



FEED THE FUTURE

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

Feed the Future

**Global Learning and Evidence Exchange
for Nutrition and Agriculture**





Feed the Future:

- ✓ Born out of the high food price crisis beginning in 2007, and inspired by the “Green Revolution
- ✓ Built on IEHA and the GFSR
- ✓ Adopted FFP framework for Food Security (Availability, Access, Utilization)
- ✓ Announced in 2009 at G-8 Summit in L’Aquila, Italy
- ✓ Part of G20+ global effort
- ✓ Whole of Government



Feed the Future Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

- Prevalence of poverty - Prevalence of underweight and stunted children

High Level Objective: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

- Agriculture Sector GDP
- Per capita expenditures in rural households
- Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

High Level Objective: Improved nutritional status esp. of women & children

- Prevalence of stunted children
- Prevalence of wasted children
- Prevalence of underweight women



Improved agriculture productivity

- Gross margins per unit of land or animal of selected product

Expanding markets and trade

- Percent change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted commodities
- Value of incremental sales (farm-level)

Increased private investment in agriculture and nutrition activities

- Value of new private investment in ag sector or value chain
- % pub. expenditure on ag. and nutrition
- # of local firms/CSO operating sustainably

Increased employment opportunities in targeted value chains

- Jobs created by investment in agricultural value chains

Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

- Household Hunger Scale

Improved access to diverse and quality foods

- Dietary diversity for women and children

Improved nutrition-related behaviors

- Exclusive breastfeeding under six months

Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services

- Prevalence of maternal anemia

Programs and policies to support agriculture sector growth

AVAILABILITY

Programs and policies to increase access to markets and facilitate trade

ACCESS

Programs and policies to reduce inequities

STABILITY

Programs and policies to support positive gains in nutrition

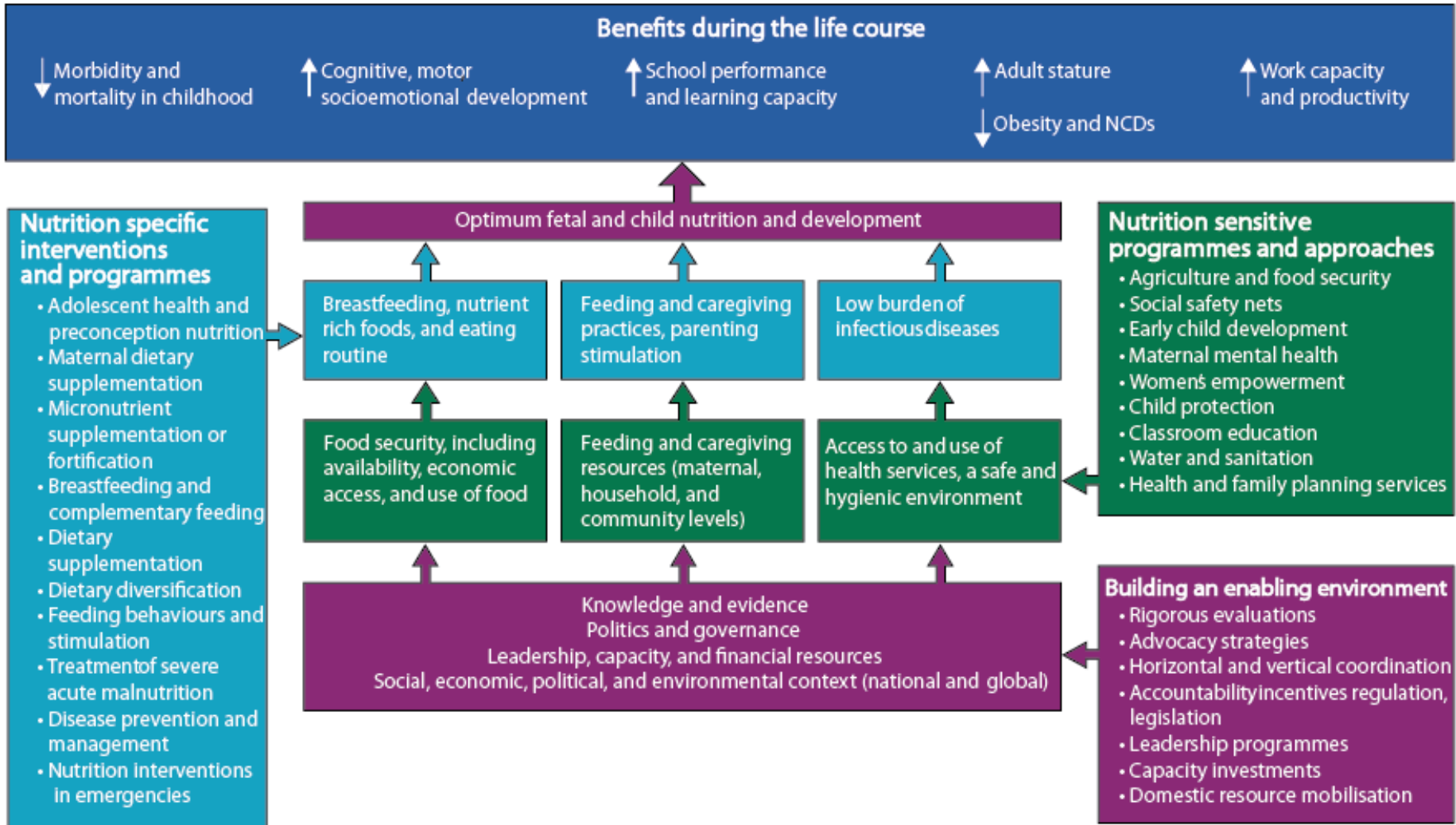
UTILIZATION



“Global Nutrition for Growth Compact” 2013-2020

- **Reach 500 million pregnant women and young children with effective nutrition interventions.**
- **Reduce the number of children under five who are stunted by an additional 20 million**
- **Save the lives of 1.7 children under five**
- **\$4.15 billion to scale up “nutrition specific” programming and \$19 billion for “nutrition sensitive” programming**
- **U.S. -- Whole of government investment of \$1 billion in “nutrition specific” and \$9 billion in “nutrition sensitive” programming (2012-2014)**

Framework for Actions to Achieve Optimum Fetal and Child Nutrition and Development





“Nutrition Specific” Interventions

Interventions or programs that address the immediate determinants of fetal and child nutrition and development—adequate food and nutrient intake, feeding, caregiving and parenting practices, and low burden of infectious diseases

Examples:

- Adolescent and maternal health and nutrition
- Maternal and child dietary or micronutrient supplementation or fortification
- Promotion of optimum breastfeeding
- Complementary feeding
- Treatment of Severe Malnutrition
- Nutrition in emergencies



USG NUTRITION SPECIFIC FUNDING					
Appropriation Account (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate
Total USG Nutrition Specific Funding	414,730	399,591	339,879	438,608	317,937
OECD Sector Code: Nutrition (12440)	107,320	92,820	97,000	98,788	99,554
USAID: Development Assistance (DA)	3,633	-	-	2,428	-
USAID: Economic Support Fund (ESF)	28,687	3,000	2,000	6,360	4,554
USAID: Global Health Programs/USAID (GHP/USAID)	75,000	89,820	95,000	90,000	95,000
Reported Under Other OECD Sector Codes	307,410	306,771	242,879	339,820	218,383
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	-	-	1,000	105,058	-
STATE: Global Health Programs/State (PEPFAR)	94,457	72,764	41,008	57,000	57,000
Treasury: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	600	20,300	2,330	-	-
USAID: Community Development Funding	-	4,469	4,469	-	-
USAID: Food for Peace Title II /Community Development Resilience Fund	160,814	143,419	121,369	92,170	100,000
USAID: Food for Peace Title II/Emergency	-	-	5,912	24,209	-
USAID: International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	51,539	65,819	66,791	61,383	61,383



“Nutrition Sensitive” Interventions

Interventions or programs that address the underlying determinants of fetal and child nutrition and development— food security; adequate caregiving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment— and incorporate specific nutrition goals.

Examples:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Early Child Development
- Women’s empowerment
- Social Safety Nets
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Nutrition-sensitive programs can serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale coverage, and effectiveness



USG NUTRITION SENSITIVE FUNDING					
Appropriation Account (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate
Total USG Nutrition Sensitive Funding	3,259,518	3,174,047	3,157,153	2,704,675	3,057,503
Reported Under Other OECD Sector Codes					
Agriculture	179,254	404,110	398,896	382,940	507,940
USAID: Assistance to Eastern Europe and Eurasia (AEECA)	11,688	14,792	7,133	-	-
USAID: Development Assistance (DA)	116,371	284,847	281,255	270,005	270,005
USAID: Economic Support Fund (ESF)	51,195	104,470	110,508	112,935	112,935
USAID: Food for Peace Title II /Community Development Resilience Fund	-	-	-	-	125,000
Water Supply and Sanitation	352,743	205,269	262,769	196,053	161,524
USAID: Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	4,450	3,625	1,000	-	-
USAID: Development Assistance (DA)	125,829	84,149	112,014	66,111	69,097
USAID: Economic Support Fund (ESF)	222,464	117,495	149,755	126,942	86,427
USAID: Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA)	-	-	-	-	-



Household Level Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Environment	36,120	30,399	34,531	28,551	23,473
USAID: Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	-	406	214	-	-
USAID: Development Assistance (DA)	653	-	-	-	-
USAID: Economic Support Fund (ESF)	-	100	-	-	-
USAID: Global Health Programs/USAID (GHP/USAID)	35,467	29,893	34,318	28,551	23,473
Other	2,691,400	2,534,269	2,460,956	2,097,131	2,364,566
STATE: Global Health Programs/State: PEPFAR	41,149	56,984	37,857	43,000	43,000
Treasury: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	7,430	31,280	1,080	-	-
USAID: Community Development Funding	-	7,531	7,531	7,531	7,531
USAID: Food for Peace Title II /Community Development Resilience Fund	240,201	282,858	306,013	239,030	265,000
USAID: Food for Peace Title II Emergency/Emergency Food Security Program IDA	1,766,683	1,457,460	1,539,423	1,223,174	1,431,360
USAID: International Disaster Assistance: Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	296,403	334,619	266,465	299,162	299,162
USDA: McGovern-Dole Micronutrient Fortification Pilot Program	1,800	9,400	-	-	-
USDA: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	209,500	199,101	184,000	174,501	185,126
USDA: Nutrition Research	57,324	92,301	59,448	48,996	66,534
USDA: Other Nutrition Promotion/Education and Research					



- **USAID Nutrition Strategy: October, 2013**
- **USG “Whole of Government Strategy: March, 2014**
- **M&E and Financial reporting: FTF Annual Report**
- **Learning**





FTF Learning Agenda

- **Identify and examine synergies among direct nutrition interventions and agricultural programs.**
- **Clearly articulate nutrition goals and interventions if agriculture, horticulture, and food security programs are expected to improve nutrition.**



Key Questions:

- What have been the impacts of different approaches linking Agriculture, Nutrition and Health on dietary diversity and nutritional status (i.e. geographic co-location of programs, integration of interventions, and which combinations)
- Have programs to increase farmers' incomes resulted in improved nutrition when not coupled with nutrition programming?
- What activities have enabled value chain investments to lead to improved consumption of diverse diets?
- Which agriculture technology interventions have improved diets and nutrition outcomes?
- What investments in human and institutional capacity development have effectively generated large scale nutrition outcomes?



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***“We will drive the growth of the future
that lifts all of us up.”***

– President Barack Obama, 2009

***“In many places, people live on little
more than a dollar a day. So the
United States will join with our allies
to eradicate such extreme poverty in
the next two decades.”***

**- President Barack Obama, SOTU
2013**



Thank You!

www.feedthefuture.gov