

**Suspend the Rules and Pass the Bill, H. R. 1567, With an
Amendment**

**(The amendment strikes all after the enacting clause and inserts a
new text)**

114TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 1567

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 24, 2015

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. BASS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. CICILLINE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

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

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

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

6 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES; SENSE OF**
7 **CONGRESS.**

8 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES.—It is in
9 the national security interest of the United States to pro-
10 mote global food security, resilience, and nutrition, con-
11 sistent with national food security investment plans, which
12 is reinforced through programs, activities, and initiatives
13 that—

14 (1) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led eco-
15 nomic growth that reduces global poverty, hunger,
16 and malnutrition, particularly among women and
17 children;

18 (2) increase the productivity, incomes, and live-
19 lihoods of small-scale producers, especially women,
20 by working across agricultural value chains, enhanc-
21 ing local capacity to manage agricultural resources
22 effectively, and expanding producer access to local
23 and international markets;

1 (3) build resilience to food shocks among vul-
2 nerable populations and households while reducing
3 reliance upon emergency food assistance;

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

7 (5) improve the nutritional status of women
8 and children, with a focus on reducing child stunt-
9 ing, including through the promotion of highly nutri-
10 tious foods, diet diversification, and nutritional be-
11 haviors that improve maternal and child health;

12 (6) align with and leverage broader United
13 States strategies and investments in trade, economic
14 growth, science and technology, agricultural research
15 and extension, maternal and child health, nutrition,
16 and water, sanitation, and hygiene;

17 (7) continue to strengthen partnerships between
18 United States-based universities, including land-
19 grant colleges and universities, and institutions in
20 target countries and communities that build agricul-
21 tural capacity; and

22 (8) ensure the effective use of United States
23 taxpayer dollars to further these objectives.

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

4 (1) coordinate, through a whole-of-government
5 approach, the efforts of relevant Federal depart-
6 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
7 Security Strategy;

8 (2) seek to fully utilize the unique capabilities
9 of each relevant Federal department and agency
10 while collaborating with and leveraging the contribu-
11 tions of other key stakeholders; and

12 (3) utilize open and streamlined solicitations to
13 allow for the participation of a wide range of imple-
14 menting partners through the most appropriate pro-
15 curement mechanisms, which may include grants,
16 contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instru-
17 ments as necessary and appropriate.

18 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

19 In this Act:

20 (1) AGRICULTURE.—The term “agriculture”
21 means crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestries.

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

1 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
2 the Senate;

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

5 (C) the Committee on Appropriations of
6 the Senate;

7 (D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
8 the House of Representatives;

9 (E) the Committee on Agriculture of the
10 House of Representatives; and

11 (F) the Committee on Appropriations of
12 the House of Representatives.

13 (3) FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LABS.—
14 The term “Feed the Future Innovation Labs”
15 means research partnerships led by United States
16 universities that advance solutions to reduce global
17 hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

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

23 (5) GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.—The
24 term “Global Food Security Strategy” means the

1 strategy developed and implemented pursuant to sec-
2 tion 4(a).

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

7 (A) relevant Federal departments and
8 agencies;

9 (B) national and local governments in tar-
10 get countries;

11 (C) other bilateral donors;

12 (D) international and regional organiza-
13 tions;

14 (E) international, regional, and local finan-
15 cial institutions;

16 (F) international, regional, and local pri-
17 vate voluntary, nongovernmental, faith-based,
18 and civil society organizations;

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

21 (H) agricultural producers, including farm-
22 er organizations, cooperatives, small-scale pro-
23 ducers, and women; and

1 (I) agricultural research and academic in-
2 stitutions, including land-grant colleges and
3 universities and extension services.

4 (7) LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVER-
5 SITIES.—The term “land-grant colleges and univer-
6 sities” has the meaning given such term in section
7 1404(13) of the National Agricultural Research, Ex-
8 tension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C.
9 3103(13)).

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

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

1 (10) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience”
2 means the ability of people, households, commu-
3 nities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to,
4 and recover from shocks and stresses to food secu-
5 rity in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability
6 and facilitates inclusive growth.

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

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

18 (13) TARGET COUNTRY.—The term “target
19 country” means a developing country that is selected
20 to participate in agriculture and nutrition security
21 programs under the Global Food Security Strategy
22 pursuant to the selection criteria described in section
23 4(a)(2), including criteria such as the potential for
24 agriculture-led economic growth, government com-
25 mitment to agricultural investment and policy re-

1 form, opportunities for partnerships and regional
2 synergies, the level of need, and resource availability.

3 **SEC. 4. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRAT-**
4 **EGY.**

5 (a) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the
6 development and implementation of a United States
7 whole-of-government strategy to accomplish the policy ob-
8 jectives described in section 2(a), which shall—

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

16 (2) establish clear and transparent selection cri-
17 teria for target countries and communities;

18 (3) support and be aligned with country-owned
19 agriculture, nutrition, and food security policy and
20 investment plans developed with input from key
21 stakeholders, as appropriate;

22 (4) support inclusive agricultural value chain
23 development, with small-scale producers, especially
24 women, gaining greater access to the inputs, skills,
25 resource management capacity, networking, bar-

1 gaining power, financing, and market linkages need-
2 ed to sustain their long-term economic prosperity;

3 (5) support improvement of the nutritional sta-
4 tus of women and children, particularly during the
5 critical first 1,000-day window until a child reaches
6 2 years of age and with a focus on reducing child
7 stunting, through nutrition-specific and nutrition-
8 sensitive programs, including related water, sanita-
9 tion, and hygiene programs;

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

16 (7) support the long-term success of programs
17 by building the capacity of local organizations and
18 institutions in target countries and communities;

19 (8) integrate resilience and nutrition strategies
20 into food security programs, such that chronically
21 vulnerable populations are better able to build safety
22 nets, secure livelihoods, access markets, and access
23 opportunities for longer-term economic growth;

1 (9) develop community and producer resilience
2 to natural disasters, emergencies, and natural occur-
3 rences that adversely impact agricultural yield;

4 (10) harness science, technology, and innova-
5 tion, including the research and extension activities
6 supported by relevant Federal departments and
7 agencies, including State partners, and Feed the Fu-
8 ture Innovation Labs;

9 (11) integrate agricultural development activi-
10 ties among food insecure populations living in prox-
11 imity to designated national parks or wildlife areas
12 into wildlife conservation efforts, as necessary and
13 appropriate;

14 (12) leverage resources and expertise through
15 partnerships with the private sector, farm organiza-
16 tions, cooperatives, civil society, faith-based organi-
17 zations, and agricultural research and academic in-
18 stitutions;

19 (13) support collaboration, as appropriate, be-
20 tween United States universities, including land-
21 grant colleges and universities, and public and pri-
22 vate institutions in target countries and communities
23 to promote agricultural development and innovation;

24 (14) seek to ensure that target countries and
25 communities respect and promote land tenure rights

1 of local communities, particularly those of women
2 and small-scale producers; and

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

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

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

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

19 (c) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

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

1 how the United States intends to advance the objec-
2 tives set forth in section 2(a) and the agency-specific
3 plans described in paragraph (2).

4 (2) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The Global
5 Food Security Strategy shall include specific imple-
6 mentation plans from each relevant Federal depart-
7 ment and agency that describes—

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

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

17 **SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL FOOD SE-**
18 **CURITY STRATEGY.**

19 (a) FOOD SHORTAGES.—The President is authorized
20 to carry out activities pursuant to section 103, section
21 103A, title XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chapter 4 of
22 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
23 2151a, 2151a–1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.) to pre-
24 vent or address food shortages notwithstanding any other
25 provision of law.

1 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
2 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State
3 and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
4 International Development \$1,000,600,000 for fiscal year
5 2017 to carry out those portions of the Global Food Secu-
6 rity Strategy that relate to the Department of State and
7 the United States Agency for International Development,
8 respectively.

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

16 **SEC. 6. REPORT.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
18 date of the submission of the Global Food Security Strat-
19 egy, the President shall submit to the appropriate congres-
20 sional committees a report that describes the status of the
21 implementation of the Global Food Security Strategy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 (6) contain a transparent, open, and detailed
18 accounting of expenditures by relevant Federal de-
19 partments and agencies to implement the Global
20 Food Security Strategy, including, for each Federal
21 department and agency, the statutory source of ex-
22 penditures, amounts expended, implementing part-
23 ners, targeted beneficiaries, and activities supported;

24 (7) describe how the Global Food Security
25 Strategy leverages other United States food security

1 and development assistance programs on the con-
2 tinuum from emergency food aid through sustain-
3 able, agriculture-led economic growth;

4 (8) describe the contributions of the Global
5 Food Security Strategy to, and assess the impact of,
6 broader international food and nutrition security as-
7 sistance programs, including progress in the pro-
8 motion of land tenure rights, creating economic op-
9 portunities for women and small-scale producers,
10 and stimulating agriculture-led economic growth in
11 target countries and communities;

12 (9) assess efforts to coordinate United States
13 international food security and nutrition programs,
14 activities, and initiatives with key stakeholders;

15 (10) identify any United States legal or regu-
16 latory impediments that could obstruct the effective
17 implementation of the programming referred to in
18 paragraphs (7) and (8);

19 (11) assess United States Government-facili-
20 tated private investment in related sectors and the
21 impact of private sector investment in target coun-
22 tries and communities;

23 (12) contain a clear gender analysis of pro-
24 gramming, to inform project-level activities, that in-
25 cludes established disaggregated gender indicators to

1 better analyze outcomes for food productivity, in-
2 come growth, control of assets, equity in access to
3 inputs, jobs and markets, and nutrition; and

4 (13) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing
5 and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs
6 and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of
7 stakeholders, including key stakeholders, in an open,
8 transparent manner.

9 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
10 information referred to in subsection (b) shall be made
11 available on the public website of the United States Agen-
12 cy for International Development in an open, machine
13 readable format, in a timely manner.

14 **SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING EFFECT OF**
15 **GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY ON**
16 **FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND EMER-**
17 **GENCY AND NONEMERGENCY FOOD ASSIST-**
18 **ANCE PROGRAMS.**

19 (a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the Glob-
20 al Food Security Strategy or this Act shall be construed
21 to supersede or otherwise affect the authority of the rel-
22 evant Federal departments and agencies to carry out the
23 programs specified in subsection (b) in the manner pro-
24 vided in, and subject to the terms and conditions of, those
25 programs.

1 (b) COVERED PROGRAMS.—The programs referred to
2 in subsection (a) are the following:

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

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

7 (3) Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of
8 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431(b)).

9 (4) Section 3206 of the Food, Conservation,
10 and Energy Act of 2008 (Local and Regional Food
11 Aid Procurement Program; 7 U.S.C. 1726c).

12 (5) The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act
13 (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1).

14 (6) Section 3107 of the Farm Security and
15 Rural Investment Act of 2002 (McGovern-Dole
16 International Food for Education and Child Nutri-
17 tion Program; 7 U.S.C. 1736o–1).

18 (7) Any other food and nutrition security and
19 emergency and nonemergency food assistance pro-
20 grams administered by the Department of Agri-
21 culture.