

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5656

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 11, 2014

Received

AN ACT

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 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 2014”.

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 and nutrition, consistent with
11 national food security investment plans, which is rein-
12 forced through programs, activities, and initiatives that—

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

17 (2) increase the productivity, incomes, and live-
18 lihoods of small-scale producers, especially women,
19 by working across agricultural value chains and ex-
20 panding producer access to local and international
21 markets;

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

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

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

9 (6) align with and leverage broader United
10 States investments in trade, economic growth,
11 science and technology, maternal and child health,
12 and water, sanitation, and hygiene; and

13 (7) ensure the effective use of United States
14 taxpayer dollars to further these objectives.

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

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

22 (2) utilize, to the extent possible, open and
23 streamlined solicitations to allow for the participa-
24 tion of a wide range of implementing partners via
25 the most appropriate contracting mechanism; and

1 (3) continue to strengthen existing partnerships
2 between developing country institutions of agricul-
3 tural sciences with universities in the United States,
4 with a focus on building the capacities of developing
5 nation universities in agriculture.

6 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) AGRICULTURE.—The term “agriculture”
9 means crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry.

10 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
11 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
12 mittees” means—

13 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
14 the Senate;

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

17 (C) the Committee on Appropriations of
18 the Senate;

19 (D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
20 the House of Representatives;

21 (E) the Committee on Agriculture of the
22 House of Representatives; and

23 (F) the Committee on Appropriations of
24 the House of Representatives.

1 (3) FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LABS.—

2 The term “Feed the Future Innovation Labs”
3 means research partnerships led by United States
4 universities that advance solutions to reduce global
5 hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

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

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

15 (6) MALNUTRITION.—The term “malnutrition”
16 means poor nutritional status caused by nutritional
17 deficiency or excess.

18 (7) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” means
19 the ability of people, households, communities, coun-
20 tries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover
21 from shocks and stresses to food security in a man-
22 ner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates
23 inclusive growth.

24 (8) RELEVANT FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND
25 AGENCIES.—The term “relevant Federal depart-

1 ments and agencies” means the United States Agen-
2 cy for International Development, the Department of
3 Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the De-
4 partment of State, the Department of the Treasury,
5 the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas
6 Private Investment Corporation, the Peace Corps,
7 the Office of the United States Trade Representa-
8 tive, the United States African Development Foun-
9 dation, the United States Geological Survey, and
10 any other department or agency specified by the
11 President for purposes of this section.

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

18 **SEC. 4. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRAT-**
19 **EGY.**

20 (a) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the
21 development and implementation of a United States
22 whole-of-government strategy to accomplish the policy ob-
23 jectives set forth in section 2(a), which shall—

24 (1) support and be aligned with country-owned
25 agriculture, nutrition, and food security policy and

1 investment plans developed with input from relevant
2 governmental and nongovernmental sectors within
3 partner countries and regional bodies, including rep-
4 resentatives of the private sector, agricultural pro-
5 ducers, including women and small-scale producers,
6 international and local civil society organizations,
7 faith-based organizations, research institutions, and
8 farmers as reasonable and appropriate;

9 (2) support inclusive agricultural value chain
10 development, with small-scale producers, especially
11 women, gaining greater access to the inputs, skills,
12 networking, bargaining power, financing, and mar-
13 ket linkages needed to sustain their long-term eco-
14 nomic prosperity;

15 (3) seek to improve the nutritional status of
16 women and children, particularly during the critical
17 first 1,000-day window until a child reaches 2 years
18 of age, with a focus on reducing child stunting;

19 (4) seek to ensure the long-term success of pro-
20 grams by building the capacity of local organizations
21 and institutions;

22 (5) integrate resilience strategies into food secu-
23 rity programs, such that chronically vulnerable pop-
24 ulations are better able to build safety nets, secure

1 livelihoods, access markets, and access opportunities
2 from longer-term economic growth;

3 (6) develop community and producer resiliency
4 to natural disasters, emergencies, and natural occur-
5 rences that adversely impact agricultural yield;

6 (7) harness science, technology, and innovation,
7 including the research conducted at Feed the Future
8 Innovation Labs, or any successor entities, through-
9 out the United States;

10 (8) support integrating agricultural develop-
11 ment activities among food insecure populations liv-
12 ing in proximity to designated national parks or
13 wildlife areas to support wildlife conservation efforts;

14 (9) leverage resources and expertise through
15 partnerships with the private sector, farm organiza-
16 tions, cooperatives, civil society, faith-based organi-
17 zations, research entities, and academic institutions;

18 (10) support collaboration, as appropriate, be-
19 tween United States universities and public and pri-
20 vate institutions in developing countries to promote
21 agricultural development and innovation;

22 (11) set clear and transparent selection criteria
23 for target countries, regions, and intended bene-
24 ficiaries of assistance to implement the Global Food
25 Security Strategy;

1 (12) set specific and measurable goals, targets,
2 and time frames, and a plan of action consistent
3 with the policy objectives described in section 2(a);

4 (13) seek to ensure that target countries re-
5 spect and promote the lawful land tenure rights of
6 local communities, particularly those of women and
7 small-scale producers; and

8 (14) include criteria and methodology for grad-
9 uating countries from assistance to implement the
10 Global Food Security Strategy once the countries
11 have achieved certain benchmarks.

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

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

19 (2) establishing platforms for regular consulta-
20 tion and collaboration with key stakeholders, includ-
21 ing—

22 (A) multilateral institutions;

23 (B) private voluntary organizations;

24 (C) cooperatives;

25 (D) the private sector;

- 1 (E) local nongovernmental and civil society
- 2 organizations;
- 3 (F) faith-based organizations;
- 4 (G) congressional committees; and
- 5 (H) other stakeholders, as appropriate.

6 **SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL FOOD SE-**
7 **CURITY STRATEGY.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to
9 provide assistance to implement the Global Food Security
10 Strategy pursuant to the authorities of section 103, sec-
11 tion 103A, title XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chapter
12 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
13 U.S.C. 2151a, 2151a–1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.)
14 notwithstanding any other provision of law.

15 (b) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—The President
16 should seek to ensure that assistance to implement the
17 Global Food Security Strategy is provided under estab-
18 lished parameters for a rigorous accountability system to
19 monitor and evaluate progress and impact of the strategy,
20 including by reporting to the appropriate congressional
21 committees and the public on an annual basis.

22 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
23 authorized to be appropriated to the President
24 \$1,000,600,000 for fiscal year 2015 to carry out this sec-
25 tion.

1 **SEC. 6. REPORT.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
3 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall sub-
4 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a report
5 that describes the status of the implementation of the
6 Global Food Security Strategy.

7 (b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection
8 (a) shall—

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

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

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

18 (4) describe the progress made in implementing
19 the Global Food Security Strategy;

20 (5) assess the progress and results of imple-
21 menting international food and nutrition security
22 programming;

23 (6) contain a transparent, open, and detailed
24 accounting of spending by relevant Federal depart-
25 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
26 Security Strategy, including by listing all recipients

1 of funding or partner organizations and, to the ex-
2 tent possible, describing their activities;

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

7 (8) contain a clear gender analysis of program-
8 ming that includes established disaggregated gender
9 indicators to better analyze outcomes for food pro-
10 ductivity, income growth, equity in access to inputs,
11 jobs and markets, and nutrition;

12 (9) describe the strategies and benchmarks for
13 graduating target countries and monitoring any
14 graduated target countries;

15 (10) assess efforts to coordinate United States
16 international food security and nutrition programs,
17 activities, and initiatives with—

18 (A) other bilateral donors;

19 (B) international and multilateral organi-
20 zations;

21 (C) international financial institutions;

22 (D) host country governments;

23 (E) international and local private vol-
24 untary, nongovernmental, faith-based organiza-
25 tions, and civil society organizations; and

1 (F) other stakeholders;

2 (11) assess United States Government-facili-
3 tated private investment in related sectors and the
4 impact of private sector investment in target coun-
5 tries;

6 (12) include consultation with relevant United
7 States Government agencies in the preparation of
8 the report; and

9 (13) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing
10 and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs
11 and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of
12 stakeholders.

13 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
14 information referred to in subsection (b) shall be made
15 publicly accessible in a timely manner on a consolidated
16 website.

Passed the House of Representatives December 10,
2014.

Attest:

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.