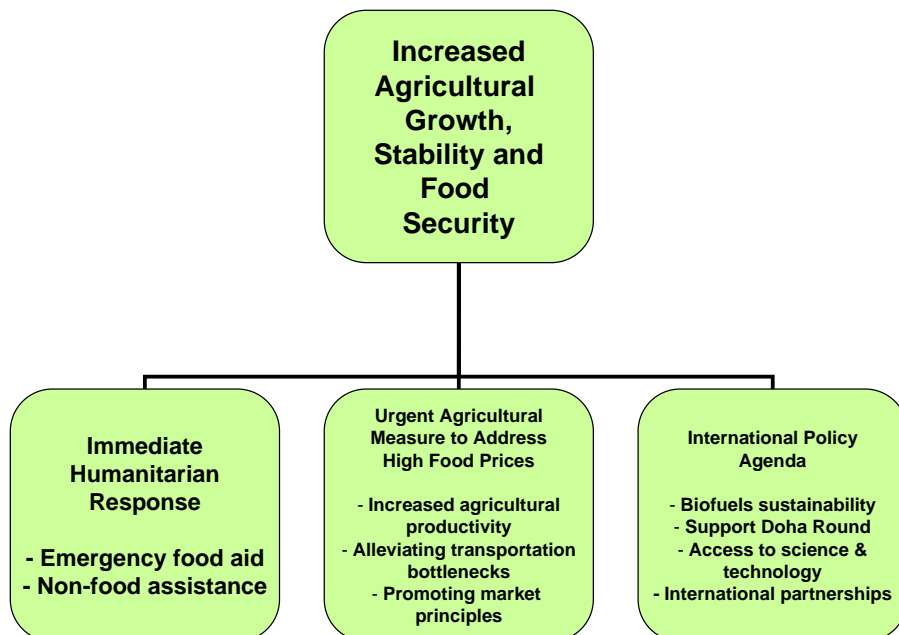


Global Food Security Response

US Global Food Security Response Framework



Global Food Security Response

- Original Funding Requested: \$770 million
- Funding made available: \$1.82 billion
 - \$200 million for emergency food assistance (Emerson Trust)
 - \$1.245 billion in additional Title II ('08-'09 supp/bridge funds)
 - \$175 million in additional International Disaster Assistance
 - \$200 million in additional Development Assistance

3

Global Food Security Response

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

Food Assistance:

- \$200 million in Emerson Trust Commodities: Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, DPRK
- \$1.245 billion in supp and bridge funds: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Burundi, CAR, D.R. Congo, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Uganda, Cameroon, Chad, Liberia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Syria, Yemen, Ecuador

4

Global Food Security Response

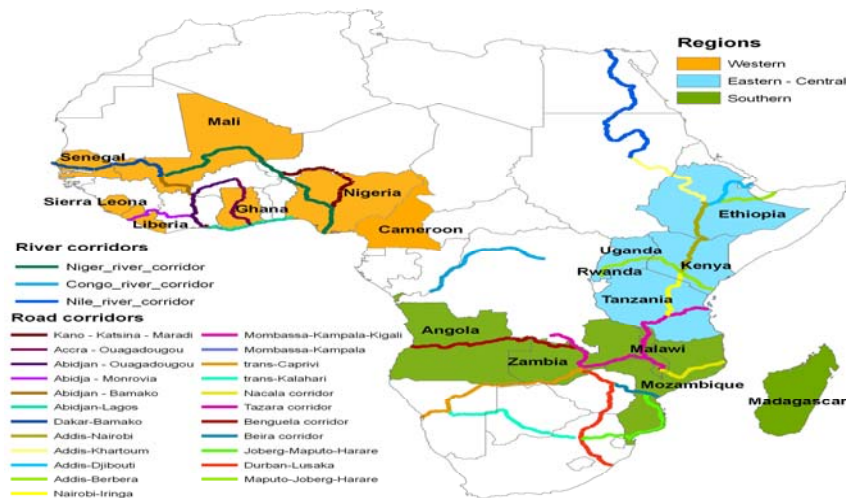
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

International Disaster Assistance:

- Out of \$75 million total for local procurement, \$27 million has been obligated for local and regional emergency procurements for Somalia, Ethiopia and Tajikistan. Another \$13 million is in process.
- \$30 million for nutrition, agriculture and livelihood support in West Africa (project selection finished)
- \$40 million in process in nutrition, agriculture and livelihood support in East Africa (project selection in process)

5

2009 Response Jump Starts a Multi-year Africa Response



6

Global Food Security Response

Jump Starting a Multi-Year Effort to Increase Agricultural Productivity and Trade

Beginning in West Africa: \$130 million for 5 countries (Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal) and regional programming

Long-term Objectives:

- Double Food Production (reduce vulnerability to food shocks)
- Double Intra-regional Trade (increase Africa's food security)
- Reduce Poverty (Meet MDG 1; connect the vulnerable to development)
- Sustain the Agriculture Growth Process (Increase efficiency; expand private sector investment)

7

Global Food Security Response

Immediate Measures to Increase Agricultural Productivity and Trade

Examples of Activities:

- Increase access to agriculture inputs (develop commercial seed and fertilizer systems)
- Increase market access of farmer and producer organizations
- Increase staple commodity storage and processing capacity
- Expand foreign and domestic investment using along the value chain

8

Global Food Security Response

Immediate Measures (cont.)

- East Africa, \$50 million in development resources will be used for local and regional procurement and to increase the benefits of local and regional procurement for the African small holder farmer
 - \$20 million for emergency local and regional procurement and distribution of food
 - \$30 million to make markets work for African farmers-increasing the access of small holder farmers to more efficient in-country and cross border staple food markets and local procurement processes (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda)

9

Global Food Security Response

Immediate Measures (cont.)

Research and Development to support the development and adoption of new technology to increase the productivity and affordability of staple foods.

Examples of activities include:

- Biotech investments in the development and dissemination of staple commodities in Africa and S. Asia (e.g. insect-resistant cowpeas, drought tolerant rice and wheat, and stem-rust resistant wheat)
- Dissemination of technology and best practices (e.g. improved water and conservation agriculture) through the Consultative Group on International Research (CGIAR)
- Strengthen public-private alliances for research development and dissemination (partners include US Land Grant Universities, Monsanto, and Arcadia Biosciences)

Global Food Security Response

Global Policy Agenda to Address High Food Prices

- Address international trade barriers
- Improve Donor Coordination (Task Force for Early Action, GDPRD, G8 expert group, bi-lateral consultations) to share information and work jointly to assess needs to reduce duplicative efforts and identify and address resource gaps
- Develop global public-private partnerships (e.g. Monsanto, Pioneer, John Deere, Rabobank) and partner with foundations like Gates and Rockefeller to maximize the impact of public, private investments and support private-led growth
- Global Partnership: USAID, State, USDA and the NSC are working with other G8 members and the UN HLTF to help create a model of global coordination and information sharing that is inclusive, effective, and flexible

11

Global Food Security Response

Aligns

- Humanitarian, global and IEHA programs to the Response Framework in target countries and regions
- FY 2007 and FY 2008 Famine Fund programs to the Response Framework
- FY 2008 and FY 2009 Supplemental Agriculture Program Area monies to the Response Framework in target countries and regions

12

Global Food Security Response

Supports

- In-country processes and priorities
- The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
- The establishment of a Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security to help sustain a global focus on agriculture, hunger and poverty

13

USAID Actions

- Global Food Security Task Force
 - Works to create a “whole of USAID” approach to food security
 - Developed current response framework and USAID “vision” for affordable food for all
 - Is creating an analytical framework for country-specific agriculture and food security assessments and response
 - Develop deeper analysis of FY08 and planned FY09 agricultural activities across USAID, all spigots, all countries with agriculture program funding

14

USG Actions

- Sub-Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) on Global Food Security
 - Interagency food security strategy working group (USAID EGAT lead)
 - Interagency global virtual reserves working group (USDA FAS lead)
 - Interagency World Food Program proposals working group (USAID FFP lead)

15

Looking Forward

- Whole of Government Approach to world hunger
- Country ownership of food security strategies and accountability for implementation
- Support the role of the private sector
- Make the best of US agricultural research and technology
- Bring development focus and resources to the issue of chronic hunger and poverty

16

