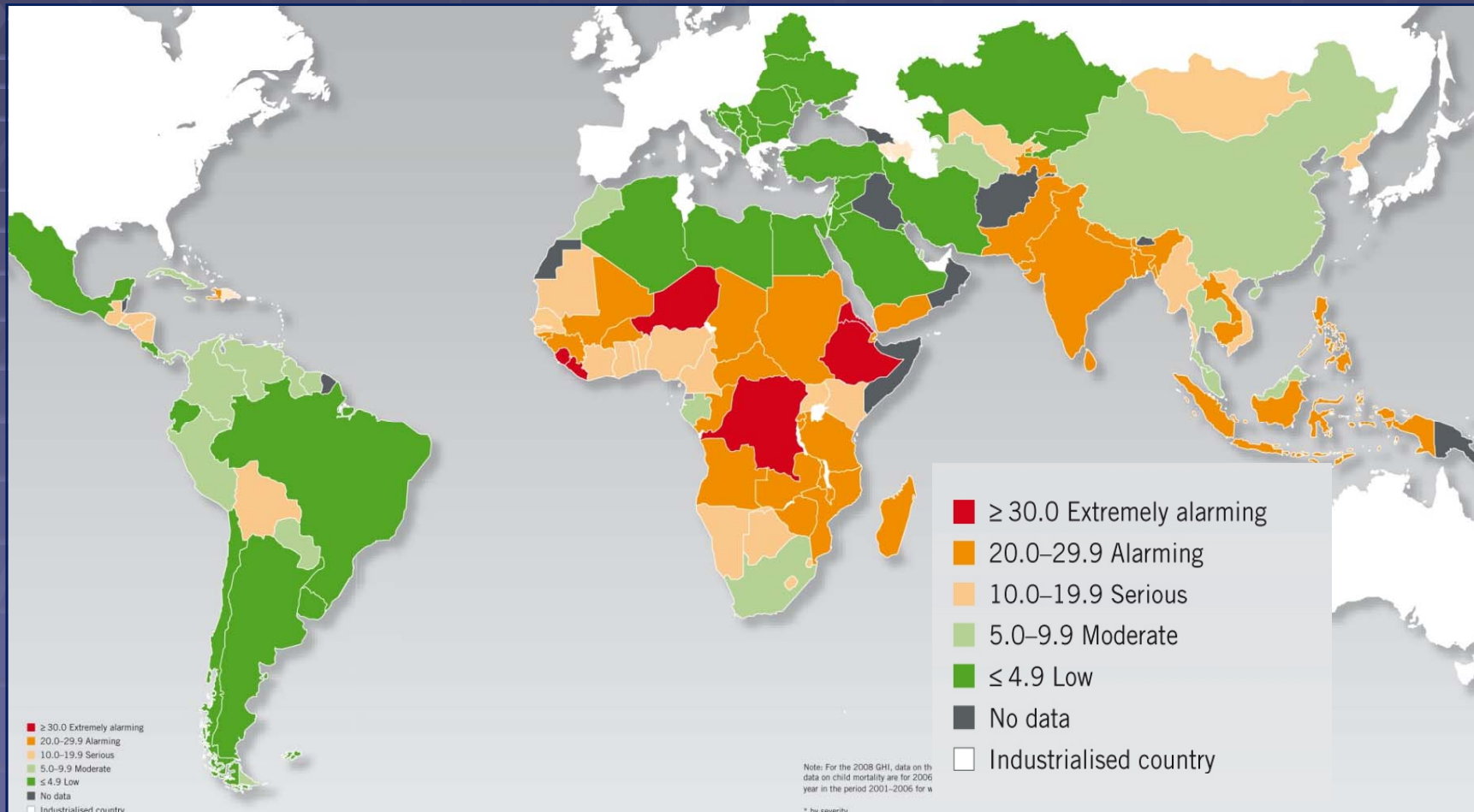


# Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

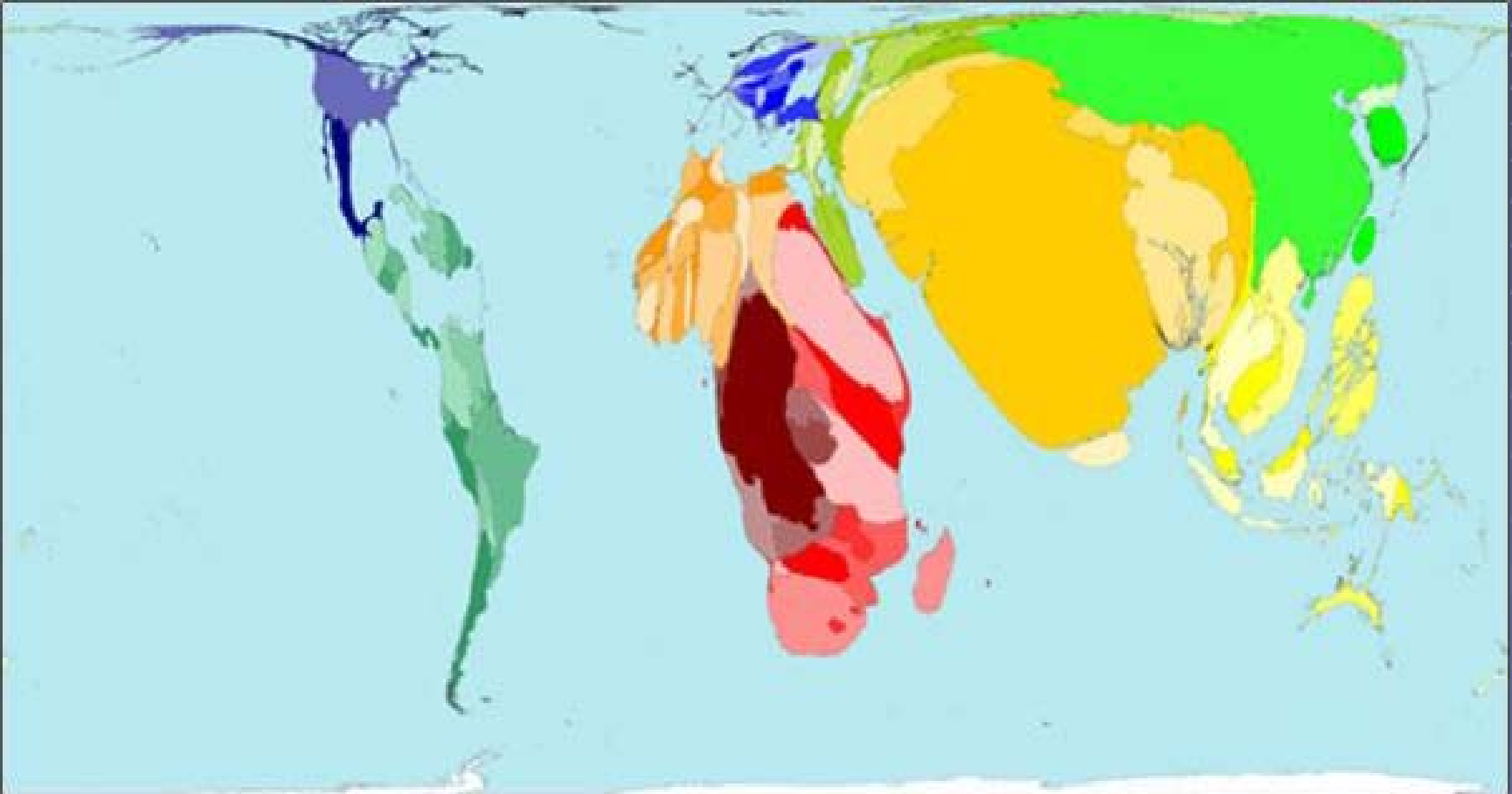


# The Global Challenge

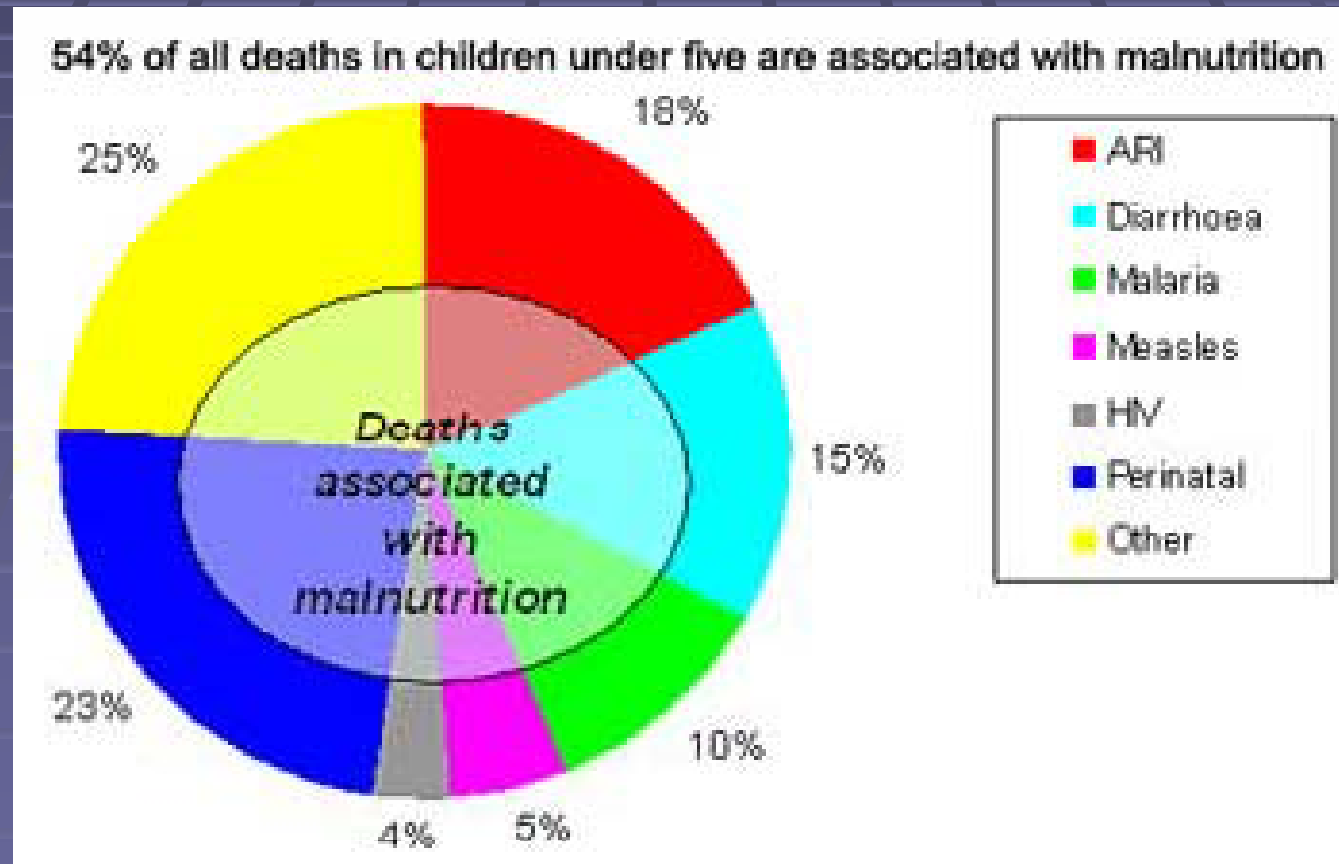
# One Billion People Suffer Chronic Hunger



# Where the Hungry Live...

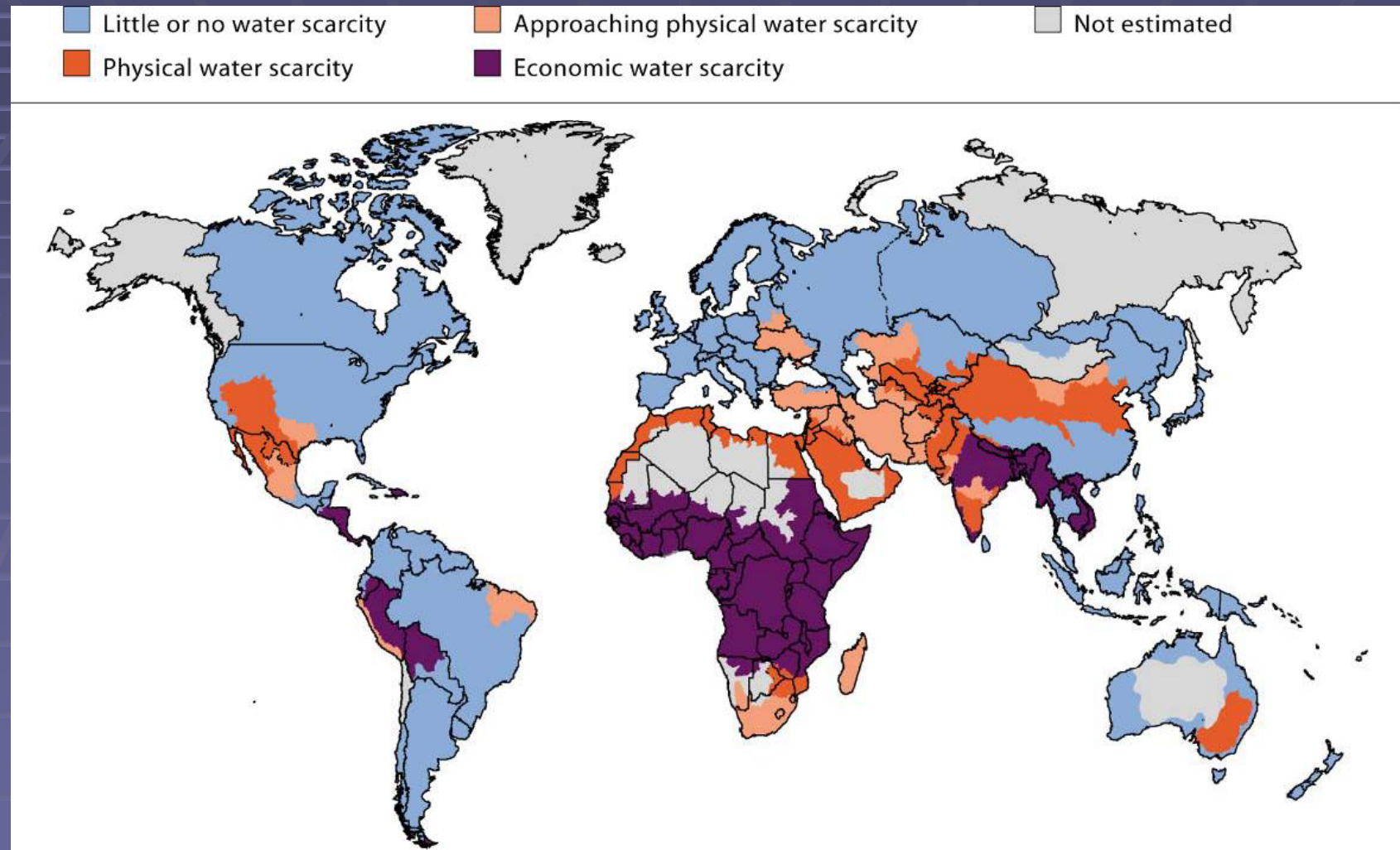


# Malnutrition Contributes to Half of Deaths in Children



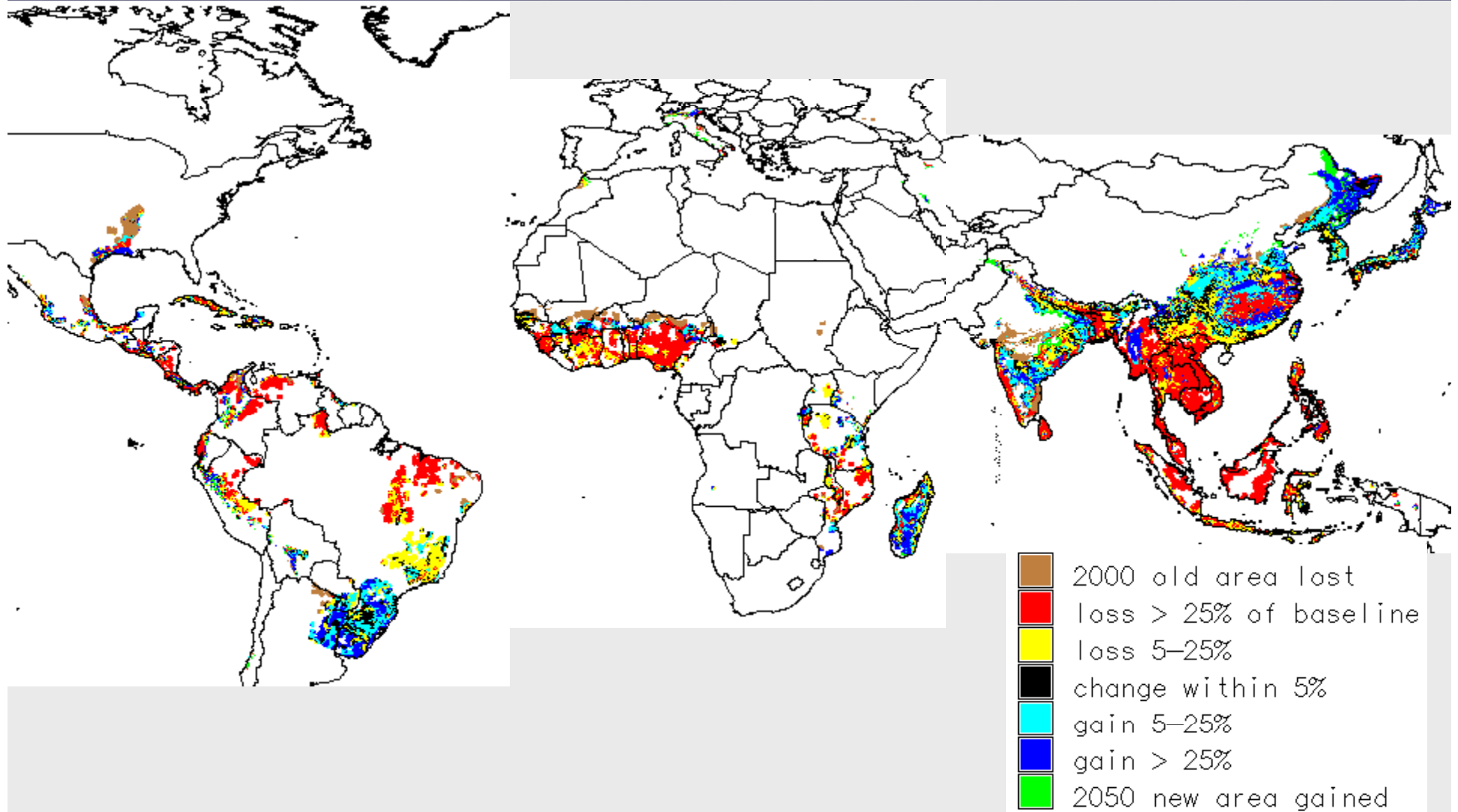
Source: WHO. Note: ARI = acute respiratory infections.

# Land and Water Resources are Finite and Limited



Source: Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture, 2007.

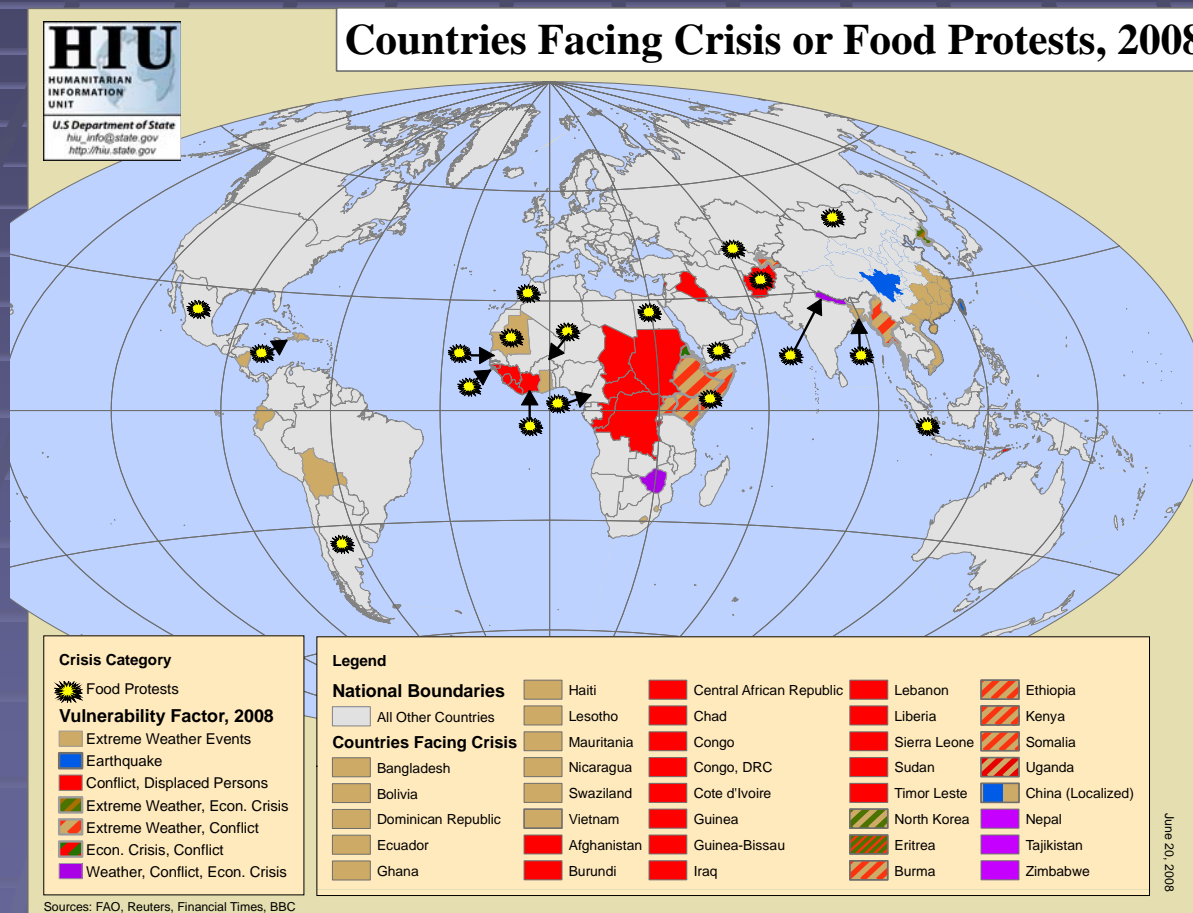
# Climate Change May Reduce Rice Yields 20% by 2050



Source: Nelson 2009, IRRI, preliminary results.

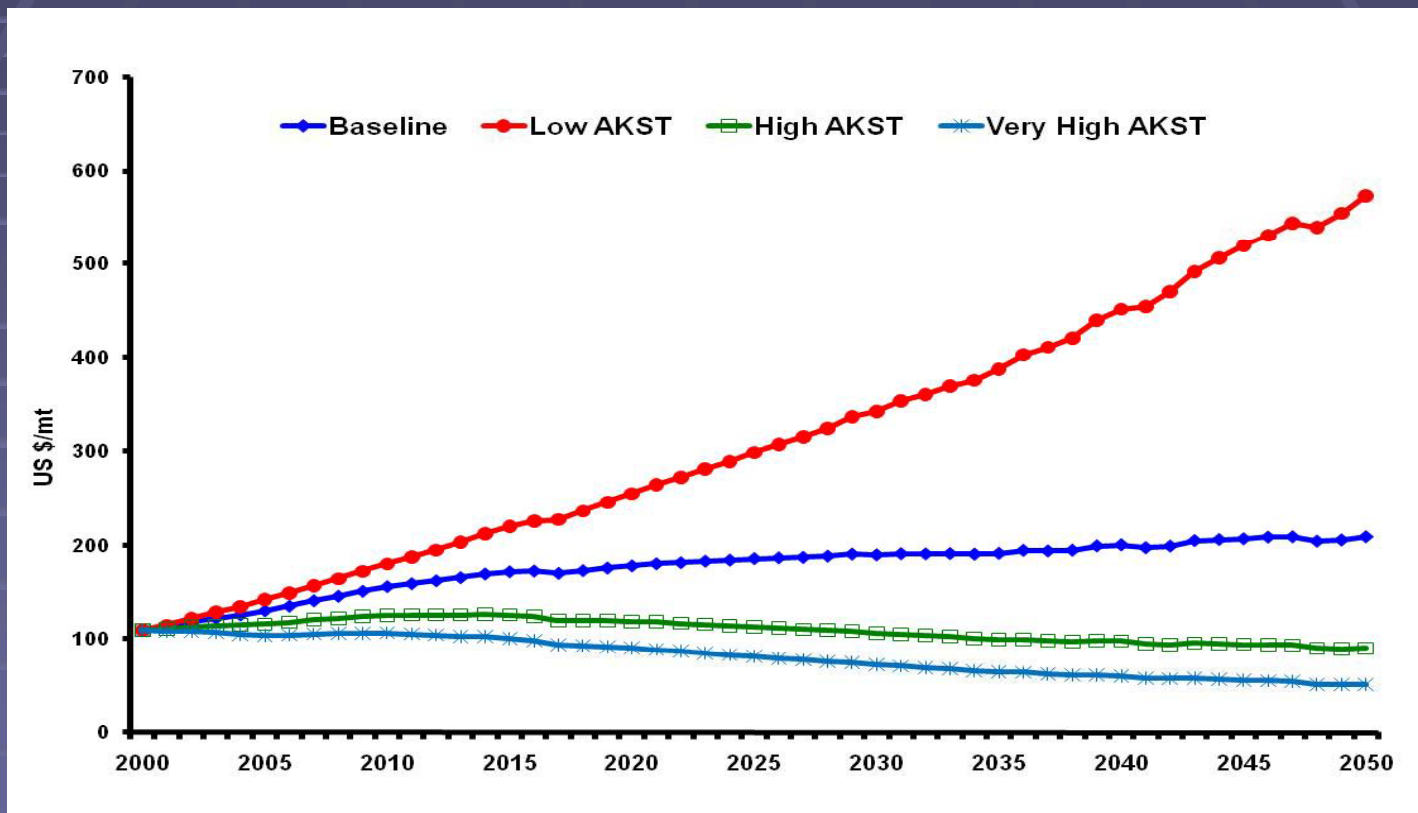


# 2008 Food Crises A Glimpse of the Future





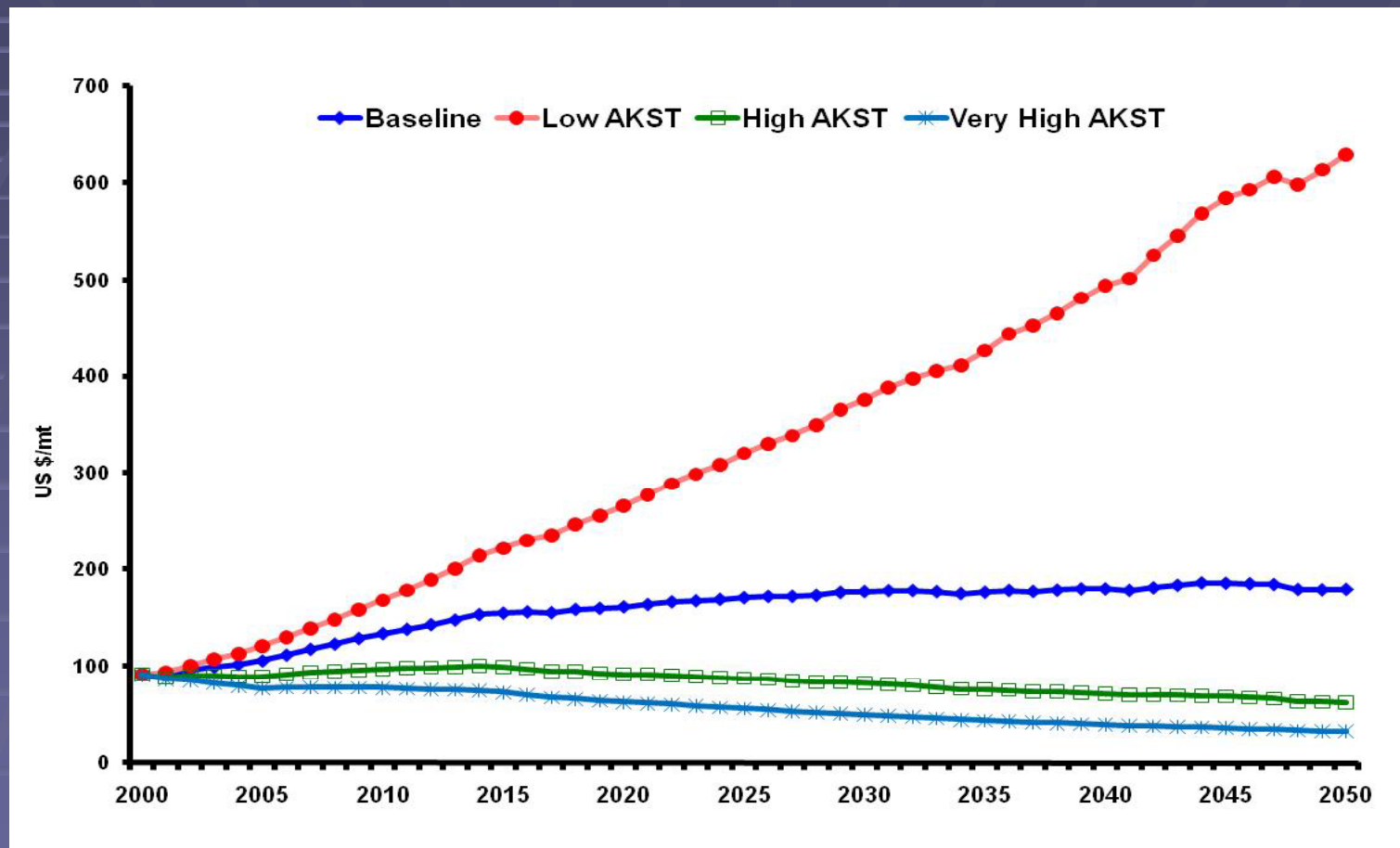
# Future Prices Depend on Investment



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

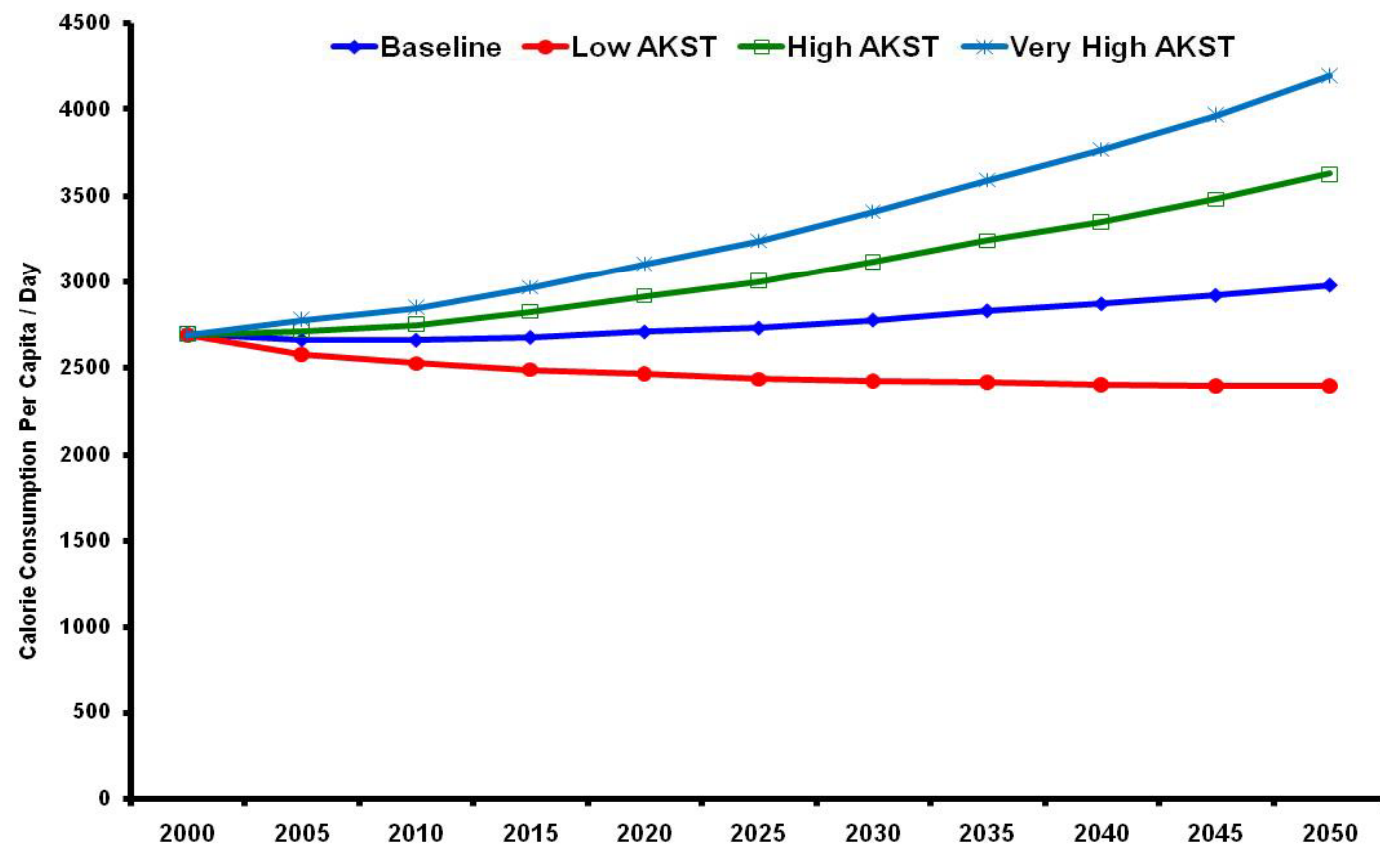
IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008

# Global Maize Price, 2000-2050



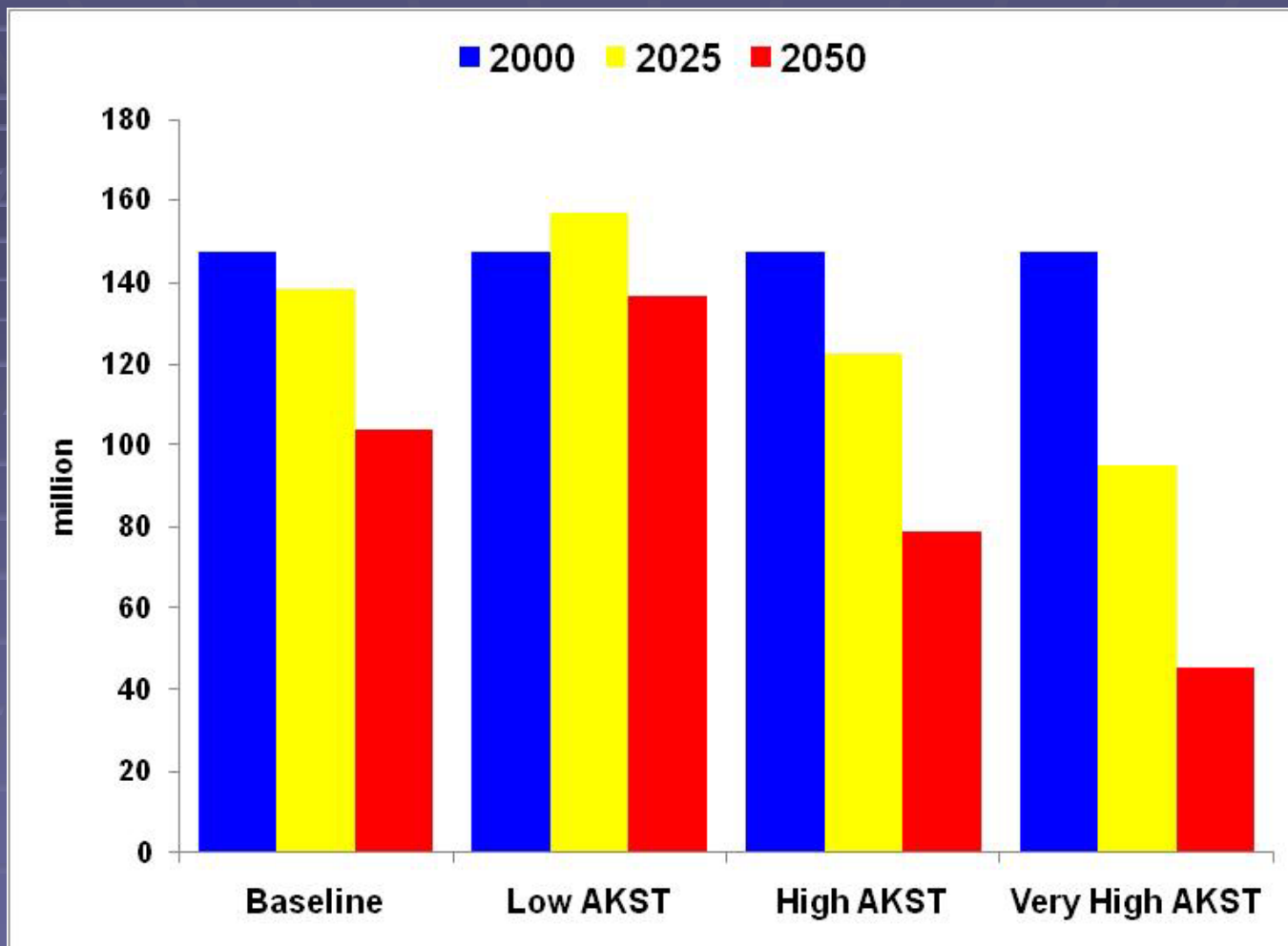
Source: IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008

# High Prices Reduce Food Consumption



Source: IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008

## ... And Increase the Number of Malnourished Children

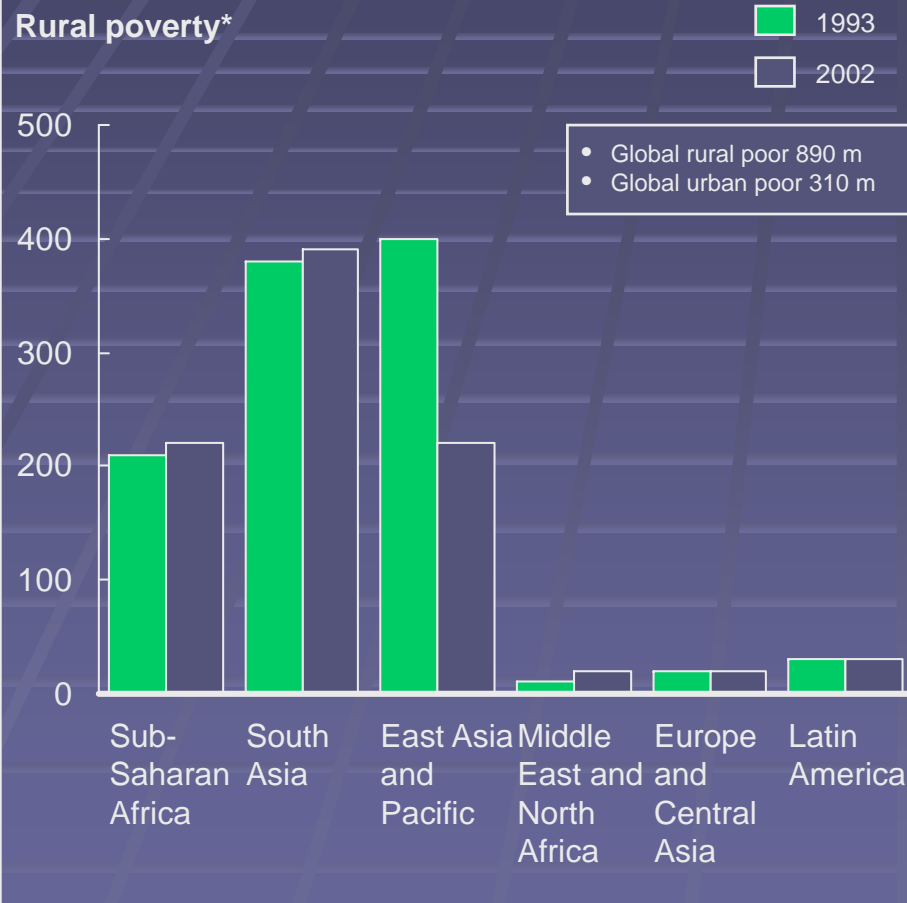


Source: IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008

# The Global Opportunity

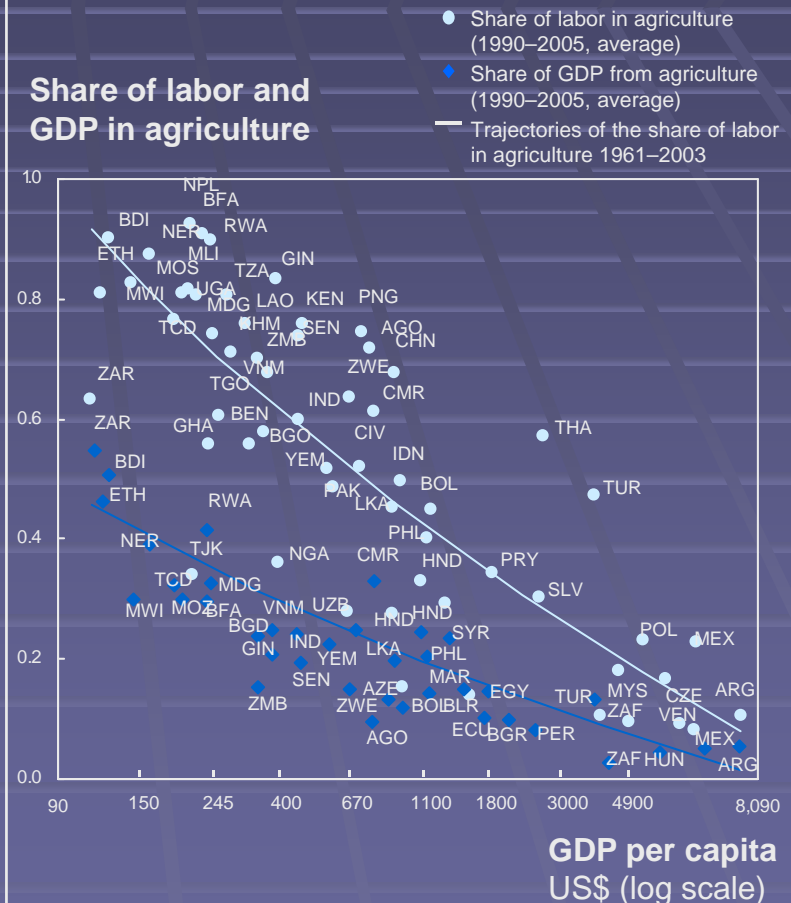
# Poor People Rely on Agriculture for Food, Income, and Employment

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

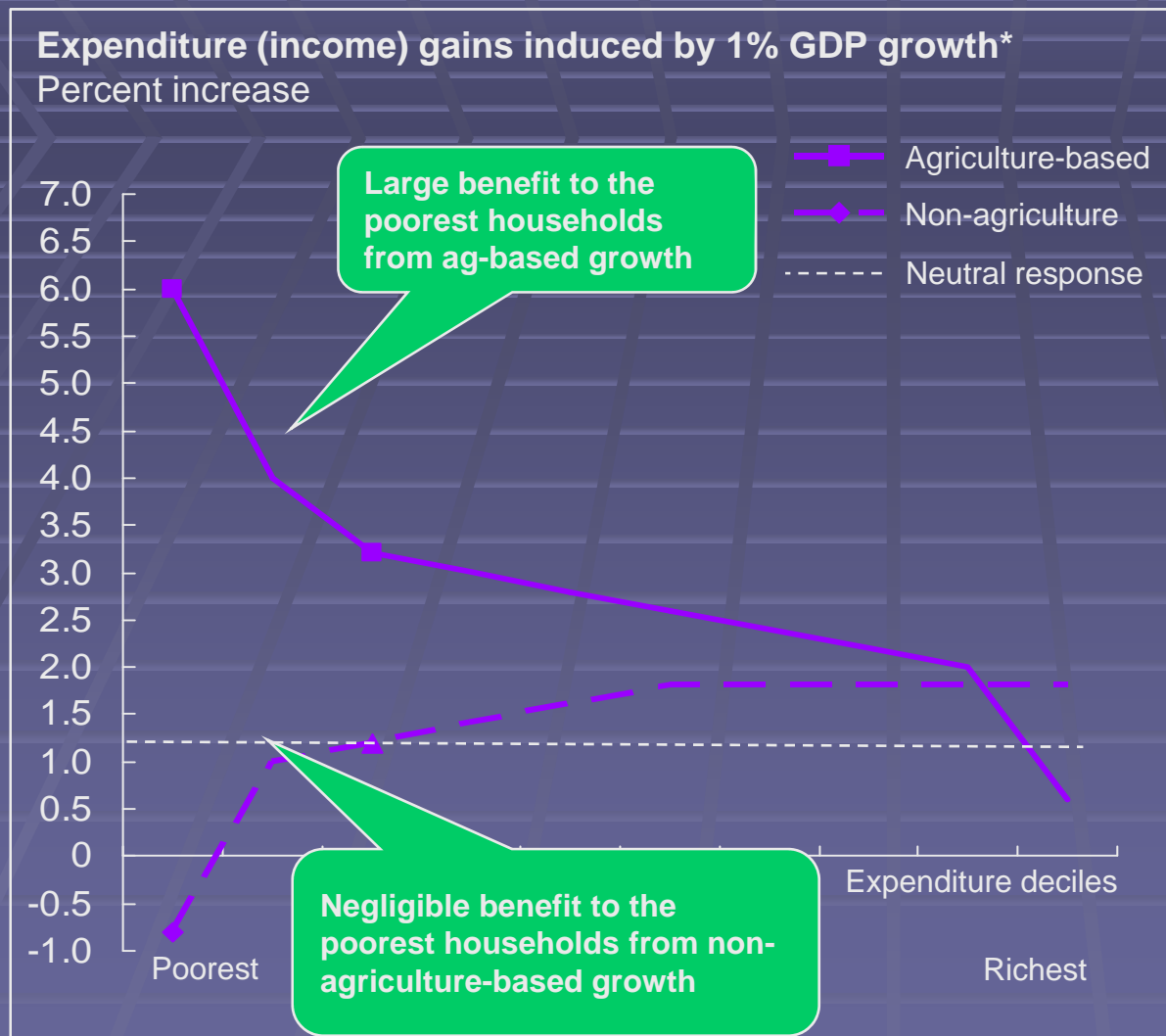


The poorest have a greater reliance on agriculture for income and employment

**Share of labor and GDP in agriculture**



# Agricultural Development Reduces Poverty



- On average in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, a 1% increase in agricultural GDP induces a 6% expenditure gain for the poorest 10% of the population
- The large spillover benefits (a 2-4x multiplier) are due to the poorest being most reliant on agriculture for survival

\* 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



# A Renewed Commitment

- African leaders pledged to increase their agricultural investments (2003)
- African leaders pledge to increase fertilizer use (2006)
- President Obama inaugural addresses agricultural development
- G-8 Countries Agree on L'Aquila Principles
- G-20 Countries Pledge \$20B
- United Nations countries affirm L'Aquila Principles

# The L'Aquila Principles

## Address the Underlying Causes of Hunger

**Tackle the root causes of hunger** by sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and linking farmers to strong markets to meet and build demand, 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.** Assistance tailored to the needs of individual countries through country-led consultative processes and investment plans.

## Improve Strategic Coordination

**Improve coordination** through participation of all stakeholders to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and accountability, while eliminating duplication and gaps.

## 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 , phasing-in investments responsibly to ensure returns.



# Strategic Choices

- Increase productivity
  - Science and technology
- Target small scale producers
  - Women farmers
- Sustain Natural Resource Base
- Enhance nutrition
  - Women and young children
- Build local capacity

# Elements of a Comprehensive Approach

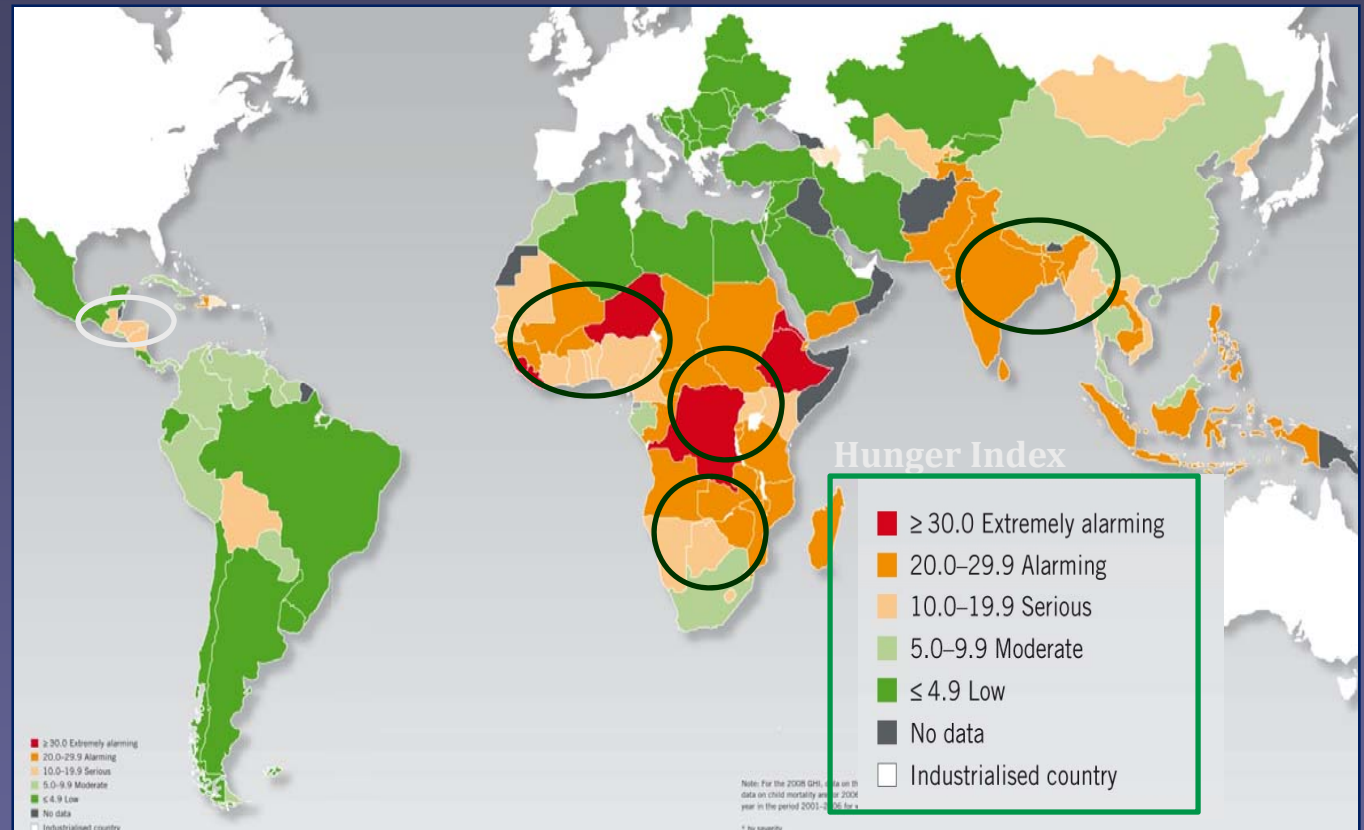
- Improve Productivity
  - Increase access to inputs
  - Expand access to ag services
  - Improve natural resource management
- Reduce Pre-and Post-Harvest Losses
  - Improve storage and primary processing
  - Modernize value chains
  - Improve market infrastructure

# Elements of 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

# Focus on Limited Number of Countries

- High Levels of Hunger
- High Levels of Malnutrition
- Agricultural Capacity
- Committed Governments
- Solid strategic plan
- Regional market linkages



# Investment Plans

## Pre-Investment Plan Country Criteria

1. High prevalence of hunger
2. Prospects for agricultural growth and regional trade
3. Commitment to develop country-led plan

## Investment Country Criteria

1. High quality country-led plan finalized, which includes evidence-based results framework
2. Donor alignment around country plan
3. Country commits significant own resources to ag and food security
4. Good governance and policy reform

**Immediate  
Needs  
and  
Quick Wins**

**Pre-Investment Plan  
Countries – Building the  
Foundation**

**Investment Plan Countries – Comprehensive  
Approach**

7 countries

- Infrastructure
- R&D
- Seeds and fertilizer

**Capacity Building to Develop  
Country-Led Plan and  
Investment Strategy**

**Agriculture  
Productivity**

**Private Sector  
& Markets**

**Trade Flows**

**Women and ultra  
Nutrition**



# Pre-Investment Plan Countries

Area	Expected Outcome
Government capacity building	Build country technical expertise to implement country-led investment plan.
Data analysis	Baseline inventory of agriculture sector investment.
Improve policy environment	Reform trade and agriculture policies.
Develop investment plans	Establish an investment plan with buy-in from all stakeholders.
Adaptive Research	Adapt existing technology to needs of region and country.
Private sector/farm associations	10 private sector and 300 farmer associations formed per country. Provide equipment and other tools.
Market information	Build and use a system to disseminate prices to farmers.
Banking system strengthening	Support development of new credit products and pooled risk fund.
Seeds, fertilizer, fish and livestock feed	Market-driven storage, seeds and fertilizer distribution systems established.
Natural resource management	Land-use assessments completed and policy in place.

# Investment Plan Countries

Type	Expected Outcome
Low Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern farming methods adopted;</li> <li>• Seed and fertilizer distribution centers established;</li> <li>• Post harvest processing facilities in place;</li> <li>• Aquaculture fishery development projects in place;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small-scale irrigation expanded ;</li> <li>• Credit programs for farmers and businesses established ; and</li> <li>• Land tenure programs and laws established, including for women.</li> </ul>
Med. Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural feeder roads significantly expanded.</li> <li>• Large food storage facilities in place.</li> <li>• Warehouse receipt systems established.</li> <li>• Medium scale irrigation projects in place.</li> </ul>

# Regional Integration

Area	Expected Outcome
Policy coordination, data collection and peer review	Continent wide budget and policy tracking systems established. Baseline country and regional food security data assessments and peer-review systems in place.
Regional trade capacity building programs	Increased trade facilitated through coordination with regional economic communities and trade corridors. (e.g., customs facilitation).
Food emergency preparedness and crisis management support systems	Integrated regional and country food security and nutrition early warning and monitoring systems in place.
Regional natural resource management	Regional land and water management policies developed; and regional climate change adaptation programs in place.

# Research and Development

Partner	Expected Outcome
Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR)	Leverage multilateral research funding, matched 10:1 by OECD and multilateral bank donors
Targeted global research & technology release	Crops (core breeding, crop improvement, crop management and biofortification) - including dissemination of technology to farmers
	<b>Soil fertility/fertilizer (fertilizer technologies and production strategies, biological nitrogen fixation, conservation strategies)</b>
	Fisheries/forestry (aquaculture and forest conservation and management)
	Micro-irrigation technology development
	Livestock (animal health and productivity/genetic improvement)
Adaptive research, product release and local scientific capacity	Adapt existing technologies to local growing conditions
	National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) capacity development and research-based extension in program countries
	Regulatory systems, product release, technology transfer and commercialization efforts
Human capacity development	Country and continent-based training programs (including to build south-south institutional relationships and resources for curriculum development)
	Expanded training partnerships with US land grant universities/extension systems

# Nutrition

Area	Outcome
<b>Treatment</b> of under-nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduction in mortality due to under-nutrition through delivery of nutrition interventions at the community and facility level (e.g. micronutrients, therapeutic foods).</li><li>• Increased capacity to manage under-nutrition at the national, district, and community level through improved data collection and better trained public health workers.</li></ul>
<b>Prevention</b> of under-nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved nutritional intake through education, behavior change and public health campaigns.</li><li>• Expanded access to fortified foods (staple foods fortified with multiple micronutrients).</li><li>• Greater dietary diversity through household and community gardens.</li><li>• Improved young child feeding practices.</li></ul>

# Multilateral Funding

Area	Outcome
Regional transportation infrastructure	Expand and rehabilitate Africa's regional road networks to increase integration of regional markets, leveraging African Development Bank comparative advantage.
Large scale irrigation and water projects	Expand the 4% of sub-Saharan Africa's cropland that is currently under irrigation and improve water management techniques to strengthen crop yields.
Financing for private agribusiness (will attract other lenders)	Increase access to long-term finance for agribusinesses to provide them working capital needed to expand operations, become more competitive, and create jobs.
Reform of fertilizer and other agricultural input markets	Address distortions in seed and fertilizer markets to reduce costs for farmers and catalyze reforms to coordinate donor investments in agricultural inputs.
Secondary roads	Reduce the time and cost of transporting inputs (e.g., fertilizer, seeds) and crops, thereby increasing prices for smallholder farmers and improving their competitiveness.
Support for country-led planning through the African Union	Expand CAADP Trust Fund to help countries and regional organizations develop investment plans, establish systems to coordinate implementation, facilitate peer review and accountability.

# Monitoring and Evaluation

Collecting, analyzing and publicly sharing data on the effectiveness of development investments to reduce global hunger will be a priority for this initiative. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) funds will be used to:

- **Monitor performance and measure progress towards our goals with objective targets, intermediate objectives, and public benchmarks.** A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan for each country will be developed that contains indicators and targets against which performance is tracked.
- **Promote mutual accountability among all stakeholders that invest in country-led investment plans.** Develop an objective “score card” to review progress against agreed-upon annual benchmarks.
- **Provide public access to information** on country performance and progress through regular reports posted on the internet and through annual reporting to Congress.
- **Transparent country-plans will improve coordination** by allowing stakeholders to have a better understanding of what each implementer is doing.



# We Welcome Your Input

- Consultation Draft
  - <http://www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/>
- See the Future; Feed the Future; Change the Future, Narrated by Matt Damon
  - <http://link.brightcove.com/services/player/bcpid1705667530?bctid=41957167001>