

111TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2817

To address global hunger and improve food security through the development and implementation of a comprehensive governmentwide global hunger reduction strategy, the establishment of the White House Office on Global Hunger and Food Security, and the creation of the Permanent Joint Select Committee on Hunger, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 2009

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To address global hunger and improve food security through the development and implementation of a comprehensive governmentwide global hunger reduction strategy, the establishment of the White House Office on Global Hunger and Food Security, and the creation of the Permanent Joint Select Committee on Hunger, 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.**

2       This Act may be cited as the “Roadmap to End Glob-  
3 al Hunger and Promote Food Security Act of 2009” or  
4 the “Roadmap Act of 2009”.

5 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

6       Congress finds the following:

7           (1) The international community has made  
8 progress decreasing global hunger over the past four  
9 decades, reducing the percentage of the world’s pop-  
10 ulation that is hungry from 37 percent to 17 per-  
11 cent. The United States provided critical global lead-  
12 ership in achieving this success and is the world’s  
13 largest donor of emergency food assistance to vul-  
14 nerable populations affected by war, conflict, and  
15 natural and weather-related disasters.

16           (2) Although the percentage of individuals expe-  
17 riencing hunger has fallen steadily over several dec-  
18 ades, the total number of such individuals has  
19 grown. The United Nations Food and Agricultural  
20 Organization estimated in December 2008 that the  
21 number of individuals suffering from hunger is  
22 963,000,000, an increase of 115,000,000 over the  
23 last 2 years.

24           (3) Poverty in developing countries remains  
25 largely a rural issue, with 75 percent of individuals  
26 in extreme poverty living in rural areas. Strategies

1 to address hunger, food security, and agricultural  
2 development must respond to the needs and reality  
3 of small-scale producers, especially women, who rep-  
4 resent between 60 and 80 percent of agricultural  
5 producers in the developing world, in remote and  
6 rural areas.

7 (4) According to the United Nations World  
8 Food Program (WFP), more than 400,000,000 chil-  
9 dren suffer from chronic hunger, and an estimated  
10 75,000,000 of these children, two-thirds of whom  
11 are female, do not attend school. The United Na-  
12 tions Children's Fund estimates that 9,200,000 chil-  
13 dren under the age of 5 die every year, mostly from  
14 preventable and treatable causes, and that child and  
15 maternal malnutrition contributes to approximately  
16 6,000,000 deaths of children under the age of 5 an-  
17 nually.

18 (5) Children who are malnourished in the first  
19 two years of life suffer irreparable harm, have lower  
20 productivity and lower wages as adults, and are  
21 more likely to have children who are malnourished.

22 (6) Over the last 25 years, United States assist-  
23 ance for agricultural development has declined by 85  
24 percent and, with few exceptions, much of the inter-  
25 national community has also neglected agricultural

1 development in the world's poorest areas. At the end  
2 of 2008, the United States Agency for International  
3 Development (USAID) had only 16 agricultural spe-  
4 cialists and 6 technical agricultural experts on staff,  
5 representing a substantial lack of expertise and spe-  
6 cialists at USAID headquarters in Washington, DC,  
7 and at United States field missions across the globe.  
8 Further, there has been a decline in United States  
9 and international donor support for agricultural edu-  
10 cation, research and development, and extension  
11 services at all levels in developing countries and  
12 among donor nations.

13 (7) During the period from 2002 to 2008, the  
14 world experienced rising food prices, including rapid  
15 acceleration occurring from 2007 to 2008, with a  
16 devastating effect on the food security and welfare  
17 of the 1,000,000,000 individuals worldwide who live  
18 on less than one dollar a day and who spend 50 per-  
19 cent to 80 percent of their income on food. Sharply  
20 increased prices for food and petroleum-based prod-  
21 ucts, including fuel and fertilizers, were particularly  
22 devastating for poor, small, and rural agricultural  
23 producers.

24 (8) The Economic Research Service of the De-  
25 partment of Agriculture reported in May 2009 that

1 factors contributing to rising food and fuel costs in-  
2 cluded decreased international stocks of staple  
3 grains and cereals, increased commodity prices  
4 brought about by drought, floods, and global climate  
5 change, increased food and fuel consumption by mid-  
6 dle-income countries, such as China and India, and  
7 increased pressure on land use and production of  
8 basic cereals from greater cultivation of biofuels. Re-  
9 garding rice, which is critical to the diet of about  
10 half the world's population, factors behind the rise  
11 in global prices in 2008 were trade restrictions by  
12 major suppliers, panic buying of large importers, a  
13 weak dollar, and record oil prices.

14 (9) From January 2007 through June 2008,  
15 food protests, including strikes, demonstrations, and  
16 riots over food, occurred in more than 50 countries,  
17 with some countries experiencing multiple occur-  
18 rences and a high degree of violence, leading United  
19 States intelligence analysts and the Government Ac-  
20 countability Office (GAO) to identify the political  
21 consequences of severe hunger and food insecurity  
22 among the main threats to national security, par-  
23 ticularly in weak and fragile states.

24 (10) Reducing hunger and increasing food secu-  
25 rity require sustained multilateral cooperation. At

1 the 1996 World Food Summit in Rome, Italy, the  
2 United States and more than 180 world leaders  
3 pledged to halve the total number of undernourished  
4 people worldwide from the 1990 level—a commit-  
5 ment reaffirmed in September 2000 when they  
6 adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration  
7 and established eight Millennium Development  
8 Goals, the first of which is cutting global hunger and  
9 extreme poverty in half by 2015. On July 15, 2008,  
10 the United Nations High Level Task Force on Glob-  
11 al Food Security presented the Comprehensive  
12 Framework for Action to address the global food cri-  
13 sis, providing governments and intergovernmental  
14 and nongovernmental organizations with concrete  
15 immediate and longer term responses to achieving  
16 food security, and which served as an impetus for  
17 dozens of countries to increase aid commitments.  
18 Further, in his March 2009 report to the United  
19 Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Spe-  
20 cial Rapporteur on the Right to Food recognized  
21 that for international assistance to be effective, it is  
22 necessary to overcome structural impediments to the  
23 availability of and access to the global food supply  
24 for the one billion people who are undernourished.

1           (11) Established in 1983, the House Select  
2       Committee on Hunger examined domestic and global  
3       hunger issues comprehensively and made rec-  
4       ommendations to the committees of jurisdiction on a  
5       broad range of programmatic and policy matters.  
6       These efforts led to increased resources for a variety  
7       of crucial emergency, safety net, health, education,  
8       income generation, agricultural development, child  
9       survival, and other programs. Congressional author-  
10      ization for the House Select Committee on Hunger  
11      ended in January 1993.

12          (12) In May 2008, the GAO released the re-  
13      port, “International Food Security: Insufficient Ef-  
14      forts by Host Governments and Donors Threaten  
15      Progress to Halve Hunger in Sub-Saharan Africa by  
16      2015”, indicating that current efforts by the United  
17      States and international donors would not achieve  
18      the goal of cutting hunger in half by 2015 in sub-  
19      Sahara Africa. The GAO called for a government-  
20      wide comprehensive plan to design, implement, over-  
21      see, and evaluate United States programs and fund-  
22      ing with respect to achieving the goal.

23          (13) President Barack Obama has committed  
24      the United States to new leadership in the effort to  
25      reduce by half global hunger and poverty by 2015,

1 a commitment that was reiterated on January 26,  
2 2009, by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton at the  
3 High Level Meeting on Food Security for All Con-  
4 ference held in Madrid, Spain. On April 2, 2009, the  
5 President announced at the conclusion of the G–20  
6 Meeting in London the need to provide “immediate  
7 assistance to vulnerable populations” as a result of  
8 the global financial crisis and to “double support for  
9 agricultural development” so that people might “lift  
10 themselves out of poverty”.

11 (14) On February 24, 2009, a broad-based coa-  
12 lition of United States nongovernmental organiza-  
13 tions released the “Roadmap to End Global Hun-  
14 ger”, outlining a comprehensive policy framework  
15 and specific funding levels for United States food as-  
16 sistance and development programs through fiscal  
17 year 2014, including the creation of a White House  
18 office on global hunger, appointment of a global  
19 hunger coordinator, restoration of a select committee  
20 on hunger, and the development and implementation  
21 of a comprehensive governmentwide plan to alleviate  
22 global hunger.

23 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the policy of the United  
25 States to reduce global hunger, advance nutrition, increase



1 food security, and ensure that relevant Federal policies  
2 and programs—

3           (1) provide emergency response and direct sup-  
4 port to vulnerable populations in times of need,  
5 whether provoked by natural disaster, conflict, or  
6 acute economic difficulties;

7           (2) increase resilience to and reduce, limit, or  
8 mitigate the impact of shocks on vulnerable popu-  
9 lations, reducing the need for emergency interven-  
10 tions;

11           (3) increase and build the capacity of people  
12 and governments to sustainably feed themselves;

13           (4) ensure adequate access for all individuals,  
14 especially mothers and children, to the required cal-  
15 ories and nutrients needed to live healthy lives;

16           (5) strengthen the ability of small-scale farm-  
17 ers, especially women, to sustain and increase their  
18 production and livelihoods; and

19           (6) incorporate sustainable and environmentally  
20 sound agricultural methods and practices.

21       (b) INITIATIVES.—It shall be further the policy of the  
22 United States that initiatives developed to carry out sub-  
23 section (a)—

24           (1) be guided by a comprehensive government-  
25 wide strategy under Presidential leadership that in-

1 integrates the policies and programs of all Federal  
2 agencies;

3 (2) be balanced and flexible to allow for pro-  
4 grams that meet emergency needs and increased in-  
5 vestments in longer-term programs;

6 (3) develop mechanisms that allow cash and  
7 commodity-based resources to be effectively com-  
8 bined;

9 (4) define clear targets, benchmarks and indica-  
10 tors of success, including gender analysis, in order  
11 to monitor implementation, guarantee accountability,  
12 and determine whether beneficiaries achieve in-  
13 creased and sustainable food security;

14 (5) employ the full range of diplomatic re-  
15 sources and provide incentives to other countries to  
16 meet their obligations to reduce hunger and promote  
17 food security; and

18 (6) work within a framework of multilateral  
19 commitments.

20 **SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE ON**  
21 **GLOBAL HUNGER AND FOOD SECURITY.**

22 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

23 (1) Hunger, malnutrition, under-nutrition, and  
24 food insecurity affect nearly every aspect of inter-

1 national security, development, and humanitarian re-  
2 sponse within the Federal Government.

3 (2) While the United States cannot be expected  
4 to shoulder the majority of global investments in  
5 ending hunger and providing food security, the  
6 United States can and should lead the international  
7 community by taking immediate steps to make exist-  
8 ing Federal programs more effective by increasing  
9 funding and requiring greater accountability in the  
10 implementation and effectiveness of United States  
11 global hunger, nutrition, safety net, emergency re-  
12 sponse, and agricultural development policies and  
13 programs.

14 (3) Despite the broad range of United States  
15 policies and programs related to ending global hun-  
16 ger and promoting food security, there is no single  
17 office, official, or comprehensive governmentwide  
18 strategy that effectively integrates these activities  
19 and allows for comprehensive budgeting, evaluation,  
20 oversight, and accountability.

21 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the  
22 Executive Office of the President the White House Office  
23 on Global Hunger and Food Security (hereinafter referred  
24 to in this section as the “Office”).

1       (c) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Office shall  
2 include the following:

3           (1) Providing advice to the President on global  
4 hunger and food security issues.

5           (2) Providing leadership and taking actions,  
6 consistent with applicable law, to ensure that efforts  
7 to reduce global hunger and increase food security  
8 are priorities of the Federal Government.

9           (3) Working with Federal departments and  
10 agencies to ensure that addressing global hunger  
11 and food security is prioritized within such depart-  
12 ments and agencies and that appropriate consider-  
13 ation is given by such departments and agencies to  
14 the potential impact of their actions on global hun-  
15 ger and food security, including in United States  
16 diplomatic, trade, energy, and labor relations.

17           (4) Coordinating the development and imple-  
18 mentation of a comprehensive governmentwide strat-  
19 egy to address global hunger and food security with-  
20 in an overall strategy for global development as de-  
21 scribed in subsection (e).

22           (5) Maintaining an inventory of global hunger  
23 and food security programs and activities of the  
24 Federal Government.

1           (6) Assessing existing authorities and mecha-  
2           nisms within the Federal Government to address  
3           global hunger and food security and identifying the  
4           shortfalls of such authorities and mechanisms.

5           (7) Preparing and submitting to the President  
6           and Congress an annual report on the expenditures  
7           of the Federal Government for global hunger and  
8           food security programs and a suggested budget for  
9           such programs.

10          (8) Working with Federal departments and  
11          agencies, including the Office of Management and  
12          Budget, to take actions, consistent with applicable  
13          law, to ensure that Federal programs addressing  
14          global hunger and food security receive adequate,  
15          sustained, and reliable funding and that such fund-  
16          ing is effectively spent.

17          (9) Establishing indicators to measure progress  
18          with respect to specific global hunger and food secu-  
19          rity targets, including gender-sensitive goals, in con-  
20          sultation with and with input solicited from stake-  
21          holders, potential beneficiaries, and implementing  
22          agencies and entities and ensuring adequate moni-  
23          toring and evaluation of such indicators, including  
24          reporting to the President quarterly on the progress  
25          of Federal departments and agencies in meeting

1 such targets and the contribution to such progress  
2 by the high-level, governmentwide global hunger and  
3 food security meeting, described in subsection (f)(3).

4 (10) Taking actions, consistent with applicable  
5 law, to ensure Federal Government coordination  
6 with other donor governments and international in-  
7 stitutions.

8 (11) Consulting with relevant public, private,  
9 and nongovernmental groups in the development, im-  
10 plementation, and monitoring of the comprehensive  
11 governmentwide strategy to address global hunger  
12 and food security.

13 (12) Promoting public awareness of the impor-  
14 tance of addressing global hunger and food security  
15 and Federal efforts to achieve the goal of cutting  
16 global hunger in half by 2015.

17 (13) Submitting to the President and Congress,  
18 not later than March 31 of each year, an annual re-  
19 port on the implementation of the comprehensive  
20 governmentwide strategy to address global hunger  
21 and food security, including an assessment of agency  
22 innovations, achievements, and failures to perform,  
23 and policy and budget recommendations for changes  
24 to agency operations, priorities, and funding.

1 (d) COORDINATOR OF THE OFFICE.—The President  
2 shall appoint a Coordinator on Global Hunger and Food  
3 Security (hereinafter referred to in this section as the “Co-  
4 ordinator”). The Coordinator shall be the head of the Of-  
5 fice and shall report to the President.

6 (e) COMPREHENSIVE GOVERNMENTWIDE STRAT-  
7 EGY.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Coordinator shall de-  
9 velop and take actions, consistent with applicable  
10 law, to implement a comprehensive governmentwide  
11 strategy to address global hunger and food security  
12 across the Federal Government, which shall include  
13 content with respect to programs and policies for—

14 (A) emergency response and management;

15 (B) safety nets, social protection, and dis-  
16 aster risk reduction;

17 (C) nutrition;

18 (D) market-based agriculture, the rehabili-  
19 tation and expansion of rural agricultural infra-  
20 structure, and rural development;

21 (E) agricultural education, research and  
22 development, and extension services;

23 (F) government to government technical  
24 assistance programs;

1 (G) natural resource management, environ-  
2 mentally sound agriculture, and responses to  
3 the impact of climate change on agriculture and  
4 food production;

5 (H) monitoring and evaluation mecha-  
6 nisms; and

7 (I) provision of adequate and sustained re-  
8 sources, including multiyear funding, to ensure  
9 the scale and duration of programs required to  
10 carry out the United States commitment to al-  
11 leviate global hunger and promote food security.

12 (2) COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL  
13 GOALS.—In accordance with applicable law, the Co-  
14 ordinator shall ensure that the comprehensive gov-  
15 ernmentwide strategy described in paragraph (1)  
16 contributes to achieving the Millennium Develop-  
17 ment Goal of reducing global hunger by half not  
18 later than 2015 and to advancing the United Na-  
19 tions Comprehensive Framework for Action with re-  
20 spect to global hunger and food security, including  
21 supporting the United Nations, international agen-  
22 cies, governments and other relevant organizations  
23 and entities in carrying out the Comprehensive  
24 Framework for Action.



1           (3) INTEGRATION WITH NATIONAL STRATEGY  
2       FOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Coordinator  
3       shall take actions to ensure that the comprehensive  
4       governmentwide strategy described in paragraph (1)  
5       is integrated into any review or development of a  
6       Federal strategy for global development that sets  
7       forth or establishes the United States mission for  
8       global development, guidelines for assistance pro-  
9       grams, and how development policy will be coordi-  
10      nated with policies governing trade, immigration,  
11      and other relevant international issues.

12      (f) COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS  
13      AND AGENCIES.—

14           (1) IN GENERAL.—In performing its functions,  
15      the Office shall work with all relevant Federal de-  
16      partments and agencies, including the following:

17                   (A) The Central Intelligence Agency.

18                   (B) The Department of Agriculture.

19                   (C) The Department of Commerce.

20                   (D) The Department of Defense.

21                   (E) The Department of Energy.

22                   (F) The Department of Health and  
23      Human Services.

24                   (G) The Department of Labor.

25                   (H) The Department of State.

1 (I) The Department of Treasury.

2 (J) The Environmental Protection Agency.

3 (K) The Millennium Challenge Corpora-  
4 tion.

5 (L) The Office of Management and Budg-  
6 et.

7 (M) The Office of the United States Trade  
8 Representative.

9 (N) The Peace Corps.

10 (O) The United States Agency for Inter-  
11 national Development.

12 (P) The United States Trade and Develop-  
13 ment Agency.

14 (Q) The Office of Global Women's Issues  
15 of the Department of State.

16 (2) COOPERATION REQUIRED.—To the extent  
17 permitted by law, all Federal departments and agen-  
18 cies shall cooperate with the Office and provide such  
19 information, support, and assistance to the Office as  
20 the Coordinator may request.

21 (3) HIGH-LEVEL, GOVERNMENTWIDE GLOBAL  
22 HUNGER AND FOOD SECURITY MEETING.—

23 (A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Coordinator  
24 shall establish, schedule, and administer a high-  
25 level, governmentwide global hunger and food

1 security meeting (hereinafter referred to in this  
2 paragraph as the “meeting”) once each week in  
3 accordance with this paragraph.

4 (B) ATTENDEES.—The Coordinator and  
5 the head of each entity listed in paragraph (1),  
6 or the designees of such individuals, shall at-  
7 tend each meeting. The Coordinator may select  
8 additional individuals to attend the meeting as  
9 the Coordinator determines appropriate.

10 (C) CHAIRMAN.—The meeting shall be  
11 chaired by the Coordinator.

12 (D) FUNCTION.—The purpose of the meet-  
13 ing shall be to ensure that attendees of the  
14 meeting coordinate and take actions, consistent  
15 with applicable law, to implement the com-  
16 prehensive governmentwide strategy to address  
17 global hunger and food security described in  
18 subsection (e).

19 (E) OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.—The Coordi-  
20 nator shall ensure that the meeting includes  
21 consultation with and participation of non-Fed-  
22 eral organizations with experience and expertise  
23 in combating global hunger and promoting food  
24 security.

1       (g) STAFF AND RESOURCES.—The Coordinator shall  
2 take actions, consistent with applicable law, to ensure that  
3 the Office has the staff and other resources necessary to  
4 carry out this section.

5       (h) REPORT ON COMPREHENSIVE GOVERNMENT-  
6 WIDE STRATEGY.—Not later than two years after the date  
7 of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter, the  
8 Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to  
9 Congress a report evaluating the design, implementation,  
10 and Federal Government coordination of the comprehen-  
11 sive governmentwide strategy to address global hunger  
12 and food security required under subsection (e).

13       (i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-  
14 tion shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the  
15 authority granted to a Federal department or agency, or  
16 the head thereof, by any other provision of law.

17       (j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry  
18 out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated  
19 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014  
20 and such sums as may be necessary for subsequent fiscal  
21 years.

22 **SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT JOINT SELECT**  
23 **COMMITTEE ON HUNGER.**

24       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1           (1) Funding, programs, and jurisdiction for ad-  
2       dressing global hunger and food security are divided  
3       among many congressional committees and, as a re-  
4       sult, inadequate emphasis is often given to address-  
5       ing global hunger and food security in a comprehen-  
6       sive way.

7           (2) As the White House Office on Global Hun-  
8       ger and Food Security, established under section 4,  
9       coordinates the programs, activities, and policies of  
10      the numerous Federal departments and agencies  
11      charged with carrying out hunger alleviation and  
12      food security programs, the establishment of a Per-  
13      manent Joint Select Committee on Hunger will pro-  
14      mote coordination across the multiple committees  
15      with jurisdiction and legislative authority over global  
16      hunger and food security issues.

17      (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Perma-  
18      nent Joint Select Committee on Hunger (hereinafter re-  
19      ferred to in this section as the “Committee”).

20      (c) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be com-  
21      posed of 16 members in accordance with the following:

22           (1) 8 Members of the House of Representatives  
23      appointed by the Speaker of the House of Rep-  
24      resentatives, of whom 3 shall be appointed in con-

1 sultation with the minority leader of the House of  
2 Representatives.

3 (2) 8 Members of the Senate, of whom 5 shall  
4 be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate  
5 and 3 shall be appointed by the minority leader of  
6 the Senate.

7 (d) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the membership of the  
8 Committee shall be filled in the same manner as the origi-  
9 nal appointment.

10 (e) CHAIRMANSHIP.—The Committee shall select a  
11 chairman from among its members at the beginning of  
12 each Congress. The chairmanship shall alternate between  
13 the House of Representatives and the Senate with each  
14 Congress and the chairman shall be selected by the Mem-  
15 bers from that House entitled to the chairmanship.

16 (f) DUTIES.—The Committee shall—

17 (1) hold hearings, conduct investigations, issue  
18 independent reports and analyses, and make policy  
19 and program recommendations to relevant congres-  
20 sional committees of jurisdiction on issues related to  
21 global hunger, nutrition, food security, rural and ag-  
22 ricultural development, emergency and humanitarian  
23 responses, safety nets and social protection, and  
24 other global hunger or food security programs, in-

1 including the effectiveness of such programs in ad-  
2 dressing global hunger and food security; and

3 (2) examine issues relevant to the development,  
4 implementation, and monitoring of the comprehen-  
5 sive governmentwide strategy to address global hun-  
6 ger and food security provided by the White House  
7 Office on Global Hunger and Food Security through  
8 the holding of hearings, review of reports, and other  
9 relevant activities.

10 (g) POWERS.—In carrying out its duties under this  
11 section, the Committee is authorized to—

12 (1) hold hearings and sit and act at places and  
13 times within the United States and outside the  
14 United States during the sessions, recesses, and ad-  
15 journed periods of Congress;

16 (2) require the attendance of witnesses and the  
17 production of books, papers, and documents, admin-  
18 ister oaths, take testimony, and procure printing and  
19 binding;

20 (3) record hearings, prepare and provide tran-  
21 scripts of hearings, use transcribers, recorders and  
22 stenographers, and establish a Web site;

23 (4) make rules respecting its organization and  
24 procedures; and

1           (5) exercise any other authority of a committee  
2       of the House of Representatives and the Senate and  
3       utilize the resources of the House of Representatives  
4       and the Senate, except as provided otherwise in this  
5       section.

6       (h) STAFFING.—The Committee may appoint and fix  
7       the compensation of staff as it deems necessary.

8       (i) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The Committee  
9       may not exercise legislative jurisdiction and may not take  
10      legislative action on any bill or resolution.

11      (j) RULEMAKING.—The provisions of this section are  
12      enacted by Congress—

13           (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of  
14      the House of Representatives and the Senate, re-  
15      spectively, and as such they shall be considered as  
16      part of the rules of each House, respectively, or of  
17      that House to which they specifically apply, and  
18      such rules shall supersede other rules only to the ex-  
19      tent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

20           (2) with full recognition of the constitutional  
21      right of either House to change such rules (so far  
22      as relating to such House) at any time, in the same  
23      manner, and to the same extent as in the case of  
24      any other rule of such House.

25      (k) FUNDING.—



1           (1) VOUCHERS.—Payments for expenses of the  
2       Committee shall be made using vouchers authorized  
3       by the Committee, signed by the chairman of the  
4       Committee, and approved in a manner directed by  
5       the Committee on House Administration of the  
6       House of Representatives and the Committee on  
7       Rules and Administration of the Senate.

8           (2) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—

9           (A) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—There  
10       shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of  
11       the House of Representatives \$3,000,000 to  
12       carry out this section during the 111th Con-  
13       gress.

14          (B) SENATE.—There shall be paid out of  
15       the contingent fund of the Senate \$3,000,000  
16       to carry out this section during the 111th Con-  
17       gress.

18 **SEC. 6. FUNDING AND DEFINITION.**

19       (a) FUNDING.—To carry out the comprehensive gov-  
20       ernmentwide strategy described in section 4(e), it is the  
21       sense of Congress that not less than \$50,360,000,000  
22       should be made available for fiscal years 2010 through  
23       2014 for Federal programs addressing global hunger and  
24       food security. During such five-year period, funding  
25       should increase investments in intermediate and long-term

1 programs, including safety nets, nutrition, and agricul-  
2 tural development programs, and maintain sufficient re-  
3 sources for emergency management and response. It is  
4 further the sense of Congress that funding for Federal  
5 programs addressing global hunger and food security  
6 should, to the maximum extent possible, use as guidance  
7 and not be less than those amounts described for fiscal  
8 years 2010 through 2014 in the Roadmap to End Global  
9 Hunger.

10 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “Road-  
11 map to End Global Hunger” means the report entitled  
12 “Roadmap To End Global Hunger”, released on February  
13 24, 2009, and endorsed by the following organizations:

- 14 (1) ACDI/VOCA.
- 15 (2) Action Against Hunger.
- 16 (3) Africare.
- 17 (4) Alliance for Global Food Security.
- 18 (5) Alliance to End Hunger.
- 19 (6) American Jewish World Service.
- 20 (7) Better World Campaign.
- 21 (8) Bread for the World.
- 22 (9) CARE.
- 23 (10) Catholic Relief Services.
- 24 (11) Christian Children’s Fund.

- 1           (12) Christian Reformed World Relief Com-
- 2       mittee.
- 3           (13) Church World Service.
- 4           (14) Concern Worldwide.
- 5           (15) Congressional Hunger Center.
- 6           (16) Counterpart International.
- 7           (17) Covenant World Relief.
- 8           (18) Episcopal Relief and Development.
- 9           (19) Feed the Children.
- 10          (20) Food for the Hungry.
- 11          (21) Friends of the World Food Program.
- 12          (22) Global Child Nutrition Foundation.
- 13          (23) Heifer International.
- 14          (24) The Humpty Dumpty Institute.
- 15          (25) The International Center for Research on
- 16       Women.
- 17          (26) International Relief and Development.
- 18          (27) Islamic Relief.
- 19          (28) LIFE for Relief and Development.
- 20          (29) MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger.
- 21          (30) Mercy Corps.
- 22          (31) Oxfam America.
- 23          (32) Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in
- 24       Africa.
- 25          (33) PATH.

1 (34) Project Concern International.

2 (35) RESULTS.

3 (36) Save the Children.

4 (37) United Methodist Committee on Relief  
5 (UMCOR).

6 (38) US Coalition for Child Survival.

7 (39) U.S. Fund for UNICEF.

8 (40) Women Organizing for Change in Agri-  
9 culture and NRM.

10 (41) Women Thrive Worldwide.

11 (42) World Vision.

12 **SEC. 7. DEFINITION OF UNDERNOURISHMENT.**

13 In this Act, the term “undernourishment”, as defined  
14 by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organiza-  
15 tion, means the condition of people whose food consump-  
16 tion is continuously below a minimum dietary energy re-  
17 quirement for maintaining an acceptable minimum body  
18 size, living a healthy life, and carrying out light physical  
19 activity. In this Act, the terms “chronic undernourish-  
20 ment”, “food insecurity”, and “hunger” have the same  
21 meaning as “undernourishment”.

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