

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

1        *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*  
2 *concurring),*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4        This concurrent resolution may be cited as the “Hun-  
5 ger to Harvest: Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa  
6 Resolution”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8        Congress finds the following:

9            (1) Despite some progress in recent years, sub-  
10        Saharan Africa enters the new millennium with  
11        many of the world’s poorest countries and is the one  
12        region of the world where hunger is both pervasive  
13        and increasing.

14            (2) Thirty-three of the world’s 41 poorest debt-  
15        or countries are in sub-Saharan Africa and an esti-  
16        mated 291,000,000 people, nearly one-half of sub-  
17        Saharan Africa’s total population, currently live in  
18        extreme poverty on less than \$1 a day.

1           (3) One in three people in sub-Saharan Africa  
2 is chronically undernourished, double the number of  
3 three decades ago. One child out of seven dies before  
4 the age of five, and one-half of these deaths are due  
5 to malnutrition.

6           (4) Sub-Saharan Africa is the region in the  
7 world most affected by infectious disease, accounting  
8 for one-half of the deaths worldwide from HIV/  
9 AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and several  
10 other diseases.

11          (5) Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 70 percent  
12 of adults, and 80 percent of children, living with the  
13 HIV virus, and 75 percent of the people worldwide  
14 who have died of AIDS lived in Africa.

15          (6) The HIV/AIDS pandemic has erased many  
16 of the development gains of the past generation in  
17 sub-Saharan Africa and now threatens to undermine  
18 economic and social progress for the next genera-  
19 tion, with life expectancy in parts of sub-Saharan  
20 Africa having already decreased by 10–20 years as  
21 a result of AIDS.

22          (7) Despite these immense challenges, the num-  
23 ber of sub-Saharan African countries that are mov-  
24 ing toward open economies and more accountable  
25 governments has increased, and these countries are

1 beginning to achieve local solutions to their common  
2 problems.

3 (8) To make lasting improvements in the lives  
4 of their people, sub-Saharan Africa governments  
5 need support as they act to solve conflicts, make  
6 critical investments in human capacity and infra-  
7 structure, combat corruption, reform their econo-  
8 mies, stimulate trade and equitable economic  
9 growth, and build democracy.

10 (9) Despite sub-Saharan Africa's enormous de-  
11 velopment challenges, United States companies hold  
12 approximately \$12,800,000,000 in investments in  
13 sub-Saharan Africa, greater than United States in-  
14 vestments in either the Middle East or Eastern Eu-  
15 rope, and total United States trade with sub-Saha-  
16 ran Africa currently exceeds that with all of the  
17 independent states of the former Soviet Union, in-  
18 cluding the Russian Federation. This economic rela-  
19 tionship could be put at risk unless additional public  
20 and private resources are provided to combat poverty  
21 and promote equitable economic growth in sub-Saha-  
22 ran Africa.

23 (10) Bread for the World Institute calculates  
24 that the goal of reducing world hunger by one-half  
25 by 2015 is achievable through an increase of

1       \$4,000,000,000 in annual funding from all donors  
2       for poverty-focused development. If the United  
3       States were to shoulder one-fourth of this aid bur-  
4       den—approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year—the  
5       cost to each United States citizen would be one  
6       penny per day.

7               (11) Failure to effectively address sub-Saharan  
8       Africa’s development needs could result in greater  
9       conflict and increased poverty, heightening the pros-  
10      pect of humanitarian intervention and potentially  
11      threatening a wide range of United States interests  
12      in sub-Saharan Africa.

13 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

14       It is the sense of Congress that—

15               (1) the years 2002 through 2012 should be de-  
16      clared “A Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Afri-  
17      ca”;

18               (2) not later than 90 days after the date of  
19      adoption of this concurrent resolution, the President  
20      should submit a report to Congress setting forth a  
21      five-year strategy, and a ten-year strategy, to  
22      achieve a reversal of current levels of hunger and  
23      poverty in sub-Saharan Africa, including a commit-  
24      ment to contribute an appropriate United States  
25      share of increased bilateral and multilateral poverty-

1 focused resources for sub-Saharan Africa, with an  
2 emphasis on—

3 (A) health, including efforts to prevent,  
4 treat, and control HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, ma-  
5 laria, and other diseases that contribute to mal-  
6 nutrition and hunger, and to promote maternal  
7 health and child survival;

8 (B) education, with an emphasis on equal  
9 access to learning for girls and women;

10 (C) agriculture, including strengthening  
11 subsistence agriculture as well as the ability to  
12 compete in global agricultural markets, and in-  
13 vestment in infrastructure and rural develop-  
14 ment;

15 (D) private sector and free market develop-  
16 ment, to bring sub-Saharan Africa into the  
17 global economy, enable people to purchase food,  
18 and make health and education investments  
19 sustainable;

20 (E) democratic institutions and the rule of  
21 law, including strengthening civil society and  
22 independent judiciaries;

23 (F) micro-finance development; and

24 (G) debt relief that provides incentives for  
25 sub-Saharan African countries to invest in pov-

1           erty-focused development, and to expand demo-  
2           cratic participation, free markets, trade, and in-  
3           vestment;

4           (3) the President should work with the heads of  
5           other donor countries and sub-Saharan African  
6           countries, and with United States and sub-Saharan  
7           African private and voluntary organizations and  
8           other civic organizations, including faith-based orga-  
9           nizations, to implement the strategies described in  
10          paragraph (2);

11          (4) Congress should undertake a multi-year  
12          commitment to provide the resources to implement  
13          those strategies; and

14          (5) 120 days after the date of adoption of this  
15          concurrent resolution, and every year thereafter, the  
16          Administrator of the United States Agency for  
17          International Development, in consultation with the  
18          heads of other appropriate Federal departments and  
19          agencies, should submit to Congress a report on the  
20          implementation of those strategies, including the ac-  
21          tion taken under paragraph (3), describing—

22                (A) the results of the implementation of  
23                those strategies as of the date of the report, in-  
24                cluding the progress made and any setbacks  
25                suffered;

1           (B) impediments to, and opportunities for,  
2           future progress;

3           (C) proposed changes to those strategies, if  
4           any; and

5           (D) the role and extent of cooperation of  
6           the governments of sub-Saharan countries and  
7           other donors, both public and private, in com-  
8           bating poverty and promoting equitable eco-  
9           nomic development.

Passed the Senate July 18, 2001.

Attest:

*Secretary.*



107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## **S. CON. RES. 53**

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### **CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Encouraging the development of strategies to reduce hunger and poverty, and to promote free market economies and democratic institutions, in sub-Saharan Africa.