

Calendar No. 393114TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION**S. 1252**

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.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 7, 2015

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. COONS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KIRK, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. CARDIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

MARCH 15, 2016

Reported by Mr. CORKER, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

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 2015”.

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 “[h]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) Decades of research have shown that there
5 are multiple underlying causes of food insecurity and
6 poor nutrition, including—

7 (A) the lack of availability of, access to,
8 and consumption of nutritious food;

9 (B) limited investments to improve agricultural
10 productivity;

11 (C) social and gender inequality;

12 (D) insufficient value chains and market
13 development for farmers, including small-scale
14 producers, which lead to post-harvest loss; and

15 (E) weak institutions in government and
16 civil society.

17 (4) Agriculture, which comprises large portions
18 of the total labor force in many developing countries,
19 is an essential component of inclusive economic
20 growth. According to the World Bank’s 2008 World
21 Development Report, growth in the agricultural sector
22 has been twice as effective in reducing poverty
23 as growth in other sectors.

24 (5) Women, who are often heads of households
25 and small farmers, are especially vulnerable to food

1 insecurity. Women frequently face stricter con-
 2 straints than men in accessing markets and re-
 3 sources. In its 2010–2011 report, the FAO esti-
 4 mated that if women farmers had the same access
 5 to inputs as men, they could increase their farm
 6 yields by 20 to 30 percent. According to the FAO,
 7 this “could raise total agricultural output in devel-
 8 oping countries by 2.5–4 percent”.

9 (6) According to UNICEF—

10 (A) more than 161,000,000 children
 11 younger than 5 years of age suffer from chronic
 12 malnutrition (also referred to as stunting); and

13 (B) 1 in 3 women in the developing world
 14 are anemic, which leads to severe health and
 15 developmental consequences.

16 (7) According to the United Nations World
 17 Food Programme, poor nutrition causes 45 percent
 18 of deaths in children younger than 5 years of age.

19 (8) Malnutrition can—

20 (A) undermine future earning potential by
 21 up to 20 percent; and

22 (B) inhibit economic growth by up to 3
 23 percent of gross domestic product.

24 (9) According to The Cost of Hunger in Africa
 25 Study by the African Union Commission—

1 (A) the economic costs associated with
2 child undernutrition are substantial, ranging
3 from 2 percent to 16 percent of the gross na-
4 tional product in several African nations; and

5 (B) adults who suffer from stunting as
6 children are less productive than nonstunted
7 workers and are less able to contribute to the
8 economy.

9 (10) According to Save the Children's 2013
10 Food for Thought report, if the current malnutrition
11 rates continue, global output could be reduced by an
12 estimated \$125,000,000,000 by 2030, as the young
13 children of today reach working age.

14 (11) A comprehensive approach to sustainable
15 food and nutrition security should not only respond
16 to emergency food shortages, but should also ad-
17 dress malnutrition, resilience to food and nutrition
18 insecurity, building the capacity of poor, rural popu-
19 lations to improve their agricultural productivity,
20 and incomes, removing institutional impediments to
21 agricultural development, value chain access and ef-
22 ficiency, including processing and storage, enhancing
23 agribusiness development, access to markets and ac-
24 tivities that address the specific needs and barriers

1 facing women and small-scale producers, education,
2 and collaborative research.

3 (12) An effective, sustainable approach to com-
4 bating food insecurity requires consultation with,
5 and participation from, multiple stakeholders, in-
6 cluding government, the private sector, international
7 organizations, international and local nongovern-
8 mental stakeholders, grassroots and civil society or-
9 ganizations, faith-based organizations, and higher
10 education research institutions.

11 (13) Nongovernmental organizations, faith-
12 based organizations, community-based organizations,
13 private voluntary organizations, academic institu-
14 tions, and cooperatives can increase the effectiveness
15 of public investments by building local capacity,
16 strengthening food and nutrition security and resil-
17 ience, and leveraging additional resources.

18 (14) The United States has provided consistent
19 global leadership in addressing food security and in-
20 vesting in agricultural development and humani-
21 tarian assistance. In 2010, the United States Gov-
22 ernment launched Feed the Future (referred to in
23 this paragraph as “FTF”), an initiative designed to
24 expand and better coordinate the United States in-
25 vestments in improving global food security. FTF is

1 a whole-of-government approach that works across
2 agricultural value chains and focuses on the dual ob-
3 jectives of improving farmer productivity, income,
4 and livelihoods in developing countries and improv-
5 ing the nutrition of women and children.

6 (15) The United States Government spear-
7 headed the creation of the Global Agriculture and
8 Food Security Program (referred to in this para-
9 graph as the “GAFSP”), which mobilizes contribu-
10 tions from a wide range of international donors to
11 support the goals of FTF. As of 2014, the GAFSP
12 had received pledges totaling \$1,300,000,000 from
13 10 donors and reached an estimated 12,000,000 di-
14 rect beneficiaries in 25 countries.

15 **SEC. 3. POLICY OBJECTIVES; SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

16 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES.—It is in
17 the national security interest of the United States to pro-
18 mote global food and nutrition security, consistent with
19 national agriculture investment plans, which is reinforced
20 through programs, activities, and initiatives that—

21 (1) eradicate hunger and malnutrition, espe-
22 cially for women and children;

23 (2) assist foreign countries to achieve long-
24 term, sustainable, and inclusive agricultural develop-
25 ment by emphasizing—

1 (A) increased productivity, resiliency, local
2 management capacity, income, and growth;

3 (B) reduction in poverty and long-term
4 vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity;
5 and

6 (C) improved skills building and market
7 linkages for producers, especially for women
8 and small-scale producers, who face specific
9 constraints in accessing markets, networks, and
10 resources; and

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

13 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
14 gress that the President, or a designee of the President,
15 in providing assistance under this Act, should—

16 (1) coordinate, through a whole-of-government
17 approach, the efforts of relevant Federal depart-
18 ments and agencies to develop and implement the
19 strategy set forth in section 5(a);

20 (2) utilize, to the maximum extent possible,
21 open and streamlined solicitations, grants, and coop-
22 erative agreements to allow for the participation of
23 a wide range of implementing partners; and

24 (3) strengthen and expand partnerships be-
25 tween developing country institutions of agricultural

1 sciences with universities in the United States, with
2 a focus on building the agricultural capacities of uni-
3 versities in developing nations.

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) FEED THE FUTURE STRATEGY.—The term
2 “Feed the Future Strategy” means the strategy de-
3 veloped and implemented pursuant to section 5(a).

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

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

12 (6) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” means
13 the ability of people, households, communities, coun-
14 tries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover
15 from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces
16 chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

17 (7) SMALL-SCALE PRODUCER.—The term
18 “small-scale producer” means farmers, pastoralists,
19 and fishers that have a low asset base and limited
20 resources, including land, capital, skills and labor,
21 and, in the case of farmers, typically farm on fewer
22 than 5 hectares of land.

23 (8) STUNTING.—The term “stunting” refers to
24 a condition that—

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

4 (B) manifests in children who are younger
5 than 2 years of age;

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

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

10 (E) can lead to long-term poor health, de-
11 layed motor development, impaired cognitive
12 function, and decreased immunity.

13 (9) SUSTAINABLE.—The term “sustainable”
14 means the ability of a target country, community,
15 implementing partner, or intended beneficiary to
16 maintain the programs authorized and the outcomes
17 achieved pursuant to this Act over time.

18 (10) TARGET COUNTRY.—The term “target
19 country” means a developing country that is selected
20 to participate in agriculture and nutrition security
21 programs under the Feed the Future Strategy.

22 **SEC. 5. COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.**

23 (a) FEED THE FUTURE STRATEGY.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President, or a designee
25 of the President, shall coordinate the development

1 and implementation of a United States whole-of-gov-
2 ernment strategy to accomplish the policy objectives
3 set forth in section 3(a), which shall—

4 (A) support and be aligned with country-
5 owned agriculture, nutrition, and food security
6 policy and investment plans developed with
7 input from relevant governmental and non-
8 governmental sectors within target countries
9 and regional bodies, including—

10 (i) representatives of the private sec-
11 tor;

12 (ii) agricultural producers, including
13 women and small-scale producers;

14 (iii) international and local civil soci-
15 ety organizations;

16 (iv) faith-based organizations; and

17 (v) research and academic institu-
18 tions;

19 (B) support inclusive, sustainable agricul-
20 tural value chain development, with small-scale
21 producers, especially women, gaining greater
22 access to the inputs, skills, networking, resource
23 management capacity, bargaining power, fi-
24 nancing, and market linkages needed to sustain
25 their long-term economic prosperity;

1 (C) support the improvement of the nutri-
2 tional status of women and children, especially
3 during the critical 1,000-day window starting at
4 the beginning of a woman's pregnancy and end-
5 ing 2 years after her child's birth, with a focus
6 on reducing child stunting;

7 (D) urge target countries and communities
8 to respect and promote the land tenure rights
9 of local communities, particularly those of
10 women and small-scale producers;

11 (E) support the long-term success of pro-
12 grams by building the capacity of local organi-
13 zations and institutions;

14 (F) integrate resilience and nutrition strat-
15 egies into food security programs, such that
16 chronically vulnerable populations are better
17 able to build safety nets, secure livelihoods, ac-
18 cess markets, manage resources, and access op-
19 portunities for longer-term economic growth;

20 (G) develop community and producer resil-
21 ience to natural disasters, emergencies, and
22 natural occurrences that adversely impact pro-
23 ductivity and livelihoods;

24 (H) harness science, technology, and inno-
25 vation, including the research conducted at

1 Feed the Future Innovation Labs, or any suc-
2 cessor entities, throughout the United States;

3 (I) leverage resources and expertise
4 through partnerships with the private sector,
5 farm organizations, cooperatives, civil society,
6 research entities, and academic institutions;

7 (J) support collaboration between United
8 States universities and public and private insti-
9 tutions in developing countries to promote agri-
10 cultural development and innovation;

11 (K) set clear and transparent selection cri-
12 teria for target countries, regions, and intended
13 beneficiaries of assistance provided under this
14 Act;

15 (L) set specific and measurable goals,
16 benchmarks, timetables, performance metrics,
17 and monitoring and evaluation plans that re-
18 flect international best practices relating to
19 transparency, accountability, food and nutrition
20 security, and agriculture-led economic growth,
21 consistent with the policy objectives described in
22 the Feed the Future Strategy; and

23 (M) include criteria and methodology for
24 graduating countries from United States assist-

1 ance provided under this Act once the countries
2 have achieved certain benchmarks.

3 (2) GOVERNING LAW.—Notwithstanding any
4 other provision of law, in carrying out the purposes
5 of this Act, assistance may be provided to the De-
6 partment of State and the United States Agency for
7 International Development pursuant to sections 103
8 and 103A, title XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chap-
9 ter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of
10 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a, 2151a-1, 2220a et seq.,
11 and 2346 et seq.).

12 (b) FEED THE FUTURE COORDINATION.—The Presi-
13 dent, or a designee of the President, shall coordinate,
14 through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of
15 relevant Federal departments and agencies in imple-
16 menting the Feed the Future Strategy by—

17 (1) establishing policy coherence, monitoring
18 and evaluation systems, and coordination across all
19 relevant Federal departments and agencies;

20 (2) aligning linkages with other initiatives and
21 strategies of the United States Agency for Inter-
22 national Development, the Department of Agri-
23 culture, the Department of State, the Millennium
24 Challenge Corporation, the Overseas Private Invest-
25 ment Corporation, the Peace Corps, the United

1 States Trade Representative, the United States Afri-
2 ca Development Foundation, the Department of
3 Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the
4 United States Geological Survey;

5 (3) establishing platforms for regular consulta-
6 tion and collaboration with key stakeholders, includ-
7 ing—

8 (A) national and local governments;

9 (B) multilateral institutions;

10 (C) private voluntary organizations;

11 (D) cooperatives;

12 (E) the private sector;

13 (F) local nongovernmental and civil society
14 organizations;

15 (G) faith-based organizations;

16 (H) research and academic institutions;

17 (I) congressional committees; and

18 (J) other stakeholders, as appropriate;

19 (4) leveraging the expertise of the Department
20 of Agriculture in agricultural development, nutrition,
21 trade, research, and education; and

22 (5) establishing and leading regular public con-
23 sultations in target countries.

1 **SEC. 6. REPORTING.**

2 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the
3 date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than De-
4 cember 31 of each year thereafter through 2020, the
5 President, or a designee of the President, shall submit a
6 report to the appropriate congressional committees that
7 describes the status of the implementation of the Feed the
8 Future Strategy.

9 (b) **CONTENT.**—The report required under subsection
10 (a) shall—

11 (1) contain an appendix of the Feed the Future
12 Strategy;

13 (2) identify any substantial changes made in
14 the Feed the Future Strategy during the preceding
15 calendar year;

16 (3) identify the indicators that will be used to
17 measure results; set benchmarks for progress over
18 time; and establish mechanisms for reporting results
19 in an open and transparent manner;

20 (4) describe the progress made in implementing
21 the Feed the Future Strategy;

22 (5) assess the progress and results of imple-
23 menting international food and nutrition security
24 programming on the policy objectives set forth in
25 section 3(a);

1 (6) indicate how findings from monitoring and
2 evaluation were incorporated into program design
3 and budget decisions;

4 (7) contain a transparent, open, and detailed
5 accounting of spending under this Act by all relevant
6 Federal agencies, including a disaggregated account-
7 ing of assistance provided through different procure-
8 ment mechanisms;

9 (8) identify any United States legal or regu-
10 latory impediments that could obstruct the effective
11 implementation of the programming referred to in
12 paragraph (5);

13 (9) describe how the Feed the Future Strategy
14 relates to other United States food security and de-
15 velopment assistance programs on the continuum
16 from emergency food aid through sustainable, agri-
17 culture-led economic growth;

18 (10) contain a clear gender analysis of pro-
19 gramming that includes established disaggregated
20 gender indicators to better analyze outcomes for
21 food productivity, income growth, control of assets,
22 equity in access to inputs, jobs and markets, and nu-
23 trition;

24 (11) describe the methodology and criteria for
25 the selection of target countries;

1 (12) describe related strategies and benchmarks
2 for graduating target countries and communities
3 from assistance provided under the Feed the Future
4 Strategy over time, including by building resilience,
5 reducing risk, and enhancing the sustainability of
6 outcomes from United States investments in agri-
7 culture and nutrition security;

8 (13) assess efforts to coordinate United States
9 international food security and nutrition programs,
10 activities, and initiatives with—

11 (A) other bilateral donors;

12 (B) international and multilateral organi-
13 zations;

14 (C) international financial institutions;

15 (D) target country governments;

16 (E) international and local private vol-
17 untary, nongovernmental, and civil society orga-
18 nizations;

19 (F) research and academic institutions;

20 and

21 (G) other stakeholders;

22 (14) assess the status of institutional capacity
23 building efforts, including higher education;

1 (15) assess United States Government-facili-
2 tated private investment in related sectors in target
3 countries and communities;

4 (16) assess the impact of private sector invest-
5 ment on—

6 (A) the economic opportunities available to
7 small-scale producers, especially women;

8 (B) improving international food and nu-
9 trition security;

10 (C) local land tenure issues; and

11 (D) enhancing inclusive, sustainable agri-
12 cultural development;

13 (17) be prepared in consultation with relevant
14 United States Government agencies; and

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

19 (e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
20 information referred to in subsection (b) shall be made
21 publicly accessible in an electronic format and in a timely
22 manner.

23 (d) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE RE-
24 PORT.—During the 1-year period ending on December 31,

1 2019, the Comptroller General of the United States shall
2 publish a report that—

3 (1) summarizes the progress of the strategy de-
4 scribed in section 5(a);

5 (2) assesses the whole-of-government coordina-
6 tion described in section 5(b);

7 (3) assesses the mechanisms through which
8 United States assistance authorized under this Act
9 is provided, including a list of the major recipients
10 of United States contracts, grants, and cooperative
11 agreements;

12 (4) includes a review of evaluations conducted
13 on assistance provided under this Act; and

14 (5) assesses the budget decisionmaking process,
15 including the role of monitoring and evaluation in
16 program design.

17 **SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

18 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
19 retary of State and the Administrator of the United States
20 Agency for International Development to carry out this
21 Act, for each of the fiscal years 2015 through 2020, an
22 amount equal to the amount of funds made available for
23 food security and agricultural development programs for
24 fiscal year 2014 under section 7060(d) of the Department
25 of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Ap-

1 appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113-
2 76; 128 Stat. 554).

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 Orga-*
9 *nization of the United Nations (referred to in this sec-*
10 *tion as the “FAO”), 805,000,000 people worldwide*
11 *suffer from chronic hunger. Hunger and malnutrition*
12 *rob people of health and productive lives and stunt*
13 *the mental and physical development of future gen-*
14 *erations.*

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 US*
20 *national security that do not have the financial*
21 *or technical abilities to solve their internal food*
22 *security problems”; and*

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

1 *poor conditions, exploit international food aid,*
2 *and discredit governments for their inability to*
3 *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 insecur-*
8 *ity, building the capacity of poor, rural populations*
9 *to improve their agricultural productivity and in-*
10 *comes, removing institutional impediments to agricul-*
11 *tural development, value chain access and efficiency,*
12 *including processing and storage, enhancing agri-*
13 *business development, access to markets and activities*
14 *that address the specific needs and barriers facing*
15 *women and small-scale producers, education, and col-*
16 *laborative research.*

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

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

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

1 *the coordination of United States foreign assistance*
2 *programs;*

3 *(2) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led economic*
4 *growth that reduces global poverty, hunger, and mal-*
5 *nutrition, particularly among women and children;*

6 *(3) increase the productivity, incomes, and liveli-*
7 *hoods of small-scale producers, especially women, by*
8 *working across agricultural value chains, enhancing*
9 *local capacity to manage agricultural resources effec-*
10 *tively and expanding producer access to local and*
11 *international markets;*

12 *(4) build resilience to food shocks among vulner-*
13 *able populations and households while reducing reli-*
14 *ance upon emergency food assistance;*

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

18 *(6) improve the nutritional status of women and*
19 *children, with a focus on reducing child stunting, in-*
20 *cluding through the promotion of highly nutritious*
21 *foods, diet diversification, and nutritional behaviors*
22 *that improve maternal and child health;*

23 *(7) align with and leverage broader United*
24 *States strategies and investments in trade, economic*
25 *growth, science and technology, agriculture research*

1 *and extension, maternal and child health, nutrition,*
2 *and water, sanitation, and hygiene;*

3 (8) *continue to strengthen partnerships between*
4 *United States-based universities, including land-grant*
5 *colleges, and universities and institutions in target*
6 *countries and communities that build agricultural ca-*
7 *capacity; and*

8 (9) *ensure the effective use of United States tax-*
9 *payer dollars to further these objectives.*

10 (b) *SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Con-*
11 *gress that the President, in providing assistance to imple-*
12 *ment the Global Food Security Strategy, should—*

13 (1) *coordinate, through a whole-of-government*
14 *approach, the efforts of relevant Federal departments*
15 *and agencies to implement the Global Food Security*
16 *Strategy;*

17 (2) *seek to fully utilize the unique capabilities of*
18 *each relevant Federal department and agency while*
19 *collaborating with and leveraging the contributions of*
20 *other key stakeholders; and*

21 (3) *utilize open and streamlined solicitations to*
22 *allow for the participation of a wide range of imple-*
23 *menting partners through the most appropriate pro-*
24 *curement mechanisms, which may include grants,*

1 *contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instru-*
2 *ments as necessary and appropriate.*

3 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

4 *In this Act:*

5 (1) *APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-*
6 *TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional commit-*
7 *tees” means—*

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

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

12 (C) *the Committee on Appropriations of the*
13 *Senate;*

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

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

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

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

1 (3) *FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY*.—The term
2 “food and nutrition security” means access to, and
3 availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient
4 food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an ac-
5 tive 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 stake-
11 holders” means actors engaged in efforts to advance
12 global food security programs and objectives, includ-
13 ing—

14 (A) relevant Federal departments and agen-
15 cies;

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 departments*
14 *and agencies” means the United States Agency for*
15 *International Development, the Department of Agri-*
16 *culture, the Department of Commerce, the Department*
17 *of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Millen-*
18 *ium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas Private In-*
19 *vestment Corporation, the Peace Corps, the Office of*
20 *the United States Trade Representative, the United*
21 *States African Development Foundation, the United*
22 *States Geological Survey, and any other department*
23 *or agency specified by the President for purposes of*
24 *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 manner
5 that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates in-
6 clusive growth.

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

13 (10) *STUNTING*.—The term “stunting” refers to a
14 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 in
22 an individual being “stunted”;

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

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 objec-*
7 *tives 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 the*
12 *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, re-*
20 *source management capacity, networking, bargaining*
21 *power, financing, and market linkages needed to sus-*
22 *tain 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 se-*
8 *curity, to include analysis of the multiple underlying*
9 *causes of malnutrition, including lack of access to safe*
10 *drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene;*

11 *(8) support the long-term success of programs by*
12 *building the capacity of local organizations and insti-*
13 *tutions 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 op-*
18 *portunities 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 innovation,*
23 *including the research and extension activities sup-*
24 *ported by relevant Federal Departments and agencies*

1 *and Feed the Future Innovation Labs, or any suc-*
2 *cessor entities;*

3 (12) *integrate agricultural development activities*
4 *among food insecure populations living in proximity*
5 *to designated national parks or wildlife areas into*
6 *wildlife conservation efforts, as necessary and appro-*
7 *priate;*

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

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; and*

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

7 (b) *COORDINATION.*—The President shall coordinate,
8 through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of rel-
9 evant Federal departments and agencies in the implementa-
10 tion of the Global Food Security Strategy by—

11 (1) establishing monitoring and evaluation sys-
12 tems, coherence, and coordination across relevant Fed-
13 eral departments and agencies;

14 (2) establishing linkages with other initiatives
15 and strategies of relevant Federal departments and
16 agencies; and

17 (3) establishing platforms for regular consulta-
18 tion and collaboration with key stakeholders and the
19 appropriate congressional committees.

20 (c) *STRATEGY SUBMISSION.*—

21 (1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than October 1,
22 2016, the President, in consultation with the head of
23 each relevant Federal department and agency, shall
24 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
25 the Global Food Security Strategy required under this

1 *section, including a detailed description of how the*
2 *United States intends to advance the objectives set*
3 *forth in section 3(a) and the agency-specific plans de-*
4 *scribed in paragraph (2).*

5 (2) *AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The Global Food*
6 *Security Strategy shall include specific implementa-*
7 *tion plans from each relevant Federal department*
8 *and agency that describes—*

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

13 (B) *the efforts of the department or agency*
14 *to ensure that the activities and programs car-*
15 *ried out pursuant to the strategy are designed to*
16 *achieve maximum impact and long-term sus-*
17 *tainability.*

18 **SEC. 6. ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL FOOD SE-**
19 **CURITY STRATEGY.**

20 (a) *FOOD SHORTAGES.—The President is authorized*
21 *to carry out activities pursuant to section 103, section*
22 *103A, title XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chapter 4 of*
23 *part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.*
24 *2151a, 2151a–1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.) to prevent*

1 *or address food shortages notwithstanding any other provi-*
2 *sion of law.*

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

11 (c) *MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—The President*
12 *shall seek to ensure that assistance to implement the Global*
13 *Food Security Strategy is provided under established pa-*
14 *rameters for a rigorous accountability system to monitor*
15 *and evaluate progress and impact of the strategy, including*
16 *by reporting to the appropriate congressional committees*
17 *and the public on an annual basis.*

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

19 (a) *SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress*
20 *that—*

21 (1) *the crisis in Syria, which is characterized by*
22 *acts of terrorism and atrocities directed against civil-*
23 *ians, including mass murder, forced displacement,*
24 *aerial bombardment, ethnic and religious persecution,*
25 *torture, kidnapping, rape and sexual enslavement,*

1 *has triggered one of the most profound humanitarian*
2 *crises of this century and poses a direct threat to re-*
3 *gional security and the national security interests of*
4 *the United States;*

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

9 (3) *after four years of conflict in Syria and the*
10 *onset of other major humanitarian emergencies where,*
11 *like Syria, the provision of certain United States hu-*
12 *manitarian assistance has been particularly chal-*
13 *lenging, including the 2013 super-typhoon in the*
14 *Philippines, the 2014 outbreak of Ebola in west Afri-*
15 *ca, the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, ongoing humani-*
16 *tarian disasters in Yemen and South Sudan, and the*
17 *threat of a major El Nino event in 2016, United*
18 *States international disaster assistance has become se-*
19 *verely stressed.*

20 (b) *STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of*
21 *the United States, in coordination with other donors, re-*
22 *gional governments, international organizations, and inter-*
23 *national financial institutions, to fully leverage, enhance,*
24 *and expand the impact and reach of available United States*
25 *humanitarian resources, including for food assistance, to*

1 *mitigate the effects of manmade and natural disasters by*
 2 *utilizing innovative new approaches to delivering aid that*
 3 *support affected persons and the communities hosting them,*
 4 *build resilience and early recovery, and reduce opportuni-*
 5 *ties for waste, fraud, and abuse.*

6 (c) *AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT*
 7 *OF 1961.—*

8 (1) *Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of*
 9 *1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292) is amended—*

10 (A) *by redesignating subsection (c) as sub-*
 11 *section (d); and*

12 (B) *by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-*
 13 *lowing new subsection:*

14 “(c) *EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM.—*

15 “(1) *IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limitations in*
 16 *section 492, and notwithstanding any other provision*
 17 *of this or any other Act, the President is authorized*
 18 *to make available emergency food assistance, includ-*
 19 *ing in the form of funds, transfers, vouchers, and ag-*
 20 *ricultural commodities (including products derived*
 21 *from agricultural commodities) acquired through local*
 22 *or regional procurement, to meet emergency food*
 23 *needs arising from manmade and natural disasters.*

24 “(2) *DESIGNATION.—Funds made available*
 25 *under this subsection shall be known as the ‘Inter-*

1 *national Disaster Assistance – Emergency Food Secu-*
2 *urity Program’.*”

3 (2) *Section 492 of the Foreign Assistance Act of*
4 *1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292a) is amended—*

5 (A) *in subsection (a), by striking*
6 *“\$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and*
7 *\$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987.” and in-*
8 *serting “\$2,794,184,000 for each of fiscal years*
9 *2017 and 2018, of which up to \$1,257,382,000*
10 *should be made available to carry out section*
11 *491(c).”;* and

12 (B) *by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-*
13 *lowing new subsections:*

14 “(c) *AMOUNTS IN ADDITION TO OTHER AMOUNTS.—*
15 *Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to the au-*
16 *thorizations of appropriations under section 491(c) are in*
17 *addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.*

18 “(d) *FLEXIBILITY.—*

19 (1) *UNITED STATES POLICY.—It is the policy of*
20 *the United States that the funds made available to*
21 *carry out section 491 are intended to provide the*
22 *President with the greatest possible flexibility to ad-*
23 *dress disaster-related needs as they arise and to pre-*
24 *pare for and reduce the impact of natural and man-*
25 *made disasters.*

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

5 “(e) *REPORT.*—*Not later than March 1 of each fiscal*
6 *year, the President shall submit to the Committee on For-*
7 *ign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the*
8 *Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Com-*
9 *mittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives*
10 *a report that describes the activities undertaken by the*
11 *President over the course of the prior fiscal year pursuant*
12 *to section 491(c), including the amounts of assistance pro-*
13 *vided, intended beneficiaries, monitoring and evaluation*
14 *strategies, anticipated outcomes, and, as practicable, actual*
15 *outcomes.”.*

16 **SEC. 8. REPORT.**

17 “(a) *IN GENERAL.*—*Not later than 1 year after the date*
18 *of the submission of the strategy required under section 5(c),*
19 *the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional*
20 *committees a report that describes the status of the imple-*
21 *mentation of the Global Food Security Strategy.*

22 “(b) *CONTENT.*—*The report required under subsection*
23 *(a) shall—*

24 (1) *contain a summary of the Global Food Secu-*
25 *urity Strategy as an appendix;*

1 (2) *identify any substantial changes made in the*
2 *Global Food Security Strategy during the preceding*
3 *calendar year;*

4 (3) *describe the progress made in implementing*
5 *the Global Food Security Strategy;*

6 (4) *identify the indicators used to establish*
7 *benchmarks and measure results over time, as well as*
8 *the mechanisms for reporting such results in an open*
9 *and transparent manner;*

10 (5) *describe related strategies and benchmarks*
11 *for graduating target countries and communities from*
12 *assistance provided under the Global Food Security*
13 *Strategy over time, including by building resilience,*
14 *reducing risk, and enhancing the sustainability of*
15 *outcomes from United States investments in agri-*
16 *culture and nutrition security;*

17 (6) *indicate how findings from monitoring and*
18 *evaluation were incorporated into program design*
19 *and budget decisions;*

20 (7) *contain a transparent, open, and detailed ac-*
21 *counting of spending by relevant Federal departments*
22 *and agencies to implement the Global Food Security*
23 *Strategy, including, for each Federal department and*
24 *agency, the statutory source of spending, amounts*
25 *spent, implementing partners and targeted bene-*

1 *ficiaries, and activities supported to the extent prac-*
2 *ticable and appropriate;*

3 *(8) describe how the Global Food Security Strat-*
4 *egy leverages other United States food security and*
5 *development assistance programs on the continuum*
6 *from emergency food aid through sustainable, agri-*
7 *culture-led economic growth and eventual self-suffi-*
8 *ciency;*

9 *(9) describe the contributions of the Global Food*
10 *Security Strategy to, and assess the impact of, broad-*
11 *er international food and nutrition security assist-*
12 *ance programs, including progress in the promotion*
13 *of land tenure rights, creating economic opportunities*
14 *for women and small-scale producers, and stimulating*
15 *agriculture-led economic growth in target countries*
16 *and communities;*

17 *(10) assess efforts to coordinate United States*
18 *international food security and nutrition programs,*
19 *activities, and initiatives with key stakeholders;*

20 *(11) assess United States Government-facilitated*
21 *private investment in related sectors and the impact*
22 *of private sector investment in target countries and*
23 *communities;*

24 *(12) identify any United States legal or regu-*
25 *latory impediments that could obstruct the effective*

1 *implementation of the programming referred to in*
2 *paragraphs (8) and (9);*

3 *(13) contain a clear gender analysis of program-*
4 *ming, to inform project-level activities, that includes*
5 *established disaggregated gender indicators to better*
6 *analyze outcomes for food productivity, income*
7 *growth, control of assets, equity in access to inputs,*
8 *jobs and markets, and nutrition; and*

9 *(14) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing*
10 *and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs*
11 *and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of*
12 *stakeholders in an open, transparent manner.*

13 *(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The in-*
14 *formation referred to in subsection (b) shall be made avail-*
15 *able on the public website of the United States Agency for*
16 *International Development in an open, machine readable*
17 *format, in a timely manner.*

18 **SEC. 9. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

19 *(a) EFFECT ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND*
20 *EMERGENCY AND NONEMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PRO-*
21 *GRAMS.—Nothing in the Global Food Security Strategy or*
22 *this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be con-*
23 *strued to supersede or otherwise affect the authority of the*
24 *relevant Federal departments and agencies to carry out food*
25 *and nutrition security and emergency and nonemergency*

1 *food assistance programs specified in subparagraph (b), in*
2 *the manner provided, and subject to the terms and condi-*
3 *tions, of those programs.*

4 **(b) PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.**—*The food and nutrition*
5 *security and emergency and nonemergency food assistance*
6 *programs referred to in subsection (a) are the following:*

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

9 (2) *The Food for Progress Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C.*
10 *1736o).*

11 (3) *Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949*
12 *(7 U.S.C. 1431).*

13 (4) *McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program*
14 *(7 U.S.C.1736o–1).*

15 (5) *Local and Regional Procurement Program (7*
16 *U.S.C. 1726c).*

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

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A BILL

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.

March 15, 2016

Reported with an amendment