

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3077

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to provide assistance to foreign countries to promote food security and agricultural development, to develop rural infrastructure and stimulate rural economies, and to improve emergency response to food crises, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 2009

Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to provide assistance to foreign countries to promote food security and agricultural development, to develop rural infrastructure and stimulate rural economies, and to improve emergency response to food crises, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, 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,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Global Food Security Act of 2009”.

4 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
5 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—POLICY OBJECTIVES, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Sec. 101. Policy objectives.
Sec. 102. International investments in developing country agricultural land.
Sec. 103. Comprehensive food security strategy.
Sec. 104. Reports.

TITLE II—BILATERAL PROGRAMS

Sec. 201. Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition.
Sec. 202. Agricultural research.

TITLE III—UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR AGRICULTURE

Sec. 301. Amendment to Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

TITLE IV—EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO FOOD CRISES

Sec. 401. Emergency rapid response to food crises account.
Sec. 402. Authorization of appropriations.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) Nearly 1,000,000,000 people worldwide suf-
9 fer from food insecurity, defined as a lack of access
10 to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for an active
11 and healthy life.

12 (2) The number of food insecure increased from
13 849,000,000 in 2006 to 982,000,000 in 2007, ac-
14 cording to the Department of Agriculture.

1 (3) The United Nations World Food Program
2 reports that 25,000 people die each day from mal-
3 nutrition-related causes.

4 (4) The food security situation of lower income
5 countries is projected to continue to deteriorate over
6 the next decade.

7 (5) Nearly one-half of the world's food insecure
8 live in sub-Saharan Africa.

9 (6) The agricultural sector comprises large por-
10 tions of the total labor force in many developing
11 countries, as high as 70 to 80 percent in sub-Saha-
12 ran Africa, where it also contributes about 35 per-
13 cent of the total gross national product (GNP).

14 (7) Agriculture has the potential to be an effi-
15 cient engine for promoting economic growth and in-
16 creasing the incomes of the poor in developing coun-
17 tries.

18 (8) A diverse, secure, affordable, and univer-
19 sally available food supply has health benefits, in-
20 cluding increasing child survival, improving cognitive
21 and physical development of children, especially
22 those under two years of age, and strengthening the
23 immune system to bolster resistance to disease.

24 (9) Under-nutrition is responsible for 35 per-
25 cent of child deaths and 11 percent of the total glob-

1 al disease burden is attributable to maternal and
2 child under-nutrition according to a review of lit-
3 erature published in The Lancet.

4 (10) Rapid increases in global food costs since
5 2007 and the subsequent global financial crisis
6 threaten to significantly undermine gains achieved in
7 poverty reduction and health programs.

8 (11) The poor in developing countries spend as
9 much as 50 to 70 percent of their incomes on food.

10 (12) Three out of five of those suffering from
11 hunger are rural small-scale agriculturalists. One
12 out of five is a rural landless laborer, and another
13 one-fifth are urban poor, according to the United
14 Nations Secretary General's High Level Task Force
15 on the Global Food Security Crisis.

16 (13) Women, who are often heads of house-
17 holds, comprise a large proportion of small holders
18 and face unique challenges and heightened vulner-
19 ability to food insecurity. Women produce 80 percent
20 of food in sub-Saharan Africa, but have access to
21 less than 5 percent of land, credit, and extension
22 services.

23 (14) Many food insecure countries also suffer
24 from natural resource degradation and the resulting
25 decrease in food and other ecosystem services these

1 resources provide. Many of these countries are also
2 among the most vulnerable to the effects of climate
3 change.

4 (15) A comprehensive approach to long-term
5 food security should encompass improvements in nu-
6 trition, education, agricultural infrastructure and
7 productivity, finance and markets, safety net pro-
8 grams, job creation, household incomes, research
9 and technology, ecosystem services, and the sustain-
10 able management of land and natural resources.

11 (16) The comprehensive, long-term global food
12 security strategy of the United States should be in-
13 tegrated into a new national strategy for global de-
14 velopment.

15 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

16 In this Act:

17 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-
18 trator” means the Administrator of the United
19 States Agency for International Development.

20 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
21 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
22 mittees” means—

23 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations
24 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
25 Senate; and

1 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
2 the Committee on Appropriations of the House
3 of Representatives.

4 (3) CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY.—The term
5 “chronic food insecurity” means ongoing and per-
6 sistent lack of access to sufficient food to meet die-
7 tary needs for an active and healthy life.

8 (4) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—The term
9 “agricultural development” means methods to use
10 agriculture as a basis for food security, family liveli-
11 hood, and economic growth by increasing the pro-
12 ductivity of those involved in the production of food,
13 fuel, and fiber, including farmers, fishers, foresters,
14 and pastoralists, particularly those that operate on
15 a small scale, and linking them and their products
16 to consumers through markets, including post har-
17 vest activities such as storage, processing, transport,
18 and improving market efficiency.

19 (5) RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term
20 “rural infrastructure”—

21 (A) means public and private facilities and
22 services necessary for agricultural production
23 and other activities in non-urban (rural) areas;
24 and

(B) includes roads or other means of transportation, water supplies including irrigation, rural electrification, communication technology, financial services, storage, warehousing, and processing facilities needed for increasing agricultural production and linking producers to markets, including policies and regulations of such sectors in addition to physical infrastructure.

TITLE I—POLICY OBJECTIVES, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

SEC. 101. POLICY OBJECTIVES.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that food insecurity is expanding rapidly in developing countries, forcing tens of millions of people into poverty, contributing to political and social instability, eroding economic growth, and undermining United States foreign assistance investments in areas including basic education, global health, environmental protection, and democratic institutions.

(b) POLICY OBJECTIVES.—Congress declares the following to be the policy objectives of the United States with respect to food security:

(1) The United States will respond with renewed urgency and increased commitment to the problem of chronic food insecurity through a com-

1 prehensive approach that targets the underlying
2 causes of hunger and poverty.

3 (2) This approach will link emergency food as-
4 sistance with sustained investments in nutritional
5 support and productive safety nets, agricultural de-
6 velopment activities, and rural infrastructure for the
7 purposes of promoting global food security, eradi-
8 cating hunger and malnutrition, alleviating poverty,
9 improving agricultural productivity and rural devel-
10 opment, and expanding economic opportunity for
11 poor and vulnerable populations.

12 (3) To achieve these goals, the United States
13 will focus on strengthening agricultural systems and
14 markets in developing countries in partnership with
15 government agencies, including local and regional
16 governments, civil society, farmer organizations, co-
17 operatives, institutions of higher learning, private
18 entities, multilateral institutions, and nongovern-
19 mental organizations.

20 (4) These efforts will enhance human capacity,
21 nutrition, entrepreneurial skills and job creation, im-
22 prove agricultural research and technology, and fa-
23 cilitate the dissemination of economically and envi-
24 ronmentally sustainable techniques to all parts of
25 the agriculture sector.

1 (c) COORDINATION.—Congress finds that, for the
2 purpose of enhancing program sustainability and effective-
3 ness, a comprehensive strategy to fight global hunger and
4 promote global food security through agricultural develop-
5 ment should be integrated into a new national strategy
6 for global development which establishes broad priorities
7 and guidelines for development programs, and articulates
8 how development policy is integrated into an overall na-
9 tional security strategy and will be coordinated with other
10 United States Government policies governing trade, cli-
11 mate change, human rights, food safety, and related areas.

12 **SEC. 102. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS IN AGRICUL-**
13 **TURAL LANDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

15 (1) A growing trend in large-scale acquisitions
16 and lease agreements of farmland in Africa, Latin
17 America, and Central and Southeast Asia has been
18 documented by the International Fund for Agricul-
19 tural Development, the United Nations Food and
20 Agriculture Organization, and the International In-
21 stitute for Environment and Development. These or-
22 ganizations found that nearly 2.5 million hectares of
23 land have been allocated in just five sub-Saharan Af-
24 rican countries since 2004.

1 (2) The International Food Policy Research In-
2 stitute (IFPRI) estimates between 15 and 20 million
3 hectares of farmland in developing countries, valued
4 between \$20 billion to \$30 billion, have been subject
5 to international transactions or negotiations since
6 2006.

7 (3) Evidence suggests these large land acquisi-
8 tions and leases are led primarily by private inves-
9 tors seeking to capitalize on increased agricultural
10 commodity prices and demand for biofuels and also
11 by governments seeking to bolster their domestic
12 food security.

13 (4) While the investment that accompanies
14 these land acquisitions and leases may contribute to
15 short-term economic development, the ventures may
16 threaten the food security of developing nations and
17 deepen local poverty unless adequate legal and pro-
18 cedural mechanisms are in place and functioning to
19 protect local rights and the welfare of rural poor
20 people who depend on agriculture for their liveli-
21 hood.

22 (5) These land acquisitions may also threaten
23 political stability if they involve land for which ten-
24 ure and use rights are complex or in dispute or if

1 they result in loss of access or use by poor people
2 without free, prior, and informed consent.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
4 gress that it should be the policy of the United States Gov-
5 ernment to—

6 (1) uphold and promote the principle of free,
7 prior, and informed consent in relation to the land
8 access and use rights of poor people in developing
9 countries;

10 (2) monitor and document the trend of large
11 scale land acquisitions and lease agreements in de-
12 veloping countries, including by working with other
13 governments and international organizations;

14 (3) promote global standards of transparency
15 for large international land deals and identify the
16 drivers of the new trend, such as the imposition of
17 export restrictions during periods of global food inse-
18 curity;

19 (4) expand and prioritize United States assist-
20 ance programs that strengthen land management in
21 developing countries and provide support for organi-
22 zations that empower the rural poor to maximize the
23 potential benefits from land investments and mini-
24 mize potential negative effects;

1 (5) actively support the current effort led by
2 the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organiza-
3 tion to develop and promote Voluntary Guidelines on
4 Good Governance in Land and Resource Manage-
5 ment; and

6 (6) actively support the testing and application
7 of the World Bank’s Land Governance Assessment
8 Framework as a tool to enable governments to iden-
9 tify areas of land governance that require strength-
10 ening.

11 **SEC. 103. COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.**

12 (a) SPECIAL COORDINATOR.—The President shall
13 designate an individual to serve in the Executive Office
14 of the President as the Special Coordinator for Food Secu-
15 rity. The coordinator shall assist the President by—

16 (1) advising the President on international food
17 security issues;

18 (2) taking such actions as are necessary to en-
19 sure the coordination of the global food security ef-
20 forts and programs of the United States, including
21 the activities of Federal departments and agencies;

22 (3) facilitating the development and implemen-
23 tation of the strategy described in subsection (b);
24 and

1 (4) establishing a mechanism for regular con-
2 sultations with representatives of relevant Federal
3 departments and agencies, multilateral institutions,
4 private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, the
5 private sector, and other nongovernmental organiza-
6 tions to develop the strategy described in subsection
7 (b) and to consult on methodologies, conditions in
8 targeted countries, progress toward goals, and other
9 relevant information about needs and interventions.

10 (b) CONTENT OF STRATEGY.—The strategy referred
11 to in subsection (a) (3) and (4) is a comprehensive food
12 security strategy that shall—

13 (1) recognize chronic hunger as a symptom of
14 under-development;

15 (2) target the underlying causes of food insecu-
16 rity with approaches that link emergency assistance
17 with productive safety nets, increased agricultural
18 productivity, market development, food-based ap-
19 proaches to nutrition, and rural infrastructure devel-
20 opment;

21 (3) utilize data to target and customize pack-
22 ages of interventions within regions and countries to
23 best meet recipient needs and most effectively utilize
24 resources;

1 (4) focus, concentrate, and sustain resources to
2 ensure the scale and duration of effort necessary to
3 produce long-term change in the most food insecure
4 countries, regions, and populations;

5 (5) utilize investments in agricultural develop-
6 ment to improve family livelihood and stimulate
7 broad-based economic growth whenever appropriate;

8 (6) prioritize and support the central role of
9 women in agricultural production and related activi-
10 ties in the countries of operation;

11 (7) include assessment and monitoring of the
12 effects of global climate change in the countries of
13 operation as well as activities focused on adapting to
14 observed and anticipated effects;

15 (8) prioritize the enhancement of natural re-
16 sources and ecosystem goods and services, and the
17 reduction of negative environmental impacts from
18 agricultural activities through sustainable natural re-
19 source management practices including by building
20 local capacity and transferring skills and knowledge;

21 (9) utilize low-technology, appropriate tech-
22 nology, and advanced technology solutions as nec-
23 essary to promote program sustainability and cost-
24 effectiveness;

1 (10) incorporate land tenure, resource rights,
2 and legal reform programs, especially those targeted
3 at securing equal protections for women;

4 (11) include specific and measurable goals,
5 benchmarks, and time frames, and a plan of action
6 to achieve the objectives described in section 101;

7 (12) to the greatest extent possible—

8 (A) build upon recipient country and re-
9 gional strategies for addressing sustainable ag-
10 ricultural development, such as the Comprehen-
11 sive Africa Agriculture Development Program;

12 (B) leverage the resources of private sector
13 providers of agriculture inputs, processors, and
14 marketers, including through the Global Devel-
15 opment Alliances of the United States Agency
16 for International Development and other meas-
17 ures;

18 (C) utilize the skills and knowledge of the
19 academic and research community, private vol-
20 untary organizations and cooperatives, and
21 other program implementers;

22 (D) coordinate, harmonize, and align
23 United States food security efforts with similar
24 efforts of international organizations, inter-
25 national financial institutions, the governments

1 of developing and developed countries, and
2 United States and international nongovern-
3 mental organizations;

4 (E) incorporate approaches directed at
5 reaching people living in extreme poverty, con-
6 sidering the full range of food security needs,
7 including availability, access, consumption and
8 utilization of food; and

9 (F) ensure programs and approaches ad-
10 dress the special needs of women farmers,
11 women living in poverty, and the needs of all
12 poor people who are agriculturalists, pastoral-
13 ists, or otherwise engaged in agriculture-related
14 enterprises;

15 (13) include and provide appropriate linkages
16 with United States international health programs,
17 such as the Maternal and Child Health programs
18 and the President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS
19 Relief;

20 (14) include and provide appropriate linkages
21 with existing United States international water, en-
22 ergy, and biodiversity programs, as well as any fu-
23 ture international forest and global climate change
24 programs;

1 (15) reflect a whole-of-government approach
2 that incorporates and encompasses the programs of
3 relevant Federal departments and agencies that en-
4 gage in some aspect of food security, including the
5 Department of State, the United States Agency for
6 International Development, the Department of Agri-
7 culture, the Peace Corps, the Department of De-
8 fense, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the
9 Department of the Treasury, the Office of the
10 United States Trade Representative, and the De-
11 partment of Health and Human Services; and

12 (16) provide annual monitoring and evaluation
13 of the program that includes the use of gender anal-
14 ysis to assess progress against the specific goals,
15 benchmarks, and time frames identified in para-
16 graph (11) and spanning the key components of the
17 strategy of emergency nutritional assistance, agricul-
18 tural development, and associated infrastructure,
19 and productive safety nets.

20 (c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The United States Agency
21 for International Development shall be the lead agency in
22 implementing the strategy described in subsection (b). The
23 Administrator shall ensure that the Agency’s bureaus, of-
24 fices, overseas missions, and programs relating to food se-
25 curity or supporting food security objectives are coordi-

1 nated in a manner that promotes achievement of the policy
2 objectives described in section 101 and to leverage and im-
3 prove program effectiveness.

4 **SEC. 104. REPORTS.**

5 (a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
7 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not
8 later than December 31 of each year thereafter
9 through 2014, the President shall submit to the ap-
10 propriate congressional committees a report on the
11 implementation of the strategy described in section
12 103(b) and how it fulfills the policy objectives de-
13 scribed in section 101.

14 (2) CONTENT.—The report required under
15 paragraph (1) shall include—

16 (A) a copy of the strategy and an indica-
17 tion of any changes made in the strategy during
18 the preceding calendar year;

19 (B) an assessment of progress made dur-
20 ing the preceding calendar year toward meeting
21 the objectives described in section 101 and the
22 specific goals, benchmarks, and time frames
23 specified in the strategy described in section
24 103(b);

1 (C) a description of United States Govern-
2 ment bilateral programs, and investments in
3 multilateral institutions, contributing to the
4 achievement of the objectives described in sec-
5 tion 101, including the amounts expended on
6 such programs during the preceding fiscal year;

7 (D) an assessment of United States efforts
8 to encourage and leverage business and philan-
9 thropic participation in United States food se-
10 curity programs and to coordinate, harmonize,
11 and align such programs with similar efforts of
12 international organizations, international finan-
13 cial institutions, the governments of developing
14 and developed countries, and United States and
15 international nongovernmental organizations;
16 and

17 (E) an assessment of progress made to-
18 ward coordinating and integrating global food
19 security activities with other United States bi-
20 lateral and multilateral development efforts in
21 the areas of operation.

22 (3) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE RE-
23 PORT.—Not later than 270 days after the submis-
24 sion of each report under paragraph (1), the Comp-
25 troller General of the United States shall submit to

1 the appropriate congressional committees a report
2 that contains—

3 (A) a review of, and comments addressing,
4 the report submitted under paragraph (1); and

5 (B) recommendations relating to any addi-
6 tional actions the Comptroller General deter-
7 mines to be necessary to improve a global food
8 security strategy and its implementation, in-
9 cluding potential structural or programmatic
10 modifications within and among Federal depart-
11 ments and agencies involved in the implementa-
12 tion of the strategy for the purpose of enhanc-
13 ing coordination and effectiveness, and meas-
14 ures to improve coordination, harmonization,
15 and alignment with other governments, inter-
16 national organizations, international financial
17 institutions, and non-governmental organiza-
18 tions.

19 (b) PROGRAM REVIEW.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after
21 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
22 shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
23 mittees a report containing—

24 (A) an assessment of progress made dur-
25 ing the preceding four years toward meeting the

objectives described in section 101 and the specific goals, benchmarks, and time frames specified in the strategy described in section 103(b); and

(B) an evaluation of the impact during the preceding four years of United States food security programs on food security, health, and economic growth in countries suffering from chronic food insecurity.

(2) BASIS FOR REPORT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be based on assessments and impact evaluations utilizing sound quantitative and qualitative methodologies and techniques used in the behavioral sciences.

TITLE II—BILATERAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 201. AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NUTRITION.

Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 103. AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NUTRITION.

“(a) FINDING; DECLARATION OF POLICY.—

“(1) FINDING.—Congress finds the efforts of developing countries to enhance their national food

1 security deserves encouragement as a matter of
2 United States development assistance and foreign
3 policy, with particular concern for the needs of
4 women, the poor, and the special needs of nutrition-
5 ally vulnerable populations.

6 “(2) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Therefore,
7 Congress declares that United States food security
8 efforts shall be incorporated into United States dip-
9 lomatic and foreign assistance efforts with devel-
10 oping countries, including under this Act, the Food
11 for Peace Act, the Millennium Challenge Act of
12 2003, and as a part of United States participation
13 in multilateral institutions in order to expand and to
14 improve food production, rural development, and
15 complementary assistance for the purpose of ensur-
16 ing access to sufficient food and nutrition for all
17 people for a healthy and productive life.

18 “(b) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The President is
19 authorized to provide assistance, on such terms and condi-
20 tions as the President may determine, for agriculture,
21 rural development, and nutrition, including—

22 “(1) to alleviate chronic starvation, hunger, and
23 malnutrition;

24 “(2) to improve rural infrastructure (as defined
25 in section 3 of the Global Food Security Act of

1 2009), to conserve natural resources and to expand
2 significantly the provision of basic services to rural
3 poor people to enhance their capacity for self-help;

4 “(3) to help create productive farm and off-
5 farm employment in rural areas to provide a more
6 viable economic base, to increase agriculture and
7 food production, and to enhance opportunities for
8 improved incomes, living standards, and contribu-
9 tions by rural poor people to the economic and social
10 development of their countries;

11 “(4) to expand the economic participation of
12 women, people living in extreme poverty, and those
13 who lack access to agriculturally productive land, in-
14 cluding through productive safety net programs and
15 health and nutrition programs, and to integrate
16 those living in extreme poverty into the economy;

17 “(5) to support natural resource management,
18 conservation farming and other sustainable agricul-
19 tural techniques to respond to changing climatic
20 conditions and ensure adequate water supply and
21 quality; and

22 “(6) to improve nutrition of vulnerable popu-
23 lations such as children under the age of two years
24 old, and pregnant and lactating women, including
25 through food-based approaches such as biofortifica-

1 tion of staple crops through breeding and bio-
2 technology, diet diversification, home gardening, and
3 nutritional education linked to agricultural exten-
4 sion.

5 “(c) PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND CO-
6 OPERATIVES.—In providing assistance under this section
7 for the purposes described in subsection (b), the President
8 shall enter into partnerships with and provide grants, co-
9 operative agreements, and other assistance to private vol-
10 untary organizations and cooperatives to mobilize and as-
11 sist poor populations.

12 “(d) PRIORITY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In
13 providing assistance under this section, the President shall
14 meet the following priority and other requirements:

15 “(1) Assistance under this section shall be used
16 primarily for activities that are specifically designed
17 to meet the purposes described in subsection (b) (2)
18 and (3), including such activities as—

19 “(A) expansion and improvement of agri-
20 cultural and food enterprises, cooperatives and
21 associations that can increase the productivity
22 and incomes of the poor in part through the
23 transfer of skills and knowledge;

24 “(B) linking farmers, entrepreneurs, enter-
25 prises and institutions in poor areas with re-

1 regional and national businesses, institutions and
2 systems;

3 “(C) providing access to markets, inputs,
4 financing, extension services, and appropriate
5 technologies for the rural poor;

6 “(D) expansion of rural infrastructure (as
7 defined in section 3 of the Global Food Security
8 Act of 2009) and utilities such as farm-to-mar-
9 ket roads, water management systems, land im-
10 provement, storage facilities, and energy, spe-
11 cifically renewable energy whenever practicable;

12 “(E) establishment of more equitable and
13 more secure land tenure and resource rights ar-
14 rangements; and

15 “(F) creation and strengthening of systems
16 to provide other services and supplies needed by
17 farmers, such as extension, research, training,
18 financing, fertilizer, water, forestry, soil con-
19 servation, and improved seed, in ways which as-
20 sure gender equitable access to such services
21 and supplies by small farmers.

22 “(2) In circumstances in which development of
23 major infrastructure is necessary to achieve the pur-
24 poses of subsection (b), assistance for those purposes
25 may only be provided under this section in associa-

1 tion with significant contributions from other coun-
2 tries working together in a multilateral framework.
3 Infrastructure projects so assisted should be environ-
4 mentally sensitive and complemented by other meas-
5 ures to ensure that the benefits of the infrastructure
6 projects reach the poor.

7 “(3)(A) Congress recognizes that the accel-
8 erating loss and degradation of natural ecosystems,
9 including forests, in developing countries undermines
10 and offsets efforts to improve agricultural produc-
11 tion and nutrition and otherwise to meet the basic
12 human needs of the poor. Degradation and destruc-
13 tion of natural ecosystems results in the loss of valu-
14 able ecosystem goods and services including, crop
15 pollination, pest and disease control, productive soil,
16 nutrient cycling, carbon sequestration, clean and
17 abundant water, highly nutritious fish and animals,
18 and commercially valuable products such as pharma-
19 ceuticals and wood.

20 “(B) Where appropriate to meet the purposes
21 of subsection (b), assistance shall be provided under
22 this section to maintain, enhance and value eco-
23 system goods and services in developing countries.
24 Such assistance shall include the protection of wa-
25 tersheds and soil, sustainable agricultural, forest,

1 fisheries, and agro-forest management, and the pro-
2 vision of alternative household fuels that reduce de-
3 mand for and emissions from the combustion of local
4 forest resources.

5 “(e) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

6 “(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

7 “(A) the greatest potential for significantly
8 expanding availability of food for people in
9 rural areas and augmenting world food produc-
10 tion at relatively low cost lies in increasing the
11 productivity of small farmers who constitute a
12 majority of the agricultural producers in devel-
13 oping countries; and

14 “(B) increasing the emphasis on rural de-
15 velopment and expanded food production in the
16 poorest nations of the developing world is a
17 matter of social justice and a principal element
18 contributing to broadly based economic growth,
19 as well as an important factor in alleviating in-
20 flation in the industrialized countries.

21 “(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—In allocating
22 funds for the provision of assistance under this sec-
23 tion, special attention shall be given to increasing
24 agricultural production in countries that have been

1 designated as ‘least developed’ by the United Na-
2 tions General Assembly.

3 “(f) COORDINATION WITH POPULATION AND
4 HEALTH ASSISTANCE.—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is encour-
6 aged to coordinate assistance provided under this
7 section with programs carried out under section 104
8 of this Act to help improve nutrition of the people
9 of developing countries through—

10 “(A) encouragement of increased produc-
11 tion of crops with greater nutritional value;

12 “(B) improvement of planning, research,
13 and education with respect to nutrition, particu-
14 larly with reference to improvement and ex-
15 panded use of indigenous foodstuffs; and

16 “(C) the undertaking of pilot or dem-
17 onstration programs explicitly addressing the
18 problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable
19 people.

20 “(2) OTHER SUPPORT.—In particular, the
21 President is further encouraged—

22 “(A) to devise and carry out in partnership
23 with developing countries a strategy for pro-
24 grams of nutrition and health improvement for
25 mothers and children, including breastfeeding

1 and all other optimal infant and young child
2 feeding; and

3 “(B) to provide technical, financial, and
4 material support to individuals or groups at the
5 local level for such programs.

6 “(g) LOCAL CURRENCY PROCEEDS.—Local currency
7 proceeds from sales of commodities provided under the
8 Food for Peace Act that are owned by foreign govern-
9 ments shall be used whenever practicable to carry out the
10 provisions of this section.

11 “(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be
13 appropriated to the President to carry out this sec-
14 tion \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2010,
15 \$1,250,000,000 for fiscal year 2011,
16 \$1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2012,
17 \$2,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2013, and
18 \$2,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2014.

19 “(2) RELATION TO OTHER FUNDS.—Amounts
20 authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1)
21 are in addition to funds otherwise available for such
22 purposes.”.

23 **SEC. 202. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.**

24 Section 103A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
25 (22 U.S.C. 2151a–1) is amended in the first sentence—

1 (1) by striking “, and (3) make” and inserting
2 “, (3) make”;

3 (2) by striking the period at the end and insert-
4 ing “, and (4) include research on technological ad-
5 vances appropriate to local ecological condition.”;
6 and

7 (3) by striking the period at the end and insert-
8 ing “, and (5) include research to address the effects
9 of climate change on agriculture and the measures
10 necessary to adapt to observed or anticipated effects
11 and to identify methods to valuate and enhance car-
12 bon sequestration through conservation agriculture
13 and other techniques.”.

14 **TITLE III—UNIVERSITY PART-**
15 **NEERSHIPS FOR AGRI-**
16 **CULTURE**

17 **SEC. 301. AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF**
18 **1961.**

19 Title XII of chapter 2 of part I the Foreign Assist-
20 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a et seq.) is amended
21 to read as follows:

1 **“TITLE XII—UNIVERSITY PART-**
2 **NEERSHIPS FOR AGRI-**
3 **CULTURE**

4 **“SEC. 296. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

5 “(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
6 ings:

7 “(1) Agriculture has been a driver of economic
8 growth as the foundation of industry and commerce
9 in developed countries.

10 “(2) Institutions of higher education, including
11 vocational education, can promote a robust agri-
12 culture sector through the dissemination of knowl-
13 edge, the building of human capital, research and
14 technology, and extension.

15 “(3) According to a World Bank study, higher
16 education contributes to national productivity, raises
17 living standards, and improves the ability of a coun-
18 try to compete globally.

19 “(4) Enrollment rates in higher education are 5
20 percent in Africa, 10 percent in South Asia, 19 per-
21 cent in East Asia, and 23 percent in North Africa
22 and the Middle East.

23 “(5) Universities in the United States have a
24 history of serving as engines of development.

1 “(6) Many universities in the United States
2 have experience in partnering with foreign univer-
3 sities on faculty and student exchanges, curriculum
4 development, joint research projects, and extension.

5 “(7) Land-grant universities and other univer-
6 sities in the United States have demonstrated their
7 ability to cooperate with international agencies, edu-
8 cational and research institutions in other countries,
9 the private sector, and nongovernmental organiza-
10 tions worldwide in expanding global agricultural pro-
11 duction, processing, business and trade, and pro-
12 moting better management of agricultural and nat-
13 ural resources, including adaptation to the effects of
14 climate change, to the benefit of aid recipient coun-
15 tries and the United States.

16 “(8) Population growth will exert pressures on
17 food supplies and prices and require investments in
18 increased agricultural productivity, processing, mar-
19 keting, trade, research, extension, and technology in
20 order to provide food security, ensure health and nu-
21 trition, and build the basis for economic growth.

22 “(9) United States foreign assistance support
23 for higher education has declined from the 1990s.

24 “(10) Global food security is in the interest of
25 the United States because it promotes stability and

1 economic growth, increases trade opportunities, and
2 alleviates hunger and poverty.

3 “(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to au-
4 thorize United States assistance that promotes food secu-
5 rity, agriculture productivity, rural development, poverty
6 and malnutrition alleviation, and environmental sustain-
7 ability by engaging the expertise of United States institu-
8 tions of higher education in collaboration with public and
9 private institutions in developing countries.

10 **“SEC. 297. DEFINITIONS.**

11 “In this title:

12 “(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Adminis-
13 trator’ means the Administrator of the United
14 States Agency for International Development.

15 “(2) AGRICULTURE.—The term ‘agriculture’
16 means the science and practice of activities related
17 to the production, processing, marketing, distribu-
18 tion, utilization, and trade of animal, fish, and plant
19 produces and encompasses the study and practice of
20 various fields related to the sciences, including envi-
21 ronmental and social sciences.

22 “(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—
23 The term ‘institution of higher education’ means
24 educational institutions providing post-secondary
25 education and training.

1 “(4) PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERS OF UNI-
2 VERSITIES.—The term ‘public and private partners
3 of universities’ includes entities that have coopera-
4 tive or contractual agreements with universities,
5 which may include formal or informal associations of
6 universities, other education institutions, United
7 States Government and State agencies, private vol-
8 untary organizations, nongovernmental organiza-
9 tions, firms operated for profit, nonprofit organiza-
10 tions, multinational banks, and, as designated by the
11 Administrator, any organizations, institutions, or
12 agencies incorporated in foreign countries.

13 “(5) UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES.—The
14 terms ‘United States universities’ and ‘United States
15 institutions of higher education’ mean those colleges
16 or universities in each State, territory, or possession
17 of the United States, or the District of Columbia—

18 “(A) now receiving, or which may hereafter
19 receive, benefits under the Act of July 2, 1862
20 (commonly known as the First Morrill Act) (7
21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), or the Act of August 30,
22 1890 (known as the Second Morrill Act) (7
23 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), which are commonly known
24 as ‘land-grant’ universities;

1 “(B) institutions now designated or which
2 may hereafter be designated as sea-grant col-
3 leges under the National Sea Grant College and
4 Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121 et seq.), which
5 are commonly known as sea-grant colleges;

6 “(C) Native American land-grant colleges
7 as authorized under the Equity in Educational
8 Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (Public Law
9 103–382; 7 U.S.C. 301 note); and

10 “(D) other United States colleges and uni-
11 versities that—

12 “(i) have demonstrable capacity in
13 teaching, research, and extension (includ-
14 ing outreach) activities in the agricultural
15 sciences; and

16 “(ii) can contribute effectively to the
17 attainment of the objective of this title.

18 **“SEC. 298. AUTHORITY.**

19 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to eradicate hunger and
20 malnutrition, establish global food security, promote
21 growth in agricultural productivity, trade expansion, and
22 the sustainable use of natural resources, and alleviate pov-
23 erty, the President is authorized to provide assistance on
24 such terms and conditions as the President may determine
25 to implement program components through United States

1 land-grant universities, other eligible universities, and
2 public and private partners of universities in the United
3 States and other countries, consistent with sections 103
4 and 103A of this Act, for the following purposes:

5 “(1) Research on problems affecting food avail-
6 ability, accessibility and consumption, agriculture,
7 ecosystem goods and services, climate adaption, for-
8 estry, livestock, and fisheries.

9 “(2) Improved human capacity and institutional
10 capacity for the global application of agricultural
11 and related environmental sciences.

12 “(3) Agricultural development and trade re-
13 search and extension services, particularly for
14 women and other vulnerable populations, to support
15 the access of rural populations to national and glob-
16 al markets.

17 “(4) The application of agricultural and nutri-
18 tional sciences to solving food, health, nutrition,
19 rural income, and environmental problems, especially
20 among populations experiencing chronic food insecu-
21 rity (as defined in section 3 of the Global Food Se-
22 curity Act of 2009), in particular among women who
23 are landless or smallholder farmers.

24 “(b) TYPES OF SUPPORT.—Assistance provided pur-
25 suant to this section may include support for—

1 “(1) continued efforts by international agricul-
2 tural research centers and other international re-
3 search entities to provide a global network, including
4 United States universities and foreign universities,
5 for international scientific collaboration on crops,
6 livestock, forests, fisheries, farming resources, sus-
7 tainable agricultural and land management tech-
8 nology, water management, source water protection
9 and watershed conservation, and food systems of
10 global importance;

11 “(2) long-term collaborative research support
12 programs between United States and foreign institu-
13 tions of higher education including the training of
14 students, teachers, extension specialists, and re-
15 searchers;

16 “(3) broad dissemination of agricultural re-
17 search through extension, cooperatively with existing
18 public or private extension systems, and with farmer
19 associations, cooperatives, and other non-govern-
20 mental organizations;

21 “(4) the participation of universities and public
22 and private partners of universities in programs of
23 multilateral banks and agencies that receive United
24 States assistance;

1 “(5) an expansion of learning opportunities
2 about agriculture for students, teachers, school ad-
3 ministrators, community leaders, entrepreneurs, and
4 the general public through international internships
5 and exchanges, graduate assistantships, faculty posi-
6 tions, and other means of education and extension,
7 with a focus on reaching women farmers;

8 “(6) competitive grants to United States uni-
9 versities, public and private partners of universities,
10 and universities in other countries for research, in-
11 stitution and policy development, extension, training,
12 and other programs for global agricultural develop-
13 ment, trade and the responsible management of nat-
14 ural resources; and

15 “(7) support for developing and strengthening
16 national agricultural research and extension systems
17 in developing countries.

18 “(c) OBJECTIVES.—Programs under this title shall
19 be carried out so as to utilize the capabilities of United
20 States universities to assist—

21 “(1) in developing institutional capacity in re-
22 cipient countries for classroom teaching in agri-
23 culture, plant and animal sciences, human nutrition,
24 vocational training, extension services, and business
25 training;

1 “(2) in agricultural research conducted in re-
2 recipient countries, at international agricultural re-
3 search centers, or in the United States;

4 “(3) in the planning, initiation, and develop-
5 ment of extension services through which informa-
6 tion concerning agriculture, farming techniques, en-
7 vironment, nutrition, and related subjects will be
8 made available to farmers and farming communities
9 in recipient countries; and

10 “(4) in the exchange of educators, students,
11 and scientists for the purpose of assisting in success-
12 ful development in recipient countries.

13 “(d) ROLE OF ADMINISTRATOR.—The President
14 shall exercise his authority under this title through the
15 Administrator.

16 “(e) COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PRO-
17 GRAM.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated
18 under section 201(b) of the Global Food Security Act of
19 2009, up to \$45,000,000 may be made available annually
20 for the Collaborative Research Support Program for fiscal
21 years 2010 through 2014.

22 “(f) CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AG-
23 RICULTURAL RESEARCH.—Of the amounts authorized to
24 be appropriated under section 201(b) of the Global Food
25 Security Act of 2009, up to \$50,000,000 may be made

1 available annually for core long-term research for the Con-
2 sultative Group on International Agricultural Research for
3 fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

4 “(g) BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COLLABORA-
5 TION FOR TECHNOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, RESEARCH, AND
6 EXTENSION.—

7 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator
8 shall establish a permanent Board for Higher Edu-
9 cation Collaboration for Technology, Agriculture,
10 Research, and Extension (referred to as ‘Board’) for
11 purposes of assisting the Administrator in the ad-
12 ministration of the HECTARE Program, the Col-
13 laborative Research Support Program, and all other
14 manner of university engagement authorized under
15 this title.

16 “(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall consist of
17 at least 7 members, of whom—

18 “(A) not less than 4 shall be selected from
19 United States universities; and

20 “(B) not less than 3 shall be selected from
21 representatives of nongovernmental organiza-
22 tions or international education consortia de-
23 voted to agriculture research and education.

24 “(3) DUTIES.—The duties of the Board shall
25 include the following:

1 “(A) Responsibility for advising the Ad-
2 ministrator on issues related to the planning,
3 implementation, and monitoring of activities de-
4 scribed in this title.

5 “(B) Advising the Administrator on the
6 formulation of basic policy, program design,
7 procedures, and criteria for the HECTARE
8 Program.

9 “(C) Advising the Administrator on the
10 qualifications of interested institutions of higher
11 education based on—

12 “(i) their ability to work collabo-
13 ratively to improve agricultural production,
14 scientific research, and the dissemination
15 of sustainable agricultural technologies;

16 “(ii) their commitment to expanding
17 and applying their academic, teaching, re-
18 search, and outreach capacities; and

19 “(iii) their commitment to partner
20 with private sector entities, non-govern-
21 mental organizations, civil society, other
22 universities, and government entities.

23 “(D) Advising the Administrator on which
24 countries could benefit from programs carried
25 out under section 299 and have an interest in

1 establishing or developing agricultural institu-
2 tions that engage in teaching, research, or ex-
3 tension services.

4 “(E) Making recommendations to the Ad-
5 ministrator on the means to improve the effec-
6 tiveness of activities authorized by this title and
7 undertaken by universities and public and pri-
8 vate partners of universities.

9 “(F) Assessing the impact of programs
10 carried out under this title in solving agricul-
11 tural problems, improving global food security,
12 addressing natural resource issues, and
13 strengthening institutional capacity at foreign
14 university partners in developing countries.

15 “(G) Reviewing issues concerning imple-
16 mentation of this title as requested by univer-
17 sities and making recommendations to the Ad-
18 ministrator on their resolution.

19 “(H) Advising the Administrator on any
20 and all issues as requested.

21 “(4) REVIEW OF COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH
22 SUPPORT PROGRAM.—Not later than 1 year after
23 the appointment of the members of the Board, the
24 Board shall conduct a review of the Collaborative
25 Research Support Program (CRSP) with regard to

1 the research focus of existing CRSP activities and
2 their relevance to addressing hunger, malnutrition,
3 agricultural productivity, and poverty alleviation,
4 and shall make recommendations to the Adminis-
5 trator to strengthen the CRSP program.

6 “(5) SUBORDINATE UNITS.—The Administrator
7 may authorize the Board to create such subordinate
8 units as may be necessary for the performance of its
9 duties.

10 “(6) ANNUAL REPORT CONSULTATION.—The
11 Board shall be consulted in the preparation of the
12 annual report required by section 299A and on other
13 agricultural development activities related to pro-
14 grams under this title.

15 “(7) TERM.—The terms of members shall be
16 set by the Administrator at the time they are ap-
17 pointed.

18 “(8) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—Mem-
19 bers of the Board shall be entitled to such reim-
20 bursement of expenses incurred in the performance
21 of their duties (including per diem in lieu of subsist-
22 ence while away from their homes or regular place
23 of business) as the Administrator deems appropriate
24 on a case-by-case basis.

1 **“SEC. 299. HIGHER EDUCATION COLLABORATION FOR**
2 **TECHNOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, RESEARCH**
3 **AND EXTENSION.**

4 “(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to
5 provide United States assistance for the development of
6 higher educational capacity in the field of agriculture in
7 a manner that builds and strengthens institutional and
8 human capacity of developing countries in the field of agri-
9 culture and related sciences, promotes entrepreneurship
10 and economic growth in rural areas, increases agricultural
11 productivity and sustainable agriculture, alleviates poverty
12 and malnutrition, promotes nutritional diversity to include
13 consumption of highly nutritious indigenous foods, and
14 promotes good government through the participation of
15 United States institutions of higher education.

16 “(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than
17 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section,
18 the Administrator shall establish a program to be known
19 as the Higher Education Collaboration for Technology,
20 Agriculture, Research, and Extension (in this section re-
21 ferred to as the ‘Program’ or ‘HECTARE’) for the pur-
22 pose of providing assistance in support of policies and pro-
23 grams in eligible countries that advance hunger alleviation
24 by increasing agricultural productivity and rural develop-
25 ment through partnerships with institutions of higher edu-
26 cation.

1 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

2 “(1) ASSISTANCE PLAN.—The term ‘assistance
3 plan’ means a multi-year plan developed by the
4 United States Agency for International Development
5 in coordination with a foreign government or univer-
6 sity to provide assistance for agricultural education
7 programs at a country or regional level.

8 “(2) BOARD.—The term ‘Board’ means the
9 Board for Higher Education Collaboration for Tech-
10 nology, Agriculture, Research, and Extension.

11 “(3) HECTARE SCHOOL.—The term ‘HEC-
12 TARE school’ means an institution of higher edu-
13 cation in an eligible country that is designated as
14 the lead educational institution for purposes of a
15 country or regional assistance plan.

16 “(4) ELIGIBLE COUNTRY.—The term ‘eligible
17 country’ means a country that meets the require-
18 ments of subsection (g).

19 “(d) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance may be pro-
20 vided under this section in the form of grants, cooperative
21 agreements, or contracts to or with eligible entities de-
22 scribed in subsection (h) and shall be provided pursuant
23 to assistance plans as described in subsection (f). Assist-
24 ance may not be provided under this section in the form
25 of loans.

1 “(e) USE OF FUNDS.—Assistance provided under
2 this section may be used to provide support to HECTARE
3 schools or, where appropriate, other institutions of higher
4 education in eligible countries for the following purposes:

5 “(1) Academic exchange programs for students,
6 faculty members, extension educators, and school ad-
7 ministrators with HECTARE schools, other institu-
8 tions of higher education, and United States univer-
9 sities.

10 “(2) Strengthening agricultural sciences cur-
11 ricula, including vocational training.

12 “(3) Increasing research capacity, output, and
13 quality.

14 “(4) Improving the dissemination of informa-
15 tion and technology to farmers and others engaged
16 in agriculture, especially women and other small
17 farmers.

18 “(5) Identifying leading educational institutions
19 uniquely able to serve as regional hubs to promote
20 the purposes specified in paragraphs (1) through (4)
21 and promoting cooperation between such institutions
22 and other educational institutions through regional
23 networks.

24 “(f) ASSISTANCE PLANS.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall
2 provide assistance under this section pursuant to an
3 assistance plan developed in coordination with an eli-
4 gible country that establishes a multi-year plan for
5 significantly improving agricultural productivity and
6 investing in rural economies through the strength-
7 ening of agricultural programs at institutions of
8 higher education.

9 “(2) ELEMENTS.—An assistance plan should—

10 “(A) take into account the national devel-
11 opment strategy of the eligible country or the
12 participation of the eligible country in a re-
13 gional development strategy;

14 “(B) identify an institution of higher edu-
15 cation for designation as a HECTARE school
16 that has programs in agricultural sciences;

17 “(C) identify the partnership between the
18 government agencies, including local and re-
19 gional governments, civil society, farmer organi-
20 zations, cooperatives, institutions of higher
21 learning, private entities, multilateral institu-
22 tions, and nongovernmental organizations;

23 “(D) identify appropriate channels for dis-
24 semination of farming techniques to the field,
25 especially women and other small farmers; and

1 “(E) identify the plans of the HECTARE
2 school for—

3 “(i) conducting agricultural research
4 and technology transfer and extension;

5 “(ii) strengthening the teaching of ag-
6 riculture science, including programs
7 aimed at curriculum, faculty, and students;

8 “(iii) improving university administra-
9 tion; and

10 “(iv) establishing methods by which to
11 engage with other institutions of higher
12 education to fulfill the purposes of the Pro-
13 gram.

14 “(g) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—

15 “(1) CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall, in
16 consultation with the Board, identify eligible coun-
17 tries for purposes of this section. Such determina-
18 tion shall be based, to the maximum extent possible,
19 upon objective and quantifiable indicators of a coun-
20 try’s demonstrated commitment to the following:

21 “(A) Investments in, and support for, rural
22 economies, including the protection of private
23 property rights, the promotion of private sector
24 growth and sustainable management of natural

1 resources, the rights of women, and the well-
2 being of women and children.

3 “(B) Raising agricultural productivity of
4 small- and medium-sized farms.

5 “(C) Alleviating poverty and hunger
6 among the entire population.

7 “(D) Strengthening the system of higher
8 education with regard to agricultural sciences,
9 teaching, research, and technology.

10 “(E) The wide dissemination of farming
11 techniques, especially to small- and medium-
12 sized farmers.

13 “(F) Good governance, transparency, and
14 anti-corruption policies.

15 “(2) ADDITIONAL FACTORS.—The Adminis-
16 trator, in selecting eligible countries, shall con-
17 sider—

18 “(A) the extent to which the country clear-
19 ly meets or exceeds the eligibility criteria;

20 “(B) the opportunity to increase agricul-
21 tural productivity, enhance human and institu-
22 tional capacity, and reduce hunger and mal-
23 nutrition in the country;

24 “(C) the availability of funds to carry out
25 this section;

1 “(D) the percentage of the country’s popu-
2 lation that faces chronic food insecurity (as de-
3 fined in section 3 of the Global Food Security
4 Act of 2009); and

5 “(E) the existence of an institution of
6 higher education in a food secure country that
7 can serve as a regional hub for assistance to
8 other schools in need of assistance in countries
9 experiencing chronic food insecurity (as defined
10 in section 3 of the Global Food Security Act of
11 2009).

12 “(h) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Entities eligible for as-
13 sistance under this section are the following:

14 “(1) United States universities working in part-
15 nership with HECTARE schools in eligible coun-
16 tries.

17 “(2) HECTARE schools and other institutions
18 of higher education in eligible countries.

19 “(3) Nongovernmental organizations or private
20 entities.

21 “(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
22 authorized to be appropriated to the President for the pur-
23 pose of carrying out activities under this section—

24 “(1) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

25 “(2) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

1 “(3) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2012;

2 “(4) \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2013; and

3 “(5) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2014.

4 “(j) DISCLOSURE OF FUNDING RECEIVED BY
 5 UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES.—The Administrator
 6 shall prescribe regulations providing for the utilization by
 7 United States universities of alternative sources of public
 8 and private funding to carry out the purposes of this title
 9 and requiring the disclosure, not less than annually, of all
 10 such alternative funding, both prospective and received.

11 **“SEC. 299A. ANNUAL REPORT.**

12 “Not later than September 30, 2011, and annually
 13 thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report
 14 detailing the activities carried out under this title during
 15 the preceding fiscal year and containing a projection of
 16 programs and activities to be conducted in the following
 17 year.”.

18 **TITLE IV—EMERGENCY**
 19 **RESPONSE TO FOOD CRISES**

20 **SEC. 401. EMERGENCY RAPID RESPONSE TO FOOD CRISES**
 21 **ACCOUNT.**

22 (a) AUTHORITY.—Whenever the President deter-
 23 mines it to be important to the national interest, the Presi-
 24 dent may furnish on such terms and conditions as the
 25 President may determine appropriate assistance under

1 this Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
2 2151 et seq.) for the purpose of meeting unexpected ur-
3 gent food assistance and related needs, notwithstanding
4 any provision of law which restricts assistance to foreign
5 countries.

6 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—

7 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a
8 United States Emergency Rapid Response to Food
9 Crises Fund to carry out the purposes of this section
10 (in this section referred to as the “Fund”).

11 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

12 There are authorized to be appropriated to the
13 President from time to time such sums as may be
14 necessary for the Fund to carry out the purposes of
15 this section, except that no amount of funds may be
16 appropriated which, when added to amounts pre-
17 viously appropriated but not yet obligated for such
18 purpose, would cause the total of such appropriated
19 amounts to exceed \$500,000,000.

20 (3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appro-
21 priated pursuant to this section shall remain avail-
22 able until expended.

23 (c) USE OF FUNDS.—Assistance provided under this
24 section may include—

1 (1) the local and regional purchase and dis-
2 tribution of food; and

3 (2) the provision of emergency non-food assist-
4 ance, including vouchers or cash transfers, safety
5 net programs, or other appropriate non-food assist-
6 ance.

7 (d) LIMITED DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The au-
8 thority under subsection (a) may be delegated to the Ad-
9 ministrator, provided that not more than \$100,000,000
10 may be made available in any fiscal year pursuant to de-
11 terminations made by the Administrator pursuant to the
12 delegation of such authority.

13 (e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Adminis-
14 trator shall submit a report to the appropriate congres-
15 sional committees not later than 5 days before providing
16 assistance pursuant to a determination made under this
17 section. The report shall describe—

18 (1) the emergency food and related needs to be
19 addressed by the assistance;

20 (2) the population that will receive the aid; and

21 (3) the amount and type of assistance to be
22 provided.

1 **SEC. 402. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 There is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000,000
3 for fiscal year 2010 for the purpose of carrying out this
4 title.

