

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2822

To establish the United States comprehensive strategy for assistance to developing countries to achieve food and nutrition security, increase sustainable and equitable agricultural development, reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and develop rural infrastructure and stimulate rural economies, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 2013

Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. COHEN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To establish the United States comprehensive strategy for assistance to developing countries to achieve food and nutrition security, increase sustainable and equitable agricultural development, reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and develop rural infrastructure and stimulate rural economies, 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 2013”.

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. Statement of policy.
Sec. 102. Comprehensive global food security strategy.
Sec. 103. Reports.

TITLE II—BILATERAL PROGRAMS

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

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) Food and nutrition security is a foundation
9 of development. Persistent hunger and malnutrition
10 stunt the mental and physical development of the
11 next generation and hinder education, health, eco-
12 nomics and security.

13 (2) More than 870,000,000 people worldwide
14 suffer from chronic food insecurity. Food insecurity
15 and malnutrition in developing countries forces tens
16 of millions of people into poverty, contributes to po-
17 litical and social instability, erodes economic growth,
18 and undermines United States foreign assistance in-
19 vestments in areas including basic education, global

1 health, environmental protection, and democratic in-
2 stitutions.

3 (3) According to the March 2013 Worldwide
4 Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Commu-
5 nity, food insecurity is a worldwide threat: “Growing
6 food insecurity in weakly governed countries could
7 lead to political violence and provide opportunities
8 for existing insurgent groups to capitalize on poor
9 conditions, exploit international food aid, and dis-
10 credit governments for their inability to address
11 basic needs”.

12 (4) In the next 30 years, as the world’s popu-
13 lation increases to nine billion people, agricultural
14 productivity will need to double to keep pace with
15 demand. Countries that are major agricultural ex-
16 porters have greatly enhanced productivity over the
17 past two decades, but many developing countries
18 with good potential to improve their agricultural
19 economies have not. Improving agricultural produc-
20 tivity in those countries in a sustainable and equi-
21 table manner will increase world food supplies and
22 accelerate economic growth and incomes, while pre-
23 serving natural habitat and resources.

24 (5) Malnutrition remains one of the world’s
25 most pressing and costly problems—close to

1 200,000,000 children are chronically malnourished.
2 Undernutrition is responsible for 45 percent of child
3 deaths, and eleven percent of the total global disease
4 burden is attributable to maternal and child under-
5 nutrition. According to the Lancet more than 1 in
6 4 of the world's children is stunted. Stunting leads
7 to serious, often irreversible physical and cognitive
8 damage.

9 (6) Reducing maternal and child malnutrition,
10 especially during the 1,000 days between pregnancy
11 and age 2, is critical to increasing child survival, im-
12 proving cognitive and physical development, and
13 strengthening the immune system to bolster resist-
14 ance to disease.

15 (7) Many pregnant women living in developing
16 countries cannot access nutrition services until the
17 fifth or sixth month of their pregnancies, leading to
18 children born small for their gestational age. For
19 this reason, improving the nutritional status of
20 women and adolescent girls before and during preg-
21 nancy is vitally important.

22 (8) The greatest potential for achieving in-
23 creased food and nutrition security for people in
24 rural areas and augmenting world food production
25 at relatively low cost lies in increasing the agricul-

1 tural capacity, resilience, sustainability and produc-
2 tivity of smallholder farmers. Farmers should be ac-
3 tively engaged at all stages of education,
4 participatory research and extension processes.

5 (9) The most promising and scalable gains in
6 smallholder agriculture production will come from
7 the delivery of seed, fertilizer, and basic farmer ex-
8 tension education on farming techniques, such as
9 row planting of crops.

10 (10) According to the World Bank, growth in
11 the agricultural sector has been twice as effective in
12 reducing poverty as growth in other sectors. In sub-
13 Saharan Africa agriculture contributes about 35 per-
14 cent of the total gross national product (GNP). Ap-
15 proximately 75 percent of the workforce in sub-Sa-
16 haran Africa is engaged in the agricultural sector
17 and three out of five of those suffering from hunger
18 are rural, small-scale agriculturists. Thus, nutrition,
19 agriculture and rural development strategies must
20 include engagement of and provision of assistance to
21 smallholder producers. Interventions to enhance ag-
22 ricultural productivity, conserve natural resources,
23 and provide linkages to services, inputs, financing
24 and markets for smallholder agricultural producers
25 is an effective means of increasing and diversifying

1 food supplies, improving incomes and preserving nat-
2 ural habitat.

3 (11) Agriculture development to increase the
4 yield, biodiversity and resilience of smallholder farm-
5 ers is an efficient engine of sustainable economic
6 growth, and benefits these farmers' education, in-
7 come, and health.

8 (12) Agriculture is essential for economic
9 growth, comprising large portions of the total labor
10 force in many developing countries. The agricultural
11 sector is as high as 70 to 80 percent in sub-Saharan
12 Africa, where nearly one-half of the world's food in-
13 secure live. In this region agriculture also contrib-
14 utes about 35 percent of the total gross national
15 product (GNP).

16 (13) Post-harvest losses can waste 40 percent
17 of agriculture products and negatively impact nutri-
18 tional content of crops. A renewed focus on reducing
19 post-harvest losses is needed to meet the goal of in-
20 creasing income generation from agricultural pro-
21 duction.

22 (14) Women produce as much as 80 percent of
23 food in sub-Saharan Africa, but have access to less
24 than 10 percent of land, credit, and extension serv-
25 ices. Women comprise 43 percent of the agricultural

1 labor workforce in developing countries. They make
2 up a large proportion of smallholder farmers, includ-
3 ing 80 percent in East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa,
4 and face unique challenges and heightened vulner-
5 ability to food and nutrition insecurity. Increasing
6 women's leadership, incomes, and access to food
7 benefits the entire household as women are more
8 likely to share these resources with family members.

9 (15) The International Food Policy Research
10 Institute (IFPRI) and others have documented
11 growing numbers of acquisitions and lease agree-
12 ments of millions of acres of land in Africa, Latin
13 America, and Central and Southeast Asia by private
14 investors and foreign governments. These land ac-
15 quisitions may threaten global food and nutrition se-
16 curity and agricultural development, increase polit-
17 ical unrest, and deepen local poverty in developing
18 nations unless adequate legal and procedural mecha-
19 nisms are in place and functioning to protect the
20 rights and welfare of people who depend on agri-
21 culture for their livelihood.

22 (16) The accelerating loss and degradation of
23 natural ecosystems in developing countries and
24 changing long-term weather patterns undermine and
25 impact efforts to improve sustainable agricultural

1 production. According to the World Bank, changing
2 weather patterns could reduce yields in some devel-
3 oping countries by as much as 50 percent. This
4 could leave millions more children undernourished.

5 (17) A comprehensive approach to long-term
6 food security and agricultural development should
7 encompass improvements in agricultural education,
8 agricultural productivity, agricultural extension, nu-
9 trition, household incomes, rural infrastructure, fi-
10 nance and markets, safety net programs, job cre-
11 ation, research and technology, emergency relief,
12 global health and the environment.

13 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

14 In this Act:

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

18 (2) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—The term
19 “agricultural development” means methods to use
20 agriculture as a basis for food and nutrition secu-
21 rity, family livelihood, and economic growth by in-
22 creasing the productivity of those involved in the cul-
23 tivation of food, fuel, and fiber, conserving the envi-
24 ronment and natural resources, and improving the
25 economic livelihoods of those involved, including

1 farmers, fishers, foresters, and pastoralists, particu-
2 larly those that operate on a small scale, and linking
3 them and their products to markets, including post-
4 harvest activities such as storage, processing, trans-
5 port, and improving market efficiency.

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

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

12 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
13 the Committee on Appropriations of the House
14 of Representatives.

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

19 (5) ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.—The term “eco-
20 system services” means natural goods, services, and
21 processes that the environment provides and on
22 which people depend and from which they benefit,
23 such as pollination, water cycles and regulation, pest
24 control, and soil formation.

1 (6) EXTREME POVERTY.—The term “extreme
2 poverty” means income of less than one-half of the
3 poverty level as defined by the International Bank
4 for Reconstruction and Development for the relevant
5 year.

6 (7) FOOD SECURITY.—The term “food secu-
7 rity” means the condition of having, at all times, ac-
8 cess to nutritious, affordable, sufficient, and safe
9 food to maintain a healthy and active life.

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

13 (9) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” means
14 the ability of people, households, communities, coun-
15 tries and systems to mitigate, adapt to, recover
16 from, and withstand events that result in social dis-
17 ruption and economic hardship.

18 (10) RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term
19 “rural infrastructure”—

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

24 (B) includes roads or other means of
25 transportation, water supplies including irriga-

tion, 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.

(11) SMALLHOLDER.—The term “smallholder” refers to farmers with a low asset base, limited resources including land, capital, skills and labor, and farming less than 5 hectares of land.

(12) STRATEGY.—The term “strategy” means the United States Comprehensive Global Food Security strategy outlined in section 102.

(13) STUNTED; STUNTING.—The terms “stunted” and “stunting” mean a condition—

(A) of being too short for one’s age, with a height-to-age ratio that is more than 2 standard deviations below the median for the population;

(B) caused by poor diet and frequent infections, occurring before age 2, and is a sign of chronic malnutrition; and

1 (C) leading to long-term poor health, de-
2 layed motor development, and impaired cog-
3 nitive function and decreased immunity.

4 (14) UNDERNUTRITION.—The term “under-
5 nutrition”—

6 (A) means several outcomes of insufficient
7 food intake, such as being underweight for
8 one’s age, too short for one’s age (stunted),
9 dangerously thin for one’s height (wasted), or
10 deficient in vitamins and minerals (micro-
11 nutrient malnutrition); and

12 (B) can be identified by anthropometric in-
13 dices (underweight, stunting, and wasting) or
14 by the missing micronutrients in poor-quality
15 diets.

16 (15) VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES.—The term
17 “Voluntary Guidelines” means the Voluntary Guide-
18 lines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,
19 Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National
20 Food Security, adopted with the leadership of the
21 United States throughout the negotiation process, in
22 May 2012 at the Special 38th Session of the United
23 Nations Committee on Global Food Security. The
24 objective of the Voluntary Guidelines is to improve
25 food security through land governance for the ben-

1 efit of all, with an emphasis on vulnerable and
2 marginalized people.

3 (16) WASTING.—The term “wasting”, with re-
4 spect to an individual, means the condition of weigh-
5 ing too little for such individual’s height. Wasting
6 indicates both long- and short-term nutritional dep-
7 rivation. Wasting is a traumatic process of substan-
8 tial weight loss that is usually associated with star-
9 vation or serious disease. Wasting is calculated by
10 comparing a child’s weight-for-height with those of
11 a reference population of well-nourished and healthy
12 children. Because wasting is strongly related to mor-
13 tality, wasting rates are often used to indicate the
14 severity of hunger emergencies.

15 **TITLE I—POLICY OBJECTIVES,** 16 **PLANNING AND COORDINATION**

17 **SEC. 101. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

18 It is the policy of the United States to assist foreign
19 countries in achieving food and nutrition security by in-
20 creasing sustainable and equitable agricultural production,
21 improving nutrition, and strengthening agricultural value
22 chains, with a focus on smallholder farmers, in order to
23 reduce global hunger, malnutrition and poverty, promote
24 rural development, and improve the nutritional status of
25 all people.

1 **SEC. 102. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY**
2 **STRATEGY.**

3 (a) SPECIAL COORDINATOR.—The President shall
4 designate an individual to serve in the Executive Office
5 of the President as the Special Coordinator for Food, Nu-
6 trition and Agricultural Development. The coordinator
7 shall—

8 (1) advise the President on global food security,
9 nutrition security, and agricultural development;

10 (2) take such actions as are necessary to ensure
11 the coordination of programs of the United States
12 related to global food security, nutrition security,
13 and agricultural development efforts, including those
14 resulting from contributions to multilateral organiza-
15 tions and nongovernmental organizations;

16 (3) make recommendations regarding the staff-
17 ing needs and necessary qualifications and expertise
18 of staff needed to swiftly and effectively carry out
19 the strategy described in subsection (c);

20 (4) establish a mechanism for regular consulta-
21 tion with representatives of Federal departments
22 and agencies, multilateral institutions, private vol-
23 untary organizations, cooperatives, the private sec-
24 tor, and other nongovernmental organizations to de-
25 velop the strategy described in subsection (c) and to
26 consult on methodologies, conditions in targeted

1 countries, progress towards goals and other relevant
2 information about needs and interventions; and

3 (5) oversee the development and implementa-
4 tion of the strategy described in subsection (c).

5 (b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The United States Agency
6 for International Development shall be the lead agency in
7 implementing the strategy described in subsection (c).

8 (c) CONTENT OF STRATEGY.—The strategy described
9 in this subsection is a comprehensive food security, nutri-
10 tion security, and agricultural development strategy that
11 shall—

12 (1) recognize food security and nutrition as es-
13 sential contributors to global development, health,
14 peace and stability;

15 (2) reflect a whole-of-government approach that
16 incorporates and encompasses the programs of rel-
17 evant Federal departments and agencies that engage
18 in some aspect of food security, nutrition security,
19 agricultural development, and international health,
20 including the Department of State, the United
21 States Agency for International Development, the
22 Peace Corps, the Department of Agriculture, the
23 Department of Defense, the Department of Interior,
24 the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Depart-

1 ment of the Treasury, and the Office of the United
2 States Trade Representative;

3 (3) integrate and coordinate the stages of emer-
4 gency food aid and long-term development programs
5 to more effectively reduce hunger, improve nutrition,
6 improve health, and build economic capacity and re-
7 silience among food insecure populations, especially
8 for smallholder farmers;

9 (4) increase and improve agricultural produc-
10 tion and availability, access, utilization, and stability
11 of food among women and smallholder farmers in
12 order to decrease poverty and hunger, improve
13 health, and prevent stunting, as the most direct
14 means for achieving household food and nutrition se-
15 curity;

16 (5) increase the yield and capacity of
17 smallholder farmers, through access to seed and fer-
18 tilizer, assistance for sustainable agricultural pro-
19 duction, village-level farming groups, farmer-to-
20 farmer knowledge exchanges, agriculture value
21 chains, agricultural extension agents, market access,
22 innovative intellectual property frameworks, food
23 safety nets for the most vulnerable, agricultural edu-
24 cation, nutrition, agricultural research, natural re-

1 source management, improvements to land tenure,
2 and rural infrastructure;

3 (6) assist smallholder farmers in obtaining the
4 resources, services, tools, and information they need
5 including technology, financial services, seed vari-
6 eties, fertilizer, risk management, post-harvest stor-
7 age systems, water, soil conservation methods, eco-
8 logically appropriate nutrient, soil, water, seed and
9 pest management, weather forecasting and projec-
10 tions in ways that assure gender equitable access;

11 (7) prioritize research efforts that respond to
12 the needs and priorities of smallholder farmers, in-
13 cluding farmer-driven research, recognize that re-
14 search must include both international and localized
15 agricultural research and extension programs, and
16 strive to build the educational capacity of
17 smallholder farmers;

18 (8) incorporate research efforts to better under-
19 stand causes of gender inequity in agriculture, and
20 expand research in best practices in achieving nutri-
21 tion outcomes through agriculture, social protection,
22 women's empowerment and other sector programs;

23 (9) build the resilience of smallholder farmers
24 through agricultural extension services, village-level
25 farmer groups, risk assessment and management

1 tools, such as micro-insurance, and dissemination of
2 research to farmers, increase ability of smallholder
3 farmers to access inputs, technology, and informa-
4 tion, to connect with markets, to engage in local and
5 national planning, implementation, monitoring and
6 evaluation regarding food and nutrition and related
7 issues, to undertake new or diversified production
8 while maintaining stable food supply, to be resilient
9 in the face of shocks and stresses, and to respond
10 to projected changes in weather patterns;

11 (10) target investments in appropriate tech-
12 nologies and approaches to increase sustainable agri-
13 cultural production, improve post-harvest storage,
14 enhance family livelihood and nutrition, stimulate
15 broad-based economic growth, and improve access to
16 local, regional, and international markets;

17 (11) target research, development of new tech-
18 nologies, extension agents, and funding towards the
19 goal of reducing post-harvest losses by 50 percent or
20 more;

21 (12) incorporate approaches directed at reduc-
22 ing hunger and malnutrition for people living in ex-
23 treme poverty and those most vulnerable to mal-
24 nutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women,
25 children in their first 1,000 days, and children under

1 age 5, adolescent girls, communities in hard to reach
2 areas, and marginalized populations, including avail-
3 ability, access, nutritional education, consumption
4 and utilization of food, and delivery platforms such
5 as community health workers;

6 (13) recognize international food assistance pro-
7 grams as important to improving maternal and child
8 health through improved nutrition among the poor-
9 est and most vulnerable populations, and focus on
10 increasing their flexibility to increase program effi-
11 ciency, impact, and the number of people reached;

12 (14) address the nutritional needs of pregnant
13 and lactating mothers, children in their first 1,000
14 days, children who have not attained the age of 5,
15 and adolescent girls, and recognize the importance
16 of prioritizing interventions, such as exclusive
17 breast-feeding, complementary feeding practices,
18 iron folate supplements, Vitamin A and zinc supple-
19 ments, good hygiene and other evidence-based inter-
20 ventions;

21 (15) prioritize, support, and promote the cen-
22 tral role of women in agricultural production and re-
23 lated activities, including in household, local, and na-
24 tional decision-making processes, in the countries of
25 operation; ensure programs and approaches address

1 the special needs of women farmers, women living in
2 poverty, and the needs of all people who are
3 agriculturalists, pastoralists, or otherwise engaged in
4 agriculture-related enterprises; ensure use of gender
5 analysis to enable identification of barriers and rel-
6 evant interventions to address gender inequality;

7 (16) uphold and promote the principle of free,
8 prior, and informed consent in relation to land ac-
9 cess and use rights; monitor and document the trend
10 of large scale land acquisitions and lease agreements
11 in developing countries; promote global standards of
12 transparency for large international land deals;

13 (17) expand and prioritize United States assist-
14 ance programs that strengthen land management in
15 developing countries and actively support efforts to
16 develop guidelines and support applications of land
17 governance tools;

18 (18) include and provide appropriate linkages
19 with existing United States international water, en-
20 ergy, forest, weather and biodiversity programs; in-
21 clude assessment and monitoring of the effects of
22 global changing weather patterns; prioritize the en-
23 hancement of natural resources and ecosystem resil-
24 ience and the reduction of negative environmental
25 impacts from agricultural activities through sustain-

1 able natural resource management practices includ-
2 ing building local capacity and transferring skills
3 and knowledge;

4 (19) ensure inclusion and consideration of as-
5 sessments and projections of the impacts of chang-
6 ing weather patterns on program priorities, objec-
7 tives and beneficiaries; promote inclusion of local
8 knowledge and perceptions of local conditions;
9 prioritize the enhancement of human capacity to re-
10 spond to increasing extreme weather events and cur-
11 rent and projected changes in weather patterns;

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

18 (21) support capacity building of national gov-
19 ernments to administer safety net and social protec-
20 tion programs that connect, integrate and expand
21 existing programs to meet food and nutrition secu-
22 rity objectives and target the chronically hungry and
23 poor;

24 (22) support national governments' efforts to
25 strengthen the quality, ambition, and coverage of na-

1 tional nutrition plans, through community health
2 workers and other approaches;

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

6 (24) with respect to such metrics shall include
7 annual evaluation of improved nutritional status of
8 women and children, prevalence of stunted children,
9 prevalence of wasted children, prevalence of under-
10 weight women, prevalence of anemia among women
11 and children, sustainable agricultural sector growth,
12 changes in agricultural sector GDP, changes in rural
13 income levels, changes in per capita expenditures in
14 rural households, knowledge of smallholder farmers
15 regarding effective farming practices, increased em-
16 powerment of women smallholder farmers, and num-
17 bers of beneficiaries reached;

18 (25) provide for annual monitoring and evalua-
19 tions of programs that shall include gender analysis
20 and gender disaggregated data and address progress
21 toward improvements in emergency assistance, ac-
22 cess to food, availability of food, nutritional value of
23 food, utilization of food, agricultural development,
24 agricultural education, and capacity to manage risk
25 among food insecure populations;

1 (26) include aggregated reporting of indicators
2 such as increases in income, poverty reduction, agri-
3 cultural productivity and child stunting in order to
4 clearly show the total impact of the United States
5 investment in changing lives;

6 (27) include community-level capacity building,
7 agricultural extension services, enhancements to ag-
8 ricultural infrastructure and productivity; increased
9 access to financial services and markets, research
10 and technology, credit and markets, availability and
11 functioning of local institutions serving rural com-
12 munities' needs, such as farmer-owned cooperatives,
13 safety net programs, job creation, household in-
14 comes, research and technology, global health and
15 the environment;

16 (28) utilize the expertise of private voluntary
17 organizations and cooperatives, international organi-
18 zations, community-based organizations, faith-based
19 organizations, and local administrators to improve
20 the sustainability and productivity of agriculture, in-
21 crease access to markets, enhance infrastructure,
22 promote economic opportunity, address food and nu-
23 trition security and agricultural development needs
24 at the household and community level, and protect

1 the natural resource base on which rural, agricul-
2 tural communities depend;

3 (29) ensure United States investments in pro-
4 moting food and nutrition security address key de-
5 terminants of food insecurity, particularly—

6 (A) availability and access, through invest-
7 ments in agricultural productivity, value chains
8 and market development, and equitable dis-
9 tribution of and control over productive re-
10 sources;

11 (B) utilization of food, through a multi-
12 faceted approach to nutrition; and

13 (C) stability, through ensuring that effec-
14 tive mechanisms are in place to address chronic
15 and cyclical food insecurity; and

16 (30) ensure and promote—

17 (A) alignment with and support of the
18 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development
19 Program and other recipient country and re-
20 gional strategies for addressing sustainable ag-
21 ricultural development;

22 (B) coordination and integration of food
23 and nutrition security programs between de-
24 partments and agencies described in paragraph
25 (2) and between relevant bureaus within the

1 United States Agency for International Devel-
2 opment, including the Bureau of Food Security,
3 the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Hu-
4 manitarian Affairs, the Bureau of Economic
5 Growth, Education and the Environment, and
6 the Bureau for Global Health;

7 (C) inclusion of the resources of both pub-
8 lic, private sector, and local private sector pro-
9 viders of appropriate agriculture inputs, proc-
10 essors, and marketers, including through the
11 Global Development Alliances of the United
12 States Agency for International Development
13 and other measures;

14 (D) ensuring that private sector invest-
15 ments comply with the Voluntary Guidelines on
16 Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,
17 Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of Na-
18 tional Food Security regarding large-scale
19 transactions;

20 (E) consultation and coordination at na-
21 tional and local levels with local and inter-
22 national academic and research communities,
23 civil society, representatives of small-scale food
24 providers, United States and international non-
25 governmental organizations, cooperatives, inter-

1 national organizations, international financial
2 institutions, the governments of developing and
3 developed countries, and other program imple-
4 menters;

5 (F) consultation with and engagement of
6 local civil society, local communities, farmer
7 groups and cooperatives, and women's groups
8 in inclusive planning processes as well as the
9 implementation and monitoring and evaluation
10 of programs; and

11 (G) national government capacity to co-
12 ordinate food and nutrition security planning
13 and programs across all relevant ministries and
14 levels of government, including the ability to
15 implement comprehensive plans and programs
16 to scale up nutrition intervention and through
17 linkages with complementary health, water and
18 sanitation systems.

19 **SEC. 103. REPORTS.**

20 (a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
22 the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later
23 than December 31 of each year thereafter through
24 2019, the President shall submit to the appropriate
25 congressional committees a report on the implemen-

1 tation of the strategy described in section 102(c)
2 and how it fulfills the policy objectives described in
3 section 101.

4 (2) CONTENT.—The report required under
5 paragraph (1) shall include—

6 (A) a copy of the strategy and an indica-
7 tion of any changes made in the strategy during
8 the preceding calendar year;

9 (B) an assessment of progress made dur-
10 ing the preceding calendar year toward meeting
11 the objectives described in section 101 and the
12 specific goals, benchmarks, and time frames
13 specified in the strategy described in section
14 102(c);

15 (C) a description of United States Govern-
16 ment bilateral programs, and investments in
17 multilateral institutions, contributing to the
18 achievement of the objectives described in sec-
19 tion 101, including the amounts expended on
20 such programs during the preceding fiscal year;

21 (D) an assessment of United States efforts
22 to encourage business and philanthropic partici-
23 pation in United States food and nutrition secu-
24 rity and agricultural development programs,
25 and to coordinate, harmonize, and align such

1 programs with similar efforts of international
2 organizations, international financial institu-
3 tions, the governments of developing and devel-
4 oped countries, and United States and inter-
5 national nongovernmental organizations;

6 (E) an assessment of progress made and
7 capacity gaps in implementing and institu-
8 tionalizing a comprehensive approach to food
9 and nutrition security, including integration of
10 cross-cutting issues such as gender, environ-
11 ment, and nutrition, through coordinating and
12 integrating global food and nutrition security
13 and agricultural development research activities
14 with other United States bilateral and multilat-
15 eral development efforts in the areas of oper-
16 ation;

17 (F) an assessment of land tenure rights
18 and land purchases within each country and
19 their consistency with the Voluntary Guidelines
20 on Land Tenure;

21 (G) a description of those countries with
22 the greatest level of food insecurity, stunting,
23 and malnutrition for the primary goal of in-
24 creasing food and nutrition security; and

1 (H) a transparent, open, and detailed
2 budget of agriculture and food security spend-
3 ing and progress pertaining to the strategy de-
4 scribed in section 102(c).

5 (3) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE RE-
6 PORT.—Not later than 270 days after the submis-
7 sion of each report under paragraph (1), the Comp-
8 troller General of the United States shall submit to
9 the appropriate congressional committees a report
10 that contains—

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

13 (B) recommendations relating to any addi-
14 tional actions the Comptroller General believes
15 are important to improve a global food security,
16 nutrition security, and agricultural development
17 strategy and its implementation.

18 (b) FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM REVIEW.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after
20 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
21 shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
22 mittees a report containing—

23 (A) an assessment of progress made dur-
24 ing the preceding 4 years toward meeting the
25 objectives described in section 101 and the spe-

1 cific goals, benchmarks, and time frames speci-
2 fied in the strategy described in section 102(c);
3 and

4 (B) an evaluation of the impact during the
5 preceding 5 years of United States food and nu-
6 trition security programs on food security, agri-
7 cultural development, nutrition, health, stunt-
8 ing, water and soil health, biodiversity, and eco-
9 nomic growth in countries suffering from chron-
10 ic food insecurity.

11 (2) BASIS FOR REPORT.—The report required
12 under paragraph (1) shall be based on assessments
13 and impact evaluations utilizing sound quantitative
14 and qualitative methodologies and techniques used in
15 the behavioral and social sciences, and shall incor-
16 porate the views of smallholder farmers in the recipi-
17 ent countries.

18 (c) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—Each report required
19 under this section shall also be made available to the pub-
20 lic.

TITLE II—BILATERAL PROGRAMS

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

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—Section 103(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and malnutrition” and inserting “stunting, and malnutrition”;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(D) to improve nutrition of vulnerable populations, such as children under the age of 5, women of reproductive age, pregnant or lactating women, including through programs of nutrition and health improvement for mothers and children, including but not limited to breastfeeding and all other optimal infant and young child feeding, as well as food-based approaches such as diet diversification, home gar-

1 dening and nutritional education linked to agri-
2 cultural extension;

3 “(E) to expand the economic participation
4 of women, people living in extreme poverty and
5 those who lack access to agriculturally produc-
6 tive land, including but not limited to through
7 development of rural infrastructure, disaster
8 risk reduction, health and nutrition programs,
9 access to local and international markets, and
10 by integration of those living in extreme poverty
11 into the economy;

12 “(F) to improve smallholder farmers’ agri-
13 cultural productivity, income, education, capac-
14 ity, and ability to manage risk including but not
15 limited to through the expansion and improve-
16 ment of agricultural and food enterprises, ac-
17 cess to seed, fertilizer, and extension agents,
18 farmer to farmer exchanges, cooperatives and
19 associations focused on increasing the produc-
20 tivity and incomes of these farmers through the
21 transfer of skills and knowledge; and through
22 the enhancement of access to information, re-
23 sources, tools, equipment, seeds, technology,
24 and planning and decisionmaking processes;

1 “(G) to support natural resource manage-
2 ment, conservation management, sustainable
3 water management and other sustainable agri-
4 cultural techniques to build resilience to shocks
5 and stresses, adapt to changes in weather pat-
6 terns, and respond to projected changes in
7 water shortages while protecting natural re-
8 sources;

9 “(H) to promote global standards of trans-
10 parency for international land deals, strengthen
11 programs to provide land tenure to inter-
12 national smallholder farmers, and actively sup-
13 port the principle of free, prior and informed
14 consent in relation to land rights and access;
15 and

16 “(I) to use the best available metrics,
17 measurements, and data analysis tools to mon-
18 itor, measure and evaluate effectiveness of such
19 aid, with reduction in stunting, decrease in pov-
20 erty, and increase in smallholder farmers’ agri-
21 cultural production being key components of
22 evaluating effectiveness.”.

23 (b) PRIORITY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Section
24 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.

1 2151a) is amended by adding at the end the following new
2 subsection:

3 “(h) PRIORITY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In
4 providing assistance under this section, the President shall
5 meet the following priority and other requirements:

6 “(1) Assistance under this section shall be used
7 primarily for activities that are specifically designed
8 to meet the purposes described in subsection (a)(1),
9 including such activities as—

10 “(A) expansion and improvement of agri-
11 cultural and food enterprises, cooperatives and
12 associations that can increase the productivity
13 and incomes of the poor in part through the
14 transfer of skills and knowledge;

15 “(B) linking farmers, entrepreneurs, enter-
16 prises and institutions in poor areas with re-
17 gional and national businesses, institutions and
18 systems;

19 “(C) providing access to markets, inputs,
20 financing, extension services, and appropriate
21 technologies for the rural poor;

22 “(D) expansion of rural infrastructure and
23 utilities such as farm-to-market roads, water
24 management systems, land improvement, stor-

1 age facilities, and energy, specifically renewable
2 energy whenever practicable;

3 “(E) establishment of more equitable and
4 more secure land tenure and resource rights ar-
5 rangements; and

6 “(F) creation and strengthening of systems
7 to provide other services and supplies needed by
8 farmers, such as extension, research, training,
9 financing, fertilizer, water, forestry, soil con-
10 servation, and improved seed, in ways which as-
11 sure gender equitable access to such services
12 and supplies by small farmers.

13 “(2) In circumstances in which development of
14 major infrastructure is necessary to achieve the pur-
15 poses of subsection (a), assistance for those purposes
16 may only be provided under this section in associa-
17 tion with significant contributions from other coun-
18 tries working together in a multilateral framework.
19 Infrastructure projects so assisted should be environ-
20 mentally sensitive and complemented by other meas-
21 ures to ensure that the benefits of the infrastructure
22 projects reach the poor.

23 “(3) Where appropriate to meet the purposes of
24 subsection (a), assistance shall be provided under
25 this section to maintain, enhance and value eco-

1 system goods and services in developing countries.
 2 Such assistance shall include the protection of wa-
 3 tersheds and soil, sustainable agricultural, forest,
 4 fisheries, and agro-forest management, and the pro-
 5 vision of alternative household fuels that reduce de-
 6 mand for and emissions from the combustion of local
 7 forest resources.”.

8 (c) PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND CO-
 9 OPERATIVES.—In providing assistance under section 103
 10 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a)
 11 for purposes described in subparagraphs (D) through (I)
 12 of section 103(a)(1) of such Act, as added by subsection
 13 (a) of this section, the President shall enter into partner-
 14 ships with and provide grants, cooperative agreements,
 15 and other assistance to private voluntary organizations
 16 and cooperatives to mobilize and assist low-income popu-
 17 lations.

18 **SEC. 202. AGRICULTURAL AND NUTRITION RESEARCH.**

19 Section 103A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
 20 (22 U.S.C. 2151a–1) is amended in the first sentence—

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

23 (2) by striking the period at the end and insert-
 24 ing “, (4) include research, including farmer-driven
 25 research, on technological advances appropriate to

1 local ecological condition, culture, and the desires,
2 needs, and priorities of the local communities, and
3 (5) include research on the effects and ways to ad-
4 dress the effects of changing weather patterns on
5 agriculture and nutrition and the measures or tech-
6 niques necessary to enhance the capacity of local
7 communities to adapt to observed or anticipated ef-
8 fects through conservation management and other
9 techniques.”.

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