

# IMPLEMENTING THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY ACT

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## HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, GLOBAL HEALTH,  
GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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## IMPLEMENTING THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY ACT

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 2017

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, GLOBAL HEALTH,  
GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, DC.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:38 p.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Christopher H. Smith (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. SMITH. The subcommittee will come to order.

And let me first and foremost say to our distinguished witnesses, I apologize for being late. We did have a series of votes. But more importantly, and it goes for our ranking member, Karen Bass will be here more momentarily, we deeply appreciate your extraordinary work to bring food to those who need it so desperately. So I want to thank you for that work. We look forward to your comments. And so let me initiate the hearing.

We are here today to assess the impact of the Global Food Security Act and judge how well it is being implemented. We do so with an eye toward reauthorization later on in this Congress.

By way of background, as many of you know, the Global Food Security Act was a standout piece of bipartisan legislation that was passed in the last Congress. I was the author of the House version of the bill, which had the support of Ms. Bass and Mr. Meadows from our subcommittee, and Betty McCollum, who was the principal Democratic cosponsor on our bill.

While the Global Food Security Act was only signed into law in 2016, it codified a policy that has a far longer history. Like the landmark PEPFAR program, it also bridges multiple administrations.

By way of history, it was President Bush who, beginning in 2002, started to elevate the importance of food security in U.S. foreign policy, especially in Africa, via the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, which was funded through development assistance and implemented through USAID.

At the same time, the Millennium Challenge Corporation began making substantial investments in agricultural-led economic growth programs, particularly in Africa. It was from this foundation that President Obama instituted the Feed the Future Initiative launched at a G8 meeting in Italy in 2009. By that time, food in security as a national security issue had come to the fore. The

years 2007 to 2008 saw a rise in food prices across the world, and the ensuing political turmoil that this caused led to a rise, for example, of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt.

Today, we see President Trump and his administration continuing to implement the Global Food Security Act. We are also at a point where we can begin to assess the success of implementation, underscoring an important point for legislators: It is never sufficient simply to pass legislation, but Congress has a constitutionally prescribed mandate to make sure that the executive branch faithfully executes the laws that it passes, and to find where there might be glitches, gaps, and unmet needs that need to be remedied.

Among the things we look forward to hearing about are results from our efforts collectively. Have we been successful, for example, in reducing stunting, one of the key purposes of the act and an outcome that is measurable?

We also want to know about the country selection process. How are countries that we decide to partner with chosen? What criteria do we use, and is the criteria measurable and objective?

And how faithfully is the Global Food Security Act's mandate to work with smallholder farmers being implemented? To that end, we hope to hear from the President of the African Development Foundation and what they are doing on that front.

As we look forward to reauthorization, we need to ask ourselves what is working, what isn't working, and what we can do a better job to maximize the effect of our investment.

Consider, for example, our nutrition programs aimed at mother and children during the first 1,000 days of life window, from conception to the second birthday. We know that this period is absolutely critical for achieving healthy outcomes in children and stays with them throughout their lives, helping to boost their natural immunities, and to ward off diseases and giving them a head start in life. We hope to hear from USAID on the successes of our nutrition interventions, especially during this critical first 1,000 days.

I would note parenthetically, in 2010, I was actually at the United Nations when seven First Ladies of Africa launched an effort to try to combat chronic malnutrition and especially to reach those children during the first 1,000 days and their mothers, because it does mitigate maternal mortality and makes mothers that much healthier. And it was really something to see. Lady Odinga of Kenya was the lead on that, and all the other six First Ladies did a wonderful job talking about what could be done and what the promise actually was.

We also need to ask ourselves, are we truly firing on all cylinders? Are we achieving the best possible results in terms of nutrition and stunting reduction, or are we failing to maximize our investments?

Recently, I was, along with Karen Bass, in South Sudan and Uganda. And when we were in Uganda, we met with President Museveni, and I gave him not only background on what you are doing, Ms. Dunford, on the first 1,000 days initiative, but also a book, "The First 1,000 Days," written by the award winning journalist who used to write for The Wall Street Journal. And he took it. And I said, Mr. President, you have got to read this. Your coun-

try has signed up for it, but it is all a matter of implementation. And if you need other resources, let us know, and we could do our level best to try to ensure that that happens.

USAID, for example, has a neglected tropical diseases program that addresses intestinal worms, parasites that affects close to 1 billion people. If this work, however, is siloed, if worms are not addressed concomitantly with our nutrition interventions, the question arises, are we maximizing our nutrition interventions? In other words, are we feeding the future or are we feeding the worms?

And we do have a bill that has passed out of committee, which I have introduced, along with my friend and colleague, Ms. Bass, on neglected tropical diseases. These all work synergistically. Our hope is we can get that over the finish line, but I know that you are doing wonderful work on that as well.

It is relatively inexpensive to conduct deworming interventions among affected populations. The gains, however, can be enormous. One recent study on cost effectiveness concluded that deworming's effect is robustly positive with a weight gain per dollar spent more than 30 times greater than those found in simple school feeding programs. So the empirical data seems to point that every dollar invested goes a long way to making our young people especially healthier.

Thus, we need to ask whether we are taking advantage of those synergies and our nutrition efforts by not only including deworming, but also following up on behavior changes, like WASH or water, sanitation, and health instruction.

Sometimes the solution of how to keep reinfestation by worms from happening can be as simple as providing children with a pair of shoes, as worms often enter the body through a foot that can come into contact with infected soil, or making sure vegetables are washed thoroughly and peeled.

Today, the question for USAID is whether we are fully utilizing such synergies. Tomorrow, the question for us here in Congress will be what can we do in our reauthorization legislation to ensure the USAID is given the necessary direction and tools to prioritize such synergies.

I would like to now introduce our distinguished panel, beginning first with Mr. Theodore Lyng, who is currently serving as Director and acting Special Representative of the Secretary of State's Office of Global Food Security. He was previously the director of the Office of International Conferences in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs. His most recent overseas assignment was political consular at the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia. He also served in China, Malaysia, as well as in Russia.

We will then hear from Dr. Beth Dunford, who is the Assistant to the Administrator at USAID's Bureau for Food Security, as well as the Deputy Coordinator for Development for Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative. In this dual role she coordinates implementation of Feed the Future across the U.S. Government, oversees in its execution, reports on results, and leads engagement with the external community to ensure that food security remains high on the developmental agenda.

She also oversees USAID's technical and regional expertise focused on improving food security to sustainably reduce hunger, poverty, and undernutrition. Dr. Dunford testified before this subcommittee before appearing at our hearing in June of last year entitled, "Leveraging U.S. Funds: The Stunning Global Impact of Nutrition and Supplements During the First 1,000 Days," and gave a keynote address on the importance of nutrition in areas of conflict as part of this subcommittee's engagement with diplomats from African countries. And we heard back from those ambassadors, and they were deeply impressed with what you had to say that day and your work.

We will then hear from Mr. C.D. Glin, President and CEO of the U.S. African Development Foundation, a U.S. Government agency dedicated to supporting African-led, African-driven development solutions via financial investments in and local technical assistance to African grassroots communities and local enterprises. Prior to joining the organization, Mr. Glin was based in Nairobi, Kenya, was the associate director for Africa for the Rockefeller Foundation, and previously served as a White House appointee at the U.S. Peace Corps and the first Director of Intergovernmental Affairs and Global Partnerships.

Again, thank you for being here.

And, Mr. Lyng, the floor is yours.

**STATEMENT OF MR. THEODORE LYNG, ACTING SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Mr. LYNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Bass, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to speak with you today on the implementation of the Global Food Security Act. Your passion and conviction in fighting hunger and malnutrition have been crucial to our progress, and it is an honor to speak before you.

As you know, the bipartisan Global Food Security Act gave the President the tools to address food insecurity and the suffering chaos and instability that it causes. Now more than ever global food security is critical to the world's security, and specifically the United States' security.

When global food prices spiked in 2008, civil unrest and violence erupted in more than 60 countries worldwide. And, in fact, a 2015 intelligence community assessment estimated that the risk of food insecurity in countries of strategic importance to the United States would increase through 2025. In some countries declining food insecurity could spark large-scale political instability.

Today, over 80 million people are facing extreme food insecurity, and 20 million people face the threat of famine as a result of man-made crises in Yemen, Nigeria, and South Sudan, all of which are driven by violent conflict, and in Somalia where conflict is aggravating the effects of a drought.

Further raising global levels of hunger are the more than 65 million people, more than any time since World War II, who have been forcibly displaced from their homes and have lost their livelihoods. So the stakes are high and the GFSA provides the basis for U.S. action.

Much of this action involves on-the-ground interventions to develop agricultural economies, and promote scientific research. And my colleagues, Beth and C.D., will talk about a lot of these on-the-ground interventions, among other things.

However, I wanted to set the stage by discussing how diplomacy is an essential element of a solution and how the State Department and other agencies are working in many international institutions to mitigate conflicts, build democracy and governance, and address the causes of prolonged instability. That we are facing the threat of famine in four countries highlights the need to address root causes and build long-term resilience.

The Department of State engages foreign governments, international organizations, and other partners diplomatically through bilateral and multilateral channels to address the causes of global food insecurity and famine. Multilaterally, we are working through the U.N. system, the G7, the G20, APEC, and other fora. For example, global food security and nutrition featured prominently at the G7's Taormina summit that President Trump attended in May.

In APEC, the Department is actively involved in the Policy Partnership for Food Security, which supports the goals of the GFSA by strengthening public-private cooperation to address food security issues. Engaging the U.S. private sector in these initiatives is a win-win; it addresses the problem of hunger, while creating economic opportunities within our own country.

In addition to these diplomatic initiatives, the Department is also engaging in global resilience programs focused on vulnerable food sectors, such as fisheries. For example, the Department is engaging on the Caribbean Oceans and Aquaculture Sustainability Facility (COAST)—I take no responsibility for that acronym, by the way—a program aimed at establishing innovative insurance facilities for the fishery sector.

Innovation is a key element of our work on food security, and programs like COAST have shown how the U.S. Government can use new models to mobilize private and public resources to address food insecurity.

Today, I will briefly mention two issues that I think are of growing importance: Nutrition and urbanization. Under the GFSA, improving nutrition, which has a major impact on economic and human development, is a key objective. The State Department supports GFSA objectives by fully engaging in forming global policy on nutrition.

This helps create some of the synergies that the chairman mentioned earlier. So in that sense, in that context, the Department co-founded the 1,000 Days partnership and engages in the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, the U.N. Decade of Action on Nutrition, and the Nutrition for Growth Summit to try to mobilize countries, civil society, and the private sector to support global nutrition.

And while the act quite properly focuses on the smallholder farmer, I think urbanization is another important issue that is emerging. By 2050, two-thirds of the global population will live in cities, and 90 percent of this growth will occur in Africa and Asia.

While urbanization is often associated with economic growth and the rise of the middle class, many urban dwellers cannot access or afford an adequate amount of nutritious food. In this context, feed-

ing rapidly urbanizing populations is becoming a central concern for food security policy, an issue the Department brought to the U.N.'s Habitat III summit last year.

So to conclude, addressing global food security is a critical need, as reflected in the GFSA. The State Department supports the GFSA objectives to help alleviate the suffering of hunger, to help guarantee U.S. security, and to help create opportunities for U.S. businesses.

We thank you for your support.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lyng follows:]

**Testimony of**  
**Ted Lyng, Acting Special Representative for Global Food Security**  
**U.S. Department of State**  
**Hearing on Implementation of the Global Food Security Act**  
**Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International**  
**Organizations**  
**House Committee on Foreign Affairs**  
**18 July 2017, 2:00 pm**

**Testimony**

Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Bass, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to speak with you today on the implementation of the Global Food Security Act and giving me the opportunity to discuss the work that U.S. Government agencies, including the Department of State, have been doing on the issue of food security. Your passion and conviction in fighting hunger and malnutrition has been crucial to progress on this important issue.

The bipartisan Global Food Security Act (GFSA) gave the President the tools to address food insecurity and the suffering, chaos, and instability it can cause. Now more than ever, the issues of global food security are critical to global security and, specifically, the security of the United States. When global food prices spiked in 2008, civil unrest and violence erupted in more than 60 countries. Food insecurity continues to exacerbate political instability today. The 2015 Intelligence Community Assessment on Global Food Security estimated that the overall risk of food insecurity in many countries of strategic importance to the United States would continue to increase through 2025, and, in some countries, declining food security might spark large-scale political instability or conflict.

While food insecurity drives conflict, conflict also drives food insecurity. Today in 2017, over 80 million people are experiencing extreme food insecurity. Nearly 20 million people face the threat of famine as a result of man-made crises in Yemen, Nigeria, and South Sudan – all of which are driven by violent conflict – and in Somalia where ongoing conflict is aggravating the effects of severe and prolonged drought. Further raising global levels of food insecurity are the more than 65 million people who have been forcibly displaced from their homes and have limited access to livelihoods.

Part of building long-term food security entails developing agricultural economies and introducing new technologies and methods. USAID and other agency programs under the whole of government Feed the Future initiative do just that. However, the solutions to severe food insecurity emergencies also require diplomacy, including mitigating conflicts, building

democracy and governance, and addressing the causes of prolonged instability. That we are facing the threat of famine in four countries highlights the need to address the root causes of food insecurity – in these countries, largely conflict and drought – as well as building long-term resilience to avoid, rather than respond to, severe food insecurity and malnutrition.

The Department of State is in the unique position of engaging with foreign governments, international organizations, and other partners diplomatically, and to work with them to develop and promote an effective response to improve food security and nutrition. The Department uses bilateral and multilateral channels to address the causes of global food insecurity and famine, as well as to build long-term economic resilience to address issues of food insecurity, malnutrition, and evolving socio-economic issues, such as youth, migration, and urbanization, which have potential long-term impact on food security.

Multilaterally, the Department of State is working through the UN system, as well as initiatives under, *inter alia*, the G-7, G-20, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum to develop food security programming to build capacity and resilience. The Department of State leads the U.S. government in the annual intergovernmental forum, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), which occurs at the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. The CFS produces global policy recommendations, frameworks and voluntary guidelines on food security, agriculture and nutrition.

The State Department co-leads our engagement in the Food Security Working Group within the G-7 and negotiates the food security deliverables and outcomes of each G-7 presidency. G-7 leaders met on May 26-27 in Taormina, Italy, where they issued the G-7 Taormina Leaders' Communique. Global food security and nutrition featured prominently in the document, with G-7 leaders stressing two main messages: (1) the urgency of mobilizing assistance to address the immediate impacts and underlying causes of famine and near-famine conditions in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen, and (2) G-7 leaders' commitment to taking a variety of actions, including increasing official development assistance, attracting responsible private investments, and other measures, to reduce food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Department also co-leads our engagement on food security and nutrition in the G-20. At the recent G20 Summit, the United States supported the collective actions outlined in the 2017 G-20 Rural Youth Employment Initiative, which promotes employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for rural youth as a driver of inclusive rural transformation in developing countries with a focus on Africa. The United States also joined other G20 members in recognizing the famine and near-famine conditions in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen and reaffirmed our commitment to address the underlying causes of recurrent and protracted crises.

Through APEC, the Department is actively involved in the Policy Partnership for Food Security (PPFS) that further supports the goals of the GFSA by strengthening public-private cooperation to address regional food security issues. This year the Department is particularly engaged in supporting development of the Action Plan for the Multi-Year Strategic Framework for Food Security and Climate Change.

In addition, the Department is engaging with international actors to support global resilience programs focused on vulnerable food sectors, such as fisheries. For example, the Department is engaged in COAST, a program aimed at establishing innovative insurance facilities for the fisheries sector to reduce the risk that changing weather and natural disasters pose to food security, and to encourage sustainable food production where possible. This food security initiative aims to create incentives for sustainable fishing practices in the Caribbean; however, it is applicable in other parts of the world as well. Fish and seafood are critical sources of protein and nutrition, and make up a significant portion of the total animal protein consumed in many low-income countries

The Department is also broadening the breadth of the GFSA implementation through additional diplomatic activities, such as engaging with allies and partners to encourage additional financial support and collaboration for an effective response to global food insecurity. The U.S. government has been a leading funder of food security programming, including food aid, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture, including mobilizing private sector commitments. The United States is also one of the largest donors of humanitarian assistance for the four countries facing famine, having provided to date in FY 2017 more than \$1.8 billion in humanitarian assistance to vulnerable and conflict-affected people in South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia, and Yemen, including internally displaced persons and refugees. Through multilateral forums, the Department continues to work with other donors and countries in the region to find long-term solutions to the conflicts that are fueling much of the food insecurity these countries face, and join the international response by providing additional financial support.

Innovation is a key element of our work on food security and some of the programs I have mentioned have shown how the U.S. government can use new models to mobilize private and public resources to address food security. I will briefly mention two issues that I think have particular importance: nutrition and urbanization.

Under the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) mandated by the GFSA, improving nutrition, particularly of women and children, is a key objective. Although often considered a health issue, nutrition is a multi-sectoral issue and has a major impact on human and economic development. Malnutrition is responsible for almost half of all deaths of children under the age of five, and worldwide, 155 million children are chronically malnourished. Proper nutrition is especially critical during the first 1,000 days from pregnancy through age two. Chronically malnourished

children face stunted growth and impaired cognitive development, often leading to completing fewer years of schooling, earning less income as adults, and ultimately hindering their economic potential. This can translate to a loss of eight percent of a country's GDP.

There is a robust set of international institutions to address nutrition issues robust global policy architecture, and the State Department is involved in all of these global policy mechanisms. The Department co-founded the 1,000 Days Partnership to bring attention, awareness and investment to this critical nutrition window. The Department also engages in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, a global movement to encourage countries to address their own malnutrition challenges. The Department also leads the U.S. engagement in the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, which acts to end all forms of malnutrition in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. The U.S. has been one of the key stakeholders along with a group of other countries and organizations in the Nutrition for Growth Summit, a quadrennial event that has brought countries, civil society, the private sector and international organizations together on the issue of global nutrition.

Urbanization is another important issue. The urban share of global population is projected to increase to two-thirds by 2050, and 90 percent of this growth is expected to occur in Africa and Asia, where urban populations are already growing at twice the rate of rural populations. Malnutrition is a challenge in both rural and urban settings, particularly among the poor where access to nutritious food is limited as is the ability to purchase food. Urbanization is often associated with economic growth and the rise of the middle class, but merely living in a city does not guarantee wealth accumulation. Nearly one billion people live in slums worldwide, and face limited access to food, water, sanitation, and basic services. In this context, feeding rapidly urbanizing populations – including the urban poor – is becoming a central concern for food security policy, an issue the Department brought to the UN Habitat III summit last year.

To conclude, achieving the goals of the Global Food Security Act requires building diplomatic partnerships and developing innovative new solutions. The Department of State is working closely with interagency partners, foreign governments, non-traditional partners and international actors to achieve the goals of the GFSA. We are promoting sustainable finance systems for food security that catalyze nontraditional financing streams, such as domestic resources from national governments, private resources, and overseas development assistance. We are diplomatically engaging foreign governments bilaterally and through international fora to promote policies to improve global food security and nutrition, which ultimately leads to global security – including U.S. security interests.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Lyng, thank you very much for your leadership. Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now yield to Dr. Dunford.

**STATEMENT OF BETH DUNFORD, PH.D., ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, BUREAU FOR FOOD SECURITY, U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Ms. DUNFORD. Thank you very much.

Good afternoon, Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Bass, and members of the subcommittee. Thank you for inviting me to speak with you today, and thanks to the Congress for your continued support in leadership on food security and nutrition.

I also want to thank my colleagues, C.D. Glin and Ted Lyng, for being here today, as well as our interagency partners with whom we collaborate closely under Feed the Future.

Mr. Chairman, today, there are nearly 800 million hungry people in the world, and by 2050, there will be more than 9 billion mouths to feed. This is both a challenge and also an opportunity for our country.

Feed the Future, guided by the Global Food Security Strategy, is leveraging investment from partner countries and the private sector to reduce reliance on humanitarian aid and promote American prosperity, deliver results, and build stability around the world.

While the world responds to the devastating situation of near famines in Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan, and Nigeria, we must bridge the gap between humanitarian and development action, building resilience to address increasingly complex risks and their impacts on vulnerable people, and lasting food security for future generations.

Through Feed the Future, we are combating the root causes of hunger and strengthening the resilience of communities and countries by investing in agriculture. Today, 9 million more people are living free from poverty, and 1.8 million more children are living free from the devastating effects of stunting, where Feed the Future works. And the old adage holds true: An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

By investing in long-term solutions to food security today, we can reduce the need for costly food aid in the future and help entire countries move from food aid dependence to self-sufficiency.

And while we have achieved impressive gains over the last 6 years, there is still more to be done. As populations soar, lack of opportunities and food can push people to take desperate measures. And far too many children in vulnerable communities around the world still don't get enough nutritious food to eat, robbing them of their future potential.

In response, over the last year alone, Feed the Future efforts have reached nearly 27 million children with interventions to improve their nutrition, particularly in the critical 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a child's second birthday.

Food security also affords opportunities for America's own economy and prosperity. Feed the Future supports policies that open trade in the agriculture sector, reduce corruption, help U.S. businesses compete and expand into new markets, and increase foreign demand for American products.

And as diseases that threaten foreign crops and livestock make their ways to our shores, American farmers and ranchers benefit from the work that we are already doing to combat them through 24 Feed the Future innovation labs, which are supported by over 70 top U.S. universities and colleges.

I would like to conclude with an update on how Feed the Future is evolving under the Global Food Security Act. We have worked with the 11 Feed the Future partner agencies and departments to develop a new whole-of-government Global Food Security Strategy, along with department and agency-specific implementation plans incorporating findings from evaluations and consultations.

We are identifying target countries where U.S. Government investments have the greatest potential to achieve sustainable improvements in food security and nutrition. We have also begun developing a process for creating country plans that outline an evidence-based whole-of-government approach to achieve our goals in each of the target countries.

To strengthen Feed the Future's existing accountability mechanisms, we are upgrading the set of indicators that we use for performance monitoring. And we are developing a new research strategy that will help us improve food security and nutrition in the face of complex and dynamic challenges.

Feed the Future has shown that progress is possible. By bringing partners together, the U.S. Government has achieved a great deal in lifting families around the world out of poverty and hunger, and this is something every American can be proud of.

When I was in Senegal last month, I saw how our partnerships with the government and the private sector are empowering rice millers, like Daba Fall. Daba Fall accessed training through Feed the Future that equipped her with the tools, the resources, and the confidence to become an entrepreneur. She is now helping her community break from the cycle of hunger and poverty and feed itself by creating more local jobs.

We have an approach that works to break the cycle of hunger and poverty, and we are refining our systems for continual feedback and improvement. We cannot do this without the United States Congress' support. And I want to thank you again for your leadership and commitment on this issue.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Dunford follows:]

Statement of Beth Dunford, PhD  
Assistant to the Administrator for the Bureau of Food Security, U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee  
Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Human Rights, and International Organizations  
July 18, 2017 at 2 P.M.

Introduction

Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Bass, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to speak with you today. As we commemorate the one-year anniversary of Congress passing the Global Food Security Act (GFSA), I'd like to express my gratitude for your leadership in the fight to end global hunger, and to the Congress for showing bipartisan, bicameral support for building a more food-secure and stable world.

I also want to thank U.S. African Development Foundation President C.D. Glin and Acting Special Representative for Global Food Security Ted Lyng for being here today, as well as our interagency partners, with whom we collaborate closely with under Feed the Future.

Mr. Chairman, today there are nearly 800 million hungry people in the world, and by 2050, there will be more than 9 billion mouths to feed. This is both a challenge and an opportunity for our country.

The Global Food Security Act sent a clear message that the United States is committed to addressing the root causes of poverty and hunger by equipping people with the tools to feed themselves. Feed the Future, guided by the Global Food Security Strategy, is leveraging investment from partner countries and the private sector to reduce reliance on humanitarian aid, promote American prosperity, deliver results, and build stability around the world. What began as the U.S. Government response to the 2008 global food crisis under President George W. Bush, led to a mobilized commitment and investment from other donors and countries in targeted, long-term food security solutions. These efforts continue today in many of the world's most vulnerable countries, including those faced with the specter of famine and insecurity.

I know that many of you are closely watching the situations in Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan, and Nigeria as these four countries face the real and devastating possibility of famine. This puts 20 million people at risk of severe hunger or starvation in these countries. Worldwide, some 81 million people are projected to need emergency food assistance in 2017, 70 percent more than in 2015. The Emergency Food Security Program, codified in the GFSA, has proven to be a key part of USAID's response to these crises.

While the world responds to these crises to alleviate immediate suffering, we must also take preventive action that leads to lasting food security for future generations. Building resilience addresses increasingly complex risks and their impacts on vulnerable people. It helps bridge the gap between humanitarian and development action.

Through Feed the Future, we're combatting the root causes of hunger and strengthening the resilience of communities and countries by investing in agriculture. We have an approach that works. Today, 9 million more people are living free from poverty, 1.6 million more households are living free from hunger, and 1.8 million more children are living free from the devastating effects of stunting where the initiative works.

This is the most effective way to reduce vulnerability to food shocks and stresses, and to address chronic poverty and hunger. The old adage holds true: An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. By investing in long-term solutions to food security today, we can reduce the need for costly food aid in the future, and help entire countries move from away from aid dependency to self-sufficiency. A U.K. study in Ethiopia and Kenya estimated that, over the long-run, every \$1 invested in food security and resilience will result in \$2.90 in reduced humanitarian spending, avoided losses, and improved poverty, hunger and malnutrition outcomes.

We have seen how this works in Ethiopia, where evidence shows that our investments in building resilience to shocks are paying off. In 2016, Feed the Future's targeted resilience investments in Ethiopia helped the country mitigate drought, despite that drought being more severe and lasting longer than the 1985 drought that led to widespread famine.

As we move beyond the first phase of Feed the Future, I'd like to provide you with an update on our results, the challenges and opportunities food security poses today, and discuss our progress in implementing the next phase of the initiative -- as directed by the Global Food Security Act -- to respond to these challenges and capitalize on opportunities to build a more food-secure world.

#### Progress Through Partnerships and Effective Approach

Country ownership and partnerships are at the heart of Feed the Future's approach and are keys to lasting success in moving countries from aid to trade.

Feed the Future draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development, and policy resources and expertise of several U.S. Government agencies and departments. We each bring our unique perspectives and resources to the table, which is integral to the "new model of development" for which the initiative has become known.

Through Feed the Future, our government has chosen to invest in a select number of countries that were committed to improving food security and nutrition. In Africa, Feed the Future partner governments have outpaced their neighbors' domestic investment in agriculture. Partner governments have increased their own annual investment in agriculture by an average of \$718 million, or 25 percent between 2011 and 2015.

The Government of Kenya has committed \$1.6 billion to resilience activities over ten years, and this is matched by \$1.5 billion from donors, including USAID. The early results are promising and include positive trends in reducing poverty and hunger, and improving dietary diversity, access to water, livestock sales, and rangeland management. Further, the government scaled up a novel livestock insurance program that was piloted by USAID. That insurance is now paying out

millions to over 12,000 pastoralist households, enabling them to better manage through the current drought and speeding their recovery once drought conditions subside.

Feed the Future is also supporting partner country governments to improve their enabling environments for food security and nutrition. In the last year alone, Feed the Future has supported not just the passage, but the full and effective implementation of over 100 policies that will unlock investment, enable trade, and improve access to the inputs farmers need.

We know that lasting change means creating market driven progress. As a result, we have worked closely with these governments and the private sector to jump start economies and establish functional markets. Feed the Future has partnered with hundreds of local small- and medium-sized businesses, as well as U.S. and international companies; leveraging nearly \$830 million in direct private sector capital investment from 2011 through 2016. This has helped poor farmers generate nearly \$2.6 billion in new agricultural sales from 2011 through 2016. With more income, farmers are able to better provide for their families, send their children to school, and save for the future, while reinvesting profits to grow their businesses.

It is important to note that research in agriculture is one of the most effective of all public investments in driving down poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. From mechanization of farms, to the development of commercial fertilizers, to new high-yield and drought resistant seeds, global agricultural research reduces poverty among 2.3 million people annually.

Feed the Future invests in research critical to the future of developing country agriculture, as well as America's. Our support brings others to the table. We've leveraged \$1 billion annually from our investments in partners to reduce excessive pesticide use among smallholders and improve yield stability in maize and wheat.

These partnerships, when taken together, are helping America and the world.

#### Food Security Still Imperative

While we have achieved impressive gains over the last six years, there is still more to be done. The world's poor spend as much as 60 to 80 percent of their income on food. When food prices rise, the poor suffer most.

Far too many children in vulnerable communities around the world still don't get enough nutritious food to eat. A lack of nutrient-rich food early in life robs many of these children of their future potential; crippling their ability to fully grow, learn, and succeed later in life. Around the world, 160 million children under the age of five suffer from this stunting, which not only holds them back, but their economies too. Without proper cognitive development, these children will find it harder to find work in a more knowledge and service-based global economy in the future. This has ramifications for future poverty rates, as well as migration.

In response, over the last year alone, Feed the Future trained more than 3.7 million people in child health and nutrition, and helped thousands of health facilities address malnutrition so they can help families help themselves, now and for years to come. These are part of the Feed the

Future efforts that helped reach nearly 27 million children under the age of five last year with interventions to improve their nutrition, with particular focus on the critical 1,000 day window between pregnancy and a child's second birthday.

Food security abroad also affords opportunities for America's own economy and prosperity. Our investments protect American interests and dollars, and ensure we can continue to influence rapidly transforming regions and emerging economies.

Feed the Future supports policies that open trade in the agriculture sector, reduce corruption, help U.S. businesses compete and expand into new markets, and may increase foreign demand for American products. In fact, while we cannot show direct links to Feed the Future, U.S. agricultural exports to Feed the Future partner countries have already increased by \$1 billion in between 2009 and 2016.

USAID is helping African countries improve their trade corridors and harmonize policies so food can make it across borders before it spoils, and farmers can more easily access the inputs they need.

Our research partnerships also draw on the expertise of 24 U.S. university-led Feed the Future Innovation Labs, supported by over 70 top U.S. colleges and universities, international agricultural research centers, and top U.S. researchers supported through the Department of Agriculture, to tackle some of the world's greatest challenges in agriculture and food security, abroad and here at home. As diseases that threaten foreign crops and livestock make their way to our shores, American farmers and ranchers benefit from the work we are already doing to combat them.

For example, through experience gained in Ethiopia, researchers at the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Sorghum and Millet at Kansas State University are combatting wheat stem rust, a disease that threatens our \$10 billion a year wheat industry.

We saw this in Malawi during a 2016 drought where U.S. emergency humanitarian response in one community cost an average of \$390 per household over the course of nine months.

In contrast, a community in which had previously USAID invested an estimated \$376 per household through resilience and food security programs across a span of five years did not require food assistance in 2016. Although our work in that community had ended in 2014, we had successfully embedded new behaviors and knowledge that the community sustained.

#### Delivering on the Global Food Security Act of 2016

##### *The U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy*

I'd like to conclude my testimony with an update on how Feed the Future is evolving under this Act.

The GFSA called for us to develop a new whole-of-government global food security strategy, which the Feed the Future partner agencies and departments worked together to create, along

with department and agency-specific implementation plans. Using past performance, consultations with the private sector, NGOs, leading experts, and other stakeholders, we produced the U.S. Government's first whole-of-government Global Food Security Strategy last year.

While the strategy maintains key tenets of Feed the Future, including a focus on smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, and an overarching goal of sustainably reducing poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, it includes a few important distinctions.

First, we further elevated nutrition and are seeking to better integrate water, sanitation, and hygiene into our efforts to better nourish women and children, continuing our focus on the first 1,000 days. We pioneered the integration of agriculture and nutrition under the first phase of Feed the Future, and our evaluations show us we still have work to do in this area. We also increased our focus on strengthening resilience among people and systems and addressing the root causes to break the cycle of crisis that keeps people in poverty or pushes them back into it. The strategy also emphasizes a market system approach, where the U.S. Government plays a facilitating role in helping markets function well. We are using our influence and technical expertise to help partner governments update policies and allocate their national resources in ways that will create long-term, country-led change. Together, these efforts will sustain momentum and growth beyond our assistance.

Developing this strategy served to reinvigorate interagency collaboration and we have been working together on important next steps to implement it.

#### *Target Country Selection*

Our immediate next step was to identify target countries where U.S. government investments have the greatest potential to achieve sustainable improvements in food security and nutrition.

We brought the expertise, perspectives, and experience of Feed the Future agencies and departments to bear in this process. We also invited more than 150 public and private sector organizations to participate in consultations about the process and looked at several criteria to be considered within the 2017 appropriations and the 2018 request levels, including: the level of need (measured in part by historical emergency food aid levels), potential for agriculture-led growth, opportunities for partnership, opportunities for regional integration, and host government commitment to investment and policy reform.

#### *Advancing Food Security in Target Countries*

We have also begun developing a process for creating country plans that outline an evidence-based, whole-of-government approach to achieve our goals in each of the target countries.

These plans will reflect the principles and requirements of the GFSA, including aligning with country-owned policy and investment plans and helping to create the conditions where our assistance is no longer needed.

Over a six month period, we will review lessons learned, consult with key in-country stakeholders, and conduct a stock-taking exercise to review the latest evidence about the root causes of poverty, hunger, and malnutrition in each country.

Meanwhile, we are already seeing that in many countries the transition to the principles and objectives reflected in the Global Food Security Strategy is well underway, and we are already delivering results.

#### *Indicators to Measure Progress*

Accountability for results has been a hallmark of the Feed the Future development approach. We take very seriously the responsibility of effectively and efficiently using the dollars entrusted to us by the American people very seriously.

To strengthen the existing Feed the Future accountability mechanisms, we are upgrading the set of indicators that we use for performance monitoring. As always, this process has been interagency as well as consultative, and included input from over 100 public and private sector stakeholders. We will collect data on these indicators annually to support accountability, learning and assessment of progress toward the Global Food Security Strategy goals.

As research plays a prominent role in advancing global food security, we are developing a new research strategy that supports the Global Food Security Strategy. Developed in consultation with the private sector, researchers at U.S. universities, the USDA and other U.S. Government scientific agencies, multilateral institutions like the CGIAR, and our field partners, this Research Strategy will help us align efforts and pinpoint areas where U.S. Government investment is most needed and can have the most impact.

We are doing all this in a way that will build upon and leverage each target country's own national data system. These investments build host-country capacity and accountability, enabling us and our partner countries to better measure progress while providing information and evidence for more effective policy making, resulting in more frequent, higher-quality, and cost-effective data on food security, resilience, and agriculture.

#### Looking Forward

Feed the Future shows that progress is possible. By bringing together the whole-of-government, host-country and private sector partners, donors, researchers and universities, and global leaders to invest in agriculture and nutrition, the U.S. Government has achieved a great deal in lifting families around the world out of poverty and hunger. This is something every American can be proud of.

When I was in Senegal last month, I saw how our partnerships with the government and private sector to develop new agricultural policies, unlock finance, expand markets, and open access to trainings are helping the country transform its agriculture sector to drive economic growth. Progress is empowering rice millers like Daba Fall.

Fall accessed training through Feed the Future that equipped her with tools, resources and confidence to become an entrepreneur and purchase her own rice mill. She now mills and sells her own brand of rice in markets all along the Northern Senegal River Valley, and is making a living that supports her family. She is helping her community break the cycle of hunger and poverty, and feed itself by creating more local jobs as she grows her business.

We have an approach that works to break the cycle of hunger and poverty, and we are refining our systems for continual improvement based on a constant flow of feedback. Looking forward, we will leverage partnership, innovations and learning to achieve even greater results for a food-secure future. A future where no child goes to bed hungry and communities are able to feed themselves and participate productively in the global economy. A future with fewer humanitarian and development aid recipients and more consumers, entrepreneurs and trade partners.

We believe this mission is a global responsibility and that others must step up and contribute. Therefore, our overall approach is rooted in drawing in other donor, domestic and private sector resources so that the United States is not the only financier or stakeholder in advancing global food security.

We can't do our part without Congressional support, and I want to thank you again for your leadership and commitment on this issue. Feed the Future looks forward to continuing this important work through the Global Food Security Act.

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Mr. SMITH. Dr. Dunford, thank you very much.  
Mr. Glin, if you can testify.

**STATEMENT OF MR. C.D. GLIN, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

Mr. GLIN. Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Bass, members of the subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to speak with you today. Thank you for your leadership and support as we commemorate the 1-year anniversary of Congress passing the Global Food Security Act. A special thanks for your passion, conviction, and commitment to the fight to end global hunger.

I came to USADF, the African Development Foundation, less than 1 year ago, having previously served as a Peace Corps volunteer in South Africa during the Presidency of Mandela, so it is a special privilege to testify today on this Mandela Day.

I went on to live and work in northern Nigeria and most recently in Kenya with the Rockefeller Foundation. So I bring a personal and professional commitment to this work. I can't be more honored and more humbled to be leading USADF's efforts at this time in the implementation of the Global Food Security Act.

The U.S. African Development Foundation is an independent agency that functions as an alternative to the traditional aid that the United States regularly provides in Africa. Established by Congress in 1980 to encourage self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship amongst poor and vulnerable populations, USADF is a model for doing development differently.

With the enactment of GFSA and its implementation over the past year, USADF's catalytic grassroots level support has been amplified through enhanced interagency coordination. Our inclusive participatory and community-led efforts are linked to and aligned with country and continental efforts to reduce hunger and alleviate poverty.

Our foreign assistance provides underserved communities across Africa a voice and a choice in their economic development priorities. Our community-led work is critical, now more than ever, as sub-Saharan Africa continues to struggle with record levels of displacement and hunger as a result of conflict and drought, as well as millions who are on the brink of starvation in South Sudan, Somalia, and Nigeria, all countries in which USADF is active.

We address hunger and insecurity at the root cause by focusing at the grassroots. Through Feed the Future, as guided by the Global Food Security Strategy, USADF has invested over 36 million in agriculture investments and nine Feed the Future-focused countries in Africa. We have worked with over 180,000 farmers, over half of which who are women, and impacted nearly 1 million people who are living free from hunger.

Many entities talk about smallholder farmers. We talk to them. Approximately 70 percent of our investments are focused on supporting agricultural-led economic growth for smallholder farmers who represent nearly 70 percent of Africa's labor force and are the backbones of its economies.

Our grants assist hundreds of agricultural cooperatives to develop better enterprise management skills, improve production and distribution capabilities, and access larger markets. For instance,

in Turkana, northern Kenya, we have helped communities move from being food-aid dependent to self-sufficient food producers and entrepreneurs.

USADF's purpose, our programs, and our partnerships bring the voices and the choices of smallholder farmers to GFSA implementation. Our purpose is on creating pathways to prosperity for underserved communities, those at the first phase of development, the first mile of development.

At USADF we don't talk about the last mile starting with program design here in Washington, DC, our programs start where there are no paved roads. We respond to the needs of communities and catalyze the first mile of development, creating pathways to self-sufficiency and pathways to prosperity.

We don't simply make grants. We make a difference and bring about transformational change in the lives of poor and vulnerable people. Our 20 country programs are managed by 100 percent African staff. Our agility, nimbleness enables us to create catalytic demonstration projects, which serve as a model for locally owned, impactful, and self-sustaining development programs, which deliver results utilizing our in-country management and Africa and technical partners, not expats nor contractors.

We invest directly in early stage grassroots enterprises. We provide seed capital up to \$250,000 and local technical assistance. Partnerships with communities, countries, and corporations are important elements of USADF's value-add to GFSA and broader foreign assistance as a whole.

In the last 10 years, USADF has leveraged approximately \$25 million in host country government cofunding and deployed an additional \$5.1 million in funds from other U.S. Government agencies. We maximize the impact of taxpayer dollars by matching U.S. funds with leverage cofinancing from host country African governments that invest their resources directly into USADF programs.

In Uganda, the government recently recommitted an additional \$5 million over the next 5 years. U.S. corporations, such as General Electric and Citigroup, also collaborate with USADF to leverage our unique capabilities. Last year, with an appropriation of \$30 million and 20 country programs, we impacted 250,000 jobs and improved the lives of 1.5 million people.

In conclusion, USADF's enduring relationship with communities in Africa provides a unique model for African development, giving smallholder farmers a voice and a choice. Our foreign assistance is not a donation but rather an investment in local lives and local enterprise. We enable the poor to participate in their own development, to enhance opportunities for themselves, and to create pathways to self-sufficiency and prosperity via local enterprise creation.

Through the Global Food Security Act, USADF transforms the quality of life for millions of people and communities across Africa and strengthens America's leadership in Africa and the world.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Glin follows:]

**Testimony of  
C.D. Glin, President and CEO  
U.S. African Development Foundation  
Hearing on Implementation of the Global Food Security Act  
Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International  
Organizations  
House Committee on Foreign Affairs  
18 July 2017, 2:00 pm**

Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Bass, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to speak with you today. First, I'd like to thank you for your leadership and support as we commemorate the one year anniversary of Congress passing the Global Food Security Act (GFSA). Thank you for your passion, conviction and commitment to the fight to end global hunger and for building a more prosperous world for all.

Thank you to my colleagues to Beth Dunford, Assistant to the Administrator for the Bureau of Food Security, and Acting Special Representative for Global Food Security Ted Lyng for joining me today, as well as to our other interagency partners.

I'd also like to personally express my gratitude to both Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Bass for your steadfast leadership and support of USADF and the unique contribution we make to African development.

**Testimony**

The U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) is an independent U.S. Government agency that functions as an alternative to the traditional aid that the United States regularly provides in Africa. Established by Congress in 1980 to encourage self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship amongst poor and vulnerable populations, USADF is a model for doing development differently. With the enactment of GFSA and its implementation over the past year, USADF's catalytic grassroots-level support has been amplified through enhanced interagency coordination. Our community driven efforts are linked to and aligned with country and continental efforts to reduce hunger and alleviate poverty.

USADF foreign assistance provides underserved communities across Africa a voice and a choice in their economic development priorities and puts them on a self-sustaining pathway to prosperity. We have been at the first phase of development for more than 30 years providing direct funding to African communities. USADF utilizes local in-country management and technical partners to invest directly in early-stage grassroots enterprises and African entrepreneurs. We provide seed capital of up to \$250,000 and local technical assistance to underserved communities with a focus on agricultural ventures by farmers, pastoralists, women, and youth in conflict and post-conflict countries.

The USADF development model is effective, efficient and delivers a return on investment to the U.S. taxpayer, contributing to peace, security and poverty alleviation through local enterprise creation. To ensure effective and efficient use of U.S. taxpayer dollars, we employ financial compliance and oversight measures, such as annual grant audits, financial monitoring conducted by technical partners and quarterly disbursements tied to highly scrutinized requests that are verified at the country and Washington levels.

USADF's work is critical as sub-Saharan Africa continues to struggle with record levels of displacement and hunger as a result of conflict and drought, as well as the millions who are on the brink of starvation in South Sudan, Somalia, and Nigeria.

USADF's funding supports the creation of sustainable economies that serve as important preventative measures for impending crises. Take South Sudan for example, where four USADF sustainable agriculture programs worth a total of \$670,000 are mitigating the effects of famine. In Somalia, where youth unemployment is over 70 percent, creating a hotbed for conflict, USADF is providing over 5,000 Somali youth with vocational job training and the tools to start their businesses. In northern Nigeria, USADF has worked with hundreds of local enterprises to boost economic stability and growth through productivity, employability, and improved quality of life.

With \$53 million in active grants invested in 500 enterprises, USADF has generated new local economic activity worth \$100 million. Last year, with \$30 million dollars appropriated and 20 country programs, we impacted 250,000 jobs and improved the lives of 1.5 million people.

In the past 10 years, USADF has leveraged \$23 million dollars in donated funds to expand transformational programs in Africa, and deployed an additional \$5.1 million of interagency funds from other U.S. Government agencies. The agency maximizes the impact of U.S. taxpayer dollars by matching U.S. funds with those from host African governments that invest their resources directly into USADF programs. Our ability to leverage direct funding from countries in which we operate for the co-financing of our programs allows host governments to give families and underserved communities the opportunity to lift themselves out of poverty. In Uganda, the government has recommitted \$5 million over five years. U.S. corporations such as GE and Citi Group also collaborate with USADF to leverage our unique capabilities.

The agency's success can be directly attributed to our community-driven approach to development and engaging community and country stakeholders for a greater sustainable impact. The effectiveness of the agency has been backed by the Center for Global Development's independent study of U.S. government foreign assistance providers, ranking USADF second only to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in maximizing the efficiency of foreign assistance<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Center for Global Development, "Quality of Official Development Assistance" 2010 - 2013

USADF extends the reach of traditional foreign assistance through the underserved and disadvantaged populations we serve and the geographies in which we operate, past urban areas to rural populations living beyond Africa's growth frontier.

USADF is highly responsive to the needs of underserved African communities. USADF's agility and nimbleness enables the creation of catalytic demonstration projects and programs which serve as a model for locally owned, impactful and self-sustaining development programs which deliver results. USADF starts new programs in months rather than years.

Hunger and food insecurity, lack of economic opportunities, and youth joblessness are primary drivers of political instability and civil unrest. A recent survey in northern Nigeria found that unemployment and marginalization created fertile ground for Boko Haram to establish itself and recruit from local communities. Since 2011, USADF has added a focus of funding food security projects in conflict and post-conflict areas of northern Nigeria, the Niger Delta and in South Sudan. These projects bring economic security to grassroots communities in those areas affected by conflict.

- USADF's model of using local partners enables us to program in these areas where Americans often are unable to go.
- U.S. Ambassadors in Nigeria and South Sudan have strongly encouraged USADF to continue these projects as they are sometimes the only U.S. agency funding these types of projects and they have the potential to impact peace and security at the grassroots level.
- USADF's total investment in Nigeria since 1997 is \$59 million focusing on projects providing food security to populations vulnerable to conflict in northern Nigeria. These communities can be at-risk of attacks by Boko Haram. USADF funds in Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, and Jigawa states. Boko Haram is active in Kano, Kaduna, and Bauchi states.

The remainder of my statement will focus on three community and country specific examples which exemplify USADF's contribution to key GFSA objectives. Under the implementation of GFSA, USADF:

- Catalyzes Inclusive Agricultural-Led Economic Growth to Create Self-Sufficiency and Economic Freedom
- Increases Productivity, Incomes and Livelihoods for Small-Scale Producers
- Coordinates Efforts for Effective and Efficient Use of Taxpayer Dollars

#### **1. Catalyzing Inclusive Agricultural-Led Economic Growth to Promote Self-Sufficiency and Economic Freedom**

USADF grants support community-based enterprises that empower the underserved to become part of Africa's growth story. Our grants serve as a catalyst for self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship among poor and vulnerable populations. Approximately 70 percent of our investments are focused on supporting agriculture-led economic growth for smallholder farmers, who represent nearly 70 percent of Africa's labor force and the backbone of its economies.

USADF grants assist hundreds of agricultural cooperatives develop better enterprise management skills, improve production and distribution capabilities and access larger markets.

With catalytic and strategic investments, we put community enterprises on a pathway to prosperity. For instance, in Rwanda, USADF invested in Ntende Cooperative to grow their rice growing cooperative into a profitable and sustainable community enterprise. Prior to USADF assistance, the cooperative lacked the means to pay farmers on time and transport produce to market. Under the USADF grant, Ntende Cooperative provided training services to its members on improved rice cultivation practices, and working capital to purchase equipment. With more rice to sell, members saw their incomes double in less than two years. Farmers opened bank accounts for the first time, and opened a revolving loan fund from which to borrow and pay school or medical expenses. With the increased sales revenues, Ntende Cooperative increased land cultivation and was able to acquire business loans for the first time to sustain growth. Each year, Ntende Cooperative grows and adds new members. From 500 members, Ntende Cooperative is now on a sustainable pathway to prosperity, supporting over 4,000 farmers in the community with better food security.

Finally, in areas like northern Mali, food insecurity can lead to violence and instability. USADF is partnering with cereal cooperatives like Diédougou Cooperative to boost food productivity and incomes for farmer members and build a food-secure future. With USADF support to over 1,900 farmers who comprise the enterprise, Diédougou Cooperative has more than quadrupled the quantity of cereals sold annually. By investing in farmers to increase cereal production, Diédougou Cooperative is not only generating economic growth for its members, but selling surplus cereal grains to new markets, such as the World Food Program (WFP).

## **2. Increasing Productivity, Incomes and Livelihoods for Smallholder Farmers**

USADF complemented the work of Feed the Future programs and will continue to extend the reach of its assistance under GFSA by working at the lowest level of the economic pyramid. This type of intervention is risky in terms of return and requires significant support to move groups from subsistence level operations to levels of productivity and market access that provide for income and profit margins.

We are committed to working in rural communities to improve agricultural practices, help smallholder farmers grow enough food to support themselves and their families, and generate revenues to cover their non-food needs.

We help communities move from food aid to self-help food producers and entrepreneurs. Our investments serve to de-risk early-stage agriculture cooperatives and prepare them for sustainable long-term growth by instilling management and growth capacities with training, inputs, storage, irrigation technology and equipment, operating funds and technical assistance.

In South Sudan, an environment experiencing chronic insecurity and famine, we are supporting vulnerable communities to achieve food and economic self-sufficiency. Our investments in a maize milling cooperative Kanybek General Trading and Investment Company Ltd has achieved promising results. We trained 60 lead farmers on sustainable maize production techniques,

provided agricultural inputs, resulting in food production increasing from seven tons to over 600 tons of maize. Today, over 4,000 families can now afford two meals a day and to send their children to school. The tangible successes of the cooperative attracted more farmers, and membership has tripled. Recently, the cooperative used its savings to grow and diversify revenue streams by opening a bakery on the outskirts of the capital city Juba.

### **3. Coordinating Efforts under GFSA for Effective and Efficient Use of Taxpayer Dollars**

USADF is one of the 11 U.S. Government agencies implementing the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS). As a member of the interagency coordination Washington support team we were involved in every stage of formulating the GFSS strategy and are actively participating in the target country selection process. USADF is also active in the GFSS Interagency Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) and Learning Agenda working groups. USADF country teams are involved in the formulation of GFSS Country Plans to coordinate our programming efforts with other U.S. government agencies at the country level to meet the objectives of the strategy.

Our close collaboration ensures complementarity between agencies. In Senegal, USADF coordinated its support for rice cooperatives in the Senegal River Valley to take advantage of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year investment in upgrading the Senegal River irrigation systems, and USAID's investments to improve smallholder agriculture performance and support market linkages. USADF worked closely with seven rice cooperatives to support agricultural production and financial management, and the means to link to irrigation systems and new markets. One cooperative, Malal Yero Cooperative, is on a steady path to prosperity, producing up to 16 tons of rice daily and supplying rice to the World Food Program (WFP).

### **Conclusion**

USADF's enduring relationship with communities in Africa provides a unique model for African development. USADF's small grant financing model serves as a local economic development catalyst enabling the poor to participate in their own development, to enhance opportunities for themselves and to create pathways to self-sufficiency and prosperity via enterprise creation. Through the Global Food Security Act, we help to transform the quality of life for millions of people in communities across Africa and strengthen America's role in Africa and the world.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much for your testimony and your leadership.

Since we do have a number of members in the subcommittee here, I will ask all of my questions at once just to expedite.

So first—and let me ask Mr. Lyng, if you could—Karen Bass and I were actually in South Sudan and Uganda, as I referenced in my opening comments, around the Memorial Day recess. And frankly, we came away deeply concerned about the cuts in funding for the individuals at Bidi Bidi camp, which is one of the largest camps anywhere.

And what we learned was that they cut their food assistance available by 50 percent. Corn and other foods were literally cut in half. And I am not sure how they subsist on such meager resources, because many of the people are already quite thin from the devastating impact of the war and the famine.

I did note that you pointed out that in Italy, May 26 through 27, the G7 had a resolution about mobilizing assistance to address the famine or near-famine in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen, which is a great statement, again, the G7 stepping up. And perhaps it would be helpful if you could tell us what that could mean in real terms for these folks that are suffering.

I would point out that back in October 20, 2015, I actually chaired a hearing and one of many on the refugees fleeing from the Middle East mostly, but some from Africa, and even from refugee camps run by the UNHCR and others. And the reason given was very simply that for year over year, the UNHCR would put out a call for funding. And the international community led by the U.S.—but we would not make up the differences that the EU and others failed to provide—would only come up to about 40 percent of what the appeal was, so in other words, unmet need every year, every year for 5 years, 60 percent.

And that the proximate cause, according to the UNHCR's representative at the hearing, was the one-third cut in the World Food Programme. And they finally said we are out of here. They upped. And once the exodus started, a trickle became a mass exodus mostly into Europe. It seems to me that Europe and all of us could have been much more proactive in making sure that those food security needs were indeed met.

So my question would be again, G7, are we meeting it? As you mentioned, Dr. Dunford, worldwide, 81 million people are projected to need emergency food aid, and of course, 20 million are at grave risk in these famine countries. So if you could speak to that.

Secondly, on the first 1,000 Days, Dr. Dunford—and again, I salute you and for the work that you have done for several years on this. It is an outstanding program. How many countries have actually signed up for the program that you lead, and are they being faithful in implementing it?

One thing that we said to President Museveni was, thank you for signing up, but more needs to be done because, obviously, the need is so incredible. And I do appreciate that you had some of those figures for how the number of children with stunting has gone down by 1.8 million.

You mentioned, Dr. Dunford, upgrading a set of indicators. Either for now orally or perhaps for the record, if you could give us

a detailed list of those indicators. You said you are developing a new strategy that supports the Global Food Security Strategy. If you could provide us, you know, very, very good details on that, that would be very helpful to the committee. And then, again, if you could just speak to the resilience issue, which I think is so extremely important.

We had a hearing in the full committee just the other day on microcredit lending. And one of the biggest takeaways of all—because I wrote two laws of microcredit lending. It used to be all about donor support, and now it is a matter of money coming in from deposits from people who now have bank accounts. The donor support from the governments has greatly been reduced, which means it is becoming self-sustaining, which is a great news story. So if you could speak to that. And how many target countries, if you could just be specific, under the first 1,000 Days.

I have other questions, but, again, out of deference to my colleagues, I will ask you those first.

Mr. LYG. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I will have to take the question on the specific level of cuts in the camp, which I agree is extremely concerning, as generally displaced people do not have that margin of flexibility in their diet to absorb that kind of change. But I don't know the details right now.

As far as mobilizing the G7 and what it means in real terms, well, the United States has stepped up with an additional contribution in the last few weeks. That will definitely mean much more food on its way to these camps.

The G7 declaration, quite frankly, is a good way to get other nations to step up and also match the commitment to the United States, which remains the largest donor in emergency food assistance.

Ms. DUNFORD. Great. Thank you very much for your questions.

I would like to start with talking about microcredit. I think that is a really interesting and important question, as access to finance is one of the critical obstacles to families gaining self-sufficiency and improving their livelihoods.

I was just meeting with some of our colleagues in Ghana and seeing a real effort to get more lending into the agriculture sector to farmers who really need it to improve their yields on their farms. And a bank in Ghana was really searching to do that and was very unsuccessful, even though they had loan guarantees helping to defray the increased difficulty of getting loans out to farmers.

And what we saw was providing these banks with technical assistance really enabled them to better understand farming and what kinds of loans that, actually, farmers needed in order to take these loans, helped this bank go from \$4 million to \$54 million in loans in just 1 year in the agriculture sector.

So I think that is the kind of targeted technical assistance that we are talking about. It is not necessarily our funds being loaned but us making sure that financial institutions have the capabilities and the wherewithal to get money out to farmers. So we are seeing a lot of success in that front.

On resilience, I think this is an area where we have really elevated resilience in the new Global Food Security Strategy to a stra-

tegic objective. And in the strategy that we submitted to Congress on October 1, you can see more details.

Ethiopia is an area where we have really seen our resilience strategy play out. We recognize that the situation is deteriorating in Ethiopia, but in 2016, we saw that a very, very devastating drought was hitting the lowlands of Ethiopia. Communities and families that had been receiving comprehensive resilience and food security assistance over a number of years provided by USAID were able to maintain their food security status with only a 4 percent drop in that status; whereas, families outside of those areas without that assistance had a precipitous 30 percent decline.

And so I think that is the type of investment that we would like to see more of over the long term in order to really mitigate against these recurrent shocks.

Mr. SMITH. If you could for the record, if not now, the number of countries, how well they are doing in terms of response.

Ms. DUNFORD. Right. Okay. So I think we have—in the first phase of Feed the Future, we had 19 focus countries. Right now, we are undergoing in the final stages of doing country selection for the target countries under the Global Food Security Act.

We used six criteria in order to identify those countries. One of them is country commitment, really demonstrating that countries are invested in food security and nutrition, that they are committed to putting the right types of policies in place in order to really be true partners and leaders on taking our efforts in food security and nutrition going forward.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

Ms. Bass.

Ms. BASS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I appreciate it. I don't know if in your opening comments you mentioned the Washington Post today, but they have an editorial talking about the famines.

A question for Dr. Dunford and Mr. Lyng. I wanted to ask you about Somaliland. Actually, representatives from Somaliland came and met with me a couple of weeks ago and were concerned that, with the attention on Somalia, that Somaliland is not—the issue there is not being addressed. And they have said that 80 percent of their livestock has been wiped out.

Also in Ethiopia, there was a presentation yesterday at the council on foreign affairs about Ethiopia. And I wanted to know if any of our assistance—and it is not targeted to those countries, but I wanted to know if you could comment about that, either one of you.

Ms. DUNFORD. So on emergency food assistance, I have other colleagues at USAID that manage those programs and will get back to you with more specifics on where our assistance is going, our emergency assistance.

I can talk about our longer-term development assistance in agriculture and nutrition. We have an extensive program in Ethiopia, and I think I put on the table some of the results we are seeing in terms of the ability of families to mitigate and manage through these shocks when they have had comprehensive resilience interventions.

In Somalia, Somaliland, we are seeing that we are able to also invest in longer-term development issues and seeing good results

with our value chain projects, focusing mainly on livestock and horticulture. And I can get you more information on that as well.

Ms. BASS. Thank you. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Mr. Lyng, did you want to comment?

Mr. LYNG. No, other than to reiterate it is just breaking out of this cycle of emergency and response that these long-term investments in resilience and food security will—if only to help us stop breaking the budget with this enormous humanitarian assistance—

Ms. BASS. Right. Right, right. And, you know, when I think of resilience, I think of the ADF and the work that you have done over the decades. And, of course, I am very concerned, because in the President's budget it calls for the elimination, if I am not mistaken. Although, I am not sure what kind of support that is going to get up on the Hill.

But given your long track record of focusing slowly on smallholder farmers in Africa and giving them voice and choice in the process of development, how does this make the GFSA more effective?

Mr. GLIN. Thank you, Ranking Member. The Foundation feels that GFSA has really been able to amplify our impact. The focus on agriculture-led growth, on increasing smallholder farmer incomes, on being inclusive of smallholders has really been able to not only link our efforts—which have, as you said, have been going on for the past 30 years, where we have been working and having impact at the community level to link back with broader U.S. Government efforts.

So we have created somewhat of a conveyer belt where we focus exclusively at the grassroots, what we call community-led development. And our work carries over into the work of USAID and OPIC and other development partners that may be at the country level. So we feel like GFSA has really been able to put a spotlight on the unique contribution that we bring to the Global Food Security Act.

And I wanted to comment on your point around Somalia. Somalia is a country that, since 2011, we have concentrated a lot of our programming on, especially as it relates not only to smallholder agriculture, but to youth employment.

Ms. BASS. In Somalia or Somaliland or both?

Mr. GLIN. Both. We are operating in five regions of Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland, and the other territories. And we have been able to focus exclusively on looking at youth engagement not only in agriculture, but in job creation and job placement.

And so youth unemployment is also a challenge that Somalia and Somaliland faces, and we have been at the forefront of ensuring that they are included in the growth and opportunities and the peace and stability of Somalia.

Ms. BASS. You know, I really think that there needs to be more attention to ADF. Because, to me, the way we go about foreign aid a lot of times, where we are providing services versus trying to build up the capacity of people on the ground, you know, the essence of Feed the Future, to me, and Power Africa is really the work that you do. And I think it needs to be lifted up, you know, and illustrated more so that it is not just about us—and I am saying this to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

But, you know, when we look at sustainability and all of that, it is not just about us giving away money or programs, but it is really about raising the capacity so our dollars aren't needed in the long run. Of course, they are certainly needed right now. But I don't think that a lot of people are fully aware of the type of programming that you do.

I wanted to know, in that regard, how do you measure the success of your programs, and how do you ensure sustainability of the efforts after funding? So if you give a grant somewhere, you know, how long does that last, and how do you make the strategic decision as to where you go next?

Mr. GLIN. Thank you for the question, Ranking Member. We select our grantees and our groups that we provide grant financing to based upon a success metric. We actually designed the program with success in mind, and we also measure for success. We try to be efficient, effective, and have a serious return.

So with our grants, we focus on capacity-building grants as well as growth-oriented grants, building the capacity of grassroots community organizations to be able to have organizational capacity strengthened, and to be able to really be an operating, small enterprise. And then we also fund at the level of expanding their enterprise, giving them market access and greater market linkages.

Ultimate success for us, as you articulate, is that our funding is catalytic. It is a jump start. But those groups are on a pathway to self-sufficiency, so that we have played an important part in starting them or establishing them or giving them a helping hand, but it is a handoff, because they go on to get follow-on financing from others.

That is essential to our development model. And I can say over three-fourths of our grants that are designed for growth are sustainable after our funding, and we have intentionality to link them to follow-on funding.

We talk about it as where do our graduates go. Every college or university knows where their graduates went and how much they made. So when we invest in community enterprises, where do our enterprises go, and who else is providing follow-on funding to them after we have invested?

Ms. BASS. Do you have funding outside of government funding? In other words, you mentioned a couple of foundations that you worked for before. Do you have funding? Does ADF has funding there?

Mr. GLIN. Thank you, Ranking Member Bass. USADF has the unique capability to receive direct funding, not only from our, obviously, the appropriation that we get from Congress, but also from African governments. So African governments believe in this model of grassroots enterprise development of self-sustainability for the community enterprises, and they invest along with USADF.

Uganda is a perfect example of a country that wherein we invest \$5 million and they coinvest that, that amount. So we actually program \$10 million. So countries cofund in the past 10 years. We have had \$25 million of cofunding directly to U.S. Treasury account from African governments that want to advance their own poor and vulnerable rural populations.

We also have corporations that say—under Power Africa and other U.S. Government initiatives, that say USADF is able to reach groups and communities, off-grid energy challenge, those at the rural areas in ways that we can't. And so they coinvest in ADF and leverage our unique capabilities to amplify their own impact. So countries as well as companies coinvest and leverage U.S. Government-appropriated dollars.

Ms. BASS. Thank you. Thank you very much.

I yield back my time.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to yield to Mr. Donovan.

Mr. DONOVAN. Thank you, Mr. Chair. And I will take your lead and ask my two questions at the same time to save some time for answers of our panel.

One is, I suspect you found better success in some nations than others throughout your efforts. Could you explain to us why you think that is, and can we take those efforts that are more successful and implement them in the areas where we are less successful?

And the other thing I want to know is, aside from authorization and appropriation of financial resources, what do you believe that this larger Committee of Foreign Affairs, that this Congress can do to help your efforts?

Ms. DUNFORD. Thank you very much for your question. Regarding success, we have a very, well-developed monitoring and evaluation system where we collect data and indicators across the whole range of our strategy. That would be on agricultural development, on resilience, and nutrition to see where we are achieving success.

I think in countries where we have seen great success there are a multitude of factors involved. One of the key ones that I think we are very focused on going forward is host country government commitment to food security.

We saw last year that we were able to work with governments to put in place 100 policies that really set the stage for success in agriculture and nutrition. It could be around facilitating the groundwork for private sector investment or host country commitment and engagement in areas like nutrition.

And I think looking at those policies that really unlock and flourish success are what we are trying to put forward in the next phase of Feed the Future going forward. And, again, it is a key criterion in how we are selecting the countries that we will continue with as target countries going forward.

Mr. LYNCH. Well, Beth took the words right out of my mouth about government commitment, and I won't reiterate that. I would also say a serious attitude toward corruption, especially official corruption, certainly correlates with success very strongly.

As far as the second part of your question, I think we have really profited from the consultation, especially at the staff level with your committee, and continuing that dialogue will be very helpful to our efforts.

Mr. GLIN. I would echo what Dr. Dunford has mentioned, the country commitment and, for us, the alignment of our engagement with the government strategy so it is not only community led but country led where we are a catalyst and an input to a broader development effort of a country. And Uganda is a perfect example of that, wherein our investments are leveraged by the Government of

Uganda who adds to the funding that the U.S. Government gives USADF in a country such as that.

And I think the coordination, increased coordination that we have and that comes through GFSA to be able to link and to distinguish the complementary effects that ADF gives to foreign assistance by having 11 agencies working together but for a common cause has been really essential. And we applaud you for that function within GFSA.

Mr. DONOVAN. Thank you.

Just a followup and then I will yield the remainder of my time. Are State Department using any leverage for those countries whose governments are corrupt, aren't cooperating with your efforts?

Mr. LYG. Certainly, corruption has been a focus of the State Department for some time now. It does enter into all this planning, and under the leadership of the Chief of Mission as part of a whole-of-government effort, is certainly considered. It has been a factor in the discussions we have of the target countries as well.

Mr. DONOVAN. I thank you all.

Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Donovan.

Mr. Castro.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Chairman.

Thank you all for your testimony today.

It looks as though the fiscal year 2018 budget proposal, at least the President's proposal, has deep cuts for global food security. And I know, at least at USAID and the State Department, you have to work with what the Congress approves and the President signs off on. But it is deeply disturbing.

And I want to ask you, quite honestly, how many people do you think are going to starve around the world because of these cuts?

Ms. DUNFORD. Thank you for your question. I think that USAID is committed to continuing our efforts in food security. And I think, as development practitioners, we are constantly forced to make difficult decisions, difficult tradeoffs with resources that are available.

The problem is immense, as you say. We are really committed to using every dollar that Congress provides to achieve maximum impact, and really working with our partners, donor partners, also leveraging funds from governments and from private sector to address this monumental challenge.

Mr. LYG. Yeah, I agree with Beth. Our task is to maximize the effectiveness of the money that we have to work with, and we will do that with our greatest effort.

The administration is committed to addressing global food security. We saw it at the G20, saw it at the G7, and we have seen in recent work in the famine. So within the level of budget set by the Congress and the President, we will do everything we can.

Mr. GLIN. So as my colleague said, USADF will be efficient and effective with whatever budget we are allocated and appropriated by Congress and the President. In fiscal year 2016, we were appropriated \$30 million. We impacted 250,000 lives and 1.5 million people. With less, there will be impacts on lives in the communities and the countries that we operate.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you.

And previously, Secretary of Defense Mattis stated that, “Climate change is impacting stability in areas of the world where our troops are operating today.”

As climate change leads to increasing droughts, famines, and natural disasters, how will the Global Food Security Act supported efforts address these concerns? How does a lowered budget request align with the realities of climate change?

Ms. DUNFORD. Thank you very much for that question. Looking at weather and how it impacts food security, we invest a lot in research to come up with new technologies that really are adapted to weather patterns and pests.

We have, through sustained investment over many years, helped come up with a drought-tolerant maize, which is now being used among 6 million farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, mostly in southern Africa.

In 2016, when they experienced a significant drought, you saw that yields could be up to 40 percent higher for those farmers that were using this drought-tolerant maize. That is the kind of investment that we have been making that is very, very important for weather-related events and that we will continue to make as we go forward.

Mr. LYNCH. Secretary Tillerson has said that the Department remains involved in the issue of climate change and believes that it continues to be important, and we will continue to remain engaged on this issue. As Beth said, changing weather patterns around the world do have an effect on food production. We are doing a small project in Central America with corn and bean cultivation in arid conditions. It is the type of thing we are working on.

It is also important to us to make sure that American industry, American corporations remain at the table as we develop climate-smart techniques and this sort of thing. Part of the way we do that is engagement with the Global Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture, which is based in Rome.

Mr. CASTRO. And then one final comment, Chairman, before I yield back. With this severity of cuts—in the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is a fairly bipartisan committee, we talk about concern for people around the world. I believe that these deep cuts will make for more desperate people around the world, people who are more apt because of their desperation to engage in illicit activity, like human trafficking, sex trafficking, drug running, anything they can do to survive, crossing borders. It very much goes against all of the work that we have put into helping build what I call an infrastructure of opportunity for people around the world. And so I want to express my deep, deep concern with this proposal.

I realize it is not the final budget. I realize that a President’s budget hardly ever becomes the budget, but it is a disturbing trend if this is what we are going to see when the final product comes to us.

I yield back.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Garrett.

Mr. GARRETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would acknowledge and add my voice to the comments of my colleague from across the aisle as it relates to the negative ramifications of ignoring the problems that exist. And I do that because

he acknowledges that this budget is probably not the final budget, but I think he is correct.

And there are some points I want to hit on because it is neat for us to have three people of such influence in this particular important realm in our purview, and that is that you all have the interesting distinction of all working for programs that, if they are done well, in 100 years shouldn't exist, which flies in the face of the idea that the closest thing to eternal life on this planet is a government program. But really important work, and I think underscored by the fact that we place preeminent importance in funding our military and aggressively prosecuting radicalism and extremism across the planet, which I would argue is—pardon the bad metaphor—fed by malnourishment in developing nations. In other words, if you hand a 12-year-old who hasn't had a meal a rifle and tell him to go kill someone, it might be that he has a greater proclivity to do that by virtue of the fact that he thinks there is food at the end of it.

And so to that end, I want to touch on a program that I think that McGovern-Dole delves into, and that is school feeding programs. The reason I want to do that is because I think they are of incredible importance, not just in ensuring that 1,000-day window and the nourishment and sustenance that young people need in order to mentally and physically develop to be productive adults, but also in empowering communities by virtue of extending education to often heretofore underserved populaces.

As you all probably know better than others, or I would hope know better than others, in the developing world the percentage of individuals who work in agriculture is far, far greater than it is here. In fact, the size of the American family has shrunk immensely, as we have not needed young people to be at work on the farm. And we have arguments these days over things like what the school calendar should look like as we have now been decades from an agrarian society.

But whether cultural or religious or based on the work needs of the family in order to provide food for the children, what we see are birth rates in a place like Ethiopia that in 2014 was 4.4 per woman, which is compared to the United States, we are at 1.9, and Russia where we are at 1.7.

And I want to magnify that by some facts that blew my mind when they came to my attention, and that is, if you compare the population of Russia—this is the first I have heard anybody talk about Russia in this building that didn't have to do with allegations against the administration. If you compare the population of Ethiopia to Russia, you find that the population density of—or the population of Ethiopia is 102 million; in Russia, minus the east Ukraine and Crimea, is 145 million. It is mind blowing.

The population density in Russia is about 22 per square mile. The population density in Ethiopia is 222 per square mile. And if you know anything about geography, it really ought to be about 444 per square mile because about half the nation is not effectively arable land.

And the birth rate in Ethiopia is, again, 4.4 per woman. Now, how do you change that? The most effective way to change that is to ensure that the young women of Ethiopia receive an education.

The ancillary benefit is that when these young women receive an education and we extend microloans and opportunities to them, we see more businesses start up. As we see more businesses start up, we see a smaller percentage of the population relying on the agrarian lifestyle. As we see a smaller percentage of the population relying on an agrarian lifestyle, we tend to see strives forward in quality of life. And as we see striving forward in the quality of life, we see what I think is fundamental to our job here, and that is opportunity, right, and the ability to define success within sort of in a Jeffersonian construct, what you wish to do, so long as it doesn't harm another.

So are you looking—long buildup for a short question. Are we looking at programs that work, and are we thinking in the macro, in the long term, rather than the micro? To be very cliché, are we teaching folks to fish as opposed to giving them fish?

And further, to follow up, is there any discussion, and I hope there is, as to the long-term benefits, aside from simply tackling malnutrition problems and getting young ladies, young women into schools in areas where heretofore they hadn't been? But beyond that to the stemming, I would argue, of the tendency to be radicalized, how many dollars we spend today to help people have opportunity and eat versus how many dollars we spend tomorrow to build bombs and bullets that we would rather not use. Are those sorts of the conversations being had?

And I will open the floor. We will just go in order from my left to right. That is you, sir.

Mr. LYNIG. So those conversations are being had. And this obviously is not a simple topic. I don't think you can draw a straight line equation that vulnerable communities equal radicalization, but there is no doubt that freedom from want is one of our best tools against radicalization.

Mr. GARRETT. And I am going to interrupt for a second. And, Dr. Dunford and Mr. Lyng, I am going to get to you guys. I mean, the really basic argument that somebody—you know, public school kid like me would make is you very rarely see someone who is looking forward to going to med school in 2 years strap a suicide bomb to themselves. Right?

Mr. LYNIG. Right.

Mr. GARRETT. Hope and opportunity.

Mr. LYNIG. Right.

Mr. GARRETT. And the aspirational reality that you might achieve a goal removes desperation. And where your next meal is coming from is—that is real desperation. Right? I am on a diet, all right, but I know at some point I am going to eat. So—anyway, go ahead.

Mr. LYNIG. And those are baked into our projects now. And I think—you know, I think it is important that—although we hear a lot of grim statistics, and we face a very important task, there is hope.

I have been lucky enough to spend 9 years of my career in Indonesia. Indonesia is a country that with a noncoercive family planning program was able to bring—and issues that don't involve contraception, but education and cultural acclimation, was able to re-

duce its birth rate, increase the education level of its women, and essentially, increase its prosperity over time.

So a lot of that was done at the USAID and MCC assistance. So we do have the tools, and we are trying to implement them in a way. We sometimes face very hard, objective practical problems, but there is hope, and we can do it.

I am sure Beth has more.

Ms. DUNFORD. Thank you very much for your question. It is a very important one. A recent study from northeastern Nigeria done by Mercy Corps found that the number one recruitment tool by Boko Haram was providing access to financial services to youth in northeastern Nigeria. And so I think that the kinds of programs that we have that are offering livelihood opportunities for these youth are critically important. And we are moving our programs into the areas on the fringes of Boko Haram, moving in to provide that livelihood opportunity that people crave.

Mr. GLIN. Thank you for your question, sir. And as Beth said, we have examples of ADF's work in northern Nigeria, combating the threat of Boko Haram through economic empowerment. But let me give you an example from the other side of the continent, from the Horn of Africa.

In Somalia, there is information and data that says al-Shabaab is able to recruit a young person into al-Shabaab with a promise of \$50 a month and a cellular phone. Fifty dollars a month and a cellular phone. USADF's programs over the past 5 years have impacted and been focused on job creation and job placement and have impacted over 6,000 youths.

The average income of the youth in our economic development programs is \$300 a month. So they have a choice now, an opportunity now, an alternative now, because we are saying to those who are giving them \$50 a month and a cellular phone, there is a job that you can create that can give you \$300, and they are making positive choices. But as you said, this is hard work.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, briefly.

And the other thing is, what you do, Mr. Glin, specifically, in leveraging the local nations to take ownership, right, is great. And I don't want to in any way, shape, or form disparage it, but there is so much to be tapped into here in the private sector.

For example, I think a resident in my district recently donated \$12.7 million to create a squash facility at the University of Virginia. Uganda chipped in \$5 million over 5 years to augment these programs in the United States. So I guess what I am driving at is not in any way, shape, or form criticism; in fact, I don't mean that to any of you. But if information is disseminated, if we solicit the private community, and—I have talked to people about school feeding programs, and I am on the right side of the right side, right, politically. And when they understand it, they go, wow, yeah, it all makes sense.

So I hope that this committee, perhaps, can help, and that, you know, you all in your capacities can help in sort of telling the American citizen, who is an amazing resource of charity, just how much good we can do.

And the problem—and I sympathize with all three of you. I was a prosecutor and we did a lot of computer crimes, people that

would pursue children using the Internet. And whenever you caught one of those guys, they usually were—you don't know—you know, you don't know how many kids you saved. And whenever you divert a young person from Boko Haram into a productive member of society, you don't know how many people you have saved directly, and tangentially, today, and to come, right? But we know the work is worthwhile.

I just hope that we can get the word out to the private sector that any individual generous enough—and I in no way, shape, or form criticizing this individual either, to generate—to donate \$13 million for a squash facility, might think it is worthwhile to put a couple million dollars in the school feeding program.

So thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you all.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Garrett, thank you very much.

I would like to yield the floor to Mr. Suozzi.

Mr. SUOZZI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you to each of the witnesses for the great work that you do and for your testimony here today. I want to compliment my colleagues, both those that are here and that have left already for their insightful comments and responsible comments that they have made here today.

I just want to point out, and I don't know if this has been put on the record, but for the agricultural development and food security program, the fiscal year 2017 appropriation was \$1 billion. The budget request from the President is \$500 million. The international disaster assistance program, the fiscal year 2017 appropriation was \$4.4 billion. The administration request is \$2.5 billion. The 480 Title II program, Food for Peace, the fiscal year 2017 appropriation was \$1.4 billion. The administration request is zero. The McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program was \$201 million for fiscal year 2017 appropriation, and zero in the administration's request. And the Global Agriculture and Food Security fund, \$23 million in fiscal year 2017, and zero in the administration request.

So we have heard, and you all know, that there is tremendous suffering going on in the world right now. We know about the costs. You have spoken about the costs of doing emergency feeding of people. We have heard testimony about the impact on terrorism and how people are recruited because of food insecurity in terrorist organizations.

And I was with the former Governor of South Carolina the other day, Governor David Beasley, who is the Executive Director of the U.N. World Food Programme, who talked about how his work that he is doing with \$6 billion to \$9 billion a year in food distribution is the frontline against terrorism. And he is a very conservative Republican. And some of his colleagues were saying to him, well, it is the U.N. He says, well, I don't know about the whole U.N., but this program is essential for the world.

So there is a battle in the world going on these days, not between ideologies, but between stability versus instability.

We have gone from 35 million refugees 10 years ago to 65 million refugees today. And there are people that are trying to exacerbate that instability. We have instability due to climate change. We have instability due to corruption, to incompetence and lack of re-

sources, but there are other governments and organizations that are trying to promote instability in the world.

And the work that you are doing is to try and bring stability. You are in the frontline of that battle between stability and instability. And I just would like each of you to please tell me one example of what you think is an example—and you have to put it in plain English terms for all of us—a great example of success, of something that you have been involved with. It doesn't have to be, you know, in the past year. Past year would be great, but a great example of what you see as being a success, where, you know, you put in this much money, this is the program that you did, you provided this, and this is the result today. Especially something as far as, not as emergency feeding, but as far as building capacity and long-term sustainability.

Mr. Lyng.

Mr. LYNG. So I will give you a very small example, because I think it is very striking and emblematic in a lot of ways. As we engaged a Silicon Valley firm in a partnership to help provide better data on metrics of food security, and they were able to apply a lot of innovative techniques that someone my age cannot understand at all, and we were able to bring to bear a lot of the data that previously was untapped for food security and specifically, sustainable development goal number two. That project has now taken on a life of its own. The U.N., in May, in fact, engaged this Silicon Valley firm to do the monitoring and evaluation for all of the sustainable development goals. I think that was a great success.

Mr. SUOZZI. Okay. But I know that that is a great important work, and I know that, and it is very essential. But I want you to try and tell me things that—each of you, to tell me things that are examples of something on the ground that happened that resulted in a now sustainable community.

So I heard a lot of talk about policy—policy positions put in place and metrics that are put in place and different ideas of programs. I want to hear in real life, like we invested this much money and now they are growing this crop, or put in this much money and now they are doing this livestock, or this is how it has impacted this particular community.

You can go to the next person, if you want, and—

Ms. DUNFORD. Thank you, sir, for your question. I would like to talk about Malawi in 2016, which was suffering a terrible drought, and compare two villages. One village needed food assistance in 2016, and the World Food Programme spent over 10 months \$390 per family to feed that family to make it through the year. And it was very clear from visiting this village that this village will need food assistance, if not this year, then the next year and the year after that.

Compare that to another village that received less money, or just over \$370 over a period of 5 years, from 2009 to 2014, for development, food security, resilience interventions that helped with things like irrigation, market access, farming techniques. This 5-year investment that, in total, cost less per family than to feed families in this other village for 10 months over 5 years investment, they then, in 2014, the program ended, come back at 2016 when there is a drought, and the village is flourishing. They don't

need food assistance. People are self-sufficient, have strong livelihoods, and it is a happy place to be.

For me, that is the ultimate success of our programs. You go back 3 years later, and they are very successful in the face of what is a historic drought in Malawi.

Mr. SUOZZI. So that is a great example. And thank you so much, Doctor.

So you are saying the money was invested in irrigation. It was invested in market access. So what do you mean by market access?

Ms. DUNFORD. Irrigation, also crop production, market access, helping farmers aggregate their products and link them to markets so they can sell their products that they grow.

Mr. SUOZZI. So you show them how they would sell—where they would sell it and how they would sell their crop?

Ms. DUNFORD. Yes, and helping to form farmers organizations that can get decent prices on the market.

Mr. SUOZZI. Okay. Thank you very much.

Mr. GLIN. Thank you, sir, for your question. And your interest is exactly why USADF exists, for direct grassroots investments into local enterprise not only to help them increase their sustainability, but for them to grow.

A perfect example of that is a cooperative in Liberia, a women's cooperative, Gbelaygeh. These are a group of women who were forced to leave their country during civil war in Liberia, returned back as widows. They formed themselves into cooperatives, more so from a social reason. You know, women and the rice were sort of what they had in common. They applied for a grant to USADF funding, a grant of under \$250,000. We gave them a grant to increase their farming practices, to upgrade their farming practice, to become more registered, and to be a viable business unit, a farmer—as I said, a farmer producer organization, and then also to be able to have processing equipment. They were growing and then milling rice and selling that rice.

Then Ebola hits. The resilience that they got from having the operational assistance and support through the USADF grant and their ability to not only survive, but to withstand the shock that came through Ebola, and then to thrive after. In Ebola, this group actually still turned a profit. Today, sir, that group is selling to the World Food Programme, which you referenced. They are selling rice, and they are also buying and processing palm oil.

This is a women's widowed cooperative that now is a viable business unit, and they have survived and adapted and thrived in the face of stresses that they could perceive and some they would have never been able to perceive. But that is an example of what USADF does all over the continent in 20 countries, cooperative after cooperative.

Last year, we invested in over 500, so I can give you 500 individual resilience and enterprise development stories. And that is what our appropriation from Congress does. It impacts people directly.

Mr. SUOZZI. So in that particular instance of Liberia, the money was invested in buying the milling equipment as well as—

Mr. GLIN. As well as the training and technical assistance they needed to increase their agricultural practices. So they got equip-

ment. They got training. They had some level of market access in the market was—World Food Programme, they have specific quality, quantity, and—specific standards that they needed to be trained on.

Mr. SUOZZI. So an example of a training would be they used that grant money, and they hire somebody to come in and show them how to run a cooperative?

Mr. GLIN. Correct, sir. And that person is going to be—in our grant funding is going to be a local Liberian technical assistance training provider. So the money is also still generated in the country.

Mr. SUOZZI. Okay. I am in no position to give you advice, but I wanted—I think it is very important, when telling people your wonderful stories and important stories, to tell specific examples of putting a human face on things: We took this money, we bought this piece of equipment, we hired this person to train them, we helped them form this organization, we introduced them to the marketplace, specific examples of things, because it puts a human face on these very desperate circumstances.

So thank you so much for your life's work, and we are very grateful to you. We will do everything we can to help you. Thank you.

Mr. GLIN. Thank you.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Suozzi.

Just a couple of final questions. And, again, thank you for your patience with the delay we had at the outset of the hearing because of votes.

The Appropriations subcommittee lead by Hal Rogers last week marked up the subcommittee draft, and tomorrow will be the full committee. And I think it should not go unnoticed that of the funds appropriated under Title II of this act, not less than \$1.6 billion should be made available to carry out the provisions of the Global Food Security Act of 2016, Public Law 114-195, of which not less than \$60 million shall be made available to Feed the Future innovation labs. That is the exact amount authorized by the Global Food Security Act.

And I have to say, I have been here for 37 years, authorization levels are almost never met on their—and to say not less than shows, I think, on the part of our friends on the Appropriations Committee led by Hal Rogers, a very deep commitment to this initiative. So I think I should—so what was sent up originally—I have never seen a budget that was not radically altered, starting with Ronald Reagan.

I would note that even under President Obama—and I remember because I raised it here in this subcommittee. Despite the fact that I am taking a lead on the neglected tropical diseases, I believe passionately in trying to expand our resources, President Obama sent up a 20 percent cut in neglected tropical diseases. He did the same thing for TB. And we know we have had multiple hearings in this subcommittee on that as well. Mark, I believe, testified, you know, as did others on—from the Global Fund on the importance of staying focused on tuberculosis, particularly multidrug resistance; that too had a 20 percent cut.

Congress took the recommendation that came from the Obama administration as it did—and is doing right now from the Trump

administration, that said, thank you, we will try to meet some of these goals in a different way with more resources.

So I am happy to say, and I want to express my gratitude to Hal Rogers for being so responsive and his staff and his subcommittee to this.

And we have a ways to go, obviously. The bill hasn't passed the House yet, hasn't passed the Senate, but I think it is a good marker that there is a deep commitment to global food security in general and to the act and its provisions in particular.

Let me also just point out and ask you, if I could, Dr. Dunford, on page—whatever page this was, you said, first, we further elevated nutrition and are seeking to better integrate water, sanitation, and hygiene into our efforts to better nourish women and children, continuing our focus on the first 1,000 days.

Perhaps you could elaborate on how you are doing that. I think it is tremendous and it shows, you know, integrating is important. They are all interrelated, and you are doing it, so thank you for that.

I would ask, Mr. Glin, if you could, you talk about in South Sudan you have four USADF sustainable agricultural programs worth a total of \$670,000, and that they are mitigating the effects of famine.

When Karen Bass and I met with Salva Kiir for the better part of 2 hours in Juba during the Memorial Day recess, we focused, I think like a laser beam, to quote somebody else years ago, on the idea that conflict is driving this famine. We also pointed out repeatedly the 84 humanitarian aide workers, many of them indigenous South Sudanese, have been killed, and that is worse than the ISIS atrocities in terms of humanitarian workers. It is the worst in the world. And that is since December 2013.

So perhaps, Mr. Glin, you can tell us about your personnel, how well have they fared, and maybe elaborate on that program, if you would, those four programs, those four initiatives.

Because we kept stressing with Salva Kiir and his staff: Lay off the humanitarian aide workers. Stop interdicting convoys of food and humanitarian assistance, fleecing the truck drivers, taking the product intended for hungry, hungry people and sick people, and then distributing them on the black market. It is your military. Yeah, there are some militias, but it is your military.

And what happened in Terrain Hotel compound a year ago July is testimony to how quickly a military can careen out of order.

You also said, Mr. Glin, that you are very involved with the strategy of the Global Food Security Strategy and actively participating in the target country selection process. If you could elaborate on that process. And, again, what are the criteria for selecting a country when you sit and, you know, decide country X, Y, or Z will be a part of it? If you could, it would be very helpful to the committee and to me and I think all of us.

And if you could also perhaps, Mr. Lyng, informally; you know, not going through OMB, I know it all has to be vetted, but ideas for reauthorization. You know, unmet needs, your walking point, we need to know from you to get it right. And we did have—we had great input from the previous administration, starting with Dr. Shah, on what the bill ought to look like, and of course, Dr.

Dunford, you provided expert testimony as well. So we got it right. I think we did at the end of the day. So any thoughts you might have on that now or perhaps for the record, so as we go through the process—

The best reauthorizations I believe are those that take a year or more, because you just keep vetting every provision, testing it with the stakeholders or the administration to try to get it right. And so I want to, you know, ask you for that.

And, of course, Dr. Dunford, you as well, if you could answer that.

I do have a few other questions, but I will submit it for the record.

I do have one more for Dr. Lyng. Food on the water on its way. The most efficient way to deliver emergency aid. Is there an analysis about how best to get the delivery of those foodstuffs to the people, like how much more it costs to take it over longer distances? And, of course, that reduces the impact of every dollar. So if you could.

Mr. Glin, if you could begin.

Mr. GLIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the questions.

As it relates to South Sudan, it is an important country that we have been operating in since 2011. Our operating model being, as we sort of say, African-led and -managed, meaning that our program team on the ground are South Sudanese. Our team is very inclusive of a multitude of ethnicities and different people representing different tribes, so we have been able to continue operations throughout the crisis that currently exists. We work at that community level, so we think it is important to include all voices.

Our focus on enterprise creation to lead to poverty alleviation has been critical in that we are supporting agricultural enterprises that are actually growing food in the midst of the famine.

One example is an initiative that we have, one of our grants where 60 lead farmers are now training 4,000 smallholder farmer families, and they are in the maize value chain. They are growing and processing maize, and now have used their own profits, in the midst of the famine, sir, to sell to and to create a local bakery that is able to provide bread for those with need, if you will.

So South Sudan is an important country for us, and our focus around the enterprise creation during the midst of the famine is leading to food security and moving groups from food aid dependency to self-sufficiency.

As it relates to the Global Food Security Strategy, we are—you know, we are proud to be one of the 11 implementing agencies. I can say on a personal note, Dr. Dunford, as a friend, her whole style, sir, is inclusive and has been able to allow USADF to have a seat at the table, not only here in Washington but, most importantly, in the countries where we operate as we develop the country's strategies. And USADF looks at our investments, the regions in which we operate, the levels and the groups that we are going to support, how do those roll up to broader global food security strategy objectives.

So this has been very a inclusive process, and we have been able to have a seat at the table.

Mr. SMITH. If I could, on the strategy criteria, could you elaborate on each of those points? I think there is six of them. Dr. Dunford or—

Mr. GLIN. Yes. I defer to Dr. Dunford.

Mr. SMITH. Okay.

Ms. DUNFORD. Thank you, sir, for your question on country selection. Our six criteria that we submitted with the Global Food Security Strategy on selecting target countries would be need, opportunity for ag-led growth, opportunities for regional synergies, opportunities for partnerships, host country government commitment to food security nutrition, and U.S. Government resource availability. So those six criteria are what we are using to finalize our country selection going forward.

Mr. SMITH. And that other question, if you would.

Ms. DUNFORD. Yes. And I wanted to talk about linkages. Thank you so much for raising that question. It is a very, very important one.

We are working so that our food security efforts are linked to other efforts in the broader development work of USAID.

For PEPFAR, it really doesn't do any good to give someone antiretroviral drugs if they don't have food to eat, if they don't have nutritious food to eat, and then, again, if they are drinking dirty water. We want to make sure that we are feeding the people and not the worms. I think deworming is very, very important to couple with all of this to be sure that the people that we are working with are well nourished.

And locating those activities in the same communities and targeting the same people is one of the ways in which we do that. We have a lot of overlap in countries that we work with and really work to further synergize those efforts in regional areas.

Mr. GLIN. Mr. Chairman, if I may. I wanted to complement that response. Our work with the Global Food Security Act 100 percent complements our work with Electrify Africa and links to our work with AGOA. As we look at a smallholder agricultural cooperative that now has access to off-grid energy, whether it be solar irrigation or whether it be solar-powered maize mills, that increases their level of productivity and leads to agricultural-led growth. That, coupled with their ability to find markets, enables them to then feed into the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

So we look at the synergies between GFSA, Electrify Africa, and AGOA in almost all of our investments where possible.

Mr. LYG. I apologize that saying "food on the water" was metaphorical. Certainly, our colleagues at USAID do work on disaster assistance. They look at a wide variety of local procurement as well as U.S. shipments from the United States.

I will say, they are the among the hardest working of all of us. You can call their office almost any time night or day and they are working, because they understand the responsibility they have to keep people from starving.

Mr. SMITH. One last point. I do hope, especially with the G7 statement, that if there needs to be a bridge for food security to those who are suffering—it was really difficult to—and I know Karen had the same takeaway—to see so many people who were famished and emaciated being told that they—and they didn't com-

plain, because they were happy that they were in a camp—this is Bidi Bidi I am talking about—but they were having their foodstuffs cut in half.

And, again, I know we are the leading donor, and it is great that, you know, we are trying to get others to provide significantly more, but whatever can be done on the shorter term, I hope would be that that would be—that would be done on an emergency level.

Anything else you would like to add before we close? Any ideas for legislation? Of course, you can convey that to us for the record or privately. But I think we need to know what we missed, what you have found that needs to be incorporated, and we will have additional hearings going—in the future on that as well so we get it right.

And it shows authorizing levels do matter. Some people—you know, we just passed a reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, and there were some people who thought why put an authorizing number in there that is above the appropriated level. Because we do believe, based on input and years of experience, that that number is justified. But if my reading of the plain text from Hal Rogers is correct, he hit it right on the nose with the authorized level and said not less than, which is cause for additional hope and expectation that if it is needed, more money will be provided or allocated here.

So, yes, back to you.

Ms. DUNFORD. Mr. Chairman, we greatly appreciate the bicameral and bipartisan support for the Global Food Security Act, and we look forward to continuing to work in partnership and close collaboration with Congress as we implement the act going forward.

The increased accountability and oversight that is in the act enables a more in-depth dialogue on specific results, and I think we welcome that conversation.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

I want to thank you—oh, yes.

Mr. GLIN. No. Mr. Chairman, just the inclusion and the emphasis on smallholder farmers as it relates to global food security is something that is appreciated by USADF, but that is something that is so important for Africa and its development. So that is something that we wanted to continue to champion.

Mr. SMITH. Well, thank you.

Thank you so much for your leadership and for being here today. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:07 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]



# APPENDIX

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MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

**SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING NOTICE**  
**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

**Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International  
Organizations**

**Christopher H. Smith (R-NJ), Chairman**

July 18, 2017

**TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN hearing of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held by the Subcommittee Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

**DATE:** Tuesday, July 18, 2017

**TIME:** 2:00 p.m.

**SUBJECT:** Implementing the Global Food Security Act

**WITNESSES:** Mr. Theodore Lyng  
Acting Special Representative for Global Food Security  
U.S. Department of State

Beth Dunford, Ph.D.  
Assistant to the Administrator  
Bureau for Food Security  
U.S. Agency for International Development

Mr. C.D. Glin  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
U.S. African Development Foundation

**By Direction of the Chairman**

*The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.*



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations HEARING

Day Tuesday Date July 18, 2017 Room 2172 Rayburn

Starting Time ~2:36pm Ending Time 4:06pm

Recesses  ( to ) ( to )

Presiding Member(s)

Rep. Christopher H. Smith

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session

Electronically Recorded (taped)

Executive (closed) Session

Stenographic Record

Televised

TITLE OF HEARING:

Implementing the Global Food Security Act

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

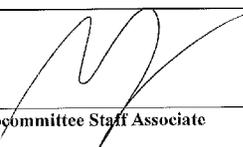
Rep. Castro, Rep. Bass, Rep. Donovan, Rep. Suozzi, Rep. Garrett

NON-SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT: (Mark with an \* if they are not members of full committee.)

HEARING WITNESSES: Same as meeting notice attached? Yes  No   
(If "no", please list below and include title, agency, department, or organization.)

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: (List any statements submitted for the record.)

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE \_\_\_\_\_  
or  
TIME ADJOURNED \_\_\_\_\_

  
Subcommittee Staff Associate

**Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Dr. Beth Dunford  
by Representative Chris Smith  
Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International  
Organizations  
House Committee on Foreign Affairs  
July 28, 2017**

**Question:**

How many countries are under consideration to be Feed the Future focus countries and when do you expect to make a determination about which countries will be chosen?

**Answer:**

Under the first phase of Feed the Future, the interagency worked in 19 focus countries. Under the five year Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) through 2021, the interagency is selecting target countries, as required by the 2016 Global Food Security Act (GFSA). Selecting target countries is the critical first step to implement the GFSS and the selection process has been highly transparent, data-driven and truly interagency. We developed indicators and a selection methodology reflecting the targeting criteria in the GFSS, deliberated as a group to achieve consensus, strategized how to align resources, and consulted internal and external partners during the process. Using the selection methodology, we analyzed a universe of 83 low and lower-middle income countries based on need and opportunity for impact to arrive at our target country selectees. The interagency currently is finalizing the process by engaging with host country governments to confirm their commitment and willingness to share responsibility for food security. Once we have formally confirmed host government commitment to food security investment and policy reform, as required by the GFSS and the GFSA, we will share the final list of target countries with the members of the subcommittee.

**Question:**

Which Feed the Future focus countries are emphasizing the first 1,000 days approach in their nutrition programming?

**Answer:**

All of the original 19 focus countries\* emphasized the first 1,000 days approach in their nutrition programming. Some countries emphasized it through Feed the Future agriculture-funded programs while others emphasized the approach through Food for Peace or nutrition programs.

\* The original 19 focus countries were: Bangladesh; Cambodia; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Kenya; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Senegal; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Uganda; and Zambia.

**Question:**

Can you provide the percentage decrease of stunting for each current Feed the Future focus country?

**Answer:**

The percentage decreases in stunting for the areas in which we work in each Feed the Future focus country are displayed in the table below. Also provided are the baseline figures, interim figures, and the years the baseline and interim data were collected, which varies based on country and source. Statistically significant reductions are denoted with an asterisk. **In 8 out of 17 focus countries with publicly available data, there were statistically significant reductions in stunting. Given the slow-changing nature of stunting rates, these initial results are very promising.**

| Feed the Future Focus Country | % stunted (baseline) | % stunted (interim) | % change in stunting | Baseline and interim years |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Bangladesh                    | 36.9                 | 32.3                | -12.5*               | 2011–2014                  |
| Cambodia                      | 44.0                 | 33.7                | -23.4*               | 2010/11–2014               |
| Ethiopia                      | 49.2                 | 47.1                | -4.3                 | 2013–2015                  |
| Ghana                         | 36.1                 | 29.9                | -17.2*               | 2012–2015                  |
| Haiti <sup>^</sup>            | 20.8                 | 23.0                | 10.6                 | 2012–2016                  |
| Honduras                      | 36.2                 | 25.3                | -30.1*               | 2012–2015                  |
| Kenya HR/SA#                  | 35.1                 | 20.9                | -40.5*               | 2008/9–2015                |
| Kenya North#                  | 27.6                 | 26.3                | -4.7                 | 2013–2015                  |
| Liberia <sup>^</sup>          | 43.1                 | 34.3                | -20.4                | 2010–2015                  |
| Malawi                        | 49.2                 | 42.3                | -14.0*               | 2010–2015                  |
| Mozambique                    | 51.6                 | 51.8                | 0.4                  | 2011–2015                  |
| Nepal                         | 45.2                 | 47.0                | 4.0                  | 2011–2014                  |
| Rwanda                        | 46.3                 | 39.7                | -14.3*               | 2010/11–2014/15            |
| Senegal                       | 23.1                 | 25.8                | 11.7                 | 2012/13–2015/16            |
| Tajikistan                    | 30.7                 | 29.3                | -4.6                 | 2012/13–2015               |
| Tanzania                      | 48.3                 | 35.2                | -27.1*               | 2009/10–2015/16            |
| Uganda                        | 33.0                 | 29.2                | -11.5                | 2012–2015                  |
| Zambia                        | 45.5                 | 38.4                | -15.6                | 2012–2015                  |

Notes: Stunting data not available for Guatemala and Mali due to data quality concerns. USAID/BFS is pursuing options to provide an accurate estimation of stunting reduction based on adjustments to sampling weights in Guatemala and use of secondary data sources in Mali.

\*Statistically significant changes at the  $p < 0.05$  level between baseline and interim. Other changes fall within the margin of error.

<sup>^</sup>Unable to compute statistical significance of change due to data collection or sampling approach

# Kenya HR/SA refers to the eastern (High Rainfall) and Western (Semi Arid) zones of influence. The nature of programming in these areas is comparable, allowing for aggregation of impact indicator values. Kenya north is the resilience zone of influence, which works with pastoralists and vulnerable populations to increase their capacity to manage shocks and participate in the market.

**Question for the Record  
Submitted to Mr. C.D. Glin  
by Representative Chris Smith  
Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International  
Organizations  
House Committee on Foreign Affairs  
July 28, 2017**

**Question:**

What is the cost of overhead expenses as a percentage of total expenditures for the U.S. African Development Foundation?

**Answer:**

The U.S. African Development Foundation is currently realigning the classification and cost structure of operating costs, in coordination with OMB and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) guidance. When fully implemented in FY18, USADF's effective current overhead rate will be reported as 16% for FY17.

Additionally, USADF seeks to ensure that a high percent of allocated funds actually reach Africans. An independent study from the Center for Global Development uses the indicator "country programmable aid share" to measure this performance, and found that USADF ranks second best in terms of program dollars that reach Africans, with 80-90% of program dollars placed in Africa.