

AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ Calendar No. \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—116th Cong., 1st Sess.**

**S. Res. 260**

Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting the commitment of the United States Agency for International Development to global nutrition through the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy.

Referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ and  
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. COONS

Viz:

1       Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the fol-  
2       lowing: “That the Senate—

3               (1) recognizes that—

4                       (A) malnutrition is a universal issue that  
5                       no country can afford to overlook;

6                       (B) food security and good nutrition in  
7                       early childhood saves lives and lays the founda-  
8                       tion for healthy physical and cognitive growth  
9                       and development; and

1           (C) the potential life-long health and eco-  
2           nomic benefits of early childhood nutrition in-  
3           fluence the future of individual children and  
4           families, as well as entire communities and  
5           countries;

6           (2) acknowledges that effective programs to re-  
7           duce malnutrition are not only lifesaving, but also  
8           critical to the success of United States foreign as-  
9           sistance programs to improve global health, end pre-  
10          ventable child and maternal death, achieve an AIDS-  
11          free generation, reach starving children during an  
12          emergency, strengthen food security, and accelerate  
13          inclusive economic growth;

14          (3) affirms that it is in the national interest of  
15          the United States to help developing countries build  
16          their own capacity to reduce malnutrition, address  
17          the direct and indirect causes of malnutrition, and  
18          meet the nutritional needs of women and children;

19          (4) recognizes the effectiveness of the Multi-  
20          Sectoral Nutrition Strategy of USAID, the U.S.  
21          Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan,  
22          and the U.S. Government Global Food Security  
23          Strategy to address the direct and indirect causes of  
24          malnutrition and reach, by 2025, the global nutri-

1       tion targets agreed to at the World Health Assembly  
2       in 2012;

3           (5) supports the goals and principles of the  
4       Scaling Up Nutrition movement to end global mal-  
5       nutrition through—

6           (A) greater collaboration between govern-  
7       ments, civil society, international organizations,  
8       donors, the private sector, and researchers on  
9       multi-sectoral approaches;

10          (B) cost-effective and inclusive approaches;

11       and

12          (C) improved transparency and account-  
13       ability for results;

14       (6) recognizes the significant progress made in  
15       the fight against global malnutrition,

16       (7) recommends accelerating improvements to  
17       the systems affecting the health and nutritional sta-  
18       tus of women and children through innovative,  
19       scaled-up approaches;

20       (8) applauds the efforts of USAID to integrate  
21       effective nutrition programming across relevant de-  
22       velopment sectors; and

23       (9) calls for additional transformative efforts  
24       across relevant sectors at USAID to accelerate

1 progress toward ending maternal and child malnutri-  
2 tion, including through—

3 (A) country development cooperation strat-  
4 egies that align with national nutrition plans;  
5 and

6 (B) improved and clear methods to track  
7 nutrition funding and outcomes across all global  
8 nutrition programs of the United States Gov-  
9 ernment, especially those relating to—

10 (i) global health;

11 (ii) food security;

12 (iii) agricultural development;

13 (iv) basic education;

14 (v) food assistance; and

15 (vi) water, sanitation, and hygiene

16 (also known as “WASH”).