



Building a Stronger Tomorrow

2022

Feed the Future Progress Snapshot



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

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Message from USAID Administrator and Feed the Future Global Coordinator Samantha Power

For decades, the fight to end hunger had been marked by halting progress and distracted efforts. In a world beset by conflicts and disasters, persistent gender inequality and inequity, attention and resources were always pulled toward urgent food crises, often at the expense of long-term investments in inclusive agricultural productivity and food security—investments that could one day eliminate hunger and the need for food aid.

Though the U.S. Government acted to change that dynamic in 2010—to invest in the root causes of hunger, malnutrition and poverty through the establishment of our flagship food security initiative, Feed the Future—the world is once again at risk of sacrificing the important in favor of the urgent.

After years of progress in the battle against hunger and malnutrition, the combined crises of COVID-19, climate change and protracted conflict have sparked a new global food crisis. The economic impact of COVID-19 has shuttered markets, damaged supply chains, drained government coffers and sparked global inflation, all of which has driven up rates of hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Climate change is spurring more frequent and vicious natural disasters, including the current record-breaking

drought in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia that once again is raising the specter of famine. And Vladimir Putin's unconscionable assault on Ukraine has driven up food, fuel and fertilizer prices to such an extent that the number of poor and food-insecure persons may increase this year by as many as 40 million.

But even as the United States leads global responses to each of these challenges, we can still help the world end hunger so that every individual has the basic dignity of nourishing food to eat. As showcased in this report, investments in Feed the Future are more important now than ever.

In the countries where Feed the Future is active, we see stronger food systems. We see better nutrition. We see more resilience to shocks. And because agricultural development is the most effective way to raise the incomes of the very poor, we see millions of people lifted out of poverty.

Earlier this year, President Biden announced the expansion of Feed the Future's reach to eight additional countries, bringing us to 20 total Feed the Future target countries. This effort is complemented by \$760 million in additional U.S. Government investment

in sustainable near-term food security assistance to combat the effects of high food, fuel and fertilizer prices in more than 40 countries that need it most. The continued support of Feed the Future demonstrates that the United States intends to remain a global leader in agricultural investments to help countries produce enough to feed their own populations while prioritizing women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous communities and LGBTQI+ individuals. In so doing, we can galvanize global action—to date, Feed the Future investments have unlocked more than \$4.8 billion in agricultural financing, leveraged more than \$2.6 billion in private-sector investment in food security and generated more than \$17.9 billion in agricultural sales for smallholder farmers.

Feed the Future was designed to give countries with real agricultural potential more opportunities to deliver an agricultural transformation. If we hope to stop this unfolding global food security crisis and prevent those yet to come, the world must continue to make substantial investments in inclusive agricultural productivity.

Samantha Power

USAID Administrator and Feed the Future
Global Coordinator



FEATURE STORY - TANZANIA

Severina Paul Mwakateba



“I think it’s very important for a country and society at large to access nutritious meals. Our goal as a company is to create opportunities for farmers and produce different food products for our customers.” –Severina Paul Mwakateba

Overcoming challenges is part of Tanzanian businesswoman Severina Paul Mwakateba’s business plan.

Mwakateba has thrived as director of AA Nafaka Store Supply Limited, a food-processing business that mills and sells a variety of fortified flours, despite few leadership development opportunities and limited access to credit. Such roadblocks, compounded by shocks from unexpected events like the COVID-19 pandemic, can shake any business owner.

Over the last two years, Mwakateba collaborated with Feed the Future on a project that connects African food-processing businesses, especially those owned by women, with access to technical advice, financing and market connections. Her company is one of 84 food-processing companies partnering with the project across Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi and Zambia—of which 50 percent are women-owned or led. Women account for more than 50 percent of Mwakateba’s workers and associates.

When COVID-19 struck, the daily challenges facing business owners only intensified. Lower sales and higher costs linked to supply chain disruptions placed significant constraints on cash flow, making it difficult to meet routine financial obligations such as staff wages and vendor bills—not to mention the

cost of pivoting their business models. With her sales dropping by 40 percent, Mwakateba had to decrease production and reduce staff. She also struggled to source the materials she needed from smallholder farmers and pay them on time.

Feed the Future's rapid pivots and surge support in response to the COVID-19 pandemic enabled small- and medium-sized business owners, such as Severina Paul Mwakateba, to access more than \$347 million in financing in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, stabilizing their businesses and bolstering their abilities to overcome shocks and stresses.

In working with the project, which shifted from in-person to a website to more effectively reach business owners, Mwakateba received tailored technical assistance and business advice to expand her product line with fortified flours, pitch her products confidently and develop a marketing strategy to sell more flour to more people.

As COVID-19 conditions improved in the country, Mwakateba secured a loan, trained her sales agents on selling products in a safe, socially distant way and used social media to reach more customers.

Her efforts paid off. Mwakateba leveraged the project's support to apply for a \$45,000 grant from the VISA Foundation. She built back her business, hired new staff and paid farmers. By 2021, Mwakateba saw a 10 percent increase in sales from pre-pandemic levels. She now offers three types of fortified flours and educates her customers on nutritional benefits, which is critical as more than a quarter of children under five in Tanzania are stunted.

Millions of smallholder farmers across the region also struggle to find profitable

markets for their food crops. With project support, food processing companies like Mwakateba's provide a profitable, stable market for smallholder farmers while increasing the supply of affordable and nutritious food.

As the world faces an unprecedented global food security crisis, Mwakateba's experience shows that increasing agricultural entrepreneurs' access to credit and bolstering their business skills can create transformative ripple effects from their businesses into their communities and beyond.





Feed the Future Overview

Ending global hunger is one of the defining challenges and opportunities of our time.

The world is facing a food security crisis of historic proportions. Many countries are grappling with poverty, hunger and malnutrition from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as gender inequality, demand for employment, climate shocks and protracted conflict—and now they face further suffering from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Worse yet, a catastrophic, four-season drought in the Horn of Africa threatens up to 26 million people in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia by the end of this year.

Shocks and stresses threaten hard-won progress in the global fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition. With Feed the Future, the United States—through USAID and its interagency partners—invests nearly \$1 billion each year in development funding toward strengthening global food security.

By assisting countries in improving policies and fostering robust business environments, Feed the Future creates new investment and trading opportunities for U.S. companies abroad. Our partnerships with U.S.

universities and the global research community also protects the agriculture and food industry threats. Together with our partners, we aim to build a more inclusive, prosperous, stable, and secure world.



OUR PARTNERS

Feed the Future brings together the expertise and resources of numerous partners, including U.S. Government departments and agencies, partner governments, civil-society organizations, private companies and more.



U.S. Government: As a whole-of-government initiative, Feed the Future draws from the skills of experts across 12 departments and agencies, such as the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Inter-American Foundation.



Partner Governments: In partnership with governments, we allocate resources to target countries that demonstrate need, growth potential and commitment.



Private Sector: Feed the Future partners with more than 50 U.S. companies, including Fortune 500s, to align and focus corporate social responsibility efforts addressing hunger and poverty. We also partner with the private sector in the countries where we operate, which is critical to creating jobs and sustaining long-term economic growth.



Research Community: We develop and scale the best of U.S. agricultural ingenuity and expertise through a network of 21 Feed the Future Innovation Labs led by top U.S. universities. Feed the Future also collaborates with universities and other research centers in partner countries to develop future generations of global food security leaders.



Civil Society: We engage directly with farmers' organizations, nonprofits, community and faith-based groups and more to expand the reach of our programs to local communities.



Everyday Americans: We work with a range of Americans who are enthusiastic about ending global hunger, from food-processing experts at major U.S. companies to Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers.

Since 2011,

Feed the Future has accomplished the following:

Helped farmers and firms generate more than
\$17.9 billion
in agricultural sales



Unlocked more than
\$4.8 billion
in agricultural financing



Leveraged more than
\$2.6 billion
in private-sector investment for food security and nutrition



Agriculture-Led Growth

Agriculture is the backbone of many developing economies. Growth in the agriculture sector—from farm to fork—has been shown to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors. Feed the Future partners with countries to strengthen inclusive markets, unlock investment, develop smart policies and put technological innovations into the hands of smallholder farmers. Feed the Future's global footprint has expanded from 12 to 20 target countries around the world where we are harnessing the power of agriculture to drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth and transform food systems.¹





FEATURE STORY - NEPAL

Mira Dangi Chhetri



“I feel proud to be a woman entrepreneur in our community, which is basically a male-dominated society. I hope I am playing my part as a role model and inspiring other women of our society who are planning to do business in different sectors.”
-Mira Dangi Chhetri

When Mira Denga Chhetri first opened her agricultural tools store, Janata Agrovat (or “people store” in her native tongue), in Nepal, sales were slow despite her robust selection of seeds, fertilizers and farming equipment.

She had few relationships with farmers, wholesalers, traders and the local municipality—and many were men. As a woman entrepreneur in a country where women business owners are often not taken seriously, this was a significant challenge.

Her experience improved when she partnered with a Feed the Future project that strives to increase resilience, inclusiveness and sustainability for more than 200,000 agribusiness owners like Mira.

About 74 percent of the farmers reached through the project are women entrepreneurs. Women business owners also often lack access to capital and traditionally are expected to perform more household work than men.

Through the project, Mira gained essential management skills to grow her business, such as feedback on her business plan, assistance in selecting areas for expansion and guidance on diversifying products. She also learned how she could tap into digital technology to form online partnerships that aligned with safety protocols.

Mira's sales—and confidence—grew from what she learned. Her total sales have increased by 172 percent, and she has opened another location, serving nearly 10,000 customers. Mira was also able to digitize her business records to increase employee efficiency and reduce storage, even adding a branchless banking system through her outlet.

Feed the Future's support for women-owned agribusinesses like Mira's allow smallholder producers to obtain the vital farming equipment and tools they need to grow and sell their crops. Our efforts helped producers and businesses earn 15 percent more in sales in 2021 compared to 2020.



In Bangladesh, a Feed the Future project helped smallholder farmers sell their produce efficiently and for the best possible price. The project's locally tailored extension and advisory services reached more than 1.2 million farming households.

A team of 30 local market entrepreneurs (or "aggregators") were trained to transport produce from farm to market, then sell the produce and return the profits to the farmers the same day. They helped farmers save time and money, and the aggregators could secure better prices by selling in bulk. Aggregators also used digital scales to measure the produce collected from each farmer and a mobile app to send farmers their sales receipts.

More than 5,000 smallholder farmers sold more than 18,000 metric tons of produce, generating \$4 million in sales. Farmers received 14 percent higher prices and lowered their transportation costs by a quarter.



Resilience

In the face of inevitable shocks and stresses—from intensifying droughts to food-price shocks and fertilizer shortages—investing in resilience allows communities to bounce back from adversity and prevents them from sliding back into poverty. We bring humanitarian and development efforts together to break the vicious cycle of crises, with a goal to reduce the need for costly emergency assistance in the world's most vulnerable areas.





FEATURE STORY - GUATEMALA

Iddy Cinto

In Honduras, the Inter-American Foundation, a Feed the Future partner agency, works closely with a farmer association to help rural communities respond to shocks.

With Feed the Future support, the farmer association reached nearly 650 families to exchange good agricultural practices, such as techniques on minimum tillage and enriched huacas, a soil-improvement practice for arid regions. This includes nearly 3,000 community members from around the area. Women, youth and Indigenous individuals played pivotal roles in the program through farming, harvesting and building a community network.

When Hurricanes Eta and Iota pummeled the country in November 2020, farmers working with the association did not need emergency food assistance. Instead, they relied on their own food stores thanks to techniques they learned through the project. Farmers were able to provide nutritious food to distressed neighbors and teach them how to protect their crops from extreme weather.



All his life, 21-year-old Indigenous farmer Iddy Cinto and his father worked together to cultivate their farm in the Western Highlands of Guatemala. Despite food insecurity and economic hardships, Iddy was confident that agriculture improves the well-being of families like his.

And he had good reason to feel this way. Guatemala has tremendous potential for expanding its agricultural production, creating economic growth and alleviating poverty. Young farmers like Iddy are critical to this transformation.

Feed the Future helped farmers, including youth like Iddy Cinto, apply improved farming practices to their lands. Producers in Feed the Future programs employed improved management practices or technologies on more than 5.6 million hectares of cropland/cultivated pasture in the last year.

Through Feed the Future, 25,000 small-scale farmers are improving their skills through training and accessing modern agricultural technologies. This includes introducing Indigenous young people to agricultural innovations, which has resulted in improved livelihoods for more than 7,300 young farmers.

A USAID event hosted in Iddy's community connected his family to training opportunities to improve their technical skills regarding irrigation, environmentally friendly fertilizers and hygienic practices. Iddy and his father noticed the improvements that come with using biological products to control pests and diseases and improve soil nutrition.

On their farm, they increased their tomato yield from 8,000 pounds to 15,000 pounds, a value of \$3,900. With the extra income, they improved the family's quality of life and invested in their farm.

Iddy's experiences and perseverance have made him a role model for other people in his community. At the time of publishing this report, Iddy recently passed away after a battle with cancer. His family carries on his legacy by continuing to empower the community through agriculture.



Nutrition

Good nutrition saves lives and sets children up for a future full of potential and lifelong well-being. The most critical period for women and children is the first 1,000 days, from pregnancy through a child's second birthday. By increasing availability and access to safe, nutritious foods and nutrition education, we empower families and communities to improve diets early in life for long-lasting impact. This benefits individuals and is at the core of a country's economic transformation—research shows that every \$1 invested in nutrition yields a \$16 return.²





FEATURE STORY - NIGERIA

Felicia Danlami and Alhaji Musa Bebeji



“My customers are very important to me because anyone that sells in the market would know that you need to treat your customer right because of their importance.” –Alhaji Musa Bebeji

Buying and selling food at a traditional local market is a common occurrence around the world. It also offers an understanding of the risks unsafe food poses to human health and nutritional security.

Felicia Danlami, a shopper at a traditional market in Kebbi State, Nigeria, knows this risk all too well. At the market, she faces the prospect of purchasing produce from vendors like Alhaji Musa Bebeji, who may inadvertently source and sell food contaminated with bacteria or other microbial pathogens.

Markets like the one Felicia frequents provide access to highly nutritious but perishable foods, and food-borne illness can jeopardize it all: the impact of public health, nutrition and agricultural investments; the livelihoods of vendors; and the health of children, particularly in low-income areas.

Unsafe food causes 600 million cases of foodborne-related illness and 420,000 deaths a year, one third of which occur among children under 5.

A Feed the Future program is working to improve the safety of nutritious foods in traditional markets. By focusing on consumers, vendors and other market actors, the program aims to improve awareness of hygienic practices and

helps consumers demand safe, nutritious food to ensure all people, especially young children, thrive.

With the mantra of “food safety is everyone’s business,” the Feed the Future program collaborates and creates partnerships across sectors. The program, in collaboration with the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Health, trained individuals in traditional local markets to serve as “Food Safety Champions/Watchers” in and around the capital city.

Feed the Future supported efforts to empower individuals with critical nutrition-focused training they can share in their communities. Nearly 230,000 people received such training.



Over the past decade, the Food Safety Network, a U.S. Government interagency partnership among USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, has helped regulators and other interested practitioners from countries around the world strengthen their national animal and plant health and food safety systems—otherwise known as sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures—to confirm that foods and beverages are safe to consume and animals and plants are protected from pests and diseases.

To achieve this, the Food Safety Network developed a suite of online distance learning and training resources. The platform offers global access to 16 learning modules and educational training materials in English, French and Spanish. Topics range from core principles of national food-safety systems to emergency preparedness and response in animal health. More than 3,606 users from 146 countries have completed 3,700 modules to date, and these numbers are expected to keep growing as new topics are regularly added.

In Kenya, Feed the Future helped a local agribusiness tackle postharvest loss by hiring young adults to connect with farmers about Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags, an innovative grain-storage solution developed by Purdue University.

The youth team was essential in helping the company overcome COVID-19-related movement and gathering restrictions. Each team member worked with a company sales agent to learn skills like how to demonstrate the proper use of PICS bags and explain their advantages, as well as business-focused negotiation, communication and sales skills.

Training included information on ways to increase productivity, diversify crops and use climate-smart techniques, which they shared with farmers through small group gatherings, at individual farms and during stops at agro-dealer retail locations.

More than 10,000 farmers in remote, last-mile areas gained access to PICS bags. The company exceeded sales expectations by selling more than 440,000 PICS bags. More than 23,000 of these bags were sold directly by the youth team, revealing a promising new growth area.



Investing in Research

Overcoming the world's food security challenges requires the kind of revolutionary breakthroughs that nourish billions and transform markets. In order for innovation to benefit global food security, sustained, long-term research investment is required to maintain a continual pipeline of maturing technologies with the potential to address current, near-term and long-term threats and opportunities. Feed the Future invests in research to develop and advance a pipeline of innovations, tools and approaches designed to sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger and malnutrition in the face of complex, dynamic challenges. To accomplish this, we work with U.S. universities, government agencies, businesses and international and national research centers and institutions.





Global Annual Results



INDICATOR / DISAGGREGATION	FY2021
Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with U.S. Government (USG) assistance ^[a]	7,767,676
# of which are producers	7,506,496
% Male	43%
% Female	28%
% Disaggregates Not Available (DNA)	29%
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]	5,756,449
# of which are cropland or cultivated pasture ^[c]	5,639,316
# of which are extensively-managed hectares (i.e. rangeland, conservation/protected area, and/or freshwater or marine ecosystems) ^[d]	826,751
Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training	5,181
% Male	30%
% Female	17%
% Disaggregates Not Available (DNA)	53%
Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs ^[e]	236,291
% Male	35%
% Female	50%
% Disaggregates Not Available (DNA)	15%
Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs ^[f]	26,545,725
% Male	38%
% Female	39%
% Disaggregates Not Available (DNA)	23%
Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs ^[g]	8,125,181
% Male	45%
% Female	47%
% Disaggregates Not Available (DNA)	8%

INDICATOR / DISAGGREGATION	FY2021
Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs ^[b]	10,078,872
% Adolescent (<19 years old)	15%
Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance ^[i]	\$3,801,342,235
\$ of which are from smallholder producers ^[i]	\$2,535,445,045
\$ of which are from non-smallholder producers ^[k]	\$245,340,317
\$ of which are from firms ^[i]	\$1,020,556,874
Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance ^{[m][n]}	\$813,561,893
\$ of which is cash debt ^[o]	\$718,516,309
Value of new private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition ^[p]	\$475,583,178

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 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 feedthefuture.gov/results.
2. Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and FY 2019 represent the two years of transition for results, meaning during those years, some projects were 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. For the FY 2020 and FY 2021 results, all projects reported only on the new set of indicators.
3. U.S. Government departments and agencies that contributed results to these totals include the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Department of the Treasury, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), Peace Corps, U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF), and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF).
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.
5. Our annual data collection shows that in aggregate, Feed the Future results in FY2020 and FY2021 remained on par with those from FY2019, suggesting that COVID did not have a significant impact on activities. However, analysis of the data showed a more nuanced picture that included both favorable gains in results from activities shifting and concentrating focus in a new area and loss of progress from program stoppage or unknown results from restrictions in data collection. Review of qualitative Feed the Future data found situations and responses varied country to country from the severity of the infection rate to host governments' responses. Feed the Future programs responded quickly with a range of approaches that included: adopting digital methods for conducting business, pivoting to a concentrated focus on areas most vulnerable to the pandemic, and reprogramming activities by expanding or altering services.

See the FY2021 Global Annual Results footnotes on page 25.





Looking Forward

We are in a global food security crisis. The world is reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic, climate-related shocks and rising food, fuel and fertilizer prices—all exacerbated by Putin’s reckless war in Ukraine.

But there is a way forward. Many of the long-term investments designed to boost agricultural productivity are proving critical. Innovative research develops new seeds that allow farmers to grow nutritious foods, even during droughts. Private sector partnerships create new markets and demand for crops. All of these actions are essential to putting families in a better position to deal with today’s crisis and those we know are to come.

Countries that have prioritized investments in agricultural productivity, such as Ethiopia, Ghana and Bangladesh, have seen accelerated reductions in both poverty and malnutrition. Still, much work remains to address poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

At its core, ending hunger is the business of investing in communities to build resilience to shocks and stresses. For millions around the world, resilience simply means having assets or a safety net when times get tough. It means being able to farm and cultivate food despite the climate crisis. It means being able to bounce back from disasters not through the help of donors, but through the leadership of local government, the ingenuity of individuals and the

private sector and the solidarity of community. When we partner with local collaborators—from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and businesses to Indigenous, women, youth and other marginalized communities—we have an opportunity to extend our impact.

Feed the Future is focused on reaching, benefiting and empowering women and girls, because when women and men have the same access to resources and information, they produce more food, expand their businesses and feed their families. Feed the Future is working to increase women’s access to finance. From FY 2020 to FY 2021, we saw a 116 percent increase in the value of financing accessed by women and women-owned businesses from our programming, and we are working to increase that going forward.

Our long-term investments in agriculture—through Feed the Future—are paying now, when we need it most. These extraordinary times call for extraordinary measures, and our fight against global hunger hinges on the collective action of countries around the world.

We must continue engaging partner governments and local communities and investing in systems, such as national social protection systems, so people can meet their immediate needs, maintain and strengthen food security and increase incomes. We must foster the adoption of smart policies that encourage investment, protect public health and provide stability

for supply chains and free markets. And we must continue empowering farmers not only with agricultural inputs, tools and training, but also with better information and financial services that enable them to grow their businesses to support broader, sustainable economic growth.

Times like these challenge us in ways we could not have imagined, but they also show just how much we can achieve together. Feed the Future and its partners are committed to the fight against global poverty, hunger and malnutrition—now, and in the crucial years to come.



Photo Credits

Cover

Feed the Future Guatemala Proyecto de Soluciones Innovadoras para Cadenas de Valor de Agrícola

Inside Front Cover

Left to right: Inter-American Foundation (IAF) and DAI, LLC

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Bobby Neptune

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Bobby Neptune

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DAI, LLC and Oscar Leiva

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CIMMYT

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Rabik Upadhayay

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Left to right: Rabik Upadhayay and Mohamamd Mahfujul Haque

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DAI, LLC

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Left to right: Ana Christian Chaclán García and Nevil Jackson

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Left to right: IAF and Feed the Future Guatemala Proyecto de Soluciones Innovadoras para Cadenas de Valor de Agrícola

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Feed the Future Guatemala Proyecto

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Louise Erskine

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Gloriana Ndibalema

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Pierce Mill Media

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Left to right: Pierce Mill Media and Haley Ahlers

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Adeyemi Musuru and Patrick Adams

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Yamba Malawi

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Farzana Tabassum

Back Cover

Feed the Future Guatemala Proyecto de Soluciones Innovadoras para Cadenas de Valor de Agrícola



Footnotes

- 1 This was taken from USAID, Agriculture and Food Security.
 - 2 This estimate was taken from the 2017 World Bank report titled, “An Investment Framework for Nutrition: Reaching the Global Targets for Stunting, Anemia, Breastfeeding, and Wasting.”
-
- 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. This is a performance indicator for the FY2020 - 2021 Resilience and Food Security Agency Priority Goal. We exceeded the FY 2021 target of 4,898,783.
 - 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 includes USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance development investments), and USAID Global Health nutrition programs as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition.
 - f 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, USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance development investments and USAID Global Health nutrition programs as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition. Individual USAID projects are instructed to count children only once even if they are reached several times. Starting in FY 2017, this revised indicator has captured nutrition-specific interventions only. This is a performance indicator for the FY2020 - 2021 Resilience and Food Security Agency Priority Goal. We exceeded the FY 2021 target of 14,245,883.
 - g 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, USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance development investments and USAID Global Health nutrition programs as part of a multi-sectoral effort to combat malnutrition. Individual USAID projects are instructed to count children only once even if they are reached several times.
 - h 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, USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance development investments and USAID Global Health nutrition programs 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. Age disaggregation was not collected 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 with the new indicator EG.3.2-26.
 - k Results could be underestimated in FY2018 and FY2019, as projects that still reported on the old indicator did 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.
 - n Sex-disaggregation for this indicator will not be available until future reporting years because of a change in the definition of the indicator to remove shared ownership from the female disaggregate, and we have more years of reporting.
 - 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. This is a performance indicator for the FY2020 - 2021 Resilience and Food Security Agency Priority Goal. We exceeded the FY 2021 target of \$438,495,008.



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