

750,000,000 people are facing severe food insecurity, and 10,000,000 more people having fallen into hunger between 2018 and 2019, 144,000,000 children stunted, and 47,000,000 children experiencing wasting;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed vulnerabilities in global food systems and food supply chains, and has severely exacerbated existing food security shocks, such as the Fall Army Worm and desert locust infestations in the Horn of Africa region, particularly in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia, as well as parts of Asia and the Middle East, which already represented an unprecedented threat to global food security and livelihoods;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic and its second-order impacts are expected to dramatically worsen the state of global food security and nutrition, with preliminary assessments predicting a doubling of severe hunger (from 135,000,000 to 265,000,000 people) and an increase in child wasting (from 47,000,000 to 52,000,000) by the end of 2020;

Whereas the United States has been a global leader in addressing food insecurity on a bipartisan basis and across Administrations, particularly in response to the global food price crisis in 2007–2008 and subsequent launch of the whole-of-government, United States Agency for International Development-led, Feed the Future program in 2010;

Whereas the late Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana was instrumental in advancing United States efforts to reduce global poverty through smart investments in agriculture and food security, including through his stewardship of the Global Food Security Acts of 2008 and 2009, support for the launch of the Feed the Future program in 2010, and continued advocacy to formally authorize the Feed the Future program through enactment of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–195) and the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–266);

Whereas the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–195), as enacted in 2016 and reauthorized in 2018, required the development and implementation of a comprehensive United States Government Global Food Security Strategy and codified the Feed the Future framework, strengthening its accountability and transparency mechanisms, deepening interagency engagement, and engaging a broad coalition of stakeholders, including faith-based and civil society organizations, universities and research institutions, the United States private sector, and United States farm and commodity organizations;

Whereas Feed the Future investments have helped transform countries' food systems and improve their own food security and nutrition, with investments currently focused in twelve target countries and 35 aligned countries and regions in Asia, Central America, and east, southern, and west Africa;

Whereas according to its most recent progress report, Feed the Future has helped more than 23,400,000 people lift themselves out of poverty, prevented 3,400,000 children from being stunted, and ensured that 5,200,000 families no longer suffer from hunger in areas where the program operates;

Whereas Feed the Future is making significant progress towards building local capacity and resilience by promoting inclusive economic growth, strengthening monitoring and evaluation, implementing sustainable agricultural practices, risk management, improving forecasting and adaptation, and building the agricultural capacity of rural communities;

Whereas Feed the Future also is advancing women's economic empowerment by providing targeted technical assistance to women working in agricultural systems and

equipping women with adequate tools, training, and technology for small-scale agriculture;

Whereas Feed the Future investments benefit communities in the United States as well, including by increasing United States trade and agricultural exports to Feed the Future countries by more than \$1,400,000,000 since inception; and

Whereas Feed the Future investments in international agricultural research and development through partnerships with United States universities and land-grant institutions, international research systems, such as the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers, and other organizations will help the United States agricultural sector prepare for, adapt to, and remain resilient amid evolving threats; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports continued investment in United States global food security programs, and particularly through the Feed the Future program's comprehensive, multi-sectoral, transparent, data and results-driven approach toward reducing hunger, poverty, and malnutrition in low- and middle-income countries;

(2) recognizes the need to deepen and extend these efforts in order to achieve the global goal of ending hunger by 2030, particularly in the face of unprecedented challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, political and social instability, high levels of human displacement, gender inequities, extreme natural shocks, and the increasing prevalence of invasive agricultural pests, such as desert locusts and the Fall Army Worm;

(3) supports United States Government efforts to focus on improving nutrition and health, building resilience, integrating water, sanitation, and hygiene and empowering women, youth, and smallholder farmers;

(4) calls on the United States Agency for International Development to—

(A) annually review the Feed the Future program and, as appropriate, expand the list of target countries, including those in fragile contexts;

(B) include information on all countries benefitting from direct Feed the Future investments, to include both focus and aligned countries, in annual reporting in order to further enhance the program's commitment to transparency and impact;

(C) develop a robust multi-sectoral learning agenda for maternal and child malnutrition and its causes, with a focus on the 1,000 day window until a child's second birthday;

(D) strongly amplify the critical role of women and smallholder farmers in enhancing food security and catalyzing agricultural economic growth; and

(E) advance the New Partnerships Initiative by promoting, building the capacity of, and entering into partnerships with locally-led organizations under the Feed the Future program;

(5) calls on the relevant Federal agencies identified under the United States Government Global Food Security Strategy, including the United States Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce, and Treasury, and the United States Agency for International Development, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the International Development Finance Corporation, the Peace Corps, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the U.S. Africa Development Foundation, and the U.S. Geological Survey, to—

(A) continue to advance global food security as a United States foreign assistance priority, enhance inter-agency coordination under the Global Food Security Strategy, and align relevant programs with the Feed

the Future program's needs-based, multi-sectoral approach; and

(B) contribute to the development of an updated Global Food Security Strategy and a Global Food Security Research Strategy in 2021 to guide and inform Feed the Future activities between 2022 and 2026.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 729—RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS

Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 729

Whereas December 14, 2020, marks the 25th anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accords that ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and brought peace to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas ethnic cleansing and concentration camps were used as a tool of war against Bosnian Muslim men, women, and children, culminating in the July 1995 genocide at Srebrenica, where 8,000 Muslim men and teenagers were detained and killed;

Whereas the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United States initiated airstrikes against Bosnian Serbs to stop grave human rights abuses, which led to ceasefire negotiations and the peace accords;

Whereas negotiations began on November 1, 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, led by then-negotiator Richard Holbrooke and then-Secretary of State Warren Christopher, with Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina Alija Izetbegović, President of the Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milošević, President of the Republic of Croatia Franjo Tuđman, European Union Special Representative Carl Bildt, First Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia Igor Ivanov, and representatives from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy;

Whereas, after days of extensive discussions, a historic peace agreement was signed on December 14, 1995, to halt the conflict and bring peace to the region;

Whereas, despite seemingly insurmountable differences in opinions, the negotiations succeeded due to dedicated foreign service professionals, a common yearning for a peaceful resolution, and an outpouring of support from the global community;

Whereas the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, also known as the Dayton Peace Accords, laid the groundwork for NATO and European Union (EU) stabilization missions over the past 25 years, which have allowed the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to live peacefully and prosper;

Whereas the Dayton Literary Peace Prize, established in 2006, remains the only literary peace prize awarded in the United States and recognizes the power of the written word to promote peace, and after the death of Ambassador Holbrooke in 2011, the Lifetime Achievement Award was renamed the Richard C. Holbrooke Distinguished Achievement Award;

Whereas the peace negotiations were strongly supported by the City of Dayton, Ohio, its leaders, and community, creating strong relationships between all parties involved, including a sister city relationship with Sarajevo;

Whereas the United States Government reaffirms support for Bosnia and Herzegovina's sovereignty and upholds the commitment to equality for all ethnicities according to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

Whereas, since the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords, the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been working in partnership with the international community towards building a peaceful and democratic society based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free-market economy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns human rights abuses that took place during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reconfirms the joint United States and EU commitment to promote and protect human rights, democracy, and the rule of law worldwide;

(2) commends the commitment of the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to peace and cooperation 25 years after the Dayton Peace Accords;

(3) encourages the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue pursuing NATO and EU membership;

(4) encourages the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue its progress towards solving its constitutional issues and improving its economic policy as it advances towards NATO and EU memberships;

(5) reiterates the importance of the Dayton Peace Accords as the basis of constitutional reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the promotion of political, economic, legal, and religious equality through the goals and values laid out by the EU;

(6) urges the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to pursue constitutional reforms, needed to reconcile the past to seek empathy and respect as foundations to build a common future;

(7) urges the United States Government to work closely with the governments of the countries that border Bosnia and Herzegovina—especially those who are signatories of the Dayton Peace Accords—to support full implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between the EU and the Balkan States, which requires regional cooperation; and

(8) recognizes the State of Ohio and the greater Dayton community for their role in fostering the Dayton Peace Accords, and for continuing to support diplomacy, security, and peace around the world.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 730—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 20, 2020, AS “NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK” AND COMMENDING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT OF THE SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THEIR COMMUNITIES**

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. RISCH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. COONS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. ROMNEY)) sub-

mitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 730

Whereas 2020 marks the 57th anniversary of “National Small Business Week”;

Whereas every President for more than half a century has proclaimed a week celebrating the significance of small businesses across the United States;

Whereas there are more than 30,000,000 small businesses in the United States;

Whereas small businesses in the United States—

(1) employ nearly half of the workforce of the United States;

(2) make up 99.7 percent of all employers in the United States;

(3) employ veterans;

(4) produce  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the exports of the United States; and

(5) account for nearly half of private sector output;

Whereas, as of 2020, 9.1 percent of all small business owners in the United States are veterans;

Whereas, on July 30, 1953, Congress created the Small Business Administration to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the small business community; and

Whereas 2 out of every 3 new jobs in the United States are created by small businesses: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week beginning September 20, 2020, as “National Small Business Week”;

(2) celebrates the entrepreneurial spirit of the small business owner in the United States;

(3) understands the importance of creating a small business climate that allows for sustained economic recovery;

(4) celebrates the invaluable contribution small businesses make to the United States as the backbone of the economy;

(5) supports increasing consumer awareness of the value and opportunity small businesses bring to their local communities;

(6) understands the importance of providing more access and resources to minority-owned and underserved firms; and

(7) understands the need to provide further assistance and relief to the small businesses of the United States during unprecedented times.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 731—SUPPORTING LIGHTS ON AFTERSCHOOL, A NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS HELD ON OCTOBER 22, 2020**

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 731

Whereas more than 30,000,000 children in the United States have parents who work outside the home;

Whereas high-quality programs that expand learning opportunities for children, such as afterschool, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities, provide safe, challenging, engaging, and fun learning experiences, including experiences that encourage the study of science, technology, engineering, and math that help children and youth develop social, emotional, physical, cultural, and academic skills;

Whereas, during the COVID-19 crisis, afterschool programs have risen to the moment to support children by—

(1) innovating to provide virtual programming to keep children engaged;

(2) caring for children of essential workers;

(3) providing meals and learning supports; and

(4) supporting the wellbeing of children and families;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs and high-quality expanded learning opportunities provide students with hands-on, engaging lessons that are aligned with the school day;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs complement regular and expanded school days and support working families by ensuring that the children of those families are safe and productive during the hours parents are working;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs engage families, schools, and diverse community partners in advancing the well-being of children and youth in the United States;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs that partner with high-quality community-based organizations build stronger communities by integrating schools with the larger community; and

Whereas Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities programs held on October 22, 2020, highlights the critical importance of those high-quality programs to children and the families and communities of those children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate supports Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool programs held on October 22, 2020.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 732—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 7, 2020, AS “NATIONAL BISON DAY”**

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TESTER, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKKEY, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 732

Whereas, on May 9, 2016, the North American bison was adopted as the national mammal of the United States;

Whereas bison are considered a historical and cultural symbol of the United States;

Whereas bison are integrally linked with the economic and spiritual lives of many Indian Tribes through trade and sacred ceremonies;

Whereas there are approximately 70 Indian Tribes participating in the InterTribal Buffalo Council, which is a Tribal organization incorporated pursuant to section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”) (48 Stat. 988, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 5124);

Whereas numerous members of Indian Tribes are involved in bison restoration on Tribal land;

Whereas members of Indian Tribes have a combined herd of almost 20,000 bison on more than 1,000,000 acres of Tribal land;

Whereas bison play an important role in the landscapes and grasslands of the United States;

Whereas bison hold significant economic value for private producers and rural communities;

Whereas, as of 2017, the Department of Agriculture estimates that 182,780 head of bison