

103<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# S. 1096

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish and strengthen policies and programs for the early stabilization of world population through the global expansion of reproductive choice, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 10, 1993

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish and strengthen policies and programs for the early stabilization of world population through the global expansion of reproductive choice, 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,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “International Popu-  
5       lation Stabilization and Reproductive Health Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. AUTHORITIES RELATING TO UNITED STATES POPU-**  
2 **LATION ASSISTANCE.**

3 Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is  
4 amended—

5 (1) in section 104(b), by striking “on such  
6 terms and conditions as he may determine” and in-  
7 serting “in accordance with the provisions of chapter  
8 12”; and

9 (2) by adding at the end the following new  
10 chapter:

11 **“CHAPTER 12—UNITED STATES**  
12 **POPULATION ASSISTANCE**

13 “SEC. 499. DEFINITION.—For purposes of this chap-  
14 ter, the term ‘United States population assistance’ means  
15 assistance provided under section 104(b) of this Act.

16 “SEC. 499A. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Con-  
17 gress makes the following findings:

18 “(1) Throughout much of the world, the inabil-  
19 ity of women, particularly poor women, to exercise  
20 choice over childbearing undermines women’s strug-  
21 gle for self-determination, contributes to death and  
22 suffering among women and their children, puts  
23 pressure on the land, forests, and other natural re-  
24 sources on which many poor families depend for  
25 their survival, and in other ways vitiates the efforts  
26 of families to lift themselves out of the poverty in

1 which over one billion of the world's more than five  
2 billion people live.

3 “(2) During the 1980s, nearly 800 million peo-  
4 ple, a number three times greater than the popu-  
5 lation of the United States, were added to the  
6 world's population.

7 “(3) Birthrates in many developing countries  
8 are declining too slowly to prevent a near tripling of  
9 the world's population before stabilization can occur,  
10 and although birthrates in some countries have de-  
11 clined faster in recent years than anticipated, world  
12 progress toward stabilization was noticeably slower  
13 in the 1980s than in the 1970s.

14 “(4) After more than a quarter century of expe-  
15 rience and research, the actions needed to bring  
16 about a rapid decline in birthrates are well docu-  
17 mented. First, the ability to exercise reproductive  
18 choice must be expanded. Such expansion should  
19 occur through broader dissemination of fertility reg-  
20 ulation services that involve the community and are  
21 competent to meet the needs and values of those  
22 who use them.

23 “(5) Although a number of religious and cul-  
24 tural barriers to family planning remain, attitudes  
25 toward modern birth control have changed over the

1 last decade, and in many countries a large and  
2 growing unmet desire exists for fertility regulation  
3 among women and men who are too poor to pay the  
4 full cost of services.

5 “(6) Although many social and economic factors  
6 affect desired family size, organized family planning  
7 programs have the most rapid and strongest effect  
8 on birthrate because they enable women and their  
9 families to control the timing and number of their  
10 children. Widespread voluntary adoption of modern  
11 family planning methods and their successful long-  
12 term use depend on the quality of reproductive  
13 health care services offered and their responsiveness  
14 to individual and community needs and values.

15 “(7) Millions of women, most of them mothers,  
16 are killed or injured each year as a result of unsafe  
17 abortions. The availability of safe and effective fer-  
18 tility regulation methods and services can help pre-  
19 vent many of these tragedies.

20 “(8) The impact of human population growth  
21 and widespread poverty is evident in mounting signs  
22 of stress on the world’s environment, particularly in  
23 tropical deforestation, erosion of arable land and wa-  
24 tersheds, extinction of plant and animal species,

1 global climate change, waste management, and air  
2 and water pollution.

3 “(9) Traditionally, United States population as-  
4 sistance has not focused on achieving specific goals  
5 with respect to international population stabilization  
6 or the expansion of reproductive choice. The absence  
7 of clear goals in those areas has led to a lack of cri-  
8 teria for allocating funds and evaluating program  
9 success.

10 “SEC. 499B. DECLARATION OF POLICY. (a) IN GEN-  
11 ERAL.—Congress declares that to reduce population  
12 growth and stabilize world population at the lowest level  
13 feasible and thereby protect the global environment, to  
14 provide greater self-determination for women, and to im-  
15 prove the health and well-being of the world’s families, an  
16 important objective of the foreign policy of the United  
17 States shall be to assist the international community to  
18 achieve universal availability of quality fertility regulation  
19 services through a wide choice of safe and effective means  
20 of family planning, including programs of public education  
21 and other health and development efforts in support of  
22 smaller families.

23 “(b) FINANCIAL TARGETS.—The Congress estab-  
24 lishes a target for global expenditures in developing coun-  
25 tries from all domestic and international sources by the

1 year 2000 of at least \$11,000,000,000 for population pro-  
2 grams described in section 499C, and establishes a goal  
3 for United States population assistance by the year 2000  
4 of \$1,400,000,000 in constant 1990 dollars, not including  
5 funds available for other reproductive health programs.

6 “SEC. 499C. AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—United  
7 States population assistance is authorized to provide—

8 “(1) support for the expansion of quality, af-  
9 fordable, voluntary family planning services, which  
10 emphasize informed choice among a variety of safe  
11 and effective fertility regulation methods and closely  
12 related reproductive health care services, including  
13 the prevention and control of sexually transmitted  
14 diseases and reproductive tract infections;

15 “(2) support for adequate and regular supplies  
16 of quality contraceptive and other commodities, com-  
17 prehensive counseling, appropriate followup, and  
18 support for programs that emphasize the use of the  
19 mass media to improve public knowledge of fertility  
20 regulation and related disease prevention methods  
21 and where they may be obtained and to promote the  
22 benefits of family planning and reproductive health  
23 to individuals, families, and communities;

24 “(3) support to United States and foreign re-  
25 search institutions and other appropriate entities for

1 biomedical research to develop and evaluate im-  
2 proved methods of safe fertility regulation and relat-  
3 ed disease control, with particular emphasis on  
4 methods which—

5 “(A) are likely to be safer, easier to use,  
6 easier to make available in developing country  
7 settings, and less expensive than current meth-  
8 ods;

9 “(B) are controlled by women, including  
10 barrier methods and vaginal microbicides;

11 “(C) are likely to prevent the spread of  
12 sexually transmitted diseases; and

13 “(D) encourage and allow men to take  
14 greater responsibility for their own fertility;

15 “(4) support for field research on the character-  
16 istics of programs most likely to result in sustained  
17 use of effective family planning in meeting each indi-  
18 vidual’s lifetime reproductive goals, with particular  
19 emphasis on the perspectives of family planning  
20 users, including support for relevant social and be-  
21 havioral research focusing on such factors as the  
22 use, non-use, and unsafe or ineffective use of various  
23 fertility regulation and related-disease control meth-  
24 ods;

1           “(5) support for the development of new evalua-  
2           tion techniques and performance criteria for family  
3           planning programs, emphasizing the family planning  
4           user’s perspective and reproductive goals;

5           “(6) support for research and research dissemi-  
6           nation related to population policy development, in-  
7           cluding demographic and health surveys to assess  
8           population trends, measure unmet needs, and evalu-  
9           ate program impact, and support for policy-relevant  
10          research on the relationships between population  
11          trends, poverty, and environmental management, in-  
12          cluding implications for sustainable agriculture,  
13          agroforestry, biodiversity, water resources, energy  
14          use, and local and global climate change;

15          “(7) support for research and public informa-  
16          tion dissemination on the health and welfare con-  
17          sequences of unsafe abortions and for the equipment  
18          and training necessary for the medical treatment of  
19          the complications of unsafe abortions;

20          “(8) support for special programs to reach ado-  
21          lescents and young adults before they begin child-  
22          bearing, including health education programs which  
23          stress responsible parenthood and the health risks of  
24          unprotected sexual intercourse, as well as service

1 programs designed to meet the information and con-  
2 traception needs of adolescents; and

3 “(9) support for a broad array of governmental  
4 and nongovernmental communication strategies de-  
5 signed—

6 “(A) to create public awareness worldwide;

7 “(B) to generate a consensus on the need  
8 to address reproductive health issues and the  
9 problems associated with continued world popu-  
10 lation growth;

11 “(C) to emphasize the need to educate men  
12 as well as women and mobilize their support for  
13 reproductive rights and responsibilities; and

14 “(D) to make family planning an estab-  
15 lished community norm.

16 “SEC. 499D. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—United  
17 States population assistance is authorized to be provided  
18 subject to the following conditions:

19 “(1) Such assistance may only support, directly  
20 or through referral, those activities which provide a  
21 broad range of fertility regulation methods permitted  
22 by individual country policy and a broad choice of  
23 public and private family planning services, includ-  
24 ing networks for community-based and subsidized  
25 commercial distribution of contraceptives.

1           “(2) No program supported by United States  
2 population assistance may deny an individual family  
3 planning services because of such individual’s inabil-  
4 ity to pay all or part of the cost of such services.

5           “(3) Family planning services and related re-  
6 productive health care services supported by United  
7 States population assistance shall maintain the high-  
8 est medical standards possible under local conditions  
9 and shall ensure regular oversight of the quality of  
10 medical care and other services offered.

11           “(4) United States population assistance pro-  
12 grams shall furnish only those contraceptive drugs  
13 and devices which have received approval for mar-  
14 keting in the United States by the Food and Drug  
15 Administration or which have been tested and deter-  
16 mined to be safe and effective under research proto-  
17 cols comparable to those required by the Food and  
18 Drug Administration or have been determined to be  
19 safe by an appropriate international organization or  
20 the relevant health authority in the country to which  
21 they are provided.

22           “(5) Family planning services supported by  
23 United States population assistance shall be de-  
24 signed to take into account the needs of the family  
25 planning user, including the constraints on women’s

1 time, by involving members of the community, in-  
2 cluding both men and women, in the design, man-  
3 agement, and ongoing evaluation of the services  
4 through appropriate training and recruitment ef-  
5 forts. The design of services shall stress easy acces-  
6 sibility, by locating services as close as possible to  
7 potential users, by keeping hours of service conven-  
8 ient, and by improving communications between  
9 users and providers through community outreach  
10 and involvement.

11 “(6) United States population assistance to ad-  
12 olescent fertility programs shall be provided in the  
13 context of prevailing norms and customs in the re-  
14 cipient country.

15 “(7) None of the funds made available by the  
16 United States Government to foreign governments,  
17 international organizations, or nongovernmental or-  
18 ganizations may be used to coerce any person to un-  
19 dergo contraceptive sterilization or involuntary abor-  
20 tion or to accept any other method of fertility regu-  
21 lation.

22 “SEC. 499E. ELIGIBILITY FOR POPULATION ASSIST-  
23 ANCE. (a) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—Notwithstanding any  
24 other provision of law, United States population assistance  
25 shall be available, directly or through intermediary organi-

1 zations, to any country which the President determines  
2 has met one or more of the following criteria:

3           “(1) The country accounts for a significant pro-  
4           portion of the world’s annual population increment.

5           “(2) The country has significant unmet needs  
6           for fertility regulation and requires foreign assist-  
7           ance to implement, expand, or sustain quality family  
8           planning services for all its people.

9           “(3) The country demonstrates a strong policy  
10          commitment to population stabilization through the  
11          expansion of reproductive choice.

12          “(b) ELIGIBILITY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL AND MUL-  
13          TILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In determining eligibility  
14          for United States population assistance, the President  
15          shall not subject nongovernmental and multilateral organi-  
16          zations to requirements which are more restrictive than  
17          requirements applicable to foreign governments for such  
18          assistance.

19          “SEC. 499F. PARTICIPATION IN MULTILATERAL OR-  
20          GANIZATIONS. (a) FINDING.—The Congress recognizes  
21          that the recent attention, in government policies toward  
22          population stabilization owes much to the efforts of the  
23          United Nations and its specialized agencies and organiza-  
24          tions, particularly the United Nations Population Fund.

1       “(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—United States popu-  
2       lation assistance shall be available for contributions to the  
3       United Nations Population Fund in such amounts as the  
4       President determines would be commensurate with United  
5       States contributions to other multilateral organizations  
6       and with the contributions of other donor countries.

7       “(c) PROHIBITIONS.—(1) The prohibitions contained  
8       in section 104(f) of this Act shall apply to the funds made  
9       available for the United Nations Population Fund.

10       “(2) No United States population assistance may be  
11       available to the United Nations Population Fund unless  
12       such assistance is held in a separate account and not com-  
13       mingled with any other funds.

14       “(3) No funds may be available for the United Na-  
15       tions Population Fund unless the Fund agrees to prohibit  
16       the use of those funds to carry out any program, project,  
17       or activity that involves the use of coerced abortion or in-  
18       voluntary sterilization.

19       “(d) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the funds made  
20       available for United States population assistance, the  
21       President shall make available for the Special Programme  
22       of Research, Development and Research Training in  
23       Human Reproduction for each of the fiscal years 1994 and  
24       1995 an amount commensurate with the contributions of  
25       the other donor countries for the purpose of furthering

1 international cooperation in the development and evalua-  
2 tion of fertility regulation technology.

3       “SEC. 499G. SUPPORT FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL OR-  
4 GANIZATIONS. (a) FINDING.—Congress finds that in many  
5 developing countries, nongovernmental entities, including  
6 private and voluntary organizations and private sector en-  
7 tities, such as the International Planned Parenthood Fed-  
8 eration and the Planned Parenthood Federation of Amer-  
9 ica, are the most appropriate and effective providers of  
10 United States assistance to population and family plan-  
11 ning activities.

12       “(b) PROCEDURES.—The President shall establish  
13 simplified procedures for the development and approval of  
14 programs to be carried out by nongovernmental organiza-  
15 tions that have demonstrated—

16               “(1) a capacity to undertake effective popu-  
17 lation and family planning activities which encourage  
18 significant involvement by private health practition-  
19 ers, employer-based health services, unions, and co-  
20 operative health organizations; and

21               “(2) a commitment to quality reproductive  
22 health care for women.

23       “(c) PRIORITY FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-  
24 TIONS.—The largest share of United States population as-  
25 sistance made available for any fiscal year shall be made

1 available through United States and foreign nongovern-  
2 mental organizations.

3       “SEC. 499H. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Presi-  
4 dent shall prepare and submit to the Congress, as part  
5 of the annual presentation materials on foreign assistance,  
6 a report on world progress toward population stabilization  
7 and universal reproductive choice. The report shall in-  
8 clude—

9           “(1) estimates of expenditures on the popu-  
10 lation activities described in section 499C by na-  
11 tional governments, donor agencies, and private sec-  
12 tor entities;

13           “(2) an assessment by country, of the availabil-  
14 ity and use of all methods of fertility regulation and  
15 abortion, whether lawful or unlawful in that country;

16           “(3) an analysis by country and region of the  
17 impact of population trends on a set of key social,  
18 economic, political, and environment indicators,  
19 which shall be identified by the President in the first  
20 report submitted pursuant to this section and ana-  
21 lyzed in that report and each subsequent report; and

22           “(4) a detailed statement of prior year and pro-  
23 posed direct and indirect allocations of population  
24 assistance, by country, which describes how each

1 country allocation meets the criteria set forth in this  
2 section.”.

3 **SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

4 Section 104(g)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
5 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(g)(1) is amended by amending  
6 subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

7 “(A) \$725,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and  
8 \$800,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 to carry out sub-  
9 section (b) of this section; and”.

10 **SEC. 4. OVERSIGHT OF MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT**  
11 **BANKS.**

12 (a) FINDING.—The Congress considers insufficient  
13 the role currently played in global population efforts by  
14 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-  
15 ment, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American  
16 Development Bank and the African Development Bank.  
17 Although these multilateral development banks are sin-  
18 gularly important sources of support for development ac-  
19 tivities, together they provided less than \$200,000,000 in  
20 1990 in assistance for core population programs. Nor have  
21 these institutions consistently encouraged appropriate  
22 population and reproductive health care policies.

23 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—(1) The Congress believes  
24 that the multilateral development banks should together  
25 increase their support for the population activities de-

1 scribed in section 499C of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
2 1961 to no less than \$1,000,000,000 by the end of 1999.

3 (2) Not later than July 31 of each year, the United  
4 States Executive Directors of the International Bank for  
5 Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development  
6 Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Af-  
7 rican Development Bank shall prepare and transmit to  
8 Congress a report which sets forth information on alloca-  
9 tions by each of these institutions to the population activi-  
10 ties described in section 499C of the Foreign Assistance  
11 Act of 1961 and, if such allocations total less than  
12 \$1,000,000,000, set forth any specific actions taken by the  
13 Executive Directors to encourage increases in such alloca-  
14 tions and in policy level discussions with donor and devel-  
15 oping country governments.

16 **SEC. 5. COMMISSION ON WORLD POPULATION STABILIZA-**  
17 **TION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.**

18 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—There is es-  
19 tablished the Commission on World Population Stabiliza-  
20 tion and Reproductive Health for the purpose of coordi-  
21 nating United States preparation for, and participation in,  
22 the 1994 International Conference on Population and De-  
23 velopment and for other purposes.

24 (b) COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.—The Commis-  
25 sion shall be composed of—

1           (1) the Under Secretary of State for Global  
2           Population, Environment and National Resources;

3           (2) the Administrator of the Agency for Inter-  
4           national Development;

5           (3) the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Popu-  
6           lation Affairs of the Department of Health and  
7           Human Services;

8           (4) the Director of the Congressional Office of  
9           Technology Assessment; and

10          (5) three individuals appointed by the Presi-  
11          dent, one of whom the President shall designate as  
12          Chairman.

13          (c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Mem-  
14          bers shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any  
15          vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but  
16          shall be filled in the same manner as the original appoint-  
17          ment.

18          (d) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the  
19          Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser num-  
20          ber of members may hold hearings.

21          (e) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such  
22          hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such  
23          testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission  
24          considers advisable to carry out the purposes of this sec-  
25          tion.

1 (f) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The  
2 Commission may secure directly from any Federal depart-  
3 ment or agency such information as the Commission con-  
4 sidered necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.  
5 Upon request of the Chairman of the Commission, the  
6 head of such department or agency shall furnish such in-  
7 formation to the Commission.

8 (g) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use  
9 the United States mails in the same manner and under  
10 the same conditions as other departments and agencies of  
11 the Federal Government.

12 (h) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and  
13 dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

14 (i) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of  
15 the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the  
16 Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal  
17 to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay pre-  
18 scribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under sec-  
19 tion 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (in-  
20 cluding travel time) during which such member is engaged  
21 in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All  
22 members of the Commission who are officers or employees  
23 of the United States shall serve without compensation in  
24 addition to that received for their services as officers or  
25 employees of the United States.

1           (j) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Com-  
2 mission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per  
3 diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employ-  
4 ees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title  
5 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or  
6 regular places of business in the performance of services  
7 for the Commission.

8           (k) STAFF COMPENSATION.—The Chairman of the  
9 Commission may fix the compensation of personnel with-  
10 out regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter  
11 III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating  
12 to classification of positions and General Schedule pay  
13 rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director  
14 and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for  
15 level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of  
16 such title.

17           (l) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any  
18 Federal Government employee may be detailed to the  
19 Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall  
20 be without interruption or loss of civil service status or  
21 privilege.

22           (m) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMIT-  
23 TENT SERVICES.—The Chairman of the Commission may  
24 procure temporary and intermittent services under section  
25 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individ-

1 uals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual  
2 rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive  
3 Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

4 (n) REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 1994, the  
5 Commission shall submit to the President a public report  
6 on national and international population trends and the  
7 probable impact of such trends on efforts to alleviate pov-  
8 erty and protect the environment. The report, which  
9 should be made available for consideration at the 1994  
10 International Conference on Population and Development,  
11 shall specify, among other things, modifications in policy  
12 and financial commitments required by foreign govern-  
13 ments to achieve universal reproductive choice and early  
14 population stabilization.

15 (o) TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.—The Com-  
16 mission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which  
17 the Commission submits its report under subsection (n).

18 (p) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry  
19 out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated  
20 to the Commission \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1994.

21 **SEC. 6. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIA-**  
22 **TIVES TO STABILIZE WORLD POPULATION.**

23 (a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress  
24 makes the following findings:

1           (1) Women represent 50 percent of the world's  
2 human resource potential. Therefore, improving the  
3 health, social, and economic status of women and in-  
4 creasing their productivity are essential for economic  
5 progress in all countries.

6           (2) Throughout the world, women who partici-  
7 pate in the social, economic, and political affairs of  
8 their communities are more likely to exercise their  
9 choice about childbearing than women who do not  
10 participate in such activities.

11          (3) Effective economic development strategies  
12 address issues such as infant and child survival  
13 rates, educational opportunities for girls and women,  
14 and gender equality in development.

15          (4) Comprehensive population stabilization ef-  
16 forts which include both family planning services  
17 and economic development activities achieve lower  
18 birth rates and stimulate more development than  
19 those which pursue these objectives independently.

20          (5) The most powerful, long-term influence on  
21 birthrates is education, especially educational attain-  
22 ment among women. The education of women also  
23 has a strong influence on other aspects of family  
24 welfare, including child survival. World-wide statis-  
25 tics, however, indicate that the number of school-age

1 children, especially girls, not attending school is  
2 growing annually.

3 (6) Each year, nearly 15 million children under  
4 the age of 5 die, most from preventable causes.  
5 Wider availability of vaccines, simple treatments for  
6 diarrheal disease and respiratory infections, and im-  
7 proved nutrition could prevent many of these deaths.

8 (7) Each year, 500,000 or more women world-  
9 wide die from complications related to pregnancy,  
10 childbirth, or illegal abortion. Another 10 million  
11 women annually suffer long-term illness or perma-  
12 nent physical impairment from such causes.

13 (8) In many countries, high levels of mortality  
14 and morbidity among women of childbearing age are  
15 directly related to inadequate or inaccessible repro-  
16 ductive health care services.

17 (9) Many women are their family's principal  
18 caregiver and chief source of economic support. The  
19 death of a mother substantially increases the risk of  
20 neglect, abandonment, or death for her young chil-  
21 dren.

22 (10) Malnutrition and anemia are widespread  
23 among poor women in their childbearing years, yet  
24 the worldwide campaign to encourage breastfeeding

1 has devoted little attention to the nutritional needs  
2 of nursing mothers.

3 (11) During the 1990s, women, especially in  
4 Africa, face substantially increased risks of death or  
5 disability from sexually transmitted diseases. During  
6 the 1990s, more than 3 million women in Africa will  
7 die of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome  
8 (AIDS), leaving more than 5 million orphans.

9 (b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress declares  
10 that, in order to further the United States foreign policy  
11 objective of assisting the international community in  
12 achieving universal availability of quality fertility regula-  
13 tion services and stabilizing world population, additional  
14 objectives of the foreign policy of the United States shall  
15 be—

16 (1) to expand basic education opportunities for  
17 girls and women;

18 (2) to reduce the gap between male and female  
19 levels of literacy and between male and female levels  
20 of primary and secondary school enrollment;

21 (3) to help ensure that women worldwide have  
22 the opportunity to become equal partners with men  
23 in the development of their societies;

24 (4) to reduce global maternal and infant mor-  
25 tality rates; and

1           (5) to improve worldwide maternal and child  
2 health status and quality of life.

3           (c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—United States devel-  
4 opment assistance shall be available, on a priority basis,  
5 for—

6           (1) countries which either have adopted and im-  
7 plemented, or have agreed to adopt and implement,  
8 strategies to help ensure, by the year 2000—

9           (A) the completion of primary school edu-  
10 cation by no less than 80 percent of the coun-  
11 try's primary school-age children;

12           (B) the reduction of adult illiteracy by at  
13 least one-half the country's 1990 level; and

14           (C) the elimination of the gap between  
15 male and female levels of literacy and between  
16 male and female levels of primary and second-  
17 ary school enrollment;

18           (2) governmental and nongovernmental pro-  
19 grams which, with respect to a targeted country, are  
20 intended—

21           (A) to reduce significantly malnutrition  
22 among the country's children under 5 years of  
23 age;

1 (B) to maintain immunizations against  
2 childhood diseases for significant segments of  
3 the country's children; and

4 (C) to reduce the number of childhood  
5 deaths in the country which result from diar-  
6 rheal disease and acute respiratory infections;

7 (3) governmental and nongovernmental pro-  
8 grams which are intended to increase women's pro-  
9 ductivity through improved access to appropriate  
10 labor-saving technology, vocational training, and ex-  
11 tension services and access to credit and child care;  
12 and

13 (4) governmental and nongovernmental pro-  
14 grams which are intended to increase the access of  
15 girls and women to comprehensive reproductive  
16 health care services pursuant to subsection (d).

17 (d) SAFE MOTHERHOOD INITIATIVE.—(1)(A) The  
18 President is authorized to establish a grant program, to  
19 be known as the Safe Motherhood Initiative, to help im-  
20 prove the access of girls and women worldwide to com-  
21 prehensive reproductive health care services.

22 (B) Such program shall be carried out in accordance  
23 with this section and shall be subject to the same terms,  
24 conditions, prohibitions, and restrictions as are applicable

1 to assistance made available under sections 499D, 499E,  
2 and 499F of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

3 (2) Comprehensive reproductive health care programs  
4 which are eligible for assistance under this section in-  
5 clude—

6 (A) fertility regulation services;

7 (B) prenatal care and screening for high risk  
8 pregnancies and improved access to safe delivery  
9 services for women with high risk pregnancies;

10 (C) supplemental food programs for pregnant  
11 and nursing women;

12 (D) expanded and coordinated programs to pre-  
13 vent, detect, and treat sexually transmitted diseases,  
14 including AIDS, reproductive tract infections, and  
15 other chronic reproductive health problems; and

16 (E) improvements in the practice of midwifery,  
17 including outreach to traditional birth attendants.

18 (e) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—(1) Not later than De-  
19 cember 31, 1994, the President shall prepare and submit  
20 to Congress a report which includes—

21 (A) estimates of the total financial resources  
22 needed to achieve, by the year 2000, the specific ob-  
23 jectives set forth in subsection (c) with respect to  
24 education, rates of illiteracy, malnutrition, immuni-  
25 zation, maternal and child mortality and morbidity,

1 and improvements in the economic productivity of  
2 women;

3 (B) an analysis of such estimates which sepa-  
4 rately lists the total financial resources needed from  
5 the United States, other donor nations, and non-gov-  
6 ernmental organizations;

7 (C) an analysis, by country, which—

8 (i) identifies the legal, social, economic,  
9 and cultural barriers to women’s self-determina-  
10 tion and to improvements in the economic pro-  
11 ductivity of women in traditional and modern  
12 labor sectors; and

13 (ii) describes initiatives needed to develop  
14 appropriate technologies for use by women,  
15 credit programs for low-income women, ex-  
16 panded child care, vocational training, and ex-  
17 tension services for women; and

18 (D) a comprehensive description of—

19 (i) new and expanded initiatives to ensure  
20 safe motherhood worldwide;

21 (ii) findings on the major causes of mortal-  
22 ity and morbidity among women of childbearing  
23 age in various regions of the world;

1           (iii) actions needed to reduce, by the year  
2           2000, world maternal mortality by one-half of  
3           the worldwide 1990 level; and

4           (iv) the finance resources needed to meet  
5           this goal from the United States, other donor  
6           nations, and nongovernmental organizations.

7           (2) In each annual country human rights report, the  
8           Secretary of State shall include information on any pat-  
9           terns within the country of discrimination against women  
10          in inheritance laws, property rights, family law, access to  
11          credit and technology, hiring practices, formal education,  
12          and vocational training.

13          (f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) Of  
14          the aggregate amounts available for United States devel-  
15          opment and economic assistance programs for education  
16          activities, \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and  
17          \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall be available only  
18          for programs in support of equalizing male and female lev-  
19          els of primary and secondary school enrollment.

20          (2) There are authorized to be appropriated  
21          \$405,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and \$490,000,000 for  
22          fiscal year 1995 to the Child Survival Fund under section  
23          104(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which  
24          amounts shall be available for child survival activities only,

1 including the Children's Vaccine Initiative, the worldwide  
2 immunization effort, and oral rehydration programs.

3 (3) There are authorized to be appropriated  
4 \$100,000,000 for the Safe Motherhood Initiative for each  
5 of fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

6 (g) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

7 (1) the term “annual country human rights re-  
8 port” refers to the report required to be submitted  
9 pursuant to section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assist-  
10 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)); and

11 (2) the term “United States development and  
12 economic assistance” means assistance made avail-  
13 able under chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part  
14 II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

15 **SEC. 7. AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL FUND.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign As-  
17 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by  
18 adding at the end the following new paragraph:

19 “(4)(A)(i) The President is authorized to provide as-  
20 sistance, under such terms and conditions as he may de-  
21 termine, with respect to activities relating to research on,  
22 and the treatment and control of, acquired immune defi-  
23 ciency syndrome (AIDS) in developing countries.

24 “(ii) Assistance provided under clause (i) shall in-  
25 clude—

1           “(I) funds made available directly to the World  
2           Health Organization for its use in financing the  
3           Global Program on AIDS (including activities imple-  
4           mented by the Pan American Health Organization);  
5           and

6           “(II) funds made available to the United Na-  
7           tions Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for AIDS-related  
8           activities.

9           “(B) Appropriations pursuant to subparagraph (A)  
10          may be referred to as the ‘AIDS Prevention and Control  
11          Fund’.”.

12          (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section  
13          104(g)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22  
14          U.S.C. 2151b(g)) is amended—

15                 (1) by striking “and” at the end of subpara-  
16                 graph (A);

17                 (2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “sub-  
18                 section (c) of this section.” and inserting “sub-  
19                 section (c) of this section (other than paragraph (4)  
20                 thereof); and”; and

21                 (3) by adding at the end thereof the following  
22                 new subparagraph:

23                         “(C) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1994  
24                         and \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 to carry  
25                         out subsection (c)(4) of this section.”.

1       (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by  
2 this section shall take effect October 1, 1993.

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