

national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 114–122, title IV, § 404, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 116.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 114–122, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 93, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 9201 of this title and Tables.

Any amendment made by this Act, referred to in subsec. (b), means the amendments made by Pub. L. 114–122. See Short Title note set out under section 9201 of this title and Tables.

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is title II of Pub. L. 95–223, Dec. 28, 1977, 91 Stat. 1626, which is classified generally to chapter 35 (§1701 et seq.) of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1701 of Title 50 and Tables.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions and authorities of President under subsec. (a) of this section delegated to Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce, and Director of National Intelligence by Memorandum of President of the United States, May 18, 2016, 81 F.R. 37479, set out as a note under section 9212 of this title.

§ 9255. Authority to consolidate reports

Any and all reports required to be submitted to appropriate congressional committees under this chapter or any amendment made by this Act that are subject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted to appropriate congressional committees pursuant to such deadline. The consolidated reports must contain all information required under this chapter or any amendment made by this Act, in addition to all other elements mandated by previous law.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title IV, § 405, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 116.)

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CHAPTER 100—GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

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§ 9301. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (referred to in this section as the “FAO”), 805,000,000 people worldwide suffer from chronic hunger. Hunger and malnutrition rob people of health and productive lives and stunt the mental and physical development of future generations.

(2) According to the January 2014 “Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community”—

(A) the “[l]ack of adequate food will be a destabilizing factor in countries important to US national security that do not have the financial or technical abilities to solve their internal food security problems”; and

(B) “[f]ood and nutrition insecurity in weakly governed countries might also provide opportunities for insurgent groups to capitalize on poor conditions, exploit international food aid, and discredit governments for their inability to address basic needs”.

(3) A comprehensive approach to sustainable food and nutrition security should not only respond to emergency food shortages, but should also address malnutrition, resilience to food and nutrition insecurity, building the capacity of poor, rural populations to improve their agricultural productivity and incomes, removing institutional impediments to agricultural development, value chain access and efficiency, including processing and storage, enhancing agribusiness development, access to markets and activities that address the specific needs and barriers facing women and small-scale producers, education, and collaborative research.

(Pub. L. 114–195, § 2, July 20, 2016, 130 Stat. 675.)

SHORT TITLE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115–266, § 1, Oct. 11, 2018, 132 Stat. 3755, provided that: “This Act [amending sections 2292a, 9305, and 9307 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017.’”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 114–195, § 1, July 20, 2016, 130 Stat. 675, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter and amending sections 2292 and 2292a of this title] may be cited as the ‘Global Food Security Act of 2016.’”

§ 9302. Statement of policy objectives; sense of Congress

(a) Statement of policy objectives

It is in the national interest of the United States to promote global food security, resilience, and nutrition, consistent with national food security investment plans, which is reinforced through programs, activities, and initiatives that—

(1) place food insecure countries on a path toward self-sufficiency and economic freedom through the coordination of United States foreign assistance programs;

(2) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led economic growth that reduces global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, particularly among women and children;

(3) increase the productivity, incomes, and livelihoods of small-scale producers, especially women, by working across agricultural value