

Calendar No. 60

111TH CONGRESS } 1st Session }	SENATE	{ REPORT 111–19
-----------------------------------	--------	-----------------------

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 2009

MAY 13, 2009.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KERRY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 384]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration the bill (S. 384), to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to provide assistance to foreign countries to promote food security, to stimulate rural economies, and to improve emergency response to food crises, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Purpose	1
II. Committee Action	1
III. Discussion	2
IV. Cost Estimate	9
V. Evaluation of Regulatory Impact	11
VI. Changes in Existing Law	11

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 384 is to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to promote global food security, stimulate rural economics, and improve the U.S. emergency response to food crises.

II. COMMITTEE ACTION

S. 384 was introduced by Senators Lugar, Casey, and Durbin on February 5, 2009. On March 31, 2009, the committee ordered S. 384 reported unanimously by voice vote.

III. DISCUSSION

S. 384, the “Global Food Security Act of 2009” authorizes increased resources for long-term rural development through investments in agricultural productivity, infrastructure, education, research, science, technology and extension in order to reorient U.S. development programs to focus on hunger and poverty alleviation. It creates a new program to enhance human and institutional capacity through higher education for agriculture and extension, and a new fund to improve the U.S. emergency response to food crises. It creates a Special Coordinator for Global Food Security and directs the President to establish a Global Food Security Strategy.

Roughly one billion people suffer from food insecurity—they are unable to consume sufficient calories for a healthy and active life. Chronic hunger has its most pernicious effects on children, mothers, and the sick. Children deprived of adequate nutrients suffer from lifelong stunting and cognitive deficiencies. The children of lactating women also suffer physiological consequences of a poor maternal diet. Childhood malnutrition claims the lives of up to 5 million children each year. The sick, especially those infected with HIV/AIDS, are unable to fight off the effects of disease. Those that are well spend an inordinate amount of time and income trying to provide food for their families.

The consequences of hunger are profound. Quality of life for affected families deteriorates as access to food decreases, affecting their productivity, and ultimately the economic growth of nations. Hungry children are unable to learn, and hungry adults are not productive. Hungry people are desperate people, and their hunger can breed instability as evidenced by riots in some 19 countries during the Spring and Summer of 2008. It is both a moral and a security imperative for the United States and other wealthy nations to address the root causes of hunger.

The steep spikes in food prices that occurred in 2007 and 2008 put an additional 75 million people worldwide into the category of hungry. Faced with a lack of access to food, poor families respond by cutting out more expensive, and often more nutritious food, followed by cutting back to one meal a day. With prolonged food insecurity, families often sell off farm animals for income, which plunges them further into poverty. Even a short episode of food unavailability can have very lengthy effects on families struggling to pull themselves out of poverty.

Although food prices have declined from 2008, they are still above long-term trend levels, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). World maize prices are still 40 percent higher, and world rice prices are 100 percent higher than the 2003–2006 average, according to the World Bank. There are troubling signs that food supply problems may push these prices back up as evidenced by low world stocks for cereals. The most commonly used indicator of cereals availability, the global stocks-to-use ratio, in 2008/2009 is at its second lowest in three decades (FAO). The current stocks-to-use ratio is 16.7 percent, while during the 1980s and 1990s, it averaged in the range of 30 percent to 35 percent.

There is little reason for anyone to be hungry in a world in which we have the knowledge and resources to ensure that everyone has access to a nutritious range of food. Just as technological advances

of the Green Revolution spurred large parts of Asia to increase farm yield, so too can technology help to increase agricultural productivity in response to growing populations. However, today's challenges are more than increasing the availability of food. Those living in poverty need enough income to ensure access to a varied diet necessary for a productive life. Food insecurity is a problem of both availability and access, and both aspects must be addressed if we are to overcome hunger.

Agriculture formed the basis for the economic development of the United States; it can also be the basis for sustained economic growth and prosperity elsewhere. Investments in farm yield, in technology and its dissemination to farmers, and in education are vital. Addressing hunger is the essence of development. Food security both empowers individuals and has a multiplier effect throughout society—raising incomes, improving nutrition and productivity, spreading equality, and creating jobs through related industries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that farmers will need to double current output by 2050 to satisfy the demand for food due to population growth, urbanization, and rising incomes. This is a daunting task, given that even today, about 1 billion people, or 1/6th of the world's population, already suffers from food insecurity.

Both donors and developing countries have neglected to make investments in agricultural productivity and rural development. The effects of decades of neglect by donor and host governments of investments in agricultural productivity became apparent as food prices climbed steeply beginning in 2007 and continuing into 2008. U.S. assistance for agriculture has declined precipitously since the 1980s. In terms of U.S. assistance for agriculture as compared to total U.S. assistance, aid for agriculture declined from 20 percent in 1980 to 3 percent in 2006. Assistance from all donors for agriculture has fallen from 13 percent in the 1980s to just 4 percent in 2006.

To overcome hunger, donor and host governments should adopt a long-term approach that puts agricultural productivity and rural development at center stage. The World Bank contends that agriculture continues to be a fundamental instrument for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Three out of every 4 poor people in developing countries live in rural areas, for a total of 2.1 billion people living on less than \$2 a day and 880 million living on less than \$1 dollar a day. Since most rural people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, the World Bank suggests that promoting agriculture is imperative for alleviating poverty and hunger. The Bank suggests also that agriculture could be the lead sector for growth in sub-Saharan African countries because they are largely agriculture-based economies.

Research on agriculture in developing countries points to the importance of increasing the productivity of smallholder farmers particularly in countries that are agriculture-based. There is widespread agreement that productivity growth is key to developing agriculture and that the drivers of productivity growth are widespread use of irrigation, modern crop varieties, and fertilizer—the main components of the Green Revolution. Grain yields have been rising in developing countries as a whole, but not in sub-Saharan Africa. Improved varieties occupied 80 percent of the area planted

to cereals in South and East Asia in 2000 compared to just 22 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. In South Asia, 39 percent of the crop area is irrigated but only 4 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. African farmers use about 4 percent of the amount of fertilizer used per hectare by Asian farmers—6 kilograms per hectare—about the level of Asian use in the 1960s.

To make advances, special attention should be given to harnessing the power of education and science. Developing appropriate technologies is vital to this effort, but using technology to solve problems will not happen unless countries have the human capacity to exploit it. Equally, the United States should urge other nations—both wealthy and poor—to avoid resisting proven technologies that promise remarkable farm productivity payoffs, while protecting the environment. A rural focus will have positive effects throughout economies, creating new businesses and jobs, promoting equity, and raising incomes. It will also have effects on urban centers as revitalized rural areas will reduce the motivation for job-seeking emigrants to leave their homes for an uncertain future in the city.

Those who are poor are also hungry; both problems must be addressed in tandem. The Food and Agriculture Organization concluded, “It is now widely acknowledged by most stakeholders that the role of agriculture and the rural economy is fundamental for securing sustainable gains in the fight against poverty. A productivity-induced agricultural expansion can “pull” other sectors with it and increase economic activity and employment opportunities in rural areas.” This recognition must be followed by action on the part of donors and host governments working in partnership.

The Global Food Security Act of 2009 would provide for U.S. leadership in addressing global hunger. It establishes as U.S. policy the promotion of global food security, the eradication of hunger and malnutrition, the alleviation of poverty, the improvement of agricultural productivity and rural development, the development of institutions of higher learning that will enhance human capacity, entrepreneurial skills and job creation, agricultural research and technology, and the dissemination of farming techniques to all parts of the agriculture sector, and the support of sustainable farming methods. The committee notes that raising agricultural productivity and spurring rural development requires a multisector approach that encompasses education, infrastructure, market development, and health and nutrition activities.

A Global Strategy on Food Security. The bill establishes a Special Coordinator for Food Security to advise the President on international food security issues and to develop a global food security strategy. This strategy is to be developed in consultation with government agencies, program implementers, private sector actors, education and research institutions, and international donor and nongovernmental actors. It should reflect a whole of government approach in harnessing the resources of the numerous U.S. Government agencies that manage programs supporting the objectives of the Global Food Security Act. The committee notes that greater efficiencies in the use of taxpayer funds can be achieved through the better coordination of government activities. This can be achieved through coordination in both the design and implementation of programs.

The strategy should take into account the large number of women working in agriculture, as farmers, and entrepreneurs, particularly in Africa where up to 80 percent of farmers are women. The strategy should examine various opportunities and obstacles to reaching women in order to raise their income. Integrating gender into agriculture programs, from inception through implementation and evaluation, can increase food production, reduce malnutrition, spur economic growth, and improve program effectiveness.

The strategy should be multisector in approach with a focus on approaches that empower individuals rather than enabling poverty. Approaches that have a multiplier effect on development should be incorporated into the strategy as an effective means to alleviating hunger and poverty. The strategy should seek to integrate emergency responses in the form of food aid, safety net programs and social protection with longer-range development strategies that are market based and rural in focus.

A strategy should also include specific and measurable goals, benchmarks and time frames, and a plan of action to achieve the objectives as established by S. 384. It should be the responsibility of the Coordinator to oversee the annual monitoring and evaluation of the program measuring progress against objectives. The bill requires annual reports to Congress on the implementation of the strategy and an assessment from the Government Accountability Office on the strategy.

S. 384 designates USAID as the lead agency for implementing the strategy. Regardless of the number of government agencies participating in development activities, USAID remains the primary vehicle and reservoir of expertise and experience. The committee notes the value of USAID's experience in the field and its ability to support local ownership of program focus and policies.

The committee encourages better field-based coordination in the development of country strategies among U.S. government agencies, better coordination among international donors at the country level, and the leveraging of private resources. Organizations such as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) can be leaders in working with developing country governments, donor governments, and private sources of funding to develop integrated approaches to agricultural development.

Increasing Resources for Agriculture and Rural Development. The Global Food Security Act authorizes increased resources for agriculture and rural development: \$750 million in FY 2010; \$1,000 million in FY 2011; \$1,500 million in FY 2012; \$2,000 million in FY 2013; and, \$2,500 million in FY 2014. These amounts are to reflect a multisector approach addressing agriculture and rural development. The committee notes that the funding levels authorized in S. 384 begin to restore U.S. funding for agricultural assistance and rural development to levels similar to those during the 1980s. Current U.S. funding for rural development comprises just 3 percent of total foreign assistance, compared to 20 percent in the 1980s. In the first year of the bill, this ratio would reach 3.8 percent. If total aid were frozen at FY 2009 levels, the bill's funding would reach just 13 percent. It is largely accepted that investments in agriculture and rural development can be twice as effective as investments in other sectors for the alleviation of hunger and poverty.

Putting our foreign assistance dollars toward this sector is a wise investment of our aid budget.

S. 384 amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151) to clarify the importance of expanding the economic participation of people living in extreme poverty, or less than \$1.00 a day, and of the rural landless. A provision is added to support conservation farming and other sustainable agricultural techniques to address the effects of climate change, deforestation, soil degradation, and water shortages. A provision is added to encourage the improvement of nutrition for vulnerable populations, especially children under the age of two, and pregnant and lactating women. The committee notes numerous studies suggesting that the first two years of life are critical for physical and cognitive development and that children deprived of nutrition under two years of age suffer permanent consequences. Large populations of affected children could have profound negative outcomes for economic growth and stability.

A provision is also added to Sec. 202 Agricultural Research to encourage research on biotechnological advances appropriate to local ecological conditions, including genetically modified (GM) technology. GM crops hold the promise of improving farm yield, particularly drought-resistant varieties, and reducing the use of pesticides. Their use and development should be considered through additional research.

The committee notes the valuable expertise and experience of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperatives in working with the rural poor, community-based organizations, and local administrators to develop agriculture, business, and infrastructure, and to improve the living conditions, productivity, incomes and nutrition of poor and hungry populations. The committee believes that the Special Coordinator and the USAID Administrator should identify ways in which to utilize PVOs and cooperatives to a greater extent than at present.

The Role of Education, Science, Technology, and Extension. Title III—University Partnerships for Agriculture of S. 384 rewrites Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a) to clarify Congressional intent and remove redundancies in priorities and emphases with regard to the role of institutions of higher learning, and national and international research centers in the field of agriculture. The purpose of Title III is to engage the expertise of United States institutions of higher education in collaboration with public and private institutions in developing countries with the objectives of promoting food security, agricultural productivity, rural development, poverty and malnutrition alleviation, and environmental sustainability. U.S. schools have many years of experience and expertise in working with foreign schools on agriculture issues. These partnerships should be maintained and enhanced.

The committee notes that U.S. land grant universities and other institutions of higher learning have played an important role in the development of the U.S. agriculture sector and that the agriculture sector laid the foundation for the growth of U.S. industry and commerce. One area of expertise of the land grant universities is in developing extension services, which are inadequate in many developing countries. The agricultural programs of education institu-

tions, including both universities and vocational schools, in countries suffering from chronic hunger and poverty need strengthening in both human and institutional capacity. Their strengthening can have a powerful multiplier effect on higher education systems in general and the development and dissemination of technology. Partnerships among educational institutions and national and international agricultural research centers can be especially productive.

S. 384 seeks to strengthen education, science, technology, and extension in countries suffering from chronic food security and poverty. Title III authorizes programs to support agriculture research, strengthen educational capacity, develop extension services, and apply agricultural sciences to solving chronic hunger. It authorizes funding for the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) at \$45 million for each fiscal year. The CRSP program supports partnerships between U.S. and foreign universities on shared research agendas. It authorizes funding for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) at \$50 million for each fiscal year. The CGIAR network of international research centers around the world conducts much needed research on agricultural productivity. While the committee applauds the successes of the CGIAR system, it also encourages more collaboration between its research centers and national universities in strengthening their research, extension, and teaching capacities.

S. 384 creates a new program, Higher Education Collaboration for Technology, Agriculture, Research and Extension (HECTARE) for the purpose of strengthening higher educational capacity in developing countries in the field of agriculture and related sciences. Such programs should help to promote entrepreneurship and economic growth in rural areas, increase agricultural productivity and sustainable agriculture, alleviate poverty and malnutrition, promote nutritional diversity, and promote good governance. These objectives can be achieved either by support to selected foreign universities (HECTARE schools) or U.S. universities, nongovernmental organizations, or private entities, working in partnership with foreign schools.

USAID is tasked with developing and implementing the program to meet these objectives. The program shall utilize multiyear assistance plans for countries that have demonstrated a commitment to supporting agriculture and rural development, higher education, and good governance. Funds can be used to: support academic exchanges of students, faculty, extension educators, and school administrators; strengthen agricultural sciences curricula including vocational training; increase research capacity, output, and quality; and, improve the dissemination of information and technology to farmers. The program may also support educational institutions to serve as regional hubs to promote the program's objectives through regional education networks. The program is authorized at: \$100 million for FY 2010; \$200 million for FY 2011; \$300 million for FY 2012; \$400 million for FY 2013; and \$500 million for FY 2014.

S. 384 creates a new board, the Board for Higher Education Collaboration for Technology, Agriculture, Research, and Extension that replaces the existing Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). The Board is to advise the Administrator of USAID on the implementation of programs authorized

in Title III of S. 384, and any other education-related programs established by the Administrator to fulfill the objectives of the Global Food Security Act. The Board is specifically tasked with reviewing the research foci of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) and their relevance in addressing hunger, malnutrition, agricultural productivity, and poverty alleviation.

Improving Emergency Response to Food Crises. S. 384 creates an Emergency Rapid Response to Food Crises Fund to improve the timeliness of the U.S. response to food crises. The fund is in addition, and complementary, to food aid provided through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The committee notes that U.S. food aid shipments can often take months after the start of a crisis to arrive in the affected region. The Rapid Response Fund would allow USAID to quickly engage at the onset of a crisis with the objective of preempting its escalation. Funds can be used for food and non-food assistance of an emergency nature; it is not for long-term support or development. Funds may be used for the local and regional purchase and distribution of food. Non-food assistance, in the form of vouchers, cash transfers, safety net programs or other appropriate non-food assistance of an emergency nature, may also be provided.

S. 384 authorizes \$500 million for the Emergency Rapid Response to Food Crises Fund that shall remain available until expended. Disbursements from the account must be reported to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 5 days prior to providing the assistance.

IV. COST ESTIMATE

In accordance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee provides this estimate of the costs of this legislation prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 29, 2009.

Hon. JOHN F. KERRY,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 384, the Global Food Security Act of 2009.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is John Chin.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

*April 29, 2009.***S. 384****Global Food Security Act of 2009**AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
RELATIONS ON MARCH 31, 2009*Summary*

S. 384 would amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for various programs to support sustainable agriculture, rural development, and improved nutrition, including the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The bill also would establish and authorize appropriations for two new programs: the United States Emergency Rapid Response to Food Crises Fund that would meet unexpected, urgent needs for food assistance; and the Higher Education Collaboration for Technology, Agriculture, Research, and Extension (HECTARE) program that would fund university partnerships to advance agricultural productivity and hunger alleviation in eligible countries.

CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost about \$6.5 billion over the 2010–2014 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized and estimated amounts. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues.

S. 384 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated Cost to the Federal Government

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 384 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs).

Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation, S. 384
By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008– 2014
Bilateral Agriculture Programs.						
Authorization Level	750	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	7,750
Estimated Outlays	131	417	744	1,143	1,587	4,022
Emergency Rapid Response to Food Crises.						
Estimated Authorization Level	500	400	420	416	417	2,153
Estimated Outlays	125	400	420	416	417	1,778
University Partnerships for Agriculture.						
Authorization Level	100	200	300	400	500	1,500
Estimated Outlays	6	53	129	220	315	723
Total Changes.						
Estimated Authorization Level	1,350	,600	2,220	2,816	3,417	11,403
Estimated Outlays	262	870	1,293	1,779	2,319	6,523

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2009, that the estimated amounts will be provided in annual appropriation acts each fiscal year, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns for similar activities.

Bilateral Agriculture Programs

Title II would authorize appropriations of \$750 million in 2010 and \$7.75 billion over the 2010–2014 period for programs that promote sustainable agriculture, rural development, and improved nutrition in developing countries. Of these amounts, the bill would annually make available up to \$45 million for the CRSP and up to \$50 million for the CGIAR to support established networks of U.S. universities and research centers around the world working on international food and agricultural research. CBO estimates that implementing these programs would cost \$4 billion over the 2010–2014 period.

Emergency Rapid Response to Food Crises

Title IV would establish the United States Emergency Rapid Response to Food Crises Fund to meet unexpected, urgent needs for food assistance in developing countries. Title IV would authorize appropriations to the fund of \$500 million in 2010 and such sums as may be necessary in subsequent years, so long as the total unobligated amounts in the fund never exceed \$500 million. CBO estimates that 20 percent of appropriated amounts for the fund would remain unobligated in any given year, and thus CBO expects that about \$400 million would be appropriated each year after 2010. CBO estimates that establishing the fund would cost \$1.8 billion over the 2010–2014 period.

University Partnerships for Agriculture

Title III would authorize appropriations of \$100 million in 2010 and \$1.5 billion over the 2010–2014 period to fund the HECTARE program, which would provide assistance to support agricultural research partnerships between U.S. universities and eligible institutions in developing countries. According to the United States Agency for International Development, the HECTARE program would expand on the CRSP program by allowing for greater flexibility in research funding for a broader range of food security issues. CBO estimates that implementing the HECTARE program would cost \$723 million over the 2010–2014 period.

Intergovernmental and Private-Sector Impact

S. 384 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. Public universities could benefit from the new program created by the bill that would provide assistance to partnerships between institutions of higher education and organizations in developing countries. The program would award grants and provide assistance with cooperative agreements and contracts. Any requirements for receiving assistance under that program would be conditions of receiving federal aid.

Estimate Prepared by:

FEDERAL COSTS: John Chin

IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS: Marin Randall

IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR: Burke Doherty

Estimate Approved by:

Theresa Gullo, *Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.*

V. EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee has determined that there is no regulatory impact as a result of this legislation.

VI. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 12 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman).

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

* * * * *

SEC. 103. AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NUTRITION.—(a)(1) In recognition of the fact that the great majority of the people of developing countries live in rural areas and are dependent on agriculture and agricultural-related pursuits for their livelihood, the President is authorized to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for agriculture, rural development, and nutrition—

(A) to alleviate starvation, hunger, and malnutrition;

(B) to expand significantly the provision of basic services to rural poor people to enhance their capacity for self-help [] ; and

(C) to help create productive farm and off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base and enhance opportunities for improved incomes, living standards, and contributions by rural poor people to the economic and social development of their countries [] ; and

(D) to expand the economic participation of people living in extreme poverty and those who lack access to agriculturally productive land, including through productive safety net programs and health and nutrition programs, and to integrate those living in extreme poverty into the economy;

(E) to support conservation farming and other sustainable agricultural techniques to respond to changing climatic conditions and water shortages; and

(F) to improve nutrition of vulnerable populations, such as children under the age of two years old, and pregnant or lactating women.

* * * * *

Sec. 103A. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.—Agricultural research carried out under this Act shall (1) take account of the special needs

of small farmers in the determination of research priorities, (2) include research on the interrelationships among technology, institutions, and economic, social, environmental, and cultural factors affecting small-farm agriculture[, and (3) make], (3) *make* extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions[.], and (4) *include research on biotechnological advances appropriate to local ecological conditions, including genetically modified technology*. Special emphasis shall be placed on disseminating research results to the farms on which they can be put to use, and especially on institutional and other arrangements needed to assure that small farmers have effective access to both new and existing improved technology.

* * * * *

[TITLE XII—FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

[SEC. 296. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—(a) The Congress declares that, in order to achieve the mutual goals among nations of ensuring food security, human health, agricultural growth, trade expansion, and the wise and sustainable use of natural resources, the United States should mobilize the capacities of the United States land-grant universities, other eligible universities, and public and private partners of universities in the United States and other countries, consistent with sections 103 and 103A of this Act, for: (1) global research on problems affecting food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; (2) improved human capacity and institutional resource development for the global application of agricultural and related environmental sciences; (3) agricultural development and trade research and extension services in the United States and other countries to support the entry of rural industries into world markets; and (4) providing for the application of agricultural sciences to solving food, health, nutrition, rural income, and environmental problems, especially such problems in low-income, food deficit countries.

[The Congress so declares because it finds—

[(A) that the establishment, endowment, and continuing support of land-grant universities in the United States by Federal, State, and county governments has led to agricultural progress with and through the private sector in this country and to understanding processes of economic development;

[(B) that land-grant and other universities in the United States have demonstrated over many years their ability to cooperate with international agencies, educational and research institutions in other countries, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations worldwide, in expanding global agricultural production, processing, business and trade, to the benefit of aid recipient countries and of the United States;

[(C) that, in a world of growing populations with rising expectations, increased food production and improved distribution, storage, and marketing in the developing countries is necessary not only to prevent hunger and ensure human health and child survival, but to build the basis for economic growth and trade, and the social security in which democracy and a market economy can thrive, and moreover, that the greatest potential for increasing world food supplies and incomes to

purchase food is in the developing countries where the gap between food need and food supply is the greatest and current incomes are lowest;

【(D) that increasing and making more secure the supply of food is of greatest benefit to the poorest majority in the developing world;

【(E) that, with expanding global markets and increasing imports into many countries, including the United States, food safety and quality, as well as secure supply, have emerged as mutual concerns of all countries;

【(F) that research, teaching, and extension activities, and appropriate institutional and policy development therefore are prime factors in improving agricultural production, food distribution, processing, storage, and marketing abroad (as well as in the United States);

【(G) moreover, that agricultural research abroad has in the past and will continue in the future to provide benefits for agriculture and the broader economy of the United States and that increasing the availability of food of higher nutritional quality is of benefit to all;

【(H) that there is a need to responsibly manage the world's agricultural and natural resources for sustained productivity, health and resilience to climate variability; and

【(I) that universities and public and private partners of universities need a dependable source of funding in order to increase the impact of their own investments and those of their State governments and constituencies, in order to continue and expand their efforts to advance agricultural development in cooperating countries, to translate development into economic growth and trade for the United States and cooperating countries, and to prepare future teachers, researchers, extension specialists, entrepreneurs, managers, and decisionmakers for the world economy.

【(b) Accordingly, the Congress declares that, in order to prevent famine and establish freedom from hunger, the following components must be brought together in a coordinated program to increase world food and fiber production, agricultural trade, and responsible management of natural resources, including—

【(1) continued efforts by the international agricultural research centers and other international research entities to provide a global network, including United States universities, for international scientific collaboration on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, farming resources, and food systems of worldwide importance;

【(2) contract research and the implementation of collaborative research support programs and other research collaboration led by United States universities, and involving research systems in other countries focused on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, farming resources, and food systems, with benefits to the United States and partner countries;

【(3) broadly disseminating the benefits of global agricultural research and development including increased benefits for United States agriculturally related industries through establishment of development and trade information and service centers, for rural as well as urban communities, through exten-

sion, cooperatively with, and supportive of, existing public and private trade and development related organizations;

[(4) facilitation of participation by universities and public and private partners of universities in programs of multilateral banks and agencies which receive United States funds;

[(5) expanding learning opportunities about global agriculture for students, teachers, community leaders, entrepreneurs, and the general public through international internships and exchanges, graduate assistantships, faculty positions, and other means of education and extension through long-term recurring Federal funds matched by State funds; and

[(6) competitive grants through universities to United States agriculturalists and public and private partners of universities from other countries for research, institution and policy development, extension, training, and other programs for global agricultural development, trade, and responsible management of natural resources.

[(c) The United States should—

[(1) effectively involve the United States land-grant and other eligible universities more extensively in each of the program components described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (b);

[(2) provide mechanisms for the universities and public and private partners of universities to participate and advise in the planning, development, implementation, and administration of each component;

[(3) assist such universities and public and private partners of universities in cooperative joint efforts with—

[(A) agricultural institutions in developing nations;

[(B) regional and international agricultural research centers;

[(C) multilateral banks and agencies receiving United States funds;

[(D) development agencies of other countries; and

[(E) United States Government foreign assistance and economic cooperation programs;

[(4) generally engage the United States university community more extensively in the agricultural research, trade, and development initiatives undertaken outside the United States, with the objectives of strengthening its capacity to carry out research, teaching, and extension activities for solving problems in food production, processing, marketing, and consumption in agriculturally developing nations, and for transforming progress in global agricultural research and development into economic growth, trade, and trade benefits for aid recipient countries and United States communities and industries, and for the wise use of natural resources; and

[(5) ensure that all federally funded support to universities and public and private partners of universities relating to the goals of this title is periodically reviewed for its performance.

[(d) As used in this title, the term “universities” means those colleges or universities in each State, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, benefits under the Act of July 2, 1862 (known as the First Morrill Act), or the Act of August 30, 1890

(known as the Second Morrill Act), which are commonly known as “land-grant” universities; institutions now designated or which may hereafter be designated as sea-grant colleges under the Act of October 15, 1966 (known as the National Sea Grant College and Program Act), which are commonly known as sea-grant colleges; Native American land-grant colleges as authorized under the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note); and other United States colleges and universities which—

[(1) have demonstrable capacity in teaching, research, and extension (including outreach) activities in the agricultural sciences; and

[(2) can contribute effectively to the attainment of the objective of this title.

[(e) As used in this title, the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

[(f) As used in this title, the term “public and private partners of universities” includes entities that have cooperative or contractual agreements with universities, which may include formal or informal associations of universities, other education institutions, United States Government and State agencies, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, firms operated for profit, nonprofit organizations, multinational banks, and, as designated by the Administrator, any organization, institution, or agency incorporated in other countries.

[(g) As used in this title, the term “agriculture” includes the science and practice of activity related to food, feed, and fiber production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade, and also includes family and consumer sciences, nutrition, food science and engineering, agricultural economics and other social sciences, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floraculture, veterinary medicine, and other environmental and natural resources sciences.

[(h) As used in this title, the term “agriculturists” includes farmers, herders, and livestock producers, individuals who fish and others employed in cultivating and harvesting food resources from salt and fresh waters, individuals who cultivate trees and shrubs and harvest nontimber forest products, as well as the processors, managers, teachers, extension specialists, researchers, policymakers, and others who are engaged in the food, feed, and fiber system and its relationships to natural resources.

[SEC. 297. GENERAL AUTHORITY.—(a) To carry out the purposes of this title, the President is authorized to provide assistance on such terms and conditions as he shall determine—

[(1) to implement program components through United States universities as authorized by paragraphs (2) through (5) of this subsection;

[(2) to build and strengthen the institutional capacity and human resources skills of agriculturally developing countries so that these countries may participate more fully in the international agricultural problem-solving effort and to introduce and adapt new solutions to local circumstances;

[(3) to provide long-term program support for United States university global agricultural and related environmental collaborative research and learning opportunities for students,

teachers, extension specialists, researchers, and the general public;

[(4) to involve United States universities more fully in the international network of agricultural science, including the international agricultural research centers, the activities of international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization, multilateral banks, the institutions of agriculturally developing nations, and United States and foreign nongovernmental organizations supporting extension and other productivity-enhancing programs; and

[(5) to provide program support for international agricultural research centers, to provide support for research projects identified for specific problem-solving needs, and to develop and strengthen national research systems in the developing countries.

[(b) Programs under this title shall be carried out so as to—

[(1) utilize and strengthen the capabilities of United States universities with public and private partners of universities in—

[(A) developing capacity in the cooperating nation for classroom teaching in agriculture, plant and animal sciences, human nutrition, and vocational and domestic arts and other relevant fields appropriate to local needs;

[(B) agricultural research to be conducted in the cooperating nations, at international agricultural research centers, or in the United States;

[(C) the planning, initiation, and development of extension services through which information concerning agriculture, environment, and related subjects will be made available directly to agriculturalists in the agriculturally developing nations by means of education and demonstration; or

[(D) the exchange of educators, scientists, and students for the purpose of assisting in successful development in the cooperating nations;

[(2) take into account the value to the United States agriculture of such programs, integrating to the extent practicable the programs and financing authorized under this title with those supported by other Federal or State resources, including resources of the private sector, so as to maximize the contribution to the development of agriculture in the United States and in agriculturally developing nations; and

[(3) whenever practicable, build on existing programs and institutions including those of the universities, the Department of Agriculture, State agricultural agencies, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Food and Drug Administration, other appropriate Federal agencies, and appropriate nongovernmental and business organizations.

[(c) To the maximum extent practicable, activities under this section shall—

[(1) be directly related to the food and agricultural needs of developing countries;

[(2) focus primarily on the needs of agricultural producers, rural families, processors, traders, consumers, and natural resources managers;

[(3) be adapted to local circumstances;

[(4) be carried out within the developing countries and transition countries comprising newly emerging democracies and newly liberalized economies; and

[(5) emphasize the improvement of local systems for delivering the best available knowledge to the small farmers of such countries.

[(d) The President shall exercise his authority under this section through the Administrator.

[(e) The Administrator shall establish and carry out special programs under this title as part of ongoing programs for child survival, democratization, development of free enterprise, environmental and natural resource management, and other related programs.

[SEC. 298. BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—(a) To assist in the administration of the programs authorized by this title, the President shall establish a permanent Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (hereafter in this title referred to as the “Board”) consisting of seven members, not less than four to be selected from the universities. Terms of members shall be set by the President at the time of appointment. Members of the Board shall be entitled to such reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties (including per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular place of business) as the President deems appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

[(b) The Board’s general areas of responsibility shall include participating in the planning, development, and implementation of, initiating recommendations for, and monitoring, the activities described in section 297 of this title.

[(c) The Board’s duties shall include, but not necessarily be limited to—

[(1) participating in the formulation of basic policy, procedures, and criteria for project proposal review, selection, and monitoring;

[(2) developing and keeping current a roster of universities—

[(A) interested in exploring their potential for collaborative relationships with agricultural institutions, and with scientists working on significant programs designed to improve agricultural production, trade, and natural resource management in developing countries, and with private organizations seeking to increase agricultural production and trade, natural resources management, and household food security in developing and transition countries;

[(B) having capacity in the agricultural, environmental, and related social sciences,

[(C) able to maintain an appropriate balance of teaching, research, and extension functions,

[(D) having capacity, experience, and commitment with respect to international agricultural efforts, and

[(E) able to contribute to solving the problems addressed by this title;

[(3) recommending which developing nations could benefit from programs carried out under this title, and identifying those nations which have an interest in establishing or developing agricultural institutions which engage in teaching, research, or extension activities;

[(4) reviewing and evaluating memorandums of understanding or other documents that detail the terms and conditions between the Administrator and universities and their partners participating in programs under this title;

[(5) reviewing and evaluating agreements and activities authorized by this title and undertaken by universities and public and private partners of universities to assure compliance with the purposes of this title;

[(6) recommending to the Administrator the apportionment of funds under section 297 of this title;

[(7) assessing the impact of programs carried out under this title in solving agricultural problems and natural resource issues in the developing nations, assuring efficiency in use of Federal resources, including in accordance with the Governmental Performance and Results Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-62; 107 Stat. 285), and the amendments made by that Act;

[(8) developing information exchanges and consulting regularly with nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, producers, agribusinesses and associations, agricultural cooperatives and commodity groups, State departments of agriculture, State agricultural research and extension agencies, and academic institutions;

[(9) investigating and resolving issues concerning implementation of this title as requested by universities; and

[(10) advising the Administrator on any and all issues as requested.

[(d) The President may authorize the Board to create such subordinate units as may be necessary for the performance of its duties, including but not limited to the following:

[(1) a Joint Policy Committee to participate in the design and development of the collaborative activities described in section 297; and

[(2) a Joint Operations Committee which shall assist in and advise on the mechanisms and processes for implementation of activities described in section 297.

[(e) In addition to any other functions assigned to and agreed to by the Board, the Board shall be consulted in the preparation of the annual report required by section 300 of this title and on other agricultural development activities related to programs under this title.

[SEC. 299. AUTHORIZATION.—(a) The President is authorized to use any of the funds hereafter made available under section 103 of this Act to carry out the purposes of this title. Funds made available for such purposes may be used without regard to the provisions of sections 110(b) and 122(d) of this Act.

[(b) Foreign currencies owned by the United States and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be excess to the needs of the United States shall be used to the maximum extent possible in lieu of dollars in carrying out the provisions of this title.

[(c) Assistance authorized under this title shall be in addition to any allotments or grants that may be made under other authorizations.]

[(d) Universities may accept and expend funds from other sources, public and private, in order to carry out the purposes of this title. All such funds, both prospective and inhand, shall be periodically disclosed to the Administrator as he shall by regulation require, but no less often than in an annual report.]

[SEC. 300. ANNUAL REPORT.—The President shall transmit to the Congress, not later than September 1 of each year, a report detailing the activities carried out pursuant to this title during the preceding fiscal year and containing a projection of programs and activities to be conducted during the subsequent five fiscal years. Each report shall contain a summary of the activities of the Board established pursuant to section 298 of this title and may include the separate views of the Board with respect to any aspect of the programs conducted or proposed to be conducted under this title.]

TITLE XII—UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR AGRICULTURE

SEC. 296. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) *FINDINGS.*—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) *Agriculture has been a driver of economic growth as the foundation of industry and commerce in developed countries.*

(2) *Institutions of higher education, including vocational education, can promote a robust agriculture sector through the dissemination of knowledge, the building of human capital, research and technology, and extension.*

(3) *According to a World Bank study, higher education contributes to national productivity, raises living standards, and improves the ability of a country to compete globally.*

(4) *Enrollment rates in higher education are 5 percent in Africa, 10 percent in South Asia, 19 percent in East Asia, and 23 percent in North Africa and the Middle East.*

(5) *Universities in the United States have a history of serving as engines of development.*

(6) *Many universities in the United States have experience in partnering with foreign universities on faculty and student exchanges, curriculum development, joint research projects, and extension.*

(7) *Land-grant universities and other universities in the United States have demonstrated their ability to cooperate with international agencies, educational and research institutions in other countries, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations worldwide in expanding global agricultural production, processing, business and trade, and promoting better management of agricultural and natural resources, including adaptation to the effects of climate change, to the benefit of aid recipient countries and the United States.*

(8) *Population growth will exert pressures on food supplies and prices and require investments in increased agricultural productivity, processing, marketing, trade, research, extension, and technology in order to provide food security, ensure health, and build the basis for economic growth.*

(9) *United States foreign assistance support for higher education has declined from the 1990s.*

(10) *Global food security is in the interest of the United States because it promotes stability and economic growth, increases trade opportunities, and alleviates hunger and poverty.*

(b) *PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to authorize United States assistance that promotes food security, agriculture productivity, rural development, poverty and malnutrition alleviation, and environmental sustainability by engaging the expertise of United States institutions of higher education in collaboration with public and private institutions in developing countries.*

SEC. 297. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) *UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES.—The terms “United States universities” and “United States institutions of higher education” mean those colleges or universities in each State, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia—*

(A) now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, benefits under the Act of July 2, 1862 (commonly known as the First Morrill Act) (7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), or the Act of August 30, 1890 (known as the Second Morrill Act) (7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), which are commonly known as “land-grant” universities;

(B) institutions now designated or which may hereafter be designated as sea-grant colleges under the National Sea Grant College and Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121 et seq.), which are commonly known as sea-grant colleges;

(C) Native American land-grant colleges as authorized under the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-382; 7 U.S.C. 301 note); and

(D) other United States colleges and universities that—

(i) have demonstrable capacity in teaching, research, and extension (including outreach) activities in the agricultural sciences; and

(ii) can contribute effectively to the attainment of the objective of this title.

(2) *ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.*

(3) *PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERS OF UNIVERSITIES.—The term “public and private partners of universities” includes entities that have cooperative or contractual agreements with universities, which may include formal or informal associations of universities, other education institutions, United States Government and State agencies, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, firms operated for profit, nonprofit organizations, multinational banks, and, as designated by the Administrator, any organizations, institutions, or agencies incorporated in foreign countries.*

(4) *AGRICULTURE.—The term “agriculture” means the science and practice of activities related to food, feed, livestock, or fiber production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade, and encompasses the study and practice of family and consumer sciences, nutrition, food sciences, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floraculture, livestock management, vet-*

erinary medicine, and other environmental and natural resource sciences.

SEC. 298. AUTHORITY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In order to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, establish global food security, promote growth in agricultural productivity, trade expansion, and the sustainable use of natural resources, and alleviate poverty, the President is authorized to provide assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine to implement program components through United States land-grant universities, other eligible universities, and public and private partners of universities in the United States and other countries, consistent with sections 103 and 103A of this Act, for the following purposes:

(1) Research on problems affecting food, agriculture, forestry, livestock, and fisheries.

(2) Improved human capacity and institutional capacity for the global application of agricultural and related environmental sciences.

(3) Agricultural development and trade research and extension services to support the access of rural populations to national and global markets.

(4) The application of agricultural sciences to solving food, health, nutrition, rural income, and environmental problems, especially among chronically food insecure populations.

(b) *TYPES OF SUPPORT.*—Assistance provided pursuant to this section may include support for—

(1) continued efforts by international agricultural research centers and other international research entities to provide a global network, including United States universities and foreign universities, for international scientific collaboration on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, farming resources, sustainable agricultural and land management technology, and food systems of global importance;

(2) long-term collaborative research support programs between United States and foreign institutions of higher education including the training of students, teachers, extension specialists, and researchers;

(3) broad dissemination of agricultural research through extension, cooperatively with existing public or private extension systems;

(4) the participation of universities and public and private partners of universities in programs of multilateral banks and agencies that receive United States assistance;

(5) an expansion of learning opportunities about agriculture for students, teachers, school administrators, community leaders, entrepreneurs, and the general public through international internships and exchanges, graduate assistantships, faculty positions, and other means of education and extension;

(6) competitive grants to United States universities, public and private partners of universities, and universities in other countries for research, institution and policy development, extension, training, and other programs for global agricultural development, trade and the responsible management of natural resources; and

(7) support for developing and strengthening national agricultural research systems in developing countries.

(c) **OBJECTIVES.**—Programs under this title shall be carried out so as to utilize the capabilities of United States universities to assist—

(1) in developing institutional capacity in recipient countries for classroom teaching in agriculture, plant and animal sciences, human nutrition, vocational training, extension services, and business training;

(2) in agricultural research conducted in recipient countries, at international agricultural research centers, or in the United States;

(3) in the planning, initiation, and development of extension services through which information concerning agriculture, farming techniques, environment, nutrition, and related subjects will be made available to farmers and farming communities in recipient countries; and

(4) in the exchange of educators, students, and scientists for the purpose of assisting in successful development in recipient countries.

(d) **ROLE OF ADMINISTRATOR.**—The President shall exercise his authority under this title through the Administrator.

(e) **COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM.**—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 201(b) of the Global Food Security Act of 2009, up to \$45,000,000 may be made available annually for the Collaborative Research Support Program for fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

(f) **CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.**—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 201(b) of the Global Food Security Act of 2009, up to \$50,000,000 may be made available annually for core long-term research for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

(g) **BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COLLABORATION FOR TECHNOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, RESEARCH, AND EXTENSION.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Administrator shall establish a permanent Board for Higher Education Collaboration for Technology, Agriculture, Research, and Extension (referred to as “Board”) for purposes of assisting the Administrator in the administration of the HECTARE Program, the Collaborative Research Support Program, and all other manner of university engagement authorized under this title.

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Board shall consist of at least 7 members, of whom—

(A) not less than 4 shall be selected from United States universities; and

(B) not less than 3 shall be selected from representatives of nongovernmental organizations or international education consortia devoted to agriculture research and education.

(3) **DUTIES.**—The duties of the Board shall include the following:

(A) Responsibility for advising the Administrator on issues related to the planning, implementation, and monitoring of activities described in this title.

(B) *Advising the Administrator on the formulation of basic policy, program design, procedures, and criteria for the HECTARE Program.*

(C) *Advising the Administrator on the qualifications of interested institutions of higher education based on—*

(i) their ability to work collaboratively to improve agricultural production, scientific research, and the dissemination of sustainable agricultural technologies;

(ii) their commitment to expanding and applying their academic, teaching, research, and outreach capacities; and

(iii) their commitment to partner with private organizations, civil society, other universities, and government entities.

(D) *Advising the Administrator on which countries could benefit from programs carried out under section 299 and have an interest in establishing or developing agricultural institutions that engage in teaching, research, or extension services.*

(E) *Making recommendations to the Administrator on the means to improve the effectiveness of activities authorized by this title and undertaken by universities and public and private partners of universities.*

(F) *Assessing the impact of programs carried out under this title in solving agricultural problems, improving global food security, addressing natural resource issues, and strengthening institutional capacity at foreign university partners in developing countries.*

(G) *Reviewing issues concerning implementation of this title as requested by universities and making recommendations to the Administrator on their resolution.*

(H) *Advising the Administrator on any and all issues as requested.*

(4) *REVIEW OF COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM.—Not later than 1 year after the appointment of the members of the Board, the Board shall conduct a review of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) with regard to the research focus of existing CRSP activities and their relevance to addressing hunger, malnutrition, agricultural productivity, and poverty alleviation, and shall make recommendations to the Administrator to strengthen the CRSP program.*

(5) *SUBORDINATE UNITS.—The Administrator may authorize the Board to create such subordinate units as may be necessary for the performance of its duties.*

(6) *ANNUAL REPORT CONSULTATION.—The Board shall be consulted in the preparation of the annual report required by section 299A and on other agricultural development activities related to programs under this title.*

(7) *TERM.—The terms of members shall be set by the Administrator at the time they are appointed.*

(8) *REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—Members of the Board shall be entitled to such reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of their duties (including per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular place of*

business) as the Administrator deems appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 299. HIGHER EDUCATION COLLABORATION FOR TECHNOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION.

(a) *PURPOSE.*—The purpose of this section is to provide United States assistance for the development of higher educational capacity in the field of agriculture in a manner that builds and strengthens institutional and human capacity of developing countries in the field of agriculture and related sciences, promotes entrepreneurship and economic growth in rural areas, increases agricultural productivity and sustainable agriculture, alleviates poverty and malnutrition, promotes nutritional diversity, and promotes good government through the participation of United States institutions of higher education.

(b) *ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a program to be known as the Higher Education Collaboration for Technology, Agriculture, Research, and Extension (in this section referred to as the “Program” or “HECTARE”) for the purpose of providing assistance in support of policies and programs in eligible countries that advance hunger alleviation by increasing agricultural productivity and rural development through partnerships with institutions of higher education.

(c) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *ASSISTANCE PLAN.*—The term “assistance plan” means a multi-year plan developed by the United States Agency for International Development in coordination with a foreign government or university to provide assistance for agricultural education programs at a country or regional level.

(2) *BOARD.*—The term “Board” means the Board for Higher Education Collaboration for Technology, Agriculture, Research, and Extension.

(3) *HECTARE SCHOOL.*—The term “HECTARE school” means an institution of higher education in an eligible country that is designated as the lead educational institution for purposes of a country or regional assistance plan.

(4) *ELIGIBLE COUNTRY.*—The term “eligible country” means a country that meets the requirements of subsection (g).

(d) *FORM OF ASSISTANCE.*—Assistance may be provided under this section in the form of grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to or with eligible entities described in subsection (h) and shall be provided pursuant to assistance plans as described in subsection (f). Assistance may not be provided under this section in the form of loans.

(e) *USE OF FUNDS.*—Assistance provided under this section may be used to provide support to HECTARE schools or, where appropriate, other institutions of higher education in eligible countries for the following purposes:

(1) Academic exchange programs for students, faculty members, extension educators, and school administrators with HECTARE schools, other institutions of higher education, and United States universities.

(2) Strengthening agricultural sciences curricula, including vocational training.

(3) Increasing research capacity, output, and quality.

(4) *Improving the dissemination of information and technology to farmers and others engaged in agriculture.*

(5) *Identifying leading educational institutions uniquely able to serve as regional hubs to promote the purposes specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) and promoting cooperation between such institutions and other educational institutions through regional networks.*

(f) *ASSISTANCE PLANS—*

(1) *IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall provide assistance under this section pursuant to an assistance plan developed in coordination with an eligible country that establishes a multi-year plan for significantly improving agricultural productivity and investing in rural economies through the strengthening of agricultural programs at institutions of higher education.*

(2) *ELEMENTS.—An assistance plan should—*

(A) *take into account the national development strategy of the eligible country or the participation of the eligible country in a regional development strategy;*

(B) *identify an institution of higher education for designation as a HECTARE school that has programs in agricultural sciences;*

(C) *identify the partnership between the HECTARE school and other institutions of higher education that may include schools or research institutions in the United States and foreign countries, government agencies, including local and regional governments, private business, and civil society;*

(D) *identify appropriate channels for dissemination of farming techniques to the field; and*

(E) *identify the plans of the HECTARE school for—*

(i) *conducting agricultural research and technology transfer and extension;*

(ii) *strengthening the teaching of agriculture science, including programs aimed at curriculum, faculty, and students;*

(iii) *improving university administration; and*

(iv) *establishing methods by which to engage with other institutions of higher education to fulfill the purposes of the Program.*

(g) *ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—*

(1) *CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with the Board, identify eligible countries for purposes of this section. Such determination shall be based, to the maximum extent possible, upon objective and quantifiable indicators of a country's demonstrated commitment to the following:*

(A) *Investments in, and support for, rural economies, including the protection of private property rights, the promotion of private sector growth and sustainable management of natural resources, the rights of women, and the well-being of women and children.*

(B) *Raising agricultural productivity of small.—and medium-sized farms.*

(C) *Alleviating poverty and hunger among the entire population.*

(D) *Strengthening the system of higher education with regard to agricultural sciences, teaching, research, and technology.*

(E) *The wide dissemination of farming techniques, especially to small- and medium-sized farmers.*

(F) *Good governance, transparency, and anti-corruption policies.*

(2) *ADDITIONAL FACTORS.—The Administrator, in selecting eligible countries, shall consider—*

(A) *the extent to which the country clearly meets or exceeds the eligibility criteria;*

(B) *the opportunity to increase agricultural productivity, enhance human and institutional capacity, and reduce hunger in the country;*

(C) *the availability of funds to carry out this section;*

(D) *the percentage of the country's population that faces chronic food insecurity; and*

(E) *the existence of an institution of higher education in a food secure country that can serve as a regional hub for assistance to other schools in need of assistance in countries experiencing chronic food insecurity.*

(h) *ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Entities eligible for assistance under this section are the following:*

(1) *United States universities working in partnership with HECTARE schools in eligible countries.*

(2) *HECTARE schools and other institutions of higher education in eligible countries.*

(3) *Nongovernmental organizations or private entities.*

(i) *Authorization of Appropriations.—Of the amounts authorized pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 201(b) of the Global Food Security Act of 2009, there is authorized to be appropriated to the President for the purpose of carrying out activities under this section—*

(1) *\$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;*

(2) *\$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;*

(3) *\$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2012;*

(4) *\$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2013; and*

(5) *\$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2014.*

(j) *DISCLOSURE OF FUNDING RECEIVED BY UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES.—The Administrator shall prescribe regulations providing for the utilization by United States universities of alternative sources of public and private funding to carry out the purposes of this title and requiring the disclosure, not less than annually, of all such alternative funding, both prospective and received.*

SEC. 299A. ANNUAL REPORT.

Not later than October 1, 2010, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report detailing the activities carried out under this title during the preceding fiscal year and containing a projection of programs and activities to be conducted in the following year.