

Global Food Security Act

(H.R. 8446/S. 4649)

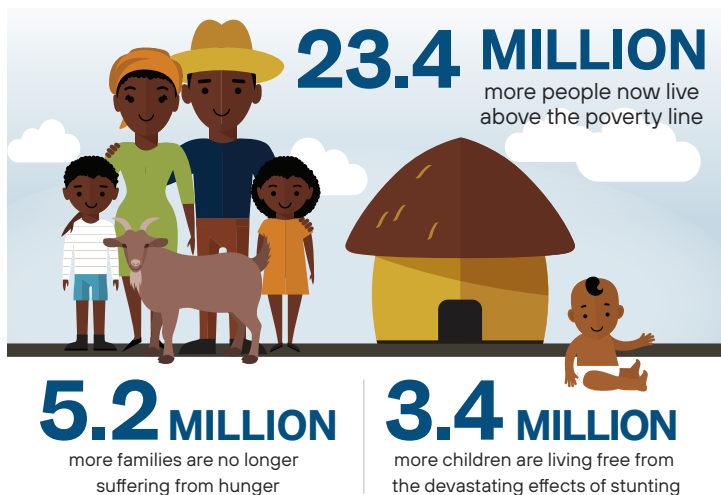
Background

Congress passed the Global Food Security Act (GFSA) in 2016 and reauthorized it in 2018, thanks to the steadfast advocacy of Bread for the World members and partners. This bipartisan legislation requires the participation of multiple U.S. government agencies in a strategy to ensure global food security. The legislation authorizes Feed the Future, the flagship U.S. food security initiative, which broadly focuses on inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth, strengthened resilience among people and systems, and improving nutrition among a target population, particularly women and children.

The creation of Feed the Future in 2010 was the primary U.S. response to the 2007-2008 food price crisis, which rapidly plunged tens of millions of people into hunger and malnutrition and made it clear that agriculture must be a top priority for long-term solutions. GFSA secured Feed the Future as a long-term priority of the U.S. government.



FEED THE FUTURE RESULTS FROM 2011-2016 IN 19 FOCUS COUNTRIES



Source: Feed the Future

NEARLY
\$13.7 BILLION
has been generated in additional agricultural sales

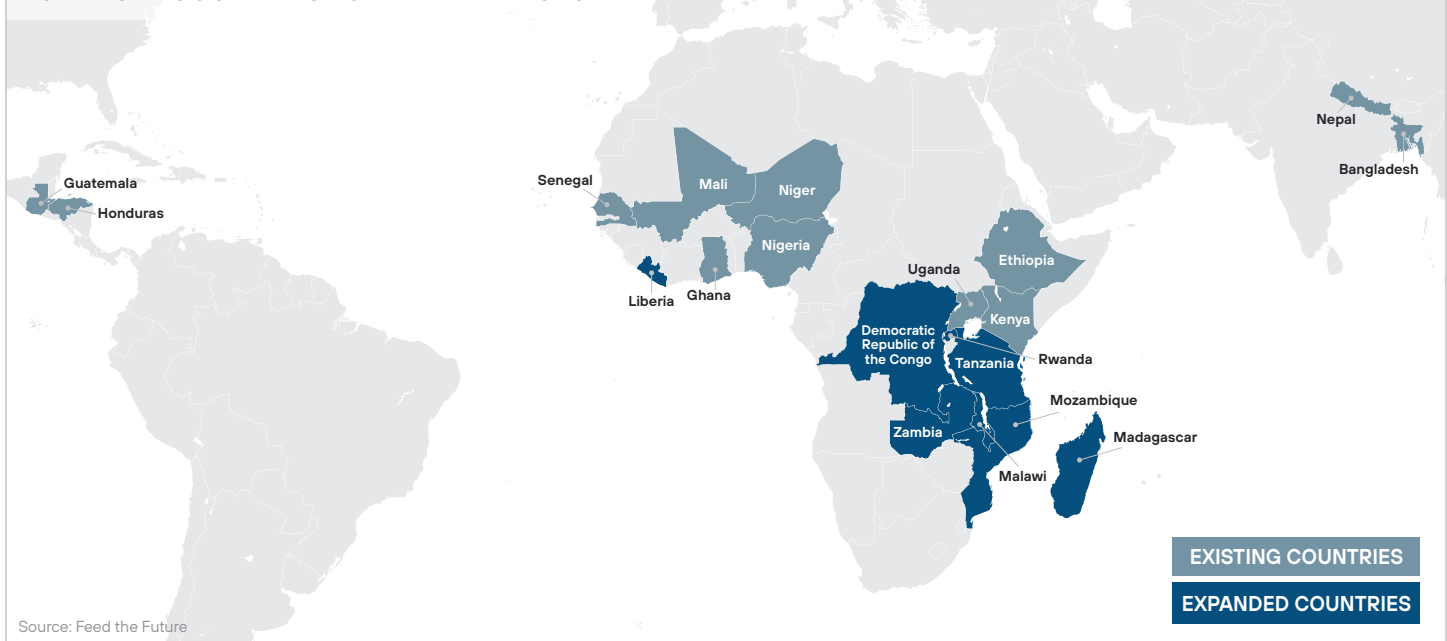
NEARLY
\$3.5 BILLION
in financing for food security has been unlocked

1,000+
innovations have been developed and deployed



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20 TARGET COUNTRIES FOR FEED THE FUTURE¹



Bill Analysis

U.S. Reps. Betty McCollum (D-MN-04), Chris Smith (R-NJ-04), Gregory Meeks (D-NY-05), and Michael McCaul (R-TX-10) introduced the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act (H.R. 8446) in the House on July 20, 2022. U.S. Sens. Bob Casey (D-PA), Jim Risch (R-ID), Chris Coons (D-DE), and John Boozman (R-AR) introduced the companion bill (S. 4649) in the Senate on July 27, 2022.

The bipartisan reauthorization of the GFSA will set Feed the Future priorities for the next five years, through 2028. These priorities are to improve nutrition, strengthen equity in food systems, and improve livelihoods and food security through climate adaptation.

The reauthorization of GFSA builds on the achievements of the last decade, with Feed the Future helping to stem hunger and its root causes. This bill will strengthen Feed the Future through a focus on healthy diets for improved nutrition, a clearer commitment to locally-led development, empowering women smallholder farmers, investment in climate-smart agriculture and climate adaptation for smallholder farmers, and emphasis on agricultural research. The bill responds to rising global hunger and increases Feed the Future funding.

The Global Food Security Act is Essential

Despite progress made through programs such as Feed the Future, global hunger has been on the rise for several years, largely because of conflict, climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic that sparked a global economic crisis.

The world adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, including the goal of ending hunger by 2030. But if present trends continue, the global hunger rate in 2030 will be the same as it was in 2015—affecting 8 percent of the global population, or nearly 670 million people.²

Malnutrition is still responsible for the preventable deaths of at least 2 million young children every year. Those who survive malnutrition before age 2 are at high risk of stunting, which causes lifelong health problems and developmental delays. More than 149 million children under 5 are believed to be suffering from stunting. More than 45 million children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition, also known as wasting, which is a life-threatening condition.³

Building stronger agriculture systems through GFSA is a critical part of ending hunger for good.

Visit www.bread.org to learn more about the Global Food Security Act and Feed the Future.

¹ Feed the Future (2020). 2020 Feed the Future Progress Snapshot. <https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/2020-feed-the-future-progress-snapshot/>

² FAO (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World. <https://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2022/en/>

³ Ibid.