A Future without Hunger
The Global Challenge
One Billion People Suffer Chronic Hunger
More Hungry People Live in Asia; The Hungriest Live in Africa
Malnutrition Contributes to Over Half of All Childhood Deaths

Source: WHO. Note: ARI = acute respiratory infections.
Land and Water Resources are Limited

Climate Change May Reduce Yields: Rice Yields Down 20% in 2050

Food Price Spike Caused Protests

Countries Facing Crisis or Food Protests, 2008

June 20, 2008

Crisis Category
Food Protests

Vulnerability Factor, 2008
Extreme Weather Events
Earthquake
Conflict, Displaced Persons
Extreme Weather, Econ. Crisis
Extreme Weather, Conflict
Econ. Crisis, Conflict
Weather, Conflict, Econ. Crisis

Legend
National Boundaries
All Other Countries
Countries Facing Crisis
Bangladesh
Bolivia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Ghana
Haiti
Lesotho
Mauritania
Nicaragua
Swaziland
Vietnam
Afghanistan
Burundi
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Congo, DRC
Cote d'Ivoire
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Iraq
Lebanon
Liberia
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Uganda
Timor Leste
North Korea
China (Localized)
North Korea
Nepal
Eritrea
Tajikistan
Zimbabwe

Sources: FAO, Reuters, Financial Times, BBC
Food Price Spike: Could Return

Source: Data from FAO 2009 and IMF 2009.
The Future Depends on Agricultural Investment: Wheat Price Projections

Wheat Prices 2000-2050 with Low, High and Very High Investments in capital, science and technology

IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008
The Future Depends on Agricultural Investment: Consumption Projections

Consumption 2000-2050, with low, high and very high investments in agriculture capital, science and technology

Source: IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008
The Global Opportunity
The Poor Live in Rural Areas; Depend on Agriculture

Millions of people in the world live beneath the $1-a-day poverty line, mostly in rural areas

- Global rural poor 890 m
- Global urban poor 310 m

The poorest have a greater reliance on agriculture for income and employment

Share of labor and GDP in agriculture

The Poorest Gain Most from Ag Development

In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, a 1% increase in agricultural GDP induces a 6% income gain for the poorest 10% of the population.

The large spillover benefits (a 2-4x multiplier) exist because the poorest rely on agriculture for survival.

Inequality gains caused by 1% GDP growth*

Negligible benefit to the poorest households from non-agriculture-based growth

The poor gain most from ag-based growth

Agriculture-based Non-agriculture Neutral response

* Based on data from 42 countries during the period 1981–2003; Expenditure is equivalent to income in growth accounting.

Agriculture Growth: Most Effective Way to Reduce Poverty

Agricultural-led growth is more feasible to reducing hunger and poverty to MGD1 2015 target levels in developing countries.

Required annual GDP growth (%)

Developing Countries Have Ag Potential

![Bar chart showing average national yields and average yields in farm demonstrations for different countries.](chart.png)

- **Malawi (4566)**: Average national yield = 1, Average yield in farm demonstrations = 4.5
- **Ethiopia (310)**: Average national yield = 1, Average yield in farm demonstrations = 3.1
- **Nigeria (2501)**: Average national yield = 2.5, Average yield in farm demonstrations = 2.5
- **Uganda (461)**: Average national yield = 4.6, Average yield in farm demonstrations = 4.6
- **Mali (163)**: Average national yield = 1.6, Average yield in farm demonstrations = 1.6
- **Mozambique (508)**: Average national yield = 0.5, Average yield in farm demonstrations = 0.5
A New Approach
Old vs. Feed The Future Approach

Problems with the Traditional Approach

- Overreliance on emergency humanitarian response.
- Insufficient investment in agriculture and rural development to catalyze agricultural-led growth.
- Exclusion of underserved groups such as women and the very poor (below $0.50/day).
- Failure to prioritize nutrition and the environment.
- Donor-driven short-term investments; disparate strategies and uneven country ownership of plans.
- Failure to comprehensively address food security due to limited coordination among global stakeholders.
- Failure to mobilize and leverage additional global resources and align them behind a common agenda.
- Poor or limited measurement of results, inadequate governance, transparency, and accountability.

Principles of a Transformative Approach

- Address the Underlying Causes of Hunger With a Comprehensive Approach
- Invest in Country-led Plans to Ensure Impact and Sustainability
- Improve Coordination to Increase Efficiency and Leverage Greater Resources
- Leverage the Strengths of Multilateral Institutions to Expand Our Collective Reach
- Sustained and Accountable Commitment with Demonstrable Results
A Future without Hunger

Increasing the incomes of 165 million people;
• Lifting 50 million of those people out of poverty; and,
• Reducing the under-nutrition of 19 million children

**Principles of a Catalytic Approach**

**Adopt a Comprehensive Approach**

**Invest in Country-Led Plans**

**Improve Strategic Coordination**

**Leverage Benefits of Multilateral Institutions**

**Make a Sustained and Accountable Commitment**

**Lab**
- Increase yields with improved seeds and feed
- Fortify foods to enhance nutrition
- Adapt agricultural products to climate change

**Farm**
- Adopt improved and sustainable livestock and fisheries practices
- Focus on small-scale farmers, especially women
- Increase access to credit and finance for inputs

**Market**
- Build feeder roads to link farmers to markets
- Improve post-harvest storage
- Support financing for agro-businesses
- Increase regional trade flows

**Table**
- Increase diet quality
- Create community-based nutrition programs for children
- Improve coordination of food assistance and increase local purchase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>Market</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% yields per hectare</td>
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<tr>
<td># of improved seed</td>
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<td>varieties</td>
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<td>Increase in household income</td>
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<td># of months of food security</td>
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<td># of rural and urban jobs created</td>
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<tr>
<td>% increase in regional exports</td>
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<td>% with adequate nutrition</td>
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<td>% of underweight children</td>
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A Comprehensive Approach

- Improve Productivity
  - Increase access to inputs
  - Expand access to ag services
  - Improve natural resource management

- Reduce Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses
  - Improve storage and primary processing
  - Modernize value chains
  - Improve market infrastructure
A Comprehensive Approach

- Expand markets and trade
  - Enhance regional integration
  - Facilitate trade
  - Remove formal and informal barriers
- Reduce Under Nutrition
  - Increase fortification
  - Diversify production and diet
  - Improve nutritional value of food aid
A Comprehensive Approach

- Research
  - Increase yields of major crops
  - Reduce threat of disease, pests
  - Reduce post-harvest losses
  - Build national research capacity

- Infrastructure
  - Irrigation
  - Rural roads
  - Development corridors
  - Market information systems
We will work with countries and other stakeholders to develop and implement their own comprehensive country-led plans.

Country-led plans will be developed through inclusive consultation and represent an integrated investment strategy that sets forth priority areas, defines targets and outlines desired results.

The benefits of a country-led plan: agricultural growth before and after Rwanda completed its Ag Development Strategy.
• Monitor performance and measure progress towards goals with objective targets, intermediate objectives, and public benchmarks.

• Promote mutual accountability among all stakeholders that invest in country-led investment plans.

• Provide public access to information on country performance and progress through regular reports posted on the internet and through annual reporting to Congress.

• Improve coordination by allowing stakeholders to have a better understanding of what each implementer is doing.
We Welcome Your Input

- Consultation Draft
- Film: See the Future; Feed the Future; Change the Future, Narrated by Matt Damon
- www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/