

## U.S. State Department's Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations: Summary of Funding for Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

- The Administration has requested **\$1.844 billion** for its Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI), which does not include agricultural programs in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. President Obama has pledged to invest **\$3.5 billion from fiscal years 2010 to 2012** to spur agricultural development in the developing world. Funding breakdown follows:
  - **\$1.236 billion** to State/USAID to support: (1) agriculture and rural development in focus countries and programs, and (2) other agriculture programs. Funds will be disbursed from the following accounts: Development Assistance (DA)—**\$988 million**; Economic Support Funds (ESF)—**\$198 million**; and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia fund (AEECA)—**\$49 million**;
  - **\$408m** to Treasury to support the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (multilateral trust fund program administered by the World Bank); and
  - **\$200 million** for nutrition programs through the Global Health and Child Survival account, as part of the Global Health Initiative (coordinated by State/USAID).
- Assistance in FY 2011 will center on a **group of 20 countries** that have been identified on the basis of four criteria: chronic hunger and poverty in rural areas, including vulnerability to food price shocks; potential for rapid and sustainable agriculture-led growth; good governance; and opportunities for regional synergies through trade and other mechanisms.
- The GHFSI will partner with selected countries and other stakeholders to assist host countries in developing and implementing their own Country Investment Plans (CIPs), such as those under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Strategic investments will include efforts to improve agriculture productivity, expand market access of small scale producers, catalyze economic growth, finance and trade, including increasing access to financial services, and other value chain components, and will take place in two phases.
- Phase II Funds “for countries demonstrating readiness for large scale investments”: The Obama administration has identified five African countries – **Ghana, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania** – in whose food security it wants to “invest significantly” in fiscal 2011. These countries were chosen for based on their progress to date in developing their CIPs and improving their agriculture and nutrition policy environments.
  - Total: **\$246 million**.
  - Funding levels by country: Tanzania—\$63,000,000; Mali—\$47,000,000; Rwanda—\$47,000,000; Senegal—\$47,000,000; and Ghana—\$42,000,000.
- Phase I funds for 15 countries “that are in the process of preparing their CIP, assistance includes organization and skills training of key government officials to lead country plan development and implementation, support for stakeholder consultation, public expenditure review and analysis that identifies priority investment opportunities, and identification of needed actions to improve the policy environment – investments all focused on accelerating countries’ efforts toward building a conducive environment for successful country plan implementation.”
  - Total: **\$352 million**
  - List of countries to receive funding: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, Uganda, and Zambia.
- The Administration also requested an additional **\$55 million** through a food security **strategic reserve fund**, sized to scale up operations in four of the 20 countries on a contingency basis (for example, if a number of Phase I countries could move forward more aggressively than originally forecast in the budget and be ready by the end of 2010 with sound CIPs and an environment conducive for Phase II investment, or if there are countries projected as ready for Phase II investment levels that have additional absorption capacity that allow deeper investments that can yield greater beneficiary results faster than originally forecast in the budget at this time.)
- Additional Funding Components of the GHFSI Strategy (**Total: \$583 million**)
  - **Research and Development (R&D): \$145 million**

Expanding investment in R&D is intended to establish technologies and public goods that can increase yields with improved seeds and feed, fortify foods to enhance nutrition, and find adaptive agricultural products to climate change –innovations that raise productivity and respond to emerging challenges such as the spread of plant and animal disease and climate change.

- **Regional Food Security Programs: \$130 million**  
Working in partnership with regional economic communities in which the Phase I and II countries are members, USAID regional programs promote expanded trade to move food from surplus to deficit areas and to increase productivity of food and agricultural goods and services.
- **Community Development for Underserved Populations: \$75 million**  
Programs will expand efforts to narrow the gap between humanitarian and development assistance through expanded support for productive rural safety nets, microfinance and savings programs that reduce the vulnerability to short-term production, income, and market disruptions.
- **Strategic Partner Countries: \$45 million**  
Investments in specific strategic partner countries that will leverage the considerable expertise and influence of government, private sector, and non-governmental partners.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation: \$14 million**  
The FY2011 budget establishes funding for a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework that will be integrated into the initiative from the beginning to ensure the program stays focused on maximizing results with the funds invested.
- **Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs: \$174 million**  
This request maintains support for ongoing agricultural development programs in countries other than those targeted for Phase I and II investment in the GHFSI.