



breadfortheworld
HAVE FAITH. END HUNGER.

Feed the Future

Background

Congress passed the Global Food Security Act (GFSA) in 2016 and reauthorized it in 2018, thanks to the steadfast advocacy of Bread for the World members and partners. This bipartisan legislation requires the participation of multiple U.S. government agencies and a strategy to ensure global food security. GFSA builds on the success of Feed the Future, the flagship U.S. food security initiative, which broadly focuses on inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth, strengthened resilience among people and systems, and improving nutrition among a target population, particularly women and children.

The creation of Feed the Future in 2010 was the primary U.S. response to the 2007-2008 food price crisis, which rapidly plunged tens of millions of people into hunger and malnutrition and made it clear that agriculture must be a top priority for long-term solutions.

The bipartisan reauthorization of the GFSA in the House (H.R. 8446) and the Senate (S.4649) will set Feed the Future priorities for the next five years, through 2028. These priorities are to improve nutrition, strengthen equity in food systems, and improve livelihoods and food security through climate adaptation.

The reauthorization of GFSA builds on the achievements of the last decade, with Feed the Future helping to



Dave Cooper for USAID

FEED THE FUTURE RESULTS FROM 2011-2016 IN 19 FOCUS COUNTRIES

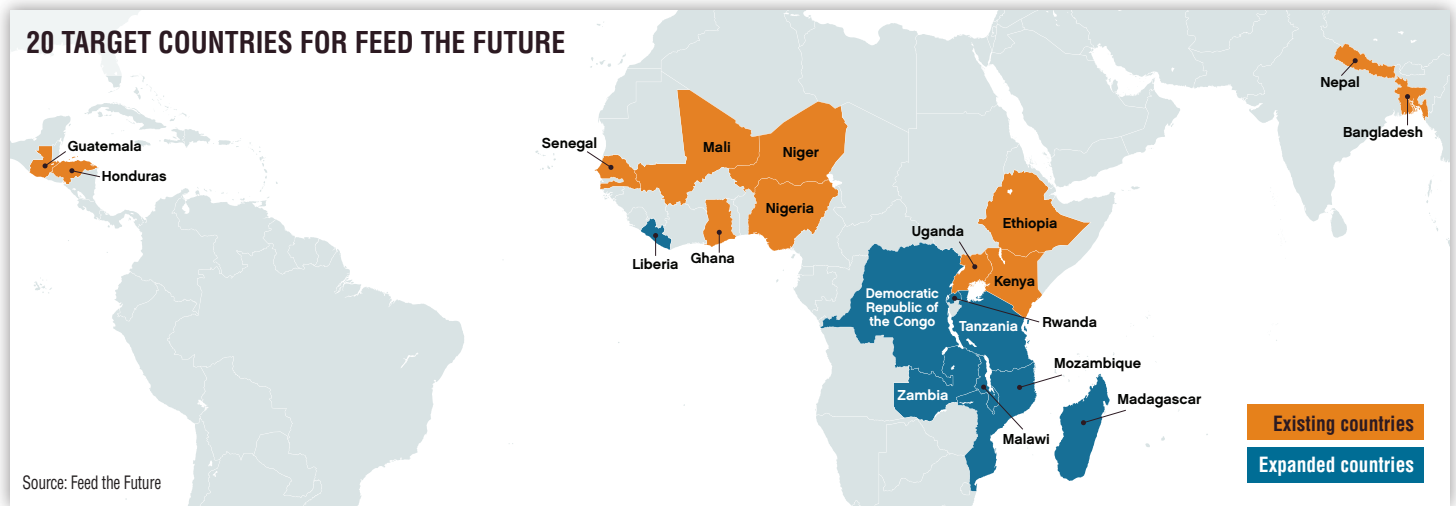


Nearly
\$13.7 BILLION
has been generated in additional agricultural sales

Nearly
\$3.5 BILLION
in financing for food security has been unlocked

1,000+
innovations have been developed and deployed





stem hunger and its root causes. This bill will strengthen Feed the Future through a focus on healthy diets for improved nutrition, a clearer commitment to locally-led development, empowering women smallholder farmers, investment in climate-smart agriculture and climate adaptation for smallholder farmers, and emphasis on agricultural research. The bill responds to rising global hunger and increases Feed the Future funding.

Feed the Future's Impact

Feed the Future supports countries in developing food systems that ensure that nutritious foods are available and affordable—from production through consumption. Feed the Future investments also contribute to national economic growth by generating incomes for smallholder farmers. Focusing on improving food security and nutrition is a tangible contribution to a more peaceful world as well, because hunger exacerbates social tensions, conflict, and violence.

Specifically, Feed the Future works in 20 countries around the world in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Through Feed the Future, an estimated:¹

- 23.4 million more people now live above the global poverty line
- 3.4 million more children are free of stunting, which is when a child does not have enough nutrients to grow and develop
- 5.2 million more families are no longer suffering from hunger
- More than 1,000 agricultural innovations have been developed and deployed

- \$3.5 billion in financing for food security has been unlocked
- \$13.7 billion in additional agricultural sales has been generated

The Global Food Security Act is essential

Despite progress made through programs such as Feed the Future, global hunger has been on the rise for several years recently, largely because of conflict, climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic that sparked a global economic crisis.

The world adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, including the goal of ending hunger by 2030. But if present trends continue, the global hunger rate in 2030 will be the same as it was in 2015—affecting 8 percent of the global population, or nearly 670 million people.

Malnutrition is still responsible for the preventable deaths of at least 2 million young children every year. Those who survive malnutrition before age 2 are at high risk of stunting, which causes lifelong health problems and developmental delays. More than 149 million children under 5 are believed to be suffering from stunting. More than 45 million children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition, also known as wasting, which is a life-threatening condition.²

Building stronger agricultural systems through GFSA in countries that rely on food imports, yet still have many of their people going without the nutritious food they need, is a critical part of ending hunger for good.

Visit www.bread.org to learn more about Feed the Future and the Global Food Security Act.

Endnotes

1 Feed the Future (2020). 2020 Feed the Future Progress Snapshot. <https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/2020-feed-the-future-progress-snapshot/>

2 FAO (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World. <https://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2022/en/>