
U.S. GOVERNMENT
GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY ACT
CROSSCUT BUDGET REPORT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Global Food Security Act Crosscut Budget Report

This crosscut report is pursuant to Section 8(b) of Public Law 114-195, the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (GFSA).

This report presents budgetary information on the U.S. federal departments and agencies identified in the GFSA that are involved in implementing U.S. global food security activities historically and under the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) provided to Congress on October 1, 2016.

The following tables are included in the report:

- Table 1: Proposed FY 2018 budget authority to carry out global food security activities, including planned interagency transfers
- Table 2: Assistance for global food security activities from FY 2012 to FY 2016, including Feed the Future (budget authority)
- Table 3: Obligations for global food security activities from FY 2016 appropriated resources
- Table 4: FY 2016 and FY 2017 budget breakout of department and agency efforts to carry out global food security activities, including expenditure categories (budget authority)

Note: Except as noted, information is provided at the account level. All funding amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand in all tables. Rounding errors may result.

See the *U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (FY 2017 – 2021)*, Annex 1. Agency-specific Implementation Plans, for additional details on individual department and agency technical, programmatic and in-kind contributions supporting global food security efforts (<https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/us-government-global-food-security-strategy-fy-2017-2021>), October 1, 2016.

Table 1. Proposed FY 2018 budget authority to carry out global food security activities, including planned interagency transfers*

<i>(Budget Authority in thousands)</i>	FY 2018 Budget Request (\$000s)
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) ^a	607,201
Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) ^b	516,226
<i>[Of which planned interagency transfers to Dept. of Agriculture]^c</i>	<i>[18,033]</i>
<i>[Of which planned interagency transfers to Dept. of Defense / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers]^c</i>	<i>[700]</i>
<i>[Of which planned interagency transfers to Dept. of Interior / U.S. Geological Survey]^c</i>	<i>[200]</i>
<i>[Of which planned interagency transfers to Peace Corps]^c</i>	<i>[705]</i>
Global Health Programs	90,975
<i>[Of which planned interagency transfers to Dept. of Health and Human Services / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention]^c</i>	<i>[250]</i>
<i>[Of which planned interagency transfers to Peace Corps]^c</i>	<i>[10]</i>
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	166,000
Cochran Fellowship Program ^d	0
Borlaug Fellowship Program ^d	0
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	0
Food for Progress Program	166,000
U.S. Department of Commerce ^e	N/A
U.S. Department of State	500
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	500
U.S. Department of the Treasury	30,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	f
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	0
Peace Corps ^g	28,810
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) ^h	N/A
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) ⁱ	0
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ^j	0
Subtotal	832,511

N/A = not available

* See each Department or Agency's Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) for further details on its FY 2018 budget request.

^a Funding supports USAID activities to implement the Global Food Security Strategy, including agriculture, nutrition, and household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment programs. See the USAID FY 2018 CBJ for further details. The supplementary tables include a table on the agriculture funding requested by country <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/271014.pdf>, (p. 118 of the text), which is the principal component of this funding.

^b ESDF resources identified by USAID in FY 2018 include \$499.821 million that has been requested in the USAID FY 2018 CBJ for agriculture. The amount of this funding that will be used in support of global food security activities has not yet been determined.

^c Reported interagency transfer figures represent current plans, based on the FY 2018 Request. Actual amounts for interagency transfers may differ once FY 2018 allocations have been determined.

^d The Cochran Fellowship Program and Borlaug Fellowship Program are not included in the Department of Agriculture's budget request. Program funds are from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Salaries and Expenses account. The topic of a fellowship is determined at the time it is awarded. See Table 3 for FY 2016 obligations related to global food security.

^e The U.S. International Trade Administration (ITA) conducts food security activities as part of its overall trade promotion and trade development efforts. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activities' implementation, nor is the level of effort—such as number of hours per employee devoted to the strategy—readily available. ITA's appropriation is subdivided into an administrative program unit and three business units (Global Markets, Industry and Analysis, and Enforcement and Compliance); funding is not specified for particular programs, which are supported by staff assigned to specific units. Activities related to the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) primarily take place within the Industry and Analysis unit. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) conducts activities identified in the Department of Commerce GFSS implementation plan as part of its overall capacity-building efforts. While these activities contribute to the GFSS, funding is not directly assigned to GFSS implementation. These activities are primarily funded through NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities appropriation, which is subdivided into NOAA's seven Line Office units. Each Line Office supports activities that contribute to the GFSS, such as capacity building for drought warnings and science-based aquaculture production. Funding, however, is not specified for that particular purpose.

^f Although MCC's budget requests are at the country level, they exclude sector-level projections. Planning below the country level does not commence until the latter stages of compact development (shortly prior to signing of the compact; i.e., commitment of funds).

^g Represents estimated funding requested for Peace Corps Volunteers working in agriculture, environment, health (nutrition and water/sanitation), community economic development, youth development, and education programs.

^h USTR leads U.S. trade negotiations and oversees the development and coordination of U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy. Trade can play a role in stimulating economic growth and strengthening food security. As part of its overall trade policy agenda, USTR works with trading partners to reduce barriers to trade and therefore increase the availability of food. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activity implementation, nor is the level of effort available, such as number of hours per employee devoted to food security activities.

ⁱ See the USADF FY 2018 CBJ for further details.

^j No USGS-appropriated funds support global food security activities. Activities are supported by interagency transfers from USAID, as described in the USGS GFSS implementation plan.

Table 2. Assistance for global food security activities from FY 2012 to FY 2016, including Feed the Future

<i>(Budget Authority in thousands)</i>	FY 2012 Enacted (\$000s)	FY 2013 Enacted* (\$000s)	FY 2014 Enacted (\$000s)	FY 2015 Enacted (\$000s)	FY 2016 Enacted (\$000s)
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)^a	1,754,378	1,547,056	1,594,287	1,587,049	1,468,261
Development Assistance	826,700	843,422	866,250	901,260	823,855
Economic Support Fund	343,206	275,013	228,306	185,834	122,025
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	30,520	0	0	0	11,000
P.L. 480 Title II - Non-Emergency ^b	425,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Global Health Programs	128,952	128,621	149,731	149,955	161,381
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	420,501	428,126	322,126	329,626	386,626
Cochran Fellowship Program ^c	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Borlaug Fellowship Program ^c	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program ^d	174,501	185,126	185,126	191,626	201,626
Food for Progress Program	246,000	243,000	137,000	138,000	185,000
U.S. Department of Commerce^e	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. Department of State	217,934	159,430	117,590	254,997	162,112
Contributions to International Organizations	217,434	158,930	112,090	244,497	161,612
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	500	500	500	500	500
Economic Support Funds	0	0	5,000	10,000	0
U.S. Department of the Treasury	165,000	156,646	163,000	30,000	74,930
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	28,481	30,000	30,000	31,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	128,165	133,000	0	43,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	f	f	f	f	f
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) ^g	878	4,372	1,162	6,925	0
Peace Corps ^h	23,000	23,850	27,120	28,270	26,290
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) ⁱ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF)	j	j	j	j	j
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ^k	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,581,691	2,319,480	2,225,285	2,236,867	2,118,219

N/A = not available

* FY 2013 reported levels are post-sequestration.

^a USAID levels reflect enacted levels supporting implementation of global food security activities, including agriculture, nutrition, and household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment programs, as defined by the U.S. Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (<http://www.state.gov/f/c24132.htm>). In general, over this period, USAID CBJ tables and descriptions of global food security funding provided the amounts for agriculture, which is the principal component of this funding. See table 4 below for the categories by account for FY 2016 budget authority for global food security.

^b USAID P.L. 480 Title II - Non-Emergency enacted levels represent the minimum amount of Title II resources that should be used for development food assistance programs in Title II of P.L. 83-480, as amended. Appropriations to the Title II account do not specify the level of funding that should be directed to emergency versus non-emergency programming.

^c The Cochran Fellowship Program and Borlaug Fellowship Program are not included in the Department of Agriculture's budget request. Program funds are from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Salaries and Expenses account. The topic of a fellowship is determined at the time it is awarded. See Table 3 for FY 2016 obligations related to global food security.

^d The FY 2016 total includes \$5 million to carry out local and regional food procurement projects under 7 USC 1726 (c), as provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.

^e The U.S. International Trade Administration (ITA) conducts food security activities as part of its overall trade promotion and trade development efforts. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activities' implementation, nor is the level of effort—such as number of hours per employee devoted to the strategy—readily available. ITA's appropriation is subdivided into an administrative program unit and three business units (Global Markets, Industry and Analysis, and Enforcement and Compliance); funding is not specified for particular programs, which are supported by staff assigned to specific units. Activities related to the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) primarily take place within the Industry and Analysis unit. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) conducts activities identified in the Department of Commerce GFSS implementation plan as part of its overall capacity-building efforts. While these activities contribute to the GFSS, funding is not directly assigned to GFSS implementation. These activities are primarily funded through NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities appropriation, which is subdivided into NOAA's seven Line Office units. Each Line Office supports activities that contribute to the GFSS, such as capacity building for drought warnings and science-based aquaculture production. Funding, however, is not specified for that particular purpose.

^f Although MCC has obligated over \$400 million in food security from FY 2012 through FY 2016, MCC's enacted budget is planned at a country level and excludes sector-level detail. See Table 3 for FY 2016 obligations.

^g From FY 2012 through FY 2016, OPIC obligated a total of \$13.3 million in budget authority (loan subsidy) for food security. This loan subsidy plus negative subsidy projects (as defined in OMB Circular A-11, Section 185.3 (v)) over this period represent over \$800 million in financing for food security projects. In addition, OPIC provided \$360 million in political risk insurance coverage for food security projects.

^h Represents estimated funding for Peace Corps Volunteers working in agriculture, environment, health (nutrition and water/sanitation), community economic development, youth development, and education programs.

ⁱ USTR leads U.S. trade negotiations and oversees the development and coordination of U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy. Trade can play a role in stimulating economic growth and strengthening food security. As part of its overall trade policy agenda, USTR works with trading partners to reduce barriers to trade and therefore increase the availability of food. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activities implementation, nor is the level of effort available, such as number of hours per employee devoted to food security activities.

^j USADF's enacted budget is planned at a country level and excludes sector-level details. See Table 3 for FY 2016 obligations.

^k No USGS-appropriated funds support global food security activities. Activities are supported by interagency transfers from USAID, as described in the USGS GFSS implementation plan, for the period covered in this table.

Table 3. Obligations for global food security activities from FY 2016 appropriated resources*

<i>(Obligations in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Obligations
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) ^{a, b}	1,072,603
Development Assistance	570,100
Economic Support Fund	32,451
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,230
P.L. 480 Title II - Non-Emergency ^c	371,931
Global Health Programs	89,891
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	348,154
Cochran Fellowship Program ^d	5,656
Borlaug Fellowship Program ^d	2,872
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program ^e	201,626
Food for Progress Program	138,000
U.S. Department of Commerce ^f	N/A
U.S. Department of State	162,112
Contributions to International Organizations	161,612
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	500
U.S. Department of the Treasury	42,952
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	11,022
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	3,994
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	0
Peace Corps ^g	26,290
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) ^h	N/A
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) ⁱ	19,168
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ^j	0
Subtotal	1,675,273

N/A = not available

* This table shows obligations of FY 2016 appropriated resources incurred from the period October 1, 2015, through March 31, 2017, for reporting agencies.

^a This figure represents USAID obligations for the Agriculture and Nutrition Program Areas. See the U.S. Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and Definitions for further details (<http://www.state.gov/f/c24132.htm>).

^b Budget data represents USAID's investments in household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment. See the U.S. Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (<http://www.state.gov/f/c24132.htm>) for further details.

^c For Title II, the FY 2016 obligations exceed the statutory minimum level of non-emergency food assistance shown in Tables 2 and 4.

^d The Cochran Fellowship Program and Borlaug Fellowship Program are not included in the Department of Agriculture's budget request. Program funds are from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Salaries and Expenses account. The topic of a fellowship is determined at the time it is awarded.

^e The FY 2016 total includes \$5 million to carry out local and regional food procurement projects under 7 USC 1726 (c), as provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.

^f The U.S. International Trade Administration (ITA) conducts food security activities as part of its overall trade promotion and trade development efforts. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activities' implementation, nor is the level of effort—such as number of hours per employee devoted to the strategy—readily available. ITA's appropriation is subdivided into an administrative program unit and three business units (Global Markets, Industry and Analysis, and Enforcement and Compliance); funding is not specified for particular programs, which are supported by staff assigned to specific units. Activities related to the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) primarily take place within the Industry and Analysis unit. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) conducts activities identified in the Department of Commerce GFSS implementation plan as part of its overall capacity-building efforts. While these activities contribute to the GFSS, funding is not directly assigned to GFSS implementation. These activities are primarily funded through NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities appropriation, which is subdivided into NOAA's seven Line Office units. Each Line Office supports activities that contribute to the GFSS, such as capacity building for drought warnings and science-based aquaculture production. Funding, however, is not specified for that particular purpose.

^g Represents estimated funding for Peace Corps Volunteers working in agriculture, environment, health (nutrition and water/sanitation), community economic development, youth development, and education programs.

^h USTR leads U.S. trade negotiations and oversees the development and coordination of U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy. Trade can play a role in stimulating economic growth and strengthening food security. As part of its overall trade policy agenda, USTR works with trading partners to reduce barriers to trade and therefore increase the availability of food. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activities implementation, nor is the level of effort available, such as number of hours per employee devoted to food security activities.

ⁱ USADF levels reflect FY 2016 obligations supporting food security activities in 20 countries.

^j No USGS-appropriated funds support global food security activities. Activities are supported by interagency transfers from USAID, as described in the USGS GFSS implementation plan, for the period covered in this table.

Table 4. FY 2016 and FY 2017 budget breakout of department and agency efforts to carry out global food security activities, including expenditure categories*

<i>(Budget Authority in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate**
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)^a	1,468,261	1,322,200
Development Assistance	823,855	642,712
<i>[Of which agricultural research]^b</i>	<i>[130,000]</i>	**
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[693,855]</i>	**
<i>[Of which resilience]^c</i>	<i>[82,808]</i>	**
Economic Support Fund	122,025	168,888
<i>[Of which nutrition]^d</i>	<i>[18,794]</i>	**
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[103,231]</i>	**
<i>[Of which resilience]^c</i>	<i>[2,373]</i>	**
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,000	12,400
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[11,000]</i>	**
P.L. 480 Title II - Non-Emergency	350,000	350,000
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[265,686]</i>	**
<i>[Of which resilience]^c</i>	<i>[241,088]</i>	**
<i>[Of which household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment]^e</i>	<i>[84,314]</i>	**
Global Health Programs	161,381	148,200
<i>[Of which nutrition]^d</i>	<i>[125,000]</i>	**
<i>[Of which household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment]^e</i>	<i>[36,381]</i>	**
<i>[Of which resilience]^c</i>	<i>[16,604]</i>	**
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	386,626	367,626
Cochran Fellowship Program ^f	N/A	N/A
Borlaug Fellowship Program ^f	N/A	N/A
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program ^g	201,626	201,626
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[201,626]</i>	**
Food for Progress Program	185,000	166,000
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[185,000]</i>	**
U.S. Department of Commerce^h	N/A	N/A
U.S. Department of State	162,112	303,441
Contributions to International Organizations (IO) ⁱ	161,612	303,000
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[161,612]</i>	**
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^j	500	441
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[500]</i>	**
U.S. Department of the Treasury	74,930	53,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31,930	30,000

<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[31,930]</i>	**
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	43,000	23,000
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[43,000]</i>	**
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	^k	^k
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	0	0
Peace Corps ^l	26,290	N/A
<i>[Of which other food security activities]</i>	<i>[26,290]</i>	**
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) ^m	N/A	N/A
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF)	ⁿ	ⁿ
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ^o	0	0
Subtotal	2,118,219	2,046,267

N/A = not available

* For the appropriated funding identified by each agency, food security activities are categorized as (1) agricultural research, (2) nutrition, (3) resilience, (4) household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment, and (5) other food security activities.

** Detailed FY 2017 levels, including expenditure categories, were not yet available for reporting agencies at the time this report was compiled.

^a Funding supports USAID activities to implement global food security activities, including agriculture, nutrition, and household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment programs. In general, over this period, USAID CBI tables and descriptions of global food security funding provided the amounts for agriculture, which is the principal component of this funding.

^b USAID agricultural research activities range from longer-term research to address major global challenges to applied and adaptive research guided by host-country priorities for nearer-term impact. See the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Research Strategy for further details (<https://www.feedthefuture.gov/research>). This includes research efforts supported by the Feed the Future Innovation Labs, funded by Development Assistance.

^c USAID's Feed the Future resilience efforts support activities that build resilience to recurrent crises among vulnerable communities and are focused in eight countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Nepal. Although resilience activities are a core food security activity, resilience is not listed as a separate sector. It is integrated across multiple sectors and funding for resilience activities is included in the other bracketed funding listed under each account (i.e., excluding resilience, the bracketed funding shown under each account adds up to the account total shown). Only a portion of the focused resilience funding is reported in this table and includes agriculture, nutrition, and household-level water, sanitation, hygiene and environment activities funded by the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 Title II - Non-Emergency, and Global Health Programs accounts.

^d USAID's nutrition-specific funding helps to increase availability and use of proven nutrition interventions to reduce mortality, morbidity and food insecurity, including nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; fortified or biofortified staple foods and specialized food products to improve consumption of quality food; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Activities also strengthen host country capacity by advancing supportive nutrition and food security policies and improving nutrition information systems. Other nutrition-sensitive funding, not broken out in this table, also has important positive impacts on nutrition.

^e USAID's household-level water, sanitation, hygiene, and environment funding helps to increase household actions to prevent disease regardless of the state of public service infrastructure, including point-of-use water treatment, safe water storage and handling, sanitation marketing and promotion, promotion of hand washing with soap, and reduction of exposure to indoor smoke from cooking and to local sources of environmental toxins such as lead. See the USAID Water Report for further details (<https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/water-and-sanitation>).

^f The Cochran Fellowship Program and Borlaug Fellowship Program are not included in the Department of Agriculture's budget request. Program funds are from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Salaries and

Expenses account. The topic of a fellowship is determined at the time it is awarded. See Table 3 for FY 2016 obligations related to global food security.

^g Both the FY 2016 and FY 2017 totals include \$5 million to carry out local and regional food procurement projects under 7 USC 1726 (c), as provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 respectively.

^h The U.S. International Trade Administration (ITA) conducts food security activities as part of its overall trade promotion and trade development efforts. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activities' implementation, nor is the level of effort—such as number of hours per employee devoted to the strategy—readily available. ITA's appropriation is subdivided into an administrative program unit and three business units (Global Markets, Industry and Analysis, and Enforcement and Compliance); funding is not specified for particular programs, which are supported by staff assigned to specific units. Activities related to the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) primarily take place within the Industry and Analysis unit. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) conducts activities identified in the Department of Commerce GFSS implementation plan as part of its overall capacity-building efforts. While these activities contribute to the GFSS, funding is not directly assigned to GFSS implementation. These activities are primarily funded through NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities appropriation, which is subdivided into NOAA's seven Line Office units. Each Line Office supports activities that contribute to the GFSS, such as capacity building for drought warnings and science-based aquaculture production. Funding, however, is not specified for that particular purpose.

ⁱ Funding supports food security efforts within the United Nations system, including through managing U.S. government interactions with food security agencies (i.e., the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Organization of Animal Health).

^j Funding supports the promotion of agricultural biotechnology as a tool to increase long-term agricultural productivity and improve food security and nutrition and encourages countries to adopt transparent and science-based regulations and practices to improve food safety.

^k MCC's enacted budget is planned at a country level and excludes sector-level detail.

^l Represents estimated funding for Peace Corps Volunteers working in agriculture, environment, health (nutrition and water/sanitation), community economic development, youth development, and education programs.

^m USTR leads U.S. trade negotiations and oversees the development and coordination of U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy. Trade can play a role in stimulating economic growth and strengthening food security. As part of its overall trade policy agenda, USTR works with trading partners to reduce barriers to trade and therefore increase the availability of food. Funding is not directly assigned to global food security activities implementation, nor is the level of effort available, such as number of hours per employee devoted to food security activities.

ⁿ USADF's enacted budget is planned at a country level and excludes sector-level detail.

^o No USGS-appropriated funds support global food security activities. Activities are supported by interagency transfers from USAID, as described in the USGS GFSS implementation plan, for the period covered in this table.

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