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Agricultural Outlook Forum
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Presented: February 18-19, 2010

See the Future Feed Change

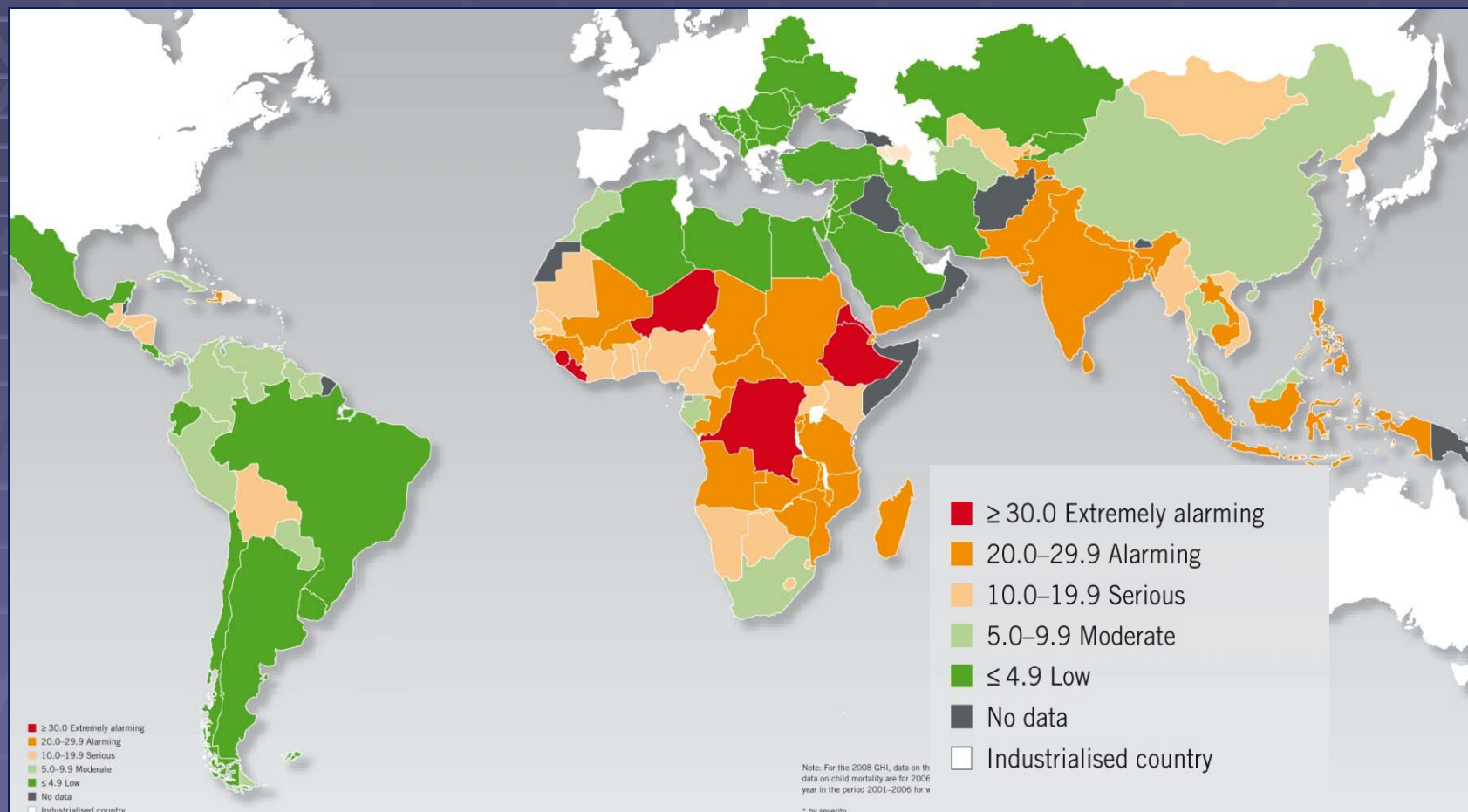
Ann Tutwiler

SEE THE
FEED CHANGE **FUTURE**



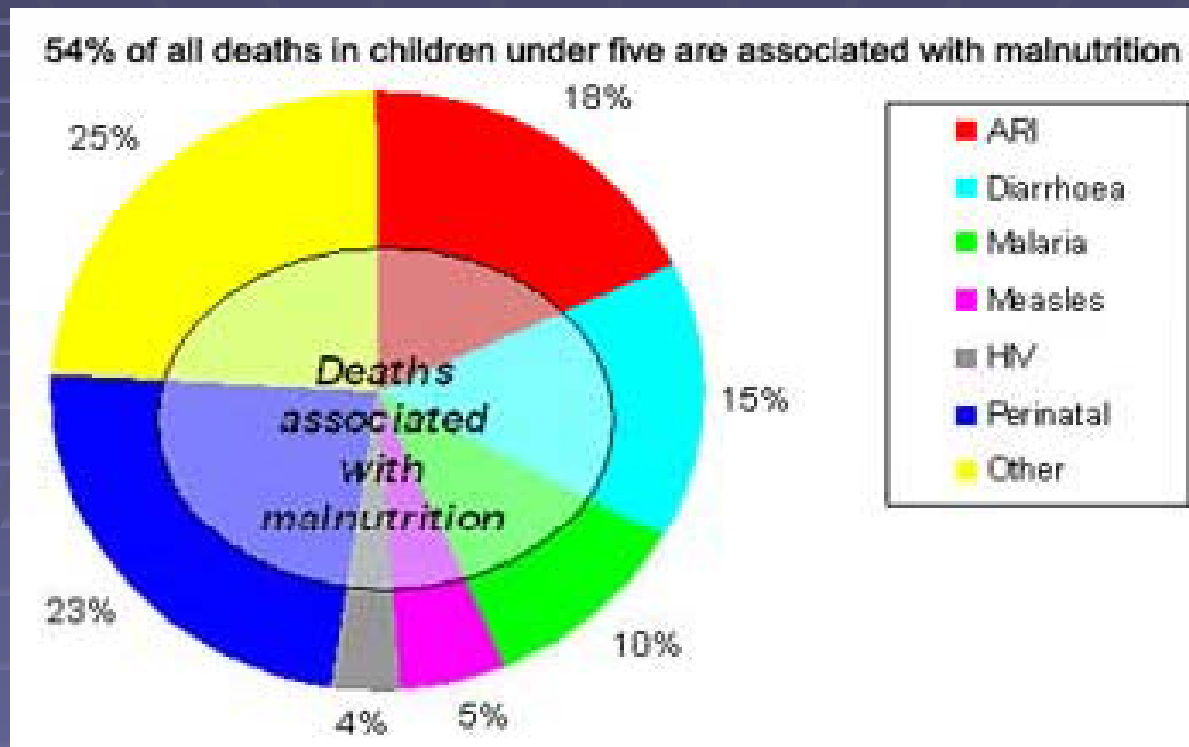
February 19, 2010

The Challenge: One Billion People Suffer Chronic Hunger and Poverty



Source: International Food Policy Research Institute

Malnutrition Contributes to Half of All Childhood Deaths

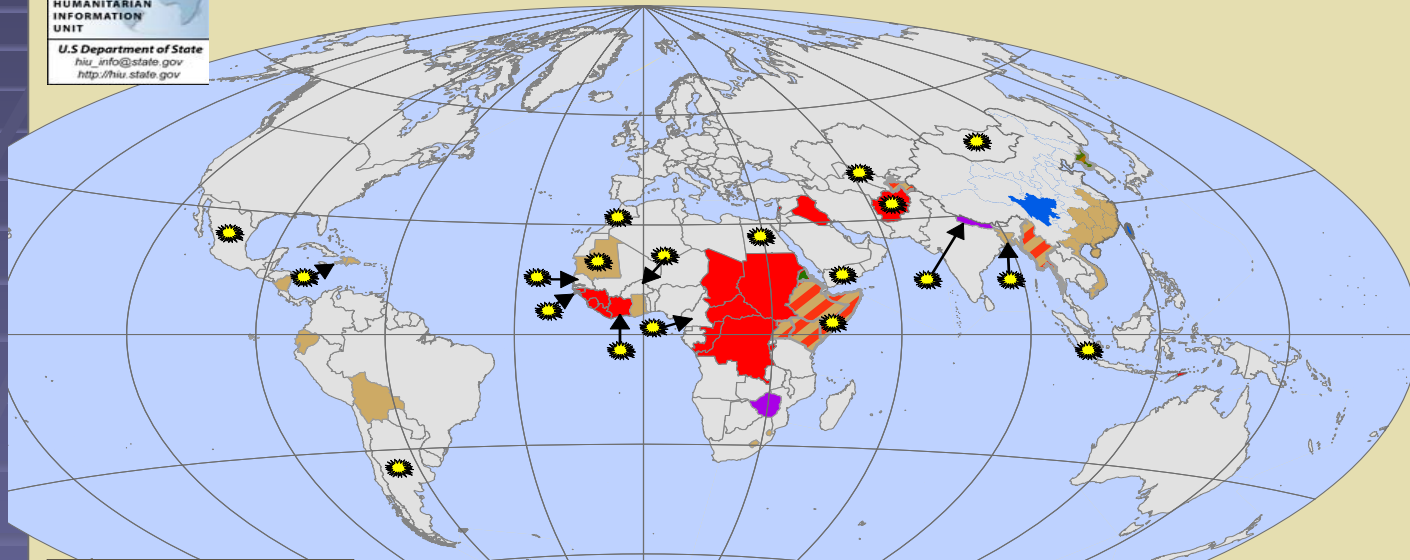


Source: WHO. Note: ARI = acute respiratory infections.

Food Shortages Create Political Instability



Countries Facing Crisis or Food Protests, 2008

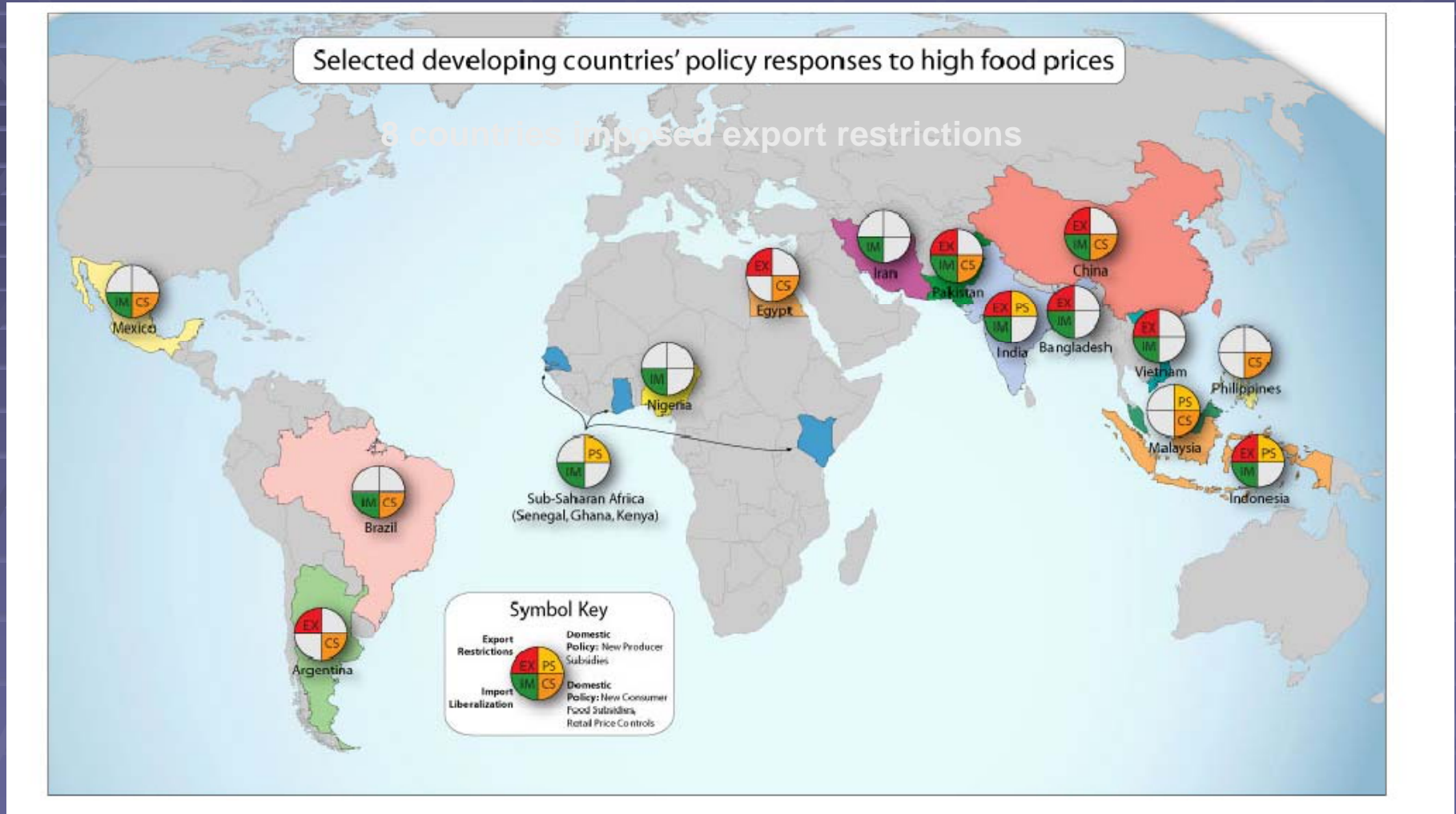


Crisis Category		Legend	
Food Protests	National Boundaries	Haiti	Central African Republic
Vulnerability Factor, 2008	All Other Countries	Lesotho	Chad
Extreme Weather Events	Countries Facing Crisis	Mauritania	Congo
Earthquake	Bangladesh	Nicaragua	Congo, DRC
Conflict, Displaced Persons	Bolivia	Swaziland	Cote d'Ivoire
Extreme Weather, Econ. Crisis	Dominican Republic	Vietnam	Guinea
Extreme Weather, Conflict	Ecuador	Afghanistan	Guinea-Bissau
Econ. Crisis, Conflict	Ghana	Burundi	Iraq
Weather, Conflict, Econ. Crisis	Haiti	Lebanon	Ethiopia
	Lesotho	Liberia	Kenya
	Mauritania	Sierra Leone	Somalia
	Bangladesh	Sudan	Uganda
	Bolivia	Timor Leste	China (Localized)
	Dominican Republic	North Korea	Nepal
	Ecuador	Eritrea	Tajikistan
	Ghana	Burma	Zimbabwe

Sources: FAO, Reuters, Financial Times, BBC

June 20, 2008

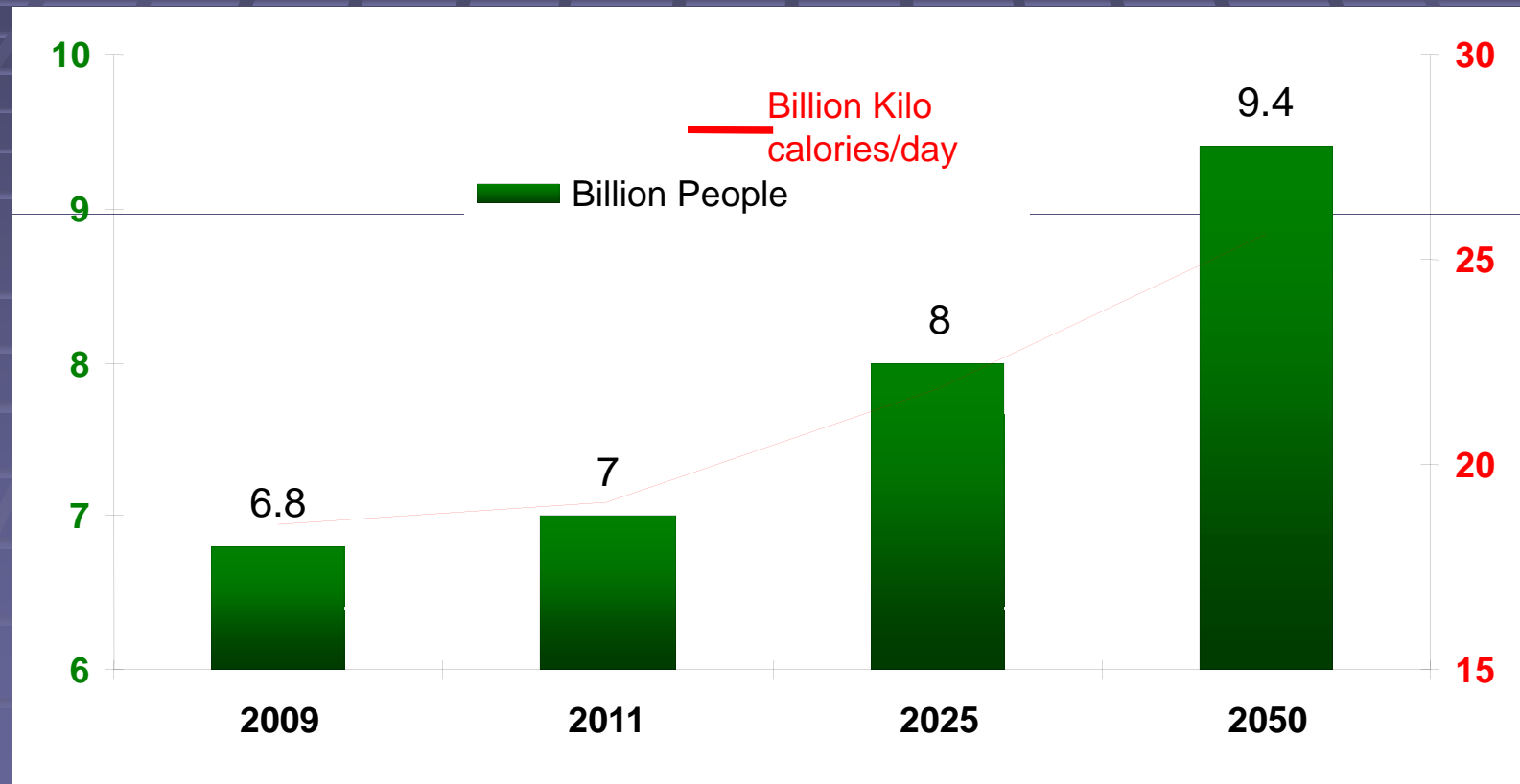
And Increase Trade Barriers...



Source: Woolverton & Kiawu, Selected Poster, AAEA 2009

Increased Food Demand Depends on Population; Income Growth

World Population 2050: 9 billion
World Food Demand: 40%-70% increase



Source: Population data, U.S. Census Bureau
Food availability calculated using 1994-2005 average from FAOSTAT

The Opportunity: Agriculture Growth Best Tool for Poverty Reduction

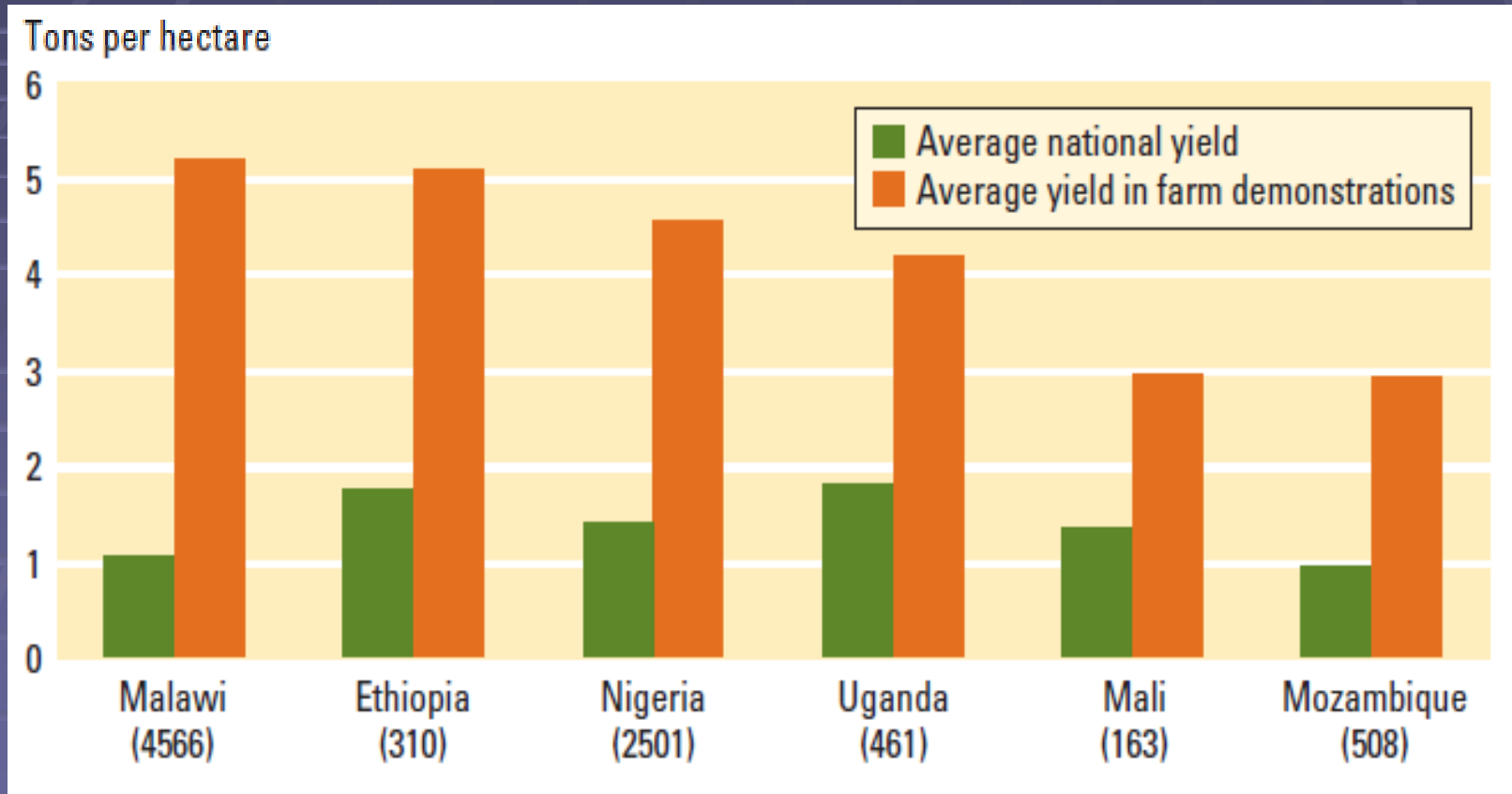


- In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, a 1% increase in agricultural income increases incomes by 6% for the poorest

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

Source: Ligon and Sadoulet 2007 “Estimating the Effects of Aggregate Agricultural Growth on the Distribution of Expenditures.” Background paper for World Development Report 2008

Developing Country Farmers Can Increase Yields



Address the Underlying Causes of Hunger

Tackle the root causes of hunger by sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and linking farmers to strong markets, increasing incomes , and reducing under-nutrition. Increase the effectiveness of emergency assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies.

Invest in Country-Led Plans

Invest in country-led plans. Tailor assistance to the needs of individual countries through country-led consultation and investment plans.

Improve Strategic Coordination

Improve coordination through participation of all stakeholders to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

Leverage Multilateral Institutions

Use Multilateral Mechanisms to Deliver Resources Effectively. Leverage multilateral mechanisms to increase resources and promote inclusive policy dialogue.

Make Sustained and Accountable Investments

Hold U.S. programs publicly accountable, using benchmarks and targets to measure progress toward our goals. Commit for the long-term .



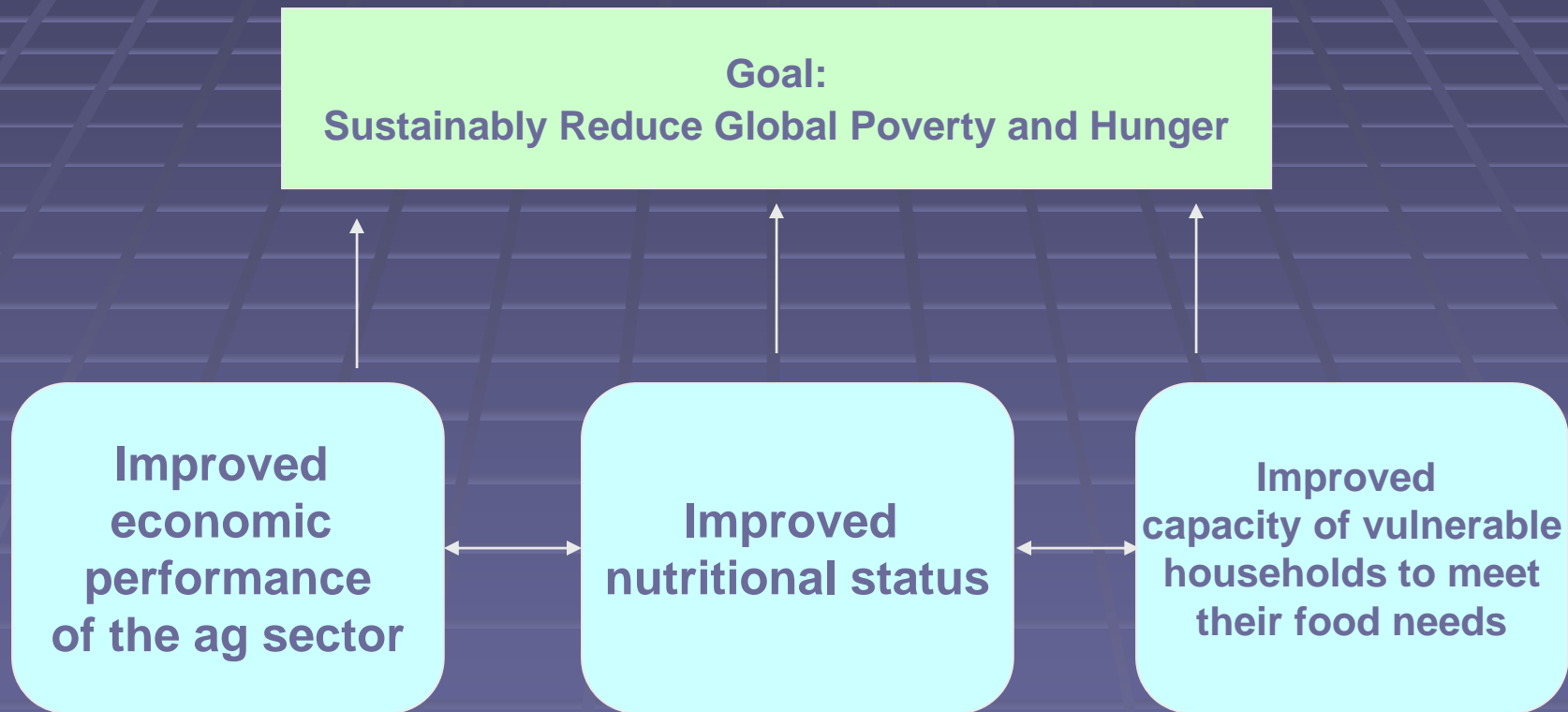
Whole of Government Framework For the Feed the Future Initiative

Goal:
Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

Improved
economic
performance
of the ag sector

Improved
nutritional status

Improved
capacity of vulnerable
households to meet
their food needs



Increase Sustainable Productivity

Activities	Potential Outputs
<p data-bbox="121 748 352 889">Improved Sustainable Productivity</p> <ul data-bbox="380 740 1073 911" style="list-style-type: none">Improve natural resource managementImprove access to inputs & technologyImprove global/adaptive researchImprove delivery of extension services	<ul data-bbox="1199 591 1969 1052" style="list-style-type: none">Increase watershed management areaMore effective pest and disease controlImprove tillage/seed/fertilizer managementRelease high-yielding breedsExpand private input industriesBetter organized germplasm systemsEnhanced research and institution capacityIncrease farmers reached via extension

Increase Market Access

Activities	Potential Outputs
<p>Improved Access to Markets</p> <p>Improve post-harvest capacity and infrastructure Improve business and policy environment Improve food safety and quality control capacity</p>	<p>Improved storage facility Technology to extend shelf-life identified/adapted Increased value-adding activities</p> <p>Techology adopted to reduce mycotoxin incidence Improved on-farm practices for post-harvest gains Farmer organization/cooperatives established Tariffs and barriers removed/reduced HACCP-like food safety procedure adopted Trained food processors and handlers increased Increased availability of market information Developed/improved national ag statistics systems Institution for food safety regulation strengthened</p>

Improve Nutrition

Activities

Improved Nutritional Status

Improve effectiveness of humanitarian aid
Improve consumption of micronutrient-rich food
Improve household food use

Potential Outputs

Increase area under early warning system
Establish insurance or crisis mitigation funds
Grow biofortified food
Improve nutritional quality of food aid
Increase women farmers trained
Increase access to safe water

Address the Underlying Causes of Hunger

Invest in country-led plans. Tailor assistance to the needs of individual countries through country-led consultation and investment plans.

Invest in Country-Led Plans

Support to focus countries during plan preparation:

- Training of key government officials to lead country plan development and implementation
- Stakeholder consultation, public expenditure review and analysis to identify priority investment opportunities
- Identification of needed actions to improve policy environment

Improve Strategic Coordination

Plans will provide integrated investment strategy with priorities, targets and desired results.

Leverage Multilateral Institutions

US investments will be aligned with country led plans

Make Sustained and Accountable Investments



USDA's Role in Feed the Future

- Technical assistance
- Capacity Building
- Policy Analysis/Statistics
- Research

Benefits to US Agriculture

- Increased export opportunities as income levels rise in developing countries.
- More stable food markets as availability increases and incentives to disrupt markets decline.
- Increased market information for U.S. agribusiness and scholars as national capacities for data collection and dissemination improve.
- Improved protection of U.S. crops, livestock and ecosystem from potential exotic pests and diseases as national capacities improve to control them.
- Improved protection of U.S. consumers from potential hazards from imported food and ingredients as food safety inspection and regulations improve in exporting countries.
- Decreased political instability as hunger and poverty declines.
- Furthers U.S. research and knowledge base from research and development investments in the developing countries.

Progress to Date

Significant progress has been achieved in each of the following areas:

- Recruiting Deputy Food Security Coordinator(s) to lead diplomatic and development agenda
- **Coordinating and tracking L'Aquila commitments through the G8 and the OECD, including creating new tracking systems to monitor global donor commitments**
- **Identifying and supporting of up to 5 countries in conducting focus country investment plan technical reviews and high-level meetings**
- **Partnering with the World Bank and donors to launch multilateral trust fund**
- **Establishing agenda for agricultural research and extension**
- Finalizing FY 2010 USG operational plans incorporating both development (USAID) and diplomatic (State) actions for focus countries
- Creating interagency technical teams to support USG program implementation
- Developing coordinated multiyear strategies and annual work plans for all USG agencies in each of the focus countries