

FEED THE FUTURE

The United States' flagship initiative to end global hunger and poverty

Since 2010, Feed the Future has been the U.S. Government's initiative to end global hunger. Led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and driven by collaborative partnerships across public and private sectors, Feed the Future addresses the root causes of poverty and hunger.

Following the bipartisan passage of the Global Food Security Act in 2016, the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) guided the implementation of the Feed the Future initiative through an integrated whole-of-government strategy. Feed the Future's primary goal is to sustainably reduce global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition across **three interconnected objectives**:



Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth.



Strengthened resilience among people and systems.



A well-nourished population, especially among women and children.

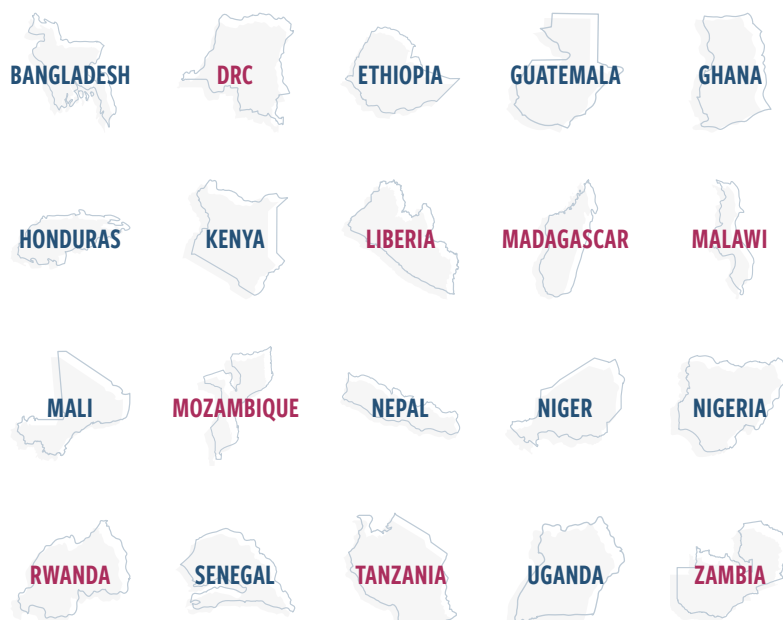
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- ✓ Addresses the root causes of poverty and hunger through multisectoral approaches and by equipping people with the tools to feed themselves.
- ✓ Helps vulnerable communities and regions build resilience to complex risks and address the root causes of recurrent food crises.
- ✓ Invests in countries committed to improving their own food security and nutrition by working to develop agriculture sectors and break the vicious cycle of poverty and hunger.
- ✓ Partners with NGOs and civil society organizations that have local connections, development expertise, and a passion for combating hunger, poverty, and undernutrition.
- ✓ Draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development, and policy resources and expertise of multiple U.S. federal departments and agencies to support its mission.

TARGET COUNTRIES

The GFSS guides Feed the Future investments in targeted countries. Countries are determined by the level of need, available funding, the commitment of the host government, and potential for programs to spur growth, partnerships, and regional efficiencies.

In 2022, the number of Feed the Future target countries was increased from 12 to 20 countries.*



* The **new target countries** are: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia.

DIVERSITY OF SUPPORT FOR FEED THE FUTURE

Feed the Future draws upon the skills, expertise, and resources of 11 U.S. Government partner agencies. Feed the Future also brings together the ingenuity of partner foreign governments, civil society, multilateral development institutions, think tanks, universities, and the private sector to address global food security challenges.

A unique network supported by 70 top U.S. colleges and universities, **Feed the Future Innovation Labs** support agriculture research and development, develop new technologies, and promote innovation. The U.S. business community is a key partner in Feed the Future's work. More than 60 **U.S. companies** provide their expertise and ingenuity to leverage and scale up investments and programs.

WHY DID THE U.S. REINVEST IN GLOBAL FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY?

Early 2000s

There is renewed interest in using agriculture, expanding opportunities, and raising rural incomes.



2007–2008

Global food and fuel prices spike, spurring protests in an estimated 60 countries. The U.S. begins reinvesting in agriculture development and global food security.



2022

Unprecedented hunger crisis driven by the compounding consequences of extreme weather, COVID-19, and conflict. The hunger crisis is further exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.



THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY REFRESH (2022–2026) ↗

Guided by the first GFSS, Feed the Future proved that progress toward ending hunger is possible. In October 2021, the updated GFSS was launched to build on that effort and ensure that Feed the Future can address changing global contexts and realities. The updated GFSS serves as a vigorous response to the moment's challenges and highlights five new or elevated priority areas of emphasis and action.

- ▶ **Proactively Countering the COVID-19 Pandemic's Long-Term Effects:** Implementing practices that counter the negative impacts of the pandemic, disrupt food systems, and shut down economies.
- ▶ **Integrating Conflict Mitigation, Peacebuilding, and Social Cohesion:** Integrating social, political, and local dynamics within programming improves food security and nutrition outcomes and builds resilience.
- ▶ **Working Across the Entire Food System:** Considering the many integrated parts of food's journey from cultivation to consumption to work across the food system, not just in particular value chains or market systems.
- ▶ **Prioritizing Equity and Inclusion:** Focused on collaboration with local partners to address challenges to inclusion and intentionally engage all who can contribute to and benefit from inclusive growth.
- ▶ **Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation:** Addressing the short- and long-term effects of climate change that can undermine agricultural practices, labor, and livestock, and prioritizing locally-led solutions.