

H.R. 4693, Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021

As reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on July 21, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2027	2022-2032
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	*	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

H.R. 4693 would authorize the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to coordinate efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition globally. Section 2 of the bill would require USAID to coordinate those efforts with leaders of other relevant federal agencies and with nonfederal entities. The USAID Administrator would develop and submit to the Congress an implementation plan for addressing food security.

In December 2021, USAID launched the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan 2021-2026, which guides the work of seven federal agencies including the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the International Development Finance Corporation. The plan includes providing supplements and food to vulnerable populations and investing in the improvement of health care and food distribution systems. The Administration indicated that it plans to request appropriations of \$11 billion over three years to implement the plan.

USAID also allocates resources to increase agricultural capacity in countries that are at risk of malnutrition through the Feed the Future initiative. In July 2022, the Administration announced its plans to provide \$1.2 billion to meet immediate nutritional needs in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.



Sections 3 and 4 of bill would require USAID to increase interagency collaboration and would authorize the establishment of the Nutrition Leadership Council, with representation from USAID bureaus. The group would coordinate to better leverage grants, technical assistance, and public-private partnerships. The group also would prioritize countries with the most need for malnutrition prevention and treatment.

Under current law, the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security within USAID formed the Nutrition Leadership Council in January 2021. On that basis, CBO concludes that USAID has met the requirements of sections 2, 3, and 4 under current law.

Finally, the bill would require USAID to submit its implementation strategy and annually report to the Congress on its progress in preventing and treating malnutrition globally. Based on the costs of similar reports, CBO estimates that satisfying that requirement would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2022-2027 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

On December 22, 2021, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for H.R. 4693](#), the Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 29, 2021. The two versions of the legislation are similar, and CBO's estimates of the cost of implementing them are the same.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Etaf Khan. The estimate was reviewed by Leo Lex, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.