations in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

SPOTLIGHT

Breaking the Barriers of Youth Unemployment in Nigeria

Twenty-four-year-old Anas Garba, like many other young Nigerians, found employment hard to come by after graduating from college. But with business and agricultural training from Feed the Future, he began connecting with farmers in his community to share his new knowledge and build a business around it. Impressed by his initiative, the head of the village gave Anas a roadside store closer to his target customers: nearby farmers. But Anas doesn't spend all his time there: He's often out visiting farmers in their fields, assessing their needs and giving advice on how to increase farm productivity. As the only agro-inputs dealer in his community, he is making a difference in the lives of many farmers.

Protecting Our Progress in the Next Decade and Beyond

Our biggest challenge, and opportunity, in the next decade and beyond will be accelerating our progress and securing the gains we've already made in an increasingly challenging environment.

Progress is not linear, nor is it guaranteed.

Our ability to make a difference is endangered by trends that threaten to outpace progress. Building resilience where we work is essential.

The world will need to produce more food with less water and land—and on top of limited resources, climate variability will further threaten agricultural productivity and incomes. For the first time in a decade, food insecurity increased in 2017, largely due to conflict in fragile countries where most of the world's poor are found. Over the last year, we have ve seen unprecedented humanitarian need across the world as millions more have fallen back into hunger and malnutrition.

Moreover, evidence shows that where there is food insecurity, instability and conflict are not far behind.

As the specter of hunger looms again, Feed the Future is adjusting to help those who have escaped poverty avoid falling back into it.

By building resilient public- and private-sector systems fueled by agricultural innovation, Feed the Future is breaking the cycle of poverty and hunger and ensuring lasting progress.

We are pushing into more fragile areas, like those in Nigeria and Niger, where Feed the Future's approach can help address lack of opportunity and build greater growth and resilience. We are working to shift the responsibility of managing crises from donors to national and local governments. And we are better integrating and planning development and humanitarian-assistance programs to invest the resources the American people generously give us to respond to the challenges that areas of recurrent crises present.

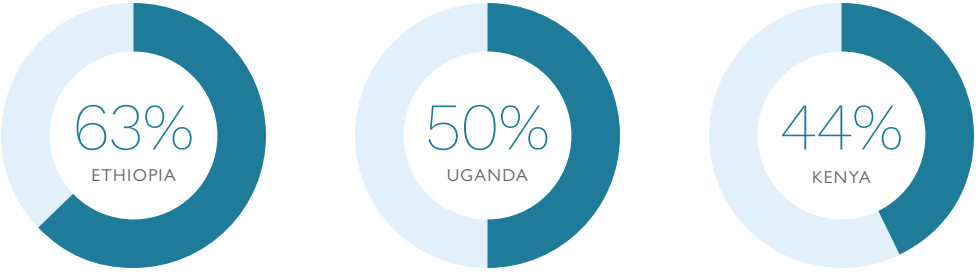
Untapped agricultural potential across farms and markets continues to be a barrier to progress as well. It will take all of us—the private sector, civil society, universities and research organizations, donors, and Americans here at home—to change that.

Resources from Congress in FY 2018 will enable us to adjust so that, in the decade to come, we are prepared to meet more dynamic challenges and secure a future free from chronic hunger.

Progress Under Threat

Fragility and conflict
Climate pressures
Degradation of land

Backsliding Into Poverty Occurs at Alarming Rates



● % of people falling back into poverty ● % of people who escape poverty

Source: Overseas Development Institute, 2014

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Clockwise from top left:
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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

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