

114TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1252

AN ACT

To authorize a comprehensive strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to reduce global poverty and hunger, achieve food and nutrition security, promote inclusive, sustainable, agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilience among vulnerable populations, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Global Food Security
5 Act of 2016”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) According to the Food and Agriculture Or-
9 ganization of the United Nations (referred to in this
10 section as the “FAO”), 805,000,000 people world-
11 wide suffer from chronic hunger. Hunger and mal-
12 nutrition rob people of health and productive lives
13 and stunt the mental and physical development of
14 future generations.

15 (2) According to the January 2014 “Worldwide
16 Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Commu-
17 nity”—

18 (A) the “[l]ack of adequate food will be a
19 destabilizing factor in countries important to
20 US national security that do not have the fi-
21 nancial or technical abilities to solve their inter-
22 nal food security problems”; and

23 (B) “[f]ood and nutrition insecurity in
24 weakly governed countries might also provide
25 opportunities for insurgent groups to capitalize

1 on poor conditions, exploit international food
2 aid, and discredit governments for their inability
3 to address basic needs”.

4 (3) A comprehensive approach to sustainable
5 food and nutrition security should not only respond
6 to emergency food shortages, but should also address
7 malnutrition, resilience to food and nutrition
8 insecurity, building the capacity of poor, rural populations
9 to improve their agricultural productivity and
10 incomes, removing institutional impediments to agricultural
11 development, value chain access and efficiency,
12 including processing and storage, enhancing agribusiness
13 development, access to markets and activities that address
14 the specific needs and barriers facing women and small-scale
15 producers, education, and collaborative research.

17 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES; SENSE OF**
18 **CONGRESS.**

19 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES.—It is in
20 the national interest of the United States to promote global
21 food security, resilience, and nutrition, consistent with
22 national food security investment plans, which is reinforced
23 through programs, activities, and initiatives that—

24 (1) place food insecure countries on a path toward
25 self-sufficiency and economic freedom through

1 the coordination of United States foreign assistance
2 programs;

3 (2) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led eco-
4 nomic growth that reduces global poverty, hunger,
5 and malnutrition, particularly among women and
6 children;

7 (3) increase the productivity, incomes, and live-
8 lihoods of small-scale producers, especially women,
9 by working across agricultural value chains, enhanc-
10 ing local capacity to manage agricultural resources
11 effectively and expanding producer access to local
12 and international markets;

13 (4) build resilience to food shocks among vul-
14 nerable populations and households while reducing
15 reliance upon emergency food assistance;

16 (5) create an enabling environment for agricul-
17 tural growth and investment, including through the
18 promotion of secure and transparent property rights;

19 (6) improve the nutritional status of women
20 and children, with a focus on reducing child stunt-
21 ing, including through the promotion of highly nutri-
22 tious foods, diet diversification, and nutritional be-
23 haviors that improve maternal and child health;

24 (7) demonstrably meet, align with and leverage
25 broader United States strategies and investments in

1 trade, economic growth, national security, science
2 and technology, agriculture research and extension,
3 maternal and child health, nutrition, and water,
4 sanitation, and hygiene;

5 (8) continue to strengthen partnerships between
6 United States-based universities, including land-
7 grant colleges, and universities and institutions in
8 target countries and communities that build agricul-
9 tural capacity; and

10 (9) ensure the effective use of United States
11 taxpayer dollars to further these objectives.

12 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
13 Congress that the President, in providing assistance to im-
14 plement the Global Food Security Strategy, should—

15 (1) coordinate, through a whole-of-government
16 approach, the efforts of relevant Federal depart-
17 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
18 Security Strategy;

19 (2) seek to fully utilize the unique capabilities
20 of each relevant Federal department and agency
21 while collaborating with and leveraging the contribu-
22 tions of other key stakeholders; and

23 (3) utilize open and streamlined solicitations to
24 allow for the participation of a wide range of imple-
25 menting partners through the most appropriate pro-

1 curement mechanisms, which may include grants,
2 contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instru-
3 ments as necessary and appropriate.

4 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

5 In this Act:

6 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
7 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
8 mittees” means—

9 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
10 the Senate;

11 (B) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutri-
12 tion, and Forestry of the Senate;

13 (C) the Committee on Appropriations of
14 the Senate;

15 (D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
16 the House of Representatives;

17 (E) the Committee on Agriculture of the
18 House of Representatives; and

19 (F) the Committee on Appropriations of
20 the House of Representatives.

21 (2) **FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LABS.**—
22 The term “Feed the Future Innovation Labs”
23 means research partnerships led by United States
24 universities that advance solutions to reduce global
25 hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

1 (3) FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY.—The
2 term “food and nutrition security” means access to,
3 and availability, utilization, and stability of, suffi-
4 cient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for
5 an active and healthy life.

6 (4) GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.—The
7 term “Global Food Security Strategy” means the
8 strategy developed and implemented pursuant to sec-
9 tion 5(a).

10 (5) KEY STAKEHOLDERS.—The term “key
11 stakeholders” means actors engaged in efforts to ad-
12 vance global food security programs and objectives,
13 including—

14 (A) relevant Federal departments and
15 agencies;

16 (B) national and local governments in tar-
17 get countries;

18 (C) other bilateral donors;

19 (D) international and regional organiza-
20 tions;

21 (E) international, regional, and local finan-
22 cial institutions;

23 (F) international, regional, and local pri-
24 vate voluntary, nongovernmental, faith-based,
25 and civil society organizations;

1 (G) the private sector, including agri-
2 businesses and relevant commodities groups;

3 (H) agricultural producers, including farm-
4 er organizations, cooperatives, small-scale pro-
5 ducers, and women; and

6 (I) agricultural research and academic in-
7 stitutions, including land-grant universities and
8 extension services.

9 (6) MALNUTRITION.—The term “malnutrition”
10 means poor nutritional status caused by nutritional
11 deficiency or excess.

12 (7) RELEVANT FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND
13 AGENCIES.—The term “relevant Federal depart-
14 ments and agencies” means the United States Agen-
15 cy for International Development, the Department of
16 Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the De-
17 partment of State, the Department of the Treasury,
18 the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas
19 Private Investment Corporation, the Peace Corps,
20 the Office of the United States Trade Representa-
21 tive, the United States African Development Foun-
22 dation, the United States Geological Survey, and
23 any other department or agency specified by the
24 President for purposes of this section.

1 (8) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” means
2 the ability of people, households, communities, coun-
3 tries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover
4 from shocks and stresses to food security in a man-
5 ner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates
6 inclusive growth.

7 (9) SMALL-SCALE PRODUCER.—The term
8 “small-scale producer” means farmers, pastoralists,
9 foresters, and fishers that have a low asset base and
10 limited resources, including land, capital, skills and
11 labor, and, in the case of farmers, typically farm on
12 fewer than 5 hectares of land.

13 (10) STUNTING.—The term “stunting” refers
14 to a condition that—

15 (A) is measured by a height-to-age ratio
16 that is more than 2 standard deviations below
17 the median for the population;

18 (B) manifests in children who are younger
19 than 2 years of age;

20 (C) is a process that can continue in chil-
21 dren after they reach 2 years of age, resulting
22 in an individual being “stunted”;

23 (D) is a sign of chronic malnutrition; and

1 (E) can lead to long-term poor health, de-
2 layed motor development, impaired cognitive
3 function, and decreased immunity.

4 (11) SUSTAINABLE.—The term “sustainable”
5 means the ability of a target country, community,
6 implementing partner, or intended beneficiary to
7 maintain, over time, the programs authorized and
8 outcomes achieved pursuant to this Act.

9 (12) TARGET COUNTRY.—The term “target
10 country” means a developing country that is selected
11 to participate in agriculture and nutrition security
12 programs under the Global Food Security Strategy
13 pursuant to the selection criteria described in section
14 5(a)(2), including criteria such as the potential for
15 agriculture-led economic growth, government com-
16 mitment to agricultural investment and policy re-
17 form, opportunities for partnerships and regional
18 synergies, the level of need, and resource availability.

19 **SEC. 5. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRAT-**
20 **EGY.**

21 (a) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the
22 development and implementation of a United States
23 whole-of-government strategy to accomplish the policy ob-
24 jectives set forth in section 3(a), which shall—

1 (1) set specific and measurable goals, bench-
2 marks, timetables, performance metrics, and moni-
3 toring and evaluation plans that reflect international
4 best practices relating to transparency, account-
5 ability, food and nutrition security, and agriculture-
6 led economic growth, consistent with the policy ob-
7 jectives described in section 3(a);

8 (2) establish clear and transparent selection cri-
9 teria for target countries, communities, regions, and
10 intended beneficiaries of assistance;

11 (3) describe the methodology and criteria for
12 the selection of target countries;

13 (4) support and be aligned with country-owned
14 agriculture, nutrition, and food security policy and
15 investment plans developed with input from key
16 stakeholders, as appropriate;

17 (5) support inclusive agricultural value chain
18 development, with small-scale producers, especially
19 women, gaining greater access to the inputs, skills,
20 resource management capacity, networking, bar-
21 gaining power, financing, and market linkages need-
22 ed to sustain their long-term economic prosperity;

23 (6) support improvement of the nutritional sta-
24 tus of women and children, particularly during the
25 critical first 1,000-day window until a child reaches

1 2 years of age and with a focus on reducing child
2 stunting, through nutrition-specific and nutrition-
3 sensitive programs, including related water, sanita-
4 tion, and hygiene programs;

5 (7) facilitate communication and collaboration,
6 as appropriate, among local stakeholders in support
7 of a multi-sectoral approach to food and nutrition
8 security, to include analysis of the multiple under-
9 lying causes of malnutrition, including lack of access
10 to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene;

11 (8) support the long-term success of programs
12 by building the capacity of local organizations and
13 institutions in target countries and communities;

14 (9) integrate resilience and nutrition strategies
15 into food security programs, such that chronically
16 vulnerable populations are better able to build safety
17 nets, secure livelihoods, access markets, and access
18 opportunities for longer-term economic growth;

19 (10) develop community and producer resilience
20 to natural disasters, emergencies, and natural occur-
21 rences that adversely impact agricultural yield;

22 (11) harness science, technology, and innova-
23 tion, including the research and extension activities
24 supported by relevant Federal Departments and

1 agencies and Feed the Future Innovation Labs, or
2 any successor entities;

3 (12) integrate agricultural development activi-
4 ties among food insecure populations living in prox-
5 imity to designated national parks or wildlife areas
6 into wildlife conservation efforts, as necessary and
7 appropriate;

8 (13) leverage resources and expertise through
9 partnerships with the private sector, farm organiza-
10 tions, cooperatives, civil society, faith-based organi-
11 zations, and agricultural research and academic in-
12 stitutions;

13 (14) strengthen and expand collaboration be-
14 tween United States universities, including public,
15 private, and land-grant universities, with higher edu-
16 cation institutions in target countries to increase
17 their effectiveness and relevance to promote agricul-
18 tural development and innovation through the cre-
19 ation of human capital, innovation, and cutting edge
20 science in the agricultural sector;

21 (15) seek to ensure that target countries and
22 communities respect and promote land tenure rights
23 of local communities, particularly those of women
24 and small-scale producers;

1 (16) include criteria and methodologies for
2 graduating target countries and communities from
3 assistance provided to implement the Global Food
4 Security Strategy as such countries and communities
5 meet the progress benchmarks identified pursuant to
6 section 8(b)(4); and

7 (17) demonstrably support the United States
8 national security and economic interest in the coun-
9 tries where assistance is being provided.

10 (b) COORDINATION.—The President shall coordinate,
11 through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of
12 relevant Federal departments and agencies in the imple-
13 mentation of the Global Food Security Strategy by—

14 (1) establishing monitoring and evaluation sys-
15 tems, coherence, and coordination across relevant
16 Federal departments and agencies;

17 (2) establishing linkages with other initiatives
18 and strategies of relevant Federal departments and
19 agencies; and

20 (3) establishing platforms for regular consulta-
21 tion and collaboration with key stakeholders and the
22 appropriate congressional committees.

23 (c) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1,
25 2016, the President, in consultation with the head of

1 each relevant Federal department and agency, shall
2 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
3 the Global Food Security Strategy required under
4 this section, including a detailed description of how
5 the United States intends to advance the objectives
6 set forth in section 3(a) and the agency-specific
7 plans described in paragraph (2).

8 (2) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The Global
9 Food Security Strategy shall include specific imple-
10 mentation plans from each relevant Federal depart-
11 ment and agency that describes—

12 (A) the anticipated contributions of the de-
13 partment or agency, including technical, finan-
14 cial, and in-kind contributions, to implement
15 the Global Food Security Strategy; and

16 (B) the efforts of the department or agen-
17 cy to ensure that the activities and programs
18 carried out pursuant to the strategy are de-
19 signed to achieve maximum impact and long-
20 term sustainability.

21 **SEC. 6. ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL FOOD SE-**
22 **CURITY STRATEGY.**

23 (a) FOOD SHORTAGES.—The President is authorized
24 to carry out activities pursuant to section 103, section
25 103A, title XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chapter 4 of

1 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
2 2151a, 2151a–1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.) to pre-
3 vent or address food shortages notwithstanding any other
4 provision of law.

5 (b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is
6 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State
7 and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
8 International Development \$1,000,600,000 for each of fis-
9 cal years 2017 and 2018 to carry out those portions of
10 the Global Food Security Strategy that relate to the De-
11 partment of State and the United States Agency for Inter-
12 national Development, respectively.

13 (c) **MONITORING AND EVALUATION.**—The President
14 shall seek to ensure that assistance to implement the Glob-
15 al Food Security Strategy is provided under established
16 parameters for a rigorous accountability system to mon-
17 itor and evaluate progress and impact of the strategy, in-
18 cluding by reporting to the appropriate congressional com-
19 mittees and the public on an annual basis.

20 **SEC. 7. EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM.**

21 (a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Con-
22 gress that—

23 (1) the crisis in Syria, which is characterized by
24 acts of terrorism and atrocities directed against civil-
25 ians, including mass murder, forced displacement,

1 aerial bombardment, ethnic and religious persecu-
2 tion, torture, kidnapping, rape and sexual enslave-
3 ment, has triggered one of the most profound hu-
4 manitarian crises of this century and poses a direct
5 threat to regional security and the national security
6 interests of the United States;

7 (2) it is in the national security interests of the
8 United States to respond to the needs of displaced
9 Syrian persons and the communities hosting such
10 persons, including with food assistance; and

11 (3) after four years of conflict in Syria and the
12 onset of other major humanitarian emergencies
13 where, like Syria, the provision of certain United
14 States humanitarian assistance has been particularly
15 challenging, including the 2013 super-typhoon in the
16 Philippines, the 2014 outbreak of Ebola in west Af-
17 rica, the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, ongoing human-
18 itarian disasters in Yemen and South Sudan, and
19 the threat of a major El Nino event in 2016, United
20 States international disaster assistance has become
21 severely stressed.

22 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy
23 of the United States, in coordination with other donors,
24 regional governments, international organizations, and
25 international financial institutions, to fully leverage, en-

1 hance, and expand the impact and reach of available
2 United States humanitarian resources, including for food
3 assistance, to mitigate the effects of manmade and natural
4 disasters by utilizing innovative new approaches to deliv-
5 ering aid that support affected persons and the commu-
6 nities hosting them, build resilience and early recovery,
7 and reduce opportunities for waste, fraud, and abuse.

8 (c) AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
9 ACT OF 1961.—

10 (1) Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act
11 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292) is amended—

12 (A) by redesignating subsection (c) as sub-
13 section (d); and

14 (B) by inserting after subsection (b) the
15 following new subsection:

16 “(c) EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limitations
18 in section 492, and notwithstanding any other provi-
19 sion of this or any other Act, the President is au-
20 thorized to make available emergency food assist-
21 ance, including in the form of funds, transfers,
22 vouchers, and agricultural commodities (including
23 products derived from agricultural commodities) ac-
24 quired through local or regional procurement, to

1 meet emergency food needs arising from manmade
2 and natural disasters.

3 “(2) DESIGNATION.—Funds made available
4 under this subsection shall be known as the ‘Inter-
5 national Disaster Assistance – Emergency Food Se-
6 curity Program’.”.

7 (2) Section 492 of the Foreign Assistance Act
8 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292a) is amended—

9 (A) in subsection (a), by striking
10 “\$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and
11 \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987.” and in-
12 serting “\$2,794,184,000 for each of fiscal years
13 2017 and 2018, of which up to \$1,257,382,000
14 should be made available to carry out section
15 491(c).”; and

16 (B) by inserting after subsection (b) the
17 following new subsections:

18 “(c) AMOUNTS IN ADDITION TO OTHER AMOUNTS.—
19 Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to the
20 authorizations of appropriations under section 491(c) are
21 in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

22 “(d) FLEXIBILITY.—

23 “(1) UNITED STATES POLICY.—It is the policy
24 of the United States that the funds made available
25 to carry out section 491 are intended to provide the

1 President with the greatest possible flexibility to ad-
2 dress disaster-related needs as they arise and to pre-
3 pare for and reduce the impact of natural and man-
4 made disasters.

5 “(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
6 Congress that any amendments to applicable legal
7 provisions contained in this Act are not intended to
8 limit such authorities.

9 “(e) REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of each fiscal
10 year, the President shall submit to the Committee on For-
11 eign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of
12 the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
13 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representa-
14 tives a report that describes the activities undertaken by
15 the President over the course of the prior fiscal year pur-
16 suant to section 491(c), including the amounts of assist-
17 ance provided, intended beneficiaries, monitoring and eval-
18 uation strategies, anticipated outcomes, and, as prac-
19 ticable, actual outcomes.”

20 **SEC. 8. REPORTS.**

21 (a) GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY IMPLEMEN-
22 TATION REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year and 2 years
23 after the date of the submission of the strategy required
24 under section 5(c), the President shall submit to the ap-
25 propriate congressional committees reports that describe

1 the status of the implementation of the Global Food Secu-
2 rity Strategy for 2017 and 2018, which shall—

3 (1) contain a summary of the Global Food Se-
4 curity Strategy as an appendix;

5 (2) identify any substantial changes made in
6 the Global Food Security Strategy during the pre-
7 ceding calendar year;

8 (3) describe the progress made in implementing
9 the Global Food Security Strategy;

10 (4) identify the indicators used to establish
11 benchmarks and measure results over time, as well
12 as the mechanisms for reporting such results in an
13 open and transparent manner;

14 (5) describe related strategies and benchmarks
15 for graduating target countries and communities
16 from assistance provided under the Global Food Se-
17 curity Strategy over time, including by building re-
18 siliance, reducing risk, and enhancing the sustain-
19 ability of outcomes from United States investments
20 in agriculture and nutrition security;

21 (6) indicate how findings from monitoring and
22 evaluation were incorporated into program design
23 and budget decisions;

24 (7) contain a transparent, open, and detailed
25 accounting of spending by relevant Federal depart-

1 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
2 Security Strategy, including, for each Federal de-
3 partment and agency, the statutory source of spend-
4 ing, amounts spent, implementing partners and tar-
5 geted beneficiaries, and activities supported to the
6 extent practicable and appropriate;

7 (8) describe how the Global Food Security
8 Strategy leverages other United States food security
9 and development assistance programs on the con-
10 tinuum from emergency food aid through sustain-
11 able, agriculture-led economic growth and eventual
12 self-sufficiency;

13 (9) describe the contributions of the Global
14 Food Security Strategy to, and assess the impact of,
15 broader international food and nutrition security as-
16 sistance programs, including progress in the pro-
17 motion of land tenure rights, creating economic op-
18 portunities for women and small-scale producers,
19 and stimulating agriculture-led economic growth in
20 target countries and communities;

21 (10) assess efforts to coordinate United States
22 international food security and nutrition programs,
23 activities, and initiatives with key stakeholders;

24 (11) assess United States Government-facili-
25 tated private investment in related sectors and the

1 impact of private sector investment in target coun-
2 tries and communities;

3 (12) identify any United States legal or regu-
4 latory impediments that could obstruct the effective
5 implementation of the programming referred to in
6 paragraphs (8) and (9);

7 (13) contain a clear gender analysis of pro-
8 gramming, to inform project-level activities, that in-
9 cludes established disaggregated gender indicators to
10 better analyze outcomes for food productivity, in-
11 come growth, control of assets, equity in access to
12 inputs, jobs and markets, and nutrition; and

13 (14) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing
14 and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs
15 and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of
16 stakeholders in an open, transparent manner.

17 (b) GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY CROSSCUT REPORT.—
18 Not later than 120 days after the President submits the
19 budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31,
20 United States Code, the Director of the Office of Manage-
21 ment and Budget shall submit to the appropriate congres-
22 sional committees a report including—

23 (1) an interagency budget crosscut report
24 that—

1 (A) displays the budget proposed, including
2 any planned interagency or intra-agency trans-
3 fer, for each of the principal Federal agencies
4 that carries out global food security activities in
5 the upcoming fiscal year, separately reporting
6 the amount of planned funding to be provided
7 under existing laws pertaining to the global
8 food security strategy to the extent available;
9 and

10 (B) to the extent available, identifies all
11 assistance and research expenditures at the ac-
12 count level in each of the five prior fiscal years
13 by the Federal Government and United States
14 multilateral commitments using Federal funds
15 for global food security strategy activities;

16 (2) to the extent available, a detailed account-
17 ing of all assistance funding received and obligated
18 by the principal Federal agencies identified in the
19 report and United States multilateral commitments
20 using Federal funds, for global food security activi-
21 ties during the current fiscal year; and

22 (3) a breakout of the proposed budget for the
23 current and budget years by agency, categorizing ex-
24 penditures by type of funding, including research,

1 resiliency, and other food security activities to the
2 extent that such information is available.

3 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
4 information referred to in subsections (a) and (b) shall
5 be made available on the public website of the United
6 States Agency for International Development in an open,
7 machine readable format, in a timely manner.

8 **SEC. 9. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

9 (a) EFFECT ON OTHER PROGRAMS.—Nothing in the
10 Global Food Security Strategy or this Act or the amend-
11 ments made by this Act shall be construed to supersede
12 or otherwise affect the authority of the relevant Federal
13 departments and agencies to carry out programs specified
14 in subsection (b), in the manner provided, and subject to
15 the terms and conditions, of those programs, including,
16 but not limited to, the terms, conditions, and requirements
17 relating to the procurement and transportation of food as-
18 sistance furnished pursuant to such programs.

19 (b) PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.—The programs referred
20 to in subsection (a) are the following:

21 (1) The Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et
22 seq.).

23 (2) The Food for Progress Act of 1985 (7
24 U.S.C. 1736o).

1 (3) Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of
2 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431).

3 (4) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Pro-
4 gram (7 U.S.C.1736o–1).

5 (5) Local and Regional Procurement Program
6 (7 U.S.C. 1726e).

7 (6) Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7
8 U.S.C. 1736f–1).

9 (7) Any other food and nutrition security and
10 emergency and non-emergency food assistance pro-
11 gram of the Department of Agriculture.

Passed the Senate April 20, 2016.

Attest:

Secretary.

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