

2020



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

FEED THE FUTURE
PROGRESS SNAPSHOT

Cultivating *Hope*



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Opening Message

By Dr. Jim Barnhart

Ten years ago, Feed the Future emerged as America's response to a global food crisis.

The 2007–2008 food shortage sent shockwaves around the world, which resulted in some of the sharpest spikes in food prices ever recorded and exacerbated hunger and malnutrition in already-vulnerable communities. It was a turning point for the United States and the global community—business as usual was not good enough.

Since then, Feed the Future has brought the best of American ingenuity and generosity to bear to target the root causes of poverty and food insecurity to end global hunger—one of the greatest challenges and opportunities of our lifetime.

By helping partner countries and communities strengthen their food systems and improve nutrition, we have reduced the vulnerability of families and helped people rise out of poverty. Our efforts have helped those we have reached meet challenges and address their own needs, which can ultimately reduce the need for emergency assistance in the future. In other words, we have helped communities become more resilient, a key component of the vision of the Journey to Self-Reliance.

Throughout the past ten years, Feed the Future has responded to a multitude of devastating shocks and stresses, including crises in the Horn of Africa,

outbreaks of Ebola and the arrival of fall armyworm on the African continent. Today, the entire global community faces a new and unprecedented crisis—the pandemic of COVID-19. Though the disease began as a health crisis, its economic effects will likely reverberate for years to come. In many Feed the Future countries, these effects are not only compounding existing challenges but also threatening to reverse years of hard-won progress towards a more food-secure world.

Though we stand on the brink of another food crisis, the change we have seen in the past 10 years gives us hope. We know progress remains possible because we have seen it firsthand throughout Feed the Future's history.

Because our proven development model has reduced hunger and poverty, communities have a stronger foundation from which to cope and bounce back from COVID-19. The inspiring individuals who are adapting in the face of great hardship during this pandemic are a true testament to the resilience and strength of communities throughout our partner countries.

At the same time, as Feed the Future has adapted and grown, we have remained true to its founding principles and values. Solving hunger remains a shared

responsibility and team effort, and we cannot tackle it alone. Feed the Future brings together a host of partners—from across the U.S. Government, non-profits and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and the global research community. When we come together and work with host governments and other on-the-ground partners, we help communities become more resilient and create long-lasting, sustainable change.

Feed the Future also remains committed to unlocking the power of smallholder farmers and agriculture—the engines of progress in developing countries. Ten years ago and to this day, they are our best hope for spurring economic growth and reducing poverty and hunger.

As the world copes with the current global pandemic, our mission to solve global hunger remains ever urgent and important. Grave challenges lie ahead, but we know that progress is still possible. By sowing the seeds of resilience and hope, even where crises are a constant risk, we can build a more stable and prosperous world.

Dr. Jim Barnhart is the Deputy Coordinator for Development for Feed the Future.



“I can make money with these activities but that’s not what’s really important. What the community gains from the work is much more important,” she said.

Hapsatou Kah: A Champion for Her Community

In 2012, Feed the Future asked the village of Sylla Diongto in Northeastern Sénégal to nominate a leader to spearhead local efforts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition. The village put their faith in Hapsatou Kah—a housewife and mother, who was also another member of the community tired of seeing the potential of far too many children go to waste.

“Despite the fact that we did a lot of farming, it didn’t have much impact on the children’s health. They were always weaker than they should be.”



With support from Feed the Future, Hapsatou has since expanded her role in the community.

As a farmer, Hapsatou shows villagers new planting techniques, makes fertilizer and provides seeds and supplies for them to grow nutritious food. As a livestock manager, she helps the community’s most-vulnerable families generate additional income by showing them how to raise sheep. As a teacher, she leads groups

in which children and mothers learn critical health practices. And as an entrepreneur, she prepares and sells fortified flour and dried beans and meats.

Hapsatou’s income enables her to reinvest in her business, while also supporting her children’s studies. Her generous spirit extends beyond her own community—she has since expanded her services to 18 more villages and more than 1,000 people.

“All women should be able to do things by themselves and for themselves.

I am convinced that if the woman is independent, she will not wait for anyone to take care of her and her children.”

Since we met Hapsatou, she has fearlessly continued her journey. It was no surprise that Hapsatou did not hesitate to jump in when COVID-19 hit her community.

Hapsatou informed her educational groups about ways to stop the spread of the virus, such as regular handwashing. She sold cotton masks, and offered



them for free to elderly people. In poor households and public gathering places, she installed handwashing devices with a larger-than-average capacity for holding water to reduce the burden of refilling.

While the pandemic will likely hurt the economy of Sylla Diongto, Hapsatou continues to lead her community toward a brighter, more resilient future. She shows us that when a woman is financially empowered, not only does she stand to benefit, but so do those around her.

Feed the Future Overview

How It All Began

In 2010, following one of the most devastating food crises in the world, Feed the Future grew out of the recognition that business-as-usual was not going to create the sustainable, long-term change necessary to end the vicious cycle of chronic hunger and poverty around the world.

How Far We Have Come...

Over the past decade, Feed the Future has driven global action on food security and nutrition, in recognition that the good we do abroad not only is the right thing to do, but also contributes to America's own well-being.

...While Staying True to Who We Are

Feed the Future remains steadfast in its agriculture-centered approach, and in our tried-and-true core operating principles.



Partnering for progress

Lasting solutions require the resources and expertise of partners in the private sector and across the international development community. Feed the Future also builds on the unique capabilities of multiple U.S. Government Departments and Agencies—a true “All-of-America” approach. This broad coalition of partners in the public and private sectors around the world work toward one united goal: to end hunger. Feed the Future fosters economic growth and well-functioning, connected and resilient markets.

Working side-by-side

Feed the Future helps governments create and implement sound policies for food security and nutrition necessary to move nations from vulnerability to self-reliance. Country ownership also serves as a litmus test for where we decide to work. If a government commits to lead and bring its own resources and political will to the table, lasting change is possible. In addition, transparency and an emphasis on results and accountability continue to be cornerstones of Feed the Future (see page 16 for more).



Advancing research and innovation

Research in agriculture is one of the most effective investments for reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Through a network of U.S. universities and international and national agricultural research centers, Feed the Future invests in innovations that are critical to the future of food systems in developing countries. And because threats to crops, such as pests and disease, do not respect borders, these investments also protect America's farmers and ranchers.



Supporting vulnerable and under-resourced groups

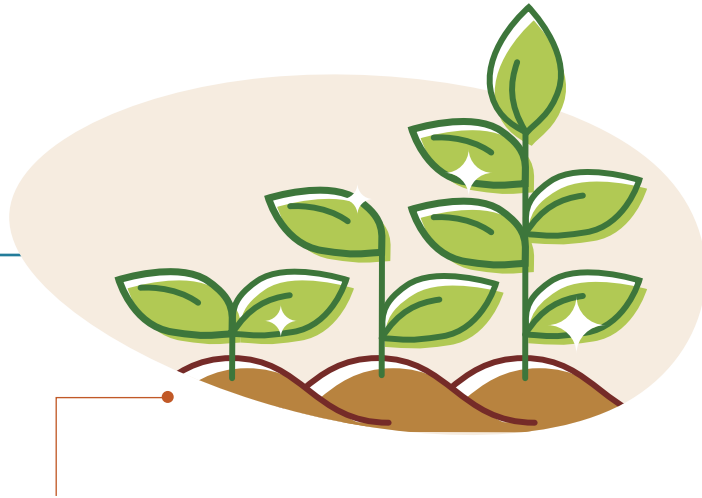
We pay particular attention to the needs and potential of overlooked groups, such as women and youth. Closing the gender gap between women and men has a measurable impact on agriculture in developing countries, where many people depend on the sector for a living. We also support smallholder farmers and small- and medium-sized enterprises—the engines for inclusive and sustained economic growth in many Feed the Future countries. In addition, we focus significant efforts on increasing resilience to shocks among the most vulnerable populations who are subject to recurrent food crises.

COVID-19

Mitigation efforts to curb the spread of COVID-19, such as restrictions on movement and closed borders, have posed potentially devastating, long-term implications to food security, water security and nutrition—particularly for Feed the Future countries, which are already affected by existing challenges within each of these sectors. Hundreds of millions of people could experience extreme poverty as a result. Feed the Future has risen to the challenge by adapting its programs to respond to the evolving impact of COVID-19 on food systems. These long-term implications will likely affect progress in the coming months and years. We remain committed to monitoring, evaluating and learning from our investments through the pandemic, and as we continue to implement Feed the Future.



A Decade of Rising to the Challenge

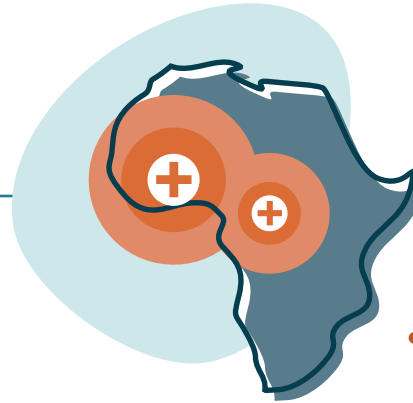


2010

The U.S. Government launches Feed the Future to lead the response to sharply rising global food prices, food insecurity and resulting turmoil in 2007–2008

2011–2012

Feed the Future responds to the crisis of drought and famine in the Horn of Africa



2012

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition forms; Feed the Future serves as the United States' contribution to this partnership

2014–2015

Feed the Future responds to the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa



2016

The U.S. Congress enacts the Global Food Security Act (GFSa), which codifies into law the American commitment to global food security embodied by Feed the Future. The U.S. Government publishes the Global Food Security Strategy to put the law into practice



2017

Feed the Future launches a call to action and mobilizes a global response to the fall armyworm crisis in Africa to combat the invasive pest

2018

The U.S. Congress reauthorizes the GFSA—an affirmation of the continued bipartisan support to ending hunger through Feed the Future



2020

Feed the Future turns 10, just as the COVID-19 pandemic places unprecedented stress on food systems around the world. Feed the Future mobilizes to respond quickly to the evolving impact of the novel coronavirus, while continuing vital programs to combat concurrent crises, such as desert locusts in Africa, Asia and the Middle East

Since 2011, Feed the Future has accomplished the following:



Unlocked over **\$3.5 billion** in agricultural financing



Helped farmers generate more than **\$13.7 billion** in agricultural sales



Helped develop and deploy over **1,000 innovations** for agriculture and nutrition

A Decade of Impact



Bangladesh

37%

Drop in Poverty¹

68%

Drop in Hunger¹

31%

Increase in Women's¹
Empowerment



Ethiopia

19%

Drop in Poverty²

33%

Drop in Hunger²

23%

Drop in Stunting²



Zambia

14%

Drop in Poverty³

6%

Drop in Hunger⁴

22%

Drop in Stunting⁴

In addition, Rwanda achieved a 4% drop in poverty (2010–2016) and Tajikistan a 28% drop in stunting (2012–2017).

¹2011–2018

²2013–2018

³2010–2018

⁴2012–2018

This report presents the percent change in impact indicator values for poverty, hunger and stunting, which captures the proportional change from the baseline value, not the percentage point change. Data represent populations in the geographic areas where Feed the Future concentrates all or most of its efforts. Data have been compiled from primary and secondary sources. Women's empowerment in Bangladesh was measured by the abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI). Numbers have been rounded. Similar data for additional Feed the Future countries will be available in the coming year.

Ethiopia

Overview

Ethiopia has been a Feed the Future country from the start. Rates of extreme poverty and child stunting in the country have fallen sharply, driven by investment and growth in smallholder agriculture. Feed the Future worked with the Ethiopian Government, communities, and the private sector to help reduce poverty by 19 percent between 2013 and 2018 in some of the poorest areas of the country. We have unlocked more than \$220 million in finance since 2011, which has helped millions of farmers and firms use modern technologies and practices to boost their sales to more than \$74 million in the last year alone. We have focused our resilience efforts on vulnerable communities subject to recurrent crises to reduce and mitigate the shocks that increase humanitarian need. That communities reached with Feed the Future programs were able to maintain their food security during

a historically severe drought in 2016 is a testament to the power of these transformations in the country.

Story

In Tigray, Ethiopia—where the majority of the 1.2 million deaths occurred during the 1985 famine—more than 80 percent of people make a living by producing rain-fed crops and livestock. But landholdings are small, the soil is degraded and droughts are frequent. In response, Feed the Future worked with local NGOs and the Productive Safety Net Program led by the Ethiopian Government to improve the management of water and build natural resource infrastructure, like stone walls, which help recharge groundwater and enable families to cultivate previously dry valleys and river beds.



In partnership with the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program, established in 2005, Feed the Future treated and developed more than 57,000 hectares of degraded hillsides; 442 kilometers of large gullies; seven mini-dams; 11 river diversions; 190 water-harvesting check dams; and 645 open hand wells.

In tandem with these efforts, USAID and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) joined forces to capture Ethiopia's ecological resilience and transformation. Satellite images taken from space to track "greenness" in Tigray also revealed that, over time, vegetation conditions improved by 15 percent where Feed the Future worked. More green growth means farmers were able to increase their crop yields. Not only did greenness improve, we saw that it remained constant even during years of drought—a show of resilience at work.

Helping communities in our partner countries not only tackle the challenges at hand, but also weather future challenges, is Feed the Future at its very best. A decade of progress in Ethiopia has shown that farmers can be resilient, even in the face of sustained drought, and a partnership between USAID and NASA has shown us tangible evidence of this effort—visible even from space.



Sénégal

Overview

Despite strong economic growth over the past few years, Sénégal has yet to reach the full potential of its agriculture sector—the main driver of the national economy. For a country that's main staple diet consists of rice, transforming the entire rice sector has been key to helping break the cycle of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. In partnership with Feed the Future, the Government of Sénégal has helped farmers and millers ramp up the production of rice, in addition to promoting trade and market access and supporting small- and medium-sized agricultural businesses. By strengthening each step of the supply chain—from farm to market—Feed the Future has helped the people of Sénégal reshape their economic prospects and make strides toward long-term, systemic change.



Story

Take the Sénégal River Valley, for example. With access to high-quality seeds and mechanization services, smallholder farmers there doubled their productivity and added a second growing cycle. As a result, their average rice production shot up 123 percent from 2012 to 2018. Feed the Future also unlocked \$64 million in loans in a single year for Senegalese farmers, wholesalers, millers and finance institutions. The U.S. African Development Foundation invested in local cooperatives, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation helped connect farmers to markets.

Through this team effort, market prices have stabilized in Sénégal and loan defaults have declined—progress that is paving the way for greater transformation in the rice sector.

These changes not only benefit local communities but also cascade across the country. Feed the Future is helping grow country-wide demand for locally milled rice by introducing it to the national market. As a result, demand for and consumption of local rice is up and imports from Asia are down 300 percent. As the people of Sénégal grapple with the impact of COVID-19, the Government is looking at how to take this model of success to the poorer South of the country to spur further growth and entrepreneurship there as well.



Nepal

Overview

Despite the fact that nearly 70 percent of the population of Nepal works in agriculture, the country struggles to produce an adequate and affordable supply of food. In addition, a majority of Nepalese women and other members of marginalized groups work in agriculture, but often do not have access to their own land, cash or other assets.

Nonetheless, the people of Nepal have shown incredible resilience and growth through the years, and have made great strides in addressing the multiple drivers of poverty and malnutrition through interventions that promote health, education and economic growth. In partnership, Feed the Future is helping the country harness its full agricultural potential while being fully inclusive of its most vulnerable groups.

Story

The devastating 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal in 2015 killed nearly 9,000 people and destroyed more than 600,000 homes. In addition, the country's agriculture sector suffered extensive damage—the earthquake flattened terraces and households lost their food and seed stocks, as well as thousands of livestock used for plowing.

In previous years under the multisectoral nutrition program Suaahara, Feed the Future had carried out its earliest investments to build resilience in Nepal, proactively focused on women and disadvantaged groups. This laid a strong foundation so that the earthquake did not erase gains in child nutrition.

For example, though the international community anticipated that a high number of children under 5 in the affected areas would most likely need treatment for severe acute malnutrition after the earthquake, only 433 children ended up requiring it. Immediately after the earthquake, Feed the Future expanded activities in agricultural development to the earthquake-affected region to help heavily-affected farming communities recover and rebuild. As a result, farmers have not only rebuilt their homes and other key infrastructure, but they have also increased their incomes through commercial farming.

In Nepal, we have seen firsthand the importance of strengthening resilience, including through investments that integrate across sectors like agriculture and nutrition. Today, Feed the Future continues to work with the Government of Nepal, communities and private sector groups to reduce hunger and raise incomes.



Cultivators of Hope

With a little help from Feed the Future, extraordinary individuals from across the world—from Ghana to Nepal—have forged a better future not only for themselves, but also for their communities. Their stories are powerful reminders that, even in the toughest of times, progress is possible.



“We could not afford the machinery needed to chop hay and straw on our own. Thanks to the support from the cooperative, my workload has now decreased and my livestock receives nutritious feed.”

Radhika Bolakhe

Many farmers in Nepal do not have access to modern farming machinery and processes, which limits their production and minimizes their profits. Radhika Bolakhe knew this struggle first-hand. For years, she made a living by running a dairy business and manually cutting hay for feed. With no money to invest in a mechanical cutter, she found it extremely difficult to take on more livestock and grow her business.

Feed the Future identified the immense potential that modern farming machinery and improved agricultural technology could provide for smallholder Nepalese farmers, like Radhika. The initiative provided funding for local farming cooperatives, such as the Patikhoriya Cooperative in Radhika’s Kavrepalanchok District, for training and technical advice. Now, the cooperative can help its more than 1,300 members through agricultural technicians who provide direct extension services and distribute and demonstrate agricultural tools and equipment—such as mini tillers and electric water pumps.

By automating the cutting process, Radhika now spends just 20 minutes cutting the feed needed for her livestock—a task that previously took her two hours. This seemingly simple improvement has given her the opportunity to expand her business. By providing her livestock with a regular and ample supply of feed, she has boosted their daily production of milk. As her income from dairy sales grew, she had enough money to purchase additional livestock. In just over a year, she has doubled her production and sales of milk from between five and six liters per day to about 13 liters per day, and increased her annual income by \$1,200.

Isaac Sesi



Curious and creative since he was a young child, Isaac Sesi is leveraging his curiosity to lift up the agriculture sector in Ghana, his home country. Despite serving as the foundation of the country's rural economy, agriculture's full potential remains untapped—as much as a third of cereal crops are lost after harvest,

often because of contamination, fungal growth and insect infestation from insufficient drying before storage.

In response, researchers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Post-Harvest Loss, led by Kansas State University, started developing a tool that could measure the moisture content of maize and other grains. They then sought an entrepreneur who could take the next step and scale the tool.

Isaac, then pursuing his bachelor's degree, answered the call. He and a team of classmates learned how to assemble the moisture meters, redesigned their circuit boards and built a complementary mobile application. From there, Isaac's company Sesi Technologies was born, and it began marketing the tool under a new name—the GrainMate.

Today, Isaac is continuing to improve the GrainMate and streamline its production. Sesi Technologies is also helping create jobs by sourcing components locally and reducing the barriers for farmers to buy the tool by keeping its price low.

Africa's young people like Isaac are harnessing their ingenuity to contribute directly to their communities. They are also inspiring examples of resilience. Most recently, in the face of COVID-19, Sesi Technologies is proactively engaging customers, such as farmer-based organizations, to help ensure the GrainMate is more widely accessible during this difficult time.

Sylvia Natukunda



Like many business owners around the world, Sylvia Natukunda is feeling the impact of COVID-19 on her business, Farm Reap, a yogurt company based in Uganda. Female entrepreneurs in sub-Saharan Africa already face numerous challenges when starting and operating a business, such as limited financing and access to

markets. Since Uganda's nationwide curfew went into effect, Sylvia has had to think creatively—and quickly—about how to keep her business running now and well after the pandemic subsides.

While the Ugandan Government still permits Farm Reap to operate, the shutdown measures are significantly affecting the company's ability to produce, distribute and market its products. Restrictions on movement are also making it more difficult for the company to collect payments from retailers who purchased yogurt on credit, and more difficult for it to gain access to financial services because of bank closures.

As the recipient of a Feed the Future Growing Women's Entrepreneurship award—which helps address challenges faced by women-owned or operated businesses in emerging markets—Sylvia is working with a local business services provider to strategically pivot her business strategy and test new revenue models.

For example, instead of selling only to supermarkets, Sylvia began selling directly to individual consumers, and has started leveraging social media and other online platforms to promote her products.

Even though the world has changed seemingly overnight, Sylvia remains resilient. With funding and encouragement from Feed the Future, she is not only navigating the current crisis, but also preparing her business for the future—whatever it might hold.

Rehema Mmari

For Shambani Milk, a company that produces pasteurized milk and yogurt in Tanzania, time is its most precious resource. The clock starts ticking from the time farmers milk their cows, some as far as 150 miles away from the company's headquarters in rural Tanzania, to when station wagons and trucks fill up with loads for delivery. After that, much of the finished product takes at least four hours to reach major markets in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam.

Food processing companies like Shambani are an essential part of the food system in Africa. They create a stable and profitable market for local farmers and supply safe, nutritious and affordable food to local consumers.

In short, when these companies succeed, their communities do, too. However, short shelf lives and spoiled milk are just a few of the everyday challenges that can limit the growth and impact of these firms.

To tackle persistent, everyday challenges, Shambani had to get strategic. It started working with the Alliance for Inclusive and Nutritious Food Processing—a Feed the Future partnership that leverages the unique business expertise of the member companies of Partners in Food Solutions, such as General Mills. Volunteers from General Mills and advisors from a partner NGO advised on Shambani's entire production process—from cow to market—to help the company improve quality-control within its supply chain and reduce spoilage through innovative packaging.

As a result, Shambani has increased its quarterly sales by \$35,000, which represents a 27 percent increase since joining the project. As the company expands in the school milk market in Tanzania, it expects sales to increase even more.



“We expect to extend the shelf life of our fresh pasteurized milk from seven to 14 days. That has been a cry from our customers, and we hope this will give us [extra] mileage in our business. We currently produce fresh milk based on actual orders, but with this improvement we will be able to produce fresh milk every day.”



Nelson Donis

Nelson Donis, a sales technician with Guatemalan social enterprise Semilla Nueva, or “New Seed,” noticed that the farmers with whom he was working often had side jobs to ensure steady income during unpredictable harvest seasons.

In response, Nelson and his colleagues started helping farmers bring in bigger harvests. With the Inter-American Foundation’s help in providing biofortified seed to farmers, funding from USAID has enabled Semilla Nueva to take this initiative to scale.

In partnership with Feed the Future, the company is working to sell at least 4,000 bags of biofortified maize seed to farmers across Guatemala by January 2021, which would allow more of them to improve their crop yields and deliver more protein, zinc and iron in their maize than traditional varieties.

This effort will not only help farmers earn greater income, it will improve nutrition across Guatemala, where malnutrition rates are among the highest in the world.

Given restrictions on movement imposed because of COVID-19, Semilla Nueva has also shifted its business model to make it easier for farmers to gain access to seeds, which are traditionally delivered in-person in Guatemala.

The company has leveraged WhatsApp and SMS to create a digital marketing campaign, as well as radio and billboards, to continue reaching farmers. Technicians like Nelson are also using these technologies to provide remote support to farmers and the dealers of agricultural inputs. So far, through its partnership with Feed the Future, Semilla Nueva has sold 1,500 bags of seed, which will improve the nutrition of an estimated 32,000 Guatemalan consumers.



“Many of my customers have lost their secondary jobs as drivers and small shop owners, and with it, their extra income, making them even more dependent on agricultural income and a good harvest this year. Even with the loss of secondary income, farmers can afford Fortaleza F3 seed and gain a better chance at improving their incomes.”



Global Annual Data

Through Feed the Future, the U.S. Government has achieved measurable impact for vulnerable communities and held ourselves and our partners accountable for our investments. This chart highlights our annual results, which contribute over time to the wider impact noted in this report.

INDICATOR / DISAGGREGATION	FY2019
Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with U.S. Government (USG) assistance (a)	7,452,819
# of which are producers	6,873,014
% Male	40%
% Female	34%
% Disaggregates Not Available (DNA)	26%
Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	—
# of which are intensively-managed hectares (i.e. cropland, cultivated pasture, and/or aquaculture) (b)	6,254,202
# of which are cropland or cultivated pasture (c)	6,251,162
# of which are extensively-managed hectares (i.e. rangeland, conservation/protected area, and/or freshwater or marine ecosystems) (d)	12,383
Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training	1,313
% Male	54%
% Female	45%
% DNA	0%
Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs (e)	307,788
% Male	24%
% Female	35%
% DNA	41%

INDICATOR / DISAGGREGATION	FY2019
Number of children under five (0–59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (f)	27,224,567
% Male	37%
% Female	38%
% DNA	25%
Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (g)	9,082,967
% Male	45%
% Female	47%
% DNA	8%
Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs (h)	8,551,790
% Adolescent (<19 years old)	5%
Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (i)	\$3,051,692,633
\$ of which are from smallholder producers (j)	\$1,508,226,981
\$ of which are from non-smallholder producers (k)	\$18,253,145
\$ of which are from firms (l)	\$1,525,212,507
Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (m, n)	\$486,177,126
\$ of which is cash debt (o)	\$473,298,579
Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition (p)	\$429,928,178

CHART NOTES

1. In October 2017, Feed the Future published an updated list of indicators as part of the Implementation Report for the *U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy*, with full definitions for these indicators published in March 2018 (and corrections fixed and re-issued in September 2019). These performance-management indicators 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 feedthefuture.gov/results.

2. Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 represents the final transition year for results, which means some projects are reporting on old indicators while others report on updated indicators. Therefore, some values are likely underestimates. This chart combines these data where appropriate. See the footnotes for details. Next year (FY 2020 results), all projects will be reporting only on the new set of indicators. **For a full global results chart from FY 2011–FY 2019, visit feedthefuture.gov/results.**

3. U.S. Government Departments and Agencies that reported into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) include USAID, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Treasury, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, Peace Corps and the U.S. African Development Foundation.

4. The data for output and outcome indicators above reflect results achieved among direct participants of U.S. Government (USG) projects, and 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. This attribution applies even when other partners are involved in achieving the result, if they can claim that without USG intervention the outcome would not have taken place.

FOOTNOTES

a. This value includes results reported under the old indicator (EG.3.2-17) and the new indicator (EG.3.2-24). Results could underestimate the number of “non-producers” that applied as the new indicator captures a broader set of actors beyond the farm, while the old indicator did not.

b. This value includes results reported under the old indicator (EG.3.2-18) and the new indicator (EG.3.2-25). Results could be underestimated, because the old indicator did not include aquaculture hectares, while the new indicator does.

c. This value includes all hectares reported under the old indicator (EG.3.2-18) and results from the “cropland” and “cultivated pasture” disaggregate under the new indicator (EG.3.2-25).

d. This value only reflects results from the new indicator (EG.3.2-25).

e. This result includes some USAID activities beyond those funded by Feed the Future. This number represents the aggregate of country-wide results from nutrition interventions delivered through Feed the Future (which also includes USAID’s development investments under Food for Peace), and nutrition programs funded by USAID’s Bureau for Global Health as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition.

f. This result includes some USAID-funded activities beyond those funded by Feed the Future. This number represents the aggregate of country-wide results from nutrition interventions delivered through Feed the Future (including USAID’s development investments under Food for Peace) and nutrition programs funded by USAID’s Bureau for Global Health 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. Starting in FY 2017, this revised indicator has captured nutrition-specific interventions only.

g. This result includes some USAID-funded activities beyond those funded by Feed the Future. This number represents the aggregate of country-wide results from nutrition interventions delivered through Feed the Future (including USAID’s development investments under Food for Peace) and nutrition programs funded by USAID’s Bureau for Global Health 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.

h. This number represents the aggregate of country-wide results from nutrition interventions delivered through Feed the Future (including USAID’s development investments under Food

for Peace) and nutrition programs funded by USAID’s Bureau for Global Health as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition. Individual USAID projects are instructed to count women only once even if they are reached several times. USAID did not disaggregate data by age until 2017.

i. This value includes reporting-year sales reported under the old indicator (EG.3.2-19) and the new indicator (EG.3.2-26). Results may be underestimated because the old indicator did not include sales from non-smallholder producers and firms, while the new indicator does.

j. These results include reporting-year sales reported under the old indicator (EG.3.2-19) and those reported for the “producer: smallholder” disaggregate under the new indicator (EG.3.2-26).

k. Results could be underestimated, as projects that are still reporting on the old indicator do not report sales from non-smallholder farmers. This value only reflects results from the new indicator (EG.3.2-26).

l. Results could be underestimated, as projects that are still reporting on the old indicator do not include sales from firms. This value only reflects results from the new indicator (EG.3.2-26).

m. This total includes reporting from the old indicator on agricultural and rural loans (EG.3.2-6) and the new indicator (EG.3.2-27). Results may be underestimated because the old indicator does not include non-cash debt (i.e., in-kind debt) and non-debt financing, while the new indicator does.

o. Results include the value of loans reported under the old indicator (EG.3.2-6) and the value of “cash debt” reported under the new indicator (EG.3.2-27).

p. Results include the value of private sector capital investment reported under the old indicator (EG.3.2-22) and private sector investment reported under the new indicator (EG.3.1-14). Results may be underestimated because the old indicator did not include operating capital investment amounts, while the new indicator does.

Global Impact

In areas where Feed the Future works:



23.4 million more people
live above the poverty line



3.4 million more children
live free from stunting



5.2 million more families
live free from hunger

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



Progress may look different in the years ahead, but history has shown us it is possible.

The Decade Ahead



As we reflect on the progress Feed the Future has made over the past decade, the question we are eager to answer is what our next decade will look like. How can we adjust our programs to protect the progress we have made and help achieve a food-secure world—particularly in the midst, and aftermath, of a global pandemic?

Lessons learned from the past decade can help us start to chip away at these big questions.

First, while we cannot always perfectly predict the next crisis, we know disruptions are inevitable and recurring. That's why resilience is at the heart of Feed the Future's



work, and it is the common thread throughout the stories in this report. Resilience—the ability to mitigate and bounce back in the face of adversity—is the key to long-term, sustainable growth. Feed the Future includes a special focus on vulnerable communities to help them reduce the frequency and impact of shocks that push them further into hunger and humanitarian need. By building more resilient communities, we hope that, one day soon, the communities we reach can tackle whatever challenge comes next on their own. We aspire for the day when our help is no longer needed. That outcome is not only good for our partner countries, but also for U.S. national security and the American taxpayer.

Second, we know that crises are not isolated, standalone events. For example, a drought can devastate the livelihood of pastoralists—they lose cattle, which leads to loss of income. They then have trouble purchasing food, especially nutritious food, for their families, which leads to increased food insecurity and malnutrition. That is why Feed the Future's work needs to continue transcending sectors, by identifying and building solutions that take into account the bigger picture. And we need to continue to bring together partners across the public and private sectors to apply each of our unique skills and channel them in a coordinated, streamlined effort.

Lastly, while Feed the Future has evolved and progressed throughout the past decade, agriculture has remained the

engine for prosperity, stability and growth in our partner countries. We believe in agriculture's transformative power. Looking ahead, it will continue to be the way out of poverty and food insecurity in the wake of the current pandemic and throughout the next decade.

If we can stay steadfast in applying these core principles while adapting as we learn and grow, we will have plenty of reason for hope.

Feed the Future's model has not only proven to be effective, but it has also become stronger and more effective throughout the past decade because it has pivoted and adapted to each new challenge. Our unique approach positions individuals in the communities where we work—particularly smallholder farmers and the owners of small businesses—for success for years to come. Moreover, as Feed the Future has evolved over the past decade, our efforts have enabled more smallholders to benefit without reducing the impact on farmers we reached earlier.

As we face yet another daunting crisis caused by COVID-19, we will continue to make progress, and we will continue to learn. This time we have the advantage of a decade of work on which to build. Progress might look different in the years ahead, but history has shown that it is possible.

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Inside Back Cover

Xaume Olleros

Back Cover

Frantz Cothiere

A close-up photograph of a smiling man with dark skin, wearing a light blue button-down shirt, holding several ears of yellow corn. He is standing in a cornfield with other corn plants visible in the background under a bright sky. A green graphic overlay with a leaf pattern is on the right side of the image.

Visit our website for more stories about extraordinary people who are building a better and healthier future for their families and communities.



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