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(Original Signature of Member)

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

To outline the United States 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

Ms. McCOLLUM introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on _____

A BILL

To outline the United States 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) Malnutrition remains one of the world’s
13 most pressing and costly problems—close to
14 200,000,000 children are chronically malnourished.
15 Undernutrition is responsible for 45 percent of child
16 deaths, and eleven percent of the total global disease
17 burden is attributable to maternal and child under-
18 nutrition. According to the Lancet more than 1 in
19 4 of the world’s children is stunted. Stunting leads
20 to serious, often irreversible physical and cognitive
21 damage.

22 (5) Reducing maternal and child malnutrition,
23 especially during the 1,000 days between pregnancy
24 and age 2, is critical to increasing child survival, im-
25 proving cognitive and physical development, and

1 strengthening the immune system to bolster resist-
2 ance to disease.

3 (6) Many pregnant women living in developing
4 countries cannot access nutrition services until the
5 fifth or sixth month of their pregnancies, leading to
6 children born small for their gestational age. For
7 this reason, the nutritional status of women and ad-
8 olescent girls before and during pregnancy is vitally
9 important.

10 (7) The greatest potential for achieving in-
11 creased food and nutrition security for people in
12 rural areas and augmenting world food production
13 at relatively low cost lies in increasing the agricul-
14 tural capacity, resilience, sustainability and produc-
15 tivity of smallholder farmers. Farmers should be ac-
16 tively engaged at all stages of education,
17 participatory research and extension processes.

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

23 (9) Agriculture development to increase the
24 yield, biodiversity and resilience of smallholder farm-
25 ers is an efficient engine of sustainable economic

1 growth, and benefits these farmers' education, in-
2 come, and health.

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

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

17 (12) Women produce as much as 80 percent of
18 food in sub-Saharan Africa, but have access to less
19 than 10 percent of land, credit, and extension serv-
20 ices. Women comprise 43 percent of the agricultural
21 labor workforce in developing countries. They make
22 up a large proportion of smallholder farmers, includ-
23 ing 80 percent in East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa,
24 and face unique challenges and heightened vulner-
25 ability to food and nutrition insecurity. Increasing

1 women's leadership, incomes, and access to food
2 benefits the entire household as women are more
3 likely to share these resources with family members.

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

17 (14) The accelerating loss and degradation of
18 natural ecosystems in developing countries and
19 changing long-term weather patterns undermine and
20 impact efforts to improve sustainable agricultural
21 production. According to the World Bank, changing
22 weather patterns could reduce yields in some devel-
23 oping countries by as much as 50 percent. This
24 could leave millions more children undernourished.

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

9 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

10 In this Act:

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

14 (2) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—The term
15 “agricultural development” means methods to use
16 agriculture as a basis for food and nutrition secu-
17 rity, family livelihood, and economic growth by in-
18 creasing the productivity of those involved in the cul-
19 tivation of food, fuel, and fiber, conserving the envi-
20 ronment and natural resources, and improving the
21 economic livelihoods of those involved, including
22 farmers, fishers, foresters, and pastoralists, particu-
23 larly those that operate on a small scale, and linking
24 them and their products to markets, including post-

1 harvest activities such as storage, processing, trans-
2 port, and improving market efficiency.

3 (3) AGROECOLOGY.—The term “agroecology”—

4 (A) means the application of environmental
5 science and local farmer knowledge together
6 within agricultural research and farming prac-
7 tices to create and maintain sustainable, farm-
8 er-driven agricultural systems; and

9 (B) includes practices which maintain bio-
10 logical diversity and nutrient balance within
11 farming ecosystems, while relying more on
12 knowledge and less on energy or chemical in-
13 puts to deliver productive yields.

14 (4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
15 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
16 mittees” means—

17 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations
18 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
19 Senate; and

20 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
21 the Committee on Appropriations of the House
22 of Representatives.

23 (5) CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY.—The term
24 “chronic food insecurity” means ongoing and per-

1 sistent lack of access to sufficient food to meet die-
2 tary needs for an active and healthy life.

3 (6) ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.—The term “eco-
4 system services” means natural goods, services, and
5 processes that the environment provides and on
6 which people depend and from which they benefit,
7 such as pollination, water cycles and regulation, pest
8 control, and soil formation.

9 (7) EXTREME POVERTY.—The term “extreme
10 poverty” means income of less than one-half of the
11 poverty level as defined by the International Bank
12 for Reconstruction and Development for the relevant
13 year.

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

18 (9) MALNUTRITION.—The term “malnutrition”
19 means poor nutritional status caused by nutritional
20 deficiency or excess.

21 (10) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience”
22 means the ability of people, households, commu-
23 nities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to,
24 recover from, and withstand events that result in so-
25 cial disruption and economic hardship.

1 (11) RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term
2 “rural infrastructure”—

3 (A) means public and private facilities and
4 services necessary for agricultural production
5 and other activities in non-urban (rural) areas;
6 and

7 (B) includes roads or other means of
8 transportation, water supplies including irriga-
9 tion, rural electrification, communication tech-
10 nology, financial services, storage, warehousing,
11 and processing facilities needed for increasing
12 agricultural production and linking producers to
13 markets, including policies and regulations of
14 such sectors in addition to physical infrastruc-
15 ture.

16 (12) SMALLHOLDER.—The term “smallholder”
17 refers to farmers with a low asset base, limited re-
18 sources including land, capital, skills and labor, and
19 farming less than 5 hectares of land.

20 (13) STUNTED; STUNTING.—The terms “stunt-
21 ed” and “stunting” mean a condition—

22 (A) of being too short for one’s age, with
23 a height-to-age ratio that is more than 2 stand-
24 ard deviations below the median for the popu-
25 lation;

1 (B) caused by poor diet and frequent infec-
2 tions, occurring before age 2, and is a sign of
3 chronic malnutrition; and

4 (C) leading to long-term poor health, de-
5 layed motor development, and impaired cog-
6 nitive function and decreased immunity.

7 (14) UNDERNUTRITION.—The term “under-
8 nutrition”—

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

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

19 (15) VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES.—The term
20 “Voluntary Guidelines” means the Voluntary Guide-
21 lines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,
22 Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National
23 Food Security, adopted with the leadership of the
24 United States throughout the negotiation process, in
25 May 2012 at the Special 38th Session of the United

1 Nations Committee on Global Food Security. The
2 objective of the Voluntary Guidelines is to improve
3 food security through land governance for the ben-
4 efit of all, with an emphasis on vulnerable and
5 marginalized people.

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

18 **TITLE I—POLICY OBJECTIVES,**
19 **PLANNING AND COORDINATION**
20 **SEC. 101. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

21 It is the policy of the United States to assist foreign
22 countries in achieving food and nutrition security by in-
23 creasing sustainable and equitable agricultural production,
24 improving nutrition, and strengthening agricultural value
25 chains, with a focus on smallholder farmers, in order to

1 reduce global hunger, malnutrition and poverty, promote
2 rural development, and improve the nutritional status of
3 all people.

4 **SEC. 102. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY**
5 **STRATEGY.**

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

11 (1) advise the President on international food
12 security, nutrition security, and agricultural develop-
13 ment;

14 (2) ensure the coordination of programs of the
15 United States related to global food security, nutri-
16 tion security, and agricultural development efforts,
17 including multilateral organizations and nongovern-
18 mental organizations;

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

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

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

4 (c) CONTENT OF STRATEGY.—The strategy described
5 in this subsection is a comprehensive food security, nutri-
6 tion security, and agricultural development strategy that
7 shall—

8 (1) recognize food security and nutrition as es-
9 sential contributors to global development, health,
10 peace and stability;

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

23 (3) integrate and coordinate the stages of emer-
24 gency food aid and long-term development programs
25 to more effectively reduce hunger, improve nutrition,

1 improve health, and build economic capacity and re-
2 silience among food insecure populations, especially
3 for smallholder farmers;

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

11 (5) increase the yield and capacity of
12 smallholder farmers, through access to seed and fer-
13 tilizer, assistance for sustainable agricultural pro-
14 duction, village-level farming groups, farmer-to-
15 farmer knowledge exchanges, agriculture value
16 chains, agricultural extension agents, market access,
17 innovative intellectual property frameworks, food
18 safety nets for the most vulnerable, agricultural edu-
19 cation, nutrition, agricultural research, natural re-
20 source management, improvements to land tenure,
21 and rural infrastructure;

22 (6) assist smallholder farmers in obtaining the
23 resources, services, tools, and information they need
24 including technology, financial services, seed vari-
25 eties, fertilizer, risk management, post-harvest stor-

1 age systems, water, soil conservation methods, eco-
2 logically appropriate nutrient, soil, water, seed and
3 pest management, weather forecasting and projec-
4 tions in ways that assure gender equitable access;

5 (7) prioritize research efforts that respond to
6 the needs and priorities of smallholder farmers, in-
7 cluding farmer-driven research, recognize that re-
8 search must include both international and localized
9 agricultural research and extension programs, and
10 strive to build the educational capacity of
11 smallholder farmers;

12 (8) incorporate research efforts to better under-
13 stand causes of gender inequity in agriculture, and
14 expand research in best practices in achieving nutri-
15 tion outcomes through agriculture, social protection,
16 women's empowerment and other sector programs;

17 (9) build the resilience of smallholder farmers
18 through agricultural extension services, village-level
19 farmer groups, risk assessment and management
20 tools, such as micro-insurance, and dissemination of
21 research to farmers, increase ability of smallholder
22 farmers to access inputs, technology, and informa-
23 tion, to connect with markets, to engage in local and
24 national planning, implementation, monitoring and
25 evaluation regarding food and nutrition and related

1 issues, to undertake new or diversified production
2 while maintaining stable food supply, to be resilient
3 in the face of shocks and stresses, and to respond
4 to projected changes in weather patterns;

5 (10) target investments in appropriate tech-
6 nologies and approaches, including agroecology, to
7 increase sustainable agricultural production, improve
8 post-harvest storage, enhance family livelihood and
9 nutrition, stimulate broad-based economic growth,
10 and improve access to local, regional, and inter-
11 national markets;

12 (11) target research, development of new tech-
13 nologies, extension agents, and funding towards the
14 goal of reducing post-harvest losses by 50 percent or
15 more;

16 (12) incorporate approaches directed at reduc-
17 ing hunger and malnutrition for people living in ex-
18 treme poverty and those most vulnerable to mal-
19 nutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women,
20 children in their first 1,000 days, and children under
21 age 5, adolescent girls, communities in hard to reach
22 areas, and marginalized populations, including avail-
23 ability, access, nutritional education, consumption
24 and utilization of food, and delivery platforms such
25 as community health workers;

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

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

16 (15) prioritize, support, and promote the cen-
17 tral role of women in agricultural production and re-
18 lated activities, including in household, local, and na-
19 tional decision-making processes, in the countries of
20 operation; ensure programs and approaches address
21 the special needs of women farmers, women living in
22 poverty, and the needs of all people who are
23 agriculturalists, pastoralists, or otherwise engaged in
24 agriculture-related enterprises; ensure use of gender

1 analysis to enable identification of barriers and rel-
2 evant interventions to address gender inequality;

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

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

14 (18) include and provide appropriate linkages
15 with existing United States international water, en-
16 ergy, forest, weather and biodiversity programs; in-
17 clude assessment and monitoring of the effects of
18 global changing weather patterns; prioritize the en-
19 hancement of natural resources and ecosystem resil-
20 ience and the reduction of negative environmental
21 impacts from agricultural activities through sustain-
22 able natural resource management practices includ-
23 ing building local capacity and transferring skills
24 and knowledge;

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

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

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

21 (22) support national governments' efforts to
22 strengthen the quality, ambition, and coverage of na-
23 tional nutrition plans, through community health
24 workers and other approaches;

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

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

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

24 (26) include aggregated reporting of indicators
25 such as increases in income, poverty reduction, agri-

1 cultural productivity and child stunting in order to
2 clearly show the total impact of the United States
3 investment in changing lives;

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 (30) ensure and promote—

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

20 (B) coordination and integration of food
21 and nutrition security programs between de-
22 partments and agencies described in paragraph
23 (2) and between relevant bureaus within the
24 United States Agency for International Devel-
25 opment, including the Bureau of Food Security,

1 the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Hu-
2 manitarian Affairs, the Bureau of Economic
3 Growth, Education and the Environment, and
4 the Bureau for Global Health;

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

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

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

1 developed countries, and other program imple-
2 menters;

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

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

17 **SEC. 103. REPORTS.**

18 (a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
20 the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later
21 than December 31 of each year thereafter through
22 2019, the President shall submit to the appropriate
23 congressional committees a report on the implemen-
24 tation of the strategy described in section 102(c)

1 and how it fulfills the policy objectives described in
2 section 101.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 (H) a transparent, open, and detailed
25 budget of agriculture and food security spend-

1 ing and progress pertaining to the strategy de-
2 scribed in section 102(c).

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

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

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

16 (b) FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM REVIEW.—

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

21 (A) an assessment of progress made dur-
22 ing the preceding 4 years toward meeting the
23 objectives described in section 101 and the spe-
24 cific goals, benchmarks, and time frames speci-

1 fied in the strategy described in section 102(c);
2 and

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

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

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

1 **TITLE II—BILATERAL**
2 **PROGRAMS**

3 **SEC. 201. AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NU-**
4 **TRITION.**

5 (a) **AUTHORITY.**—Section 103(a)(1) of the Foreign
6 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a(a)(1)) is amend-
7 ed—

8 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and mal-
9 nutrition” and inserting “stunting, and malnutri-
10 tion”;

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

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

15 (4) by adding at the end the following new sub-
16 paragraphs:

17 “(D) to improve nutrition of vulnerable
18 populations, such as children under the age of
19 5, and pregnant or lactating women, including
20 through programs of nutrition and health im-
21 provement for mothers and children, including
22 breastfeeding and all other optimal infant and
23 young child feeding, as well as food-based ap-
24 proaches 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 through development of
7 rural infrastructure, disaster risk reduction,
8 health and nutrition programs, access to local
9 and international markets, and by integration
10 of those living in extreme poverty into the econ-
11 omy;

12 “(F) to promote smallholder farmers’ agri-
13 cultural education, capacity, and ability to man-
14 age risk through the expansion and improve-
15 ment of agricultural and food enterprises, ac-
16 cess to seed, fertilizer, and extension agents,
17 farmer to farmer exchanges, cooperatives and
18 associations focused on increasing the produc-
19 tivity and incomes of these farmers through the
20 transfer of skills and knowledge; and through
21 the enhancement of access to information, re-
22 sources, tools, seeds, technology, and planning
23 and decision-making processes;

24 “(G) to support natural resource manage-
25 ment, ecological agriculture, sustainable water

1 management and other sustainable agricultural
2 techniques to build resilience to shocks and
3 stresses, and respond to projected changes in
4 weather patterns and water shortages while
5 protecting natural resources;

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

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

20 (b) PRIORITY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Section
21 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
22 2151a) is amended by adding at the end the following new
23 subsection:

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

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

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

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

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

20 “(D) expansion of rural infrastructure and
21 utilities such as farm-to-market roads, water
22 management systems, land improvement, stor-
23 age facilities, and energy, specifically renewable
24 energy whenever practicable;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 Section 103A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
18 (22 U.S.C. 2151a–1) is amended in the first sentence—

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

21 (2) by striking the period at the end and insert-
22 ing “, (4) include research, including farmer-driven
23 research, on technological advances appropriate to
24 local ecological condition, culture, and the desires,
25 needs, and priorities of the local communities, and

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