

104TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 966

To assist in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit  
for Children.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 15, 1995

Mr. WALSH (for himself, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BEILEN-  
SON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CHRYS-  
LER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DEUTSCH,  
Mr. DICKS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts,  
Mr. FROST, Ms. FURSE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LEWIS of Geor-  
gia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mrs.  
MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr.  
PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. REED,  
Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. RICHARDSON, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD,  
Mr. RUSH, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLAUGHTER,  
Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WARD, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WAX-  
MAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. FILNER) introduced  
the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International  
Relations

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## A BILL

To assist in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by  
the World Summit for Children.

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 “James P. Grant World  
3 Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

6 (1) The World Summit for Children held in  
7 1990, the largest gathering of heads of state and  
8 heads of government up until that time, united the  
9 world in a commitment to protect the lives of chil-  
10 dren, diminish their suffering, and enhance their fu-  
11 tures.

12 (2) This commitment is reflected in specific  
13 goals set forth in the Declaration and Plan of Action  
14 of the 1990 World Summit for Children that require  
15 international cooperation and the commitment of all  
16 nations, goals which were endorsed in the World  
17 Declaration on Nutrition adopted at the 1992 Inter-  
18 national Conference on Nutrition and endorsed at  
19 the 1994 Summit of the Americas.

20 (3) The United Nations Children’s Fund  
21 (UNICEF) estimates that these goals could be im-  
22 plemented by the year 2000 with a global commit-  
23 ment of just \$30,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000  
24 annually, to be achieved through reallocation of re-  
25 sources to increase the proportion of resources going  
26 to meet basic human needs, with two-thirds of those

1 resources coming from the developing nations them-  
2 selves and one-third from the industrialized nations.

3 (4) In 1994 UNICEF estimated that only 10  
4 percent of developing country budgets and less than  
5 12 percent of bilateral United States development  
6 assistance was devoted to meeting basic human  
7 needs, as defined by the United Nations Develop-  
8 ment Program in their 1994 Human Development  
9 Report.

10 (5) If that proportion were doubled to just 20  
11 percent, through reallocation of current resources  
12 and without requiring additional resources, this  
13 would provide the resources UNICEF estimates is  
14 required annually to achieve by the year 2000 the  
15 goals of the World Summit for Children.

16 (6) The United States share of these resources  
17 can be realized through a reallocation of bilateral  
18 United States development assistance by increasing  
19 the percentage of such development assistance to at  
20 least 20 percent of the United States foreign assist-  
21 ance budget without an overall increase in such for-  
22 eign assistance budget.

23 (7) The United States Government participated  
24 in the World Summit for Children and signed the

1 Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at that  
2 Summit.

3 (8) Participants in the Summit committed  
4 themselves and their governments—

5 (A) to prepare, before the end of 1991, na-  
6 tional programs of action to help implement the  
7 goals and objectives of the Summit; and

8 (B) to take steps to ensure that child sur-  
9 vival, protection, and development programs will  
10 have a priority in the allocation of resources.

11 (9) The United States Government should im-  
12 plement a plan of action to fulfill its commitment to  
13 children, both at home and abroad.

14 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

15 (1) to help define a plan of action to fulfill the  
16 commitment of the United States Government to  
17 children; and

18 (2) to provide the necessary authorities to im-  
19 plement that plan of action.

20 **SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

22 (1) During the period 1984 to 1994 the inter-  
23 national campaign to save the lives of children has  
24 resulted in dramatic increases in the adoption of

1 low-cost measures to save children's lives, such as  
2 immunizations and oral rehydration therapy.

3 (2) In September 1991, the United Nations  
4 Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health  
5 Organization were able to report that the goal of 80  
6 percent universal childhood immunization had been  
7 achieved, saving over 12,000,000 young lives during  
8 the 1980's, and continuing to save over 3,000,000  
9 children's lives each year.

10 (3) The Plan of Action adopted by the World  
11 Summit for Children calls for the reduction of  
12 under-5 mortality rates by at least one-third by the  
13 year 2000, and halving moderate and severe mal-  
14 nutrition among children under 5.

15 (4) Such progress is possible by consolidating  
16 gains already made, and by pursuing new goals and  
17 effective programs in such areas as measles,  
18 neonatal tetanus, poliomyelitis, and acute respiratory  
19 infections.

20 (5) Both UNICEF and the United States  
21 Agency for International Development have provided  
22 strong leadership as well as financial and technical  
23 support for these goals.

24 (b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF.—To carry out sec-  
25 tion 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.

1 2221; relating to voluntary contributions to international  
2 organizations and programs), there are authorized to be  
3 appropriated \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and  
4 \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for contributions to the  
5 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for activities  
6 to promote child health and other assistance programs on  
7 behalf of children.

8 (c) CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES.—Section 104(c)(2)  
9 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
10 2151b(c)(2); relating to the Child Survival Fund) is  
11 amended—

12 (1) in subparagraph (B), by striking  
13 “\$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$75,000,000  
14 for fiscal year 1987” and inserting “\$180,000,000  
15 for fiscal year 1996 and \$210,000,000 for fiscal  
16 year 1997”; and

17 (2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the fol-  
18 lowing new subparagraphs:

19 “(D)(i) Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), of the aggre-  
20 gate of the amounts made available to carry out subpara-  
21 graph (B) of this paragraph, sections 103(a) and section  
22 106 of this chapter, chapter 10 of this part, and chapter  
23 4 of part II and for the Multilateral Assistance Initiative  
24 for the Philippines, not less than \$330,000,000 for fiscal  
25 year 1996 and not less than \$380,000,000 for fiscal year

1 1997 shall be available only for activities described in sub-  
2 paragraph (A) which have a direct measurable impact on  
3 the reduction in the rates of child morbidity and mortality,  
4 with a particular emphasis on delivery of community-based  
5 primary health care and health education services which  
6 benefit the poorest of the poor.

7       “(ii) Of the amounts made available under clause (i)  
8 for activities described in subparagraph (A), not less than  
9 \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than  
10 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be provided to pri-  
11 vate and voluntary organizations under the PVO Child  
12 Survival grants program carried out by the United States  
13 Agency for International Development.

14       “(iii) Amounts made available under section 103(h)  
15 of this chapter (relating to the Vitamin A Deficiency Pro-  
16 gram), part I of this Act for iodine and iron fortification  
17 programs and for iron supplementation programs for  
18 pregnant women, chapter 9 of this part (relating to inter-  
19 national disaster assistance), section 104(c)(4) of this  
20 chapter (relating to international AIDS prevention and  
21 control), and any other provision of law for migration and  
22 refugee assistance, shall not be included in the aggregate  
23 amounts described in clause (i) for purposes of the re-  
24 quirements contained in such clause.

1       “(E) The President shall include in the annual budg-  
2 et submitted to the Congress a description of the meas-  
3 ured or estimated impact on the rates of child morbidity  
4 and mortality of each project or program carried out  
5 under this paragraph.”.

6 **SEC. 4. GLOBAL MALNUTRITION.**

7       (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

8           (1) Malnutrition, which is preventable at low  
9 cost, is an underlying cause of death in the vast ma-  
10 jority of childhood diseases.

11          (2) The Plan of Action adopted at the World  
12 Summit for Children calls for halving severe and  
13 moderate malnutrition among children under 5 years  
14 of age by the year 2000.

15          (3) The Congress has already undertaken sub-  
16 stantial action to address this problem in the Food,  
17 Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990,  
18 which established food security for the poorest and  
19 the prevention of malnutrition as priorities in food  
20 assistance programs administered by the United  
21 States Agency for International Development under  
22 the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance  
23 Act of 1954.



1           (4) Child survival activities are also key to re-  
2           ducing child malnutrition and must be pursued in  
3           conjunction with efforts to ensure food security.

4           (5) Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade De-  
5           velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C.  
6           1736e), as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Con-  
7           servation, and Trade Act of 1990, authorizes the  
8           forgiveness of Public Law 480 debt owed by least  
9           developed countries that are pursuing national eco-  
10          nomic policy reforms that would promote long-term  
11          economic development, but the exercise of that au-  
12          thority requires further action by the Congress in an  
13          appropriations Act.

14          (6) Vitamin A deficiency remains a scourge of  
15          children in developing countries, with an estimated  
16          2,000,000 children facing blindness in the 1990's  
17          and tens of millions more facing increased risk of in-  
18          fection and death, if access to vitamin A is not in-  
19          creased. Vitamin A intake has been associated with  
20          significant reductions in infant mortality rates.

21          (7) 1,000,000,000 people are at risk of iodine  
22          deficiency disease, with the very young being most  
23          vulnerable. Iodine deficiency is a major cause of  
24          mental retardation worldwide.

1           (8) 2,000,000,000 people suffer from some de-  
2           gree of iron deficiency anemia, particularly women of  
3           childbearing age and young children.

4           (9) It should be possible to eliminate the major-  
5           ity of vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency dis-  
6           orders by the year 2000 and to also reduce iron defi-  
7           ciency anemia among women of childbearing age by  
8           one-third by the year 2000.

9           (b) PUBLIC LAW 480 DEBT AUTHORITY.—It is the  
10          sense of the Congress that authority, in such amounts as  
11          may be required, should be granted to the President in  
12          an appropriations Act to exercise the debt authority with  
13          respect to least developed countries that is provided in sec-  
14          tion 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and As-  
15          sistance Act of 1954.

16          (c) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—Section 103  
17          of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a;  
18          relating to development assistance for agriculture, rural  
19          development, and nutrition) is amended by adding at the  
20          end the following new subsection:

21          “(h) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—(1) The  
22          Congress finds that—

23                  “(A) vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of  
24          childhood mortality;

1           “(B) vitamin A intervention programs are inex-  
2           pensive, practical to administer, and cost-effective in  
3           terms of human productivity; and

4           “(C) the United States Agency for Inter-  
5           national Development is already implementing a Vi-  
6           tamin A Deficiency Program.

7           “(2) Of the amounts made available to carry out this  
8           section, not less than \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 1996  
9           and not less than \$23,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall  
10          be available only for Vitamin A supplementation and for-  
11          tification through the Vitamin A Deficiency Program.”.

12          (d) OTHER MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES.—In ad-  
13          dition to amounts otherwise available for such programs,  
14          there are authorized to be appropriated \$13,000,000 for  
15          fiscal year 1996 and \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for  
16          iodine and iron fortification programs, and for iron  
17          supplementation programs for pregnant women, under  
18          part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

19         **SEC. 5. MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY RESULTING**  
20                         **FROM AIDS.**

21          (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

22                 (1) As of 1992, nearly 5,000,000 women of  
23                 childbearing age and over 1,000,000 children were  
24                 infected with the human immunodeficiency virus  
25                 (HIV), the virus that causes the acquired immune

1 deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The vast majority of  
2 these women and children live in developing coun-  
3 tries.

4 (2) The maternal and child mortality rate in  
5 many developing countries will increase dramatically  
6 until HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts are  
7 successful, as will the number of orphans with HIV/  
8 AIDS.

9 (3) The most effective efforts to respond to  
10 HIV/AIDS are based at the community level and in-  
11 involve nongovernmental organizations as well as gov-  
12 ernment agencies.

13 (4) The United States Agency for International  
14 Development should expand its assistance to devel-  
15 oping countries for community-based prevention,  
16 care, and control programs and activities relating to  
17 HIV/AIDS, and should participate in coordinated ef-  
18 forts with other donors.

19 (5) Coordination of efforts of bilateral, multilat-  
20 eral, and nongovernmental agencies and organiza-  
21 tions is essential.

22 (b) INTERNATIONAL AIDS PREVENTION AND CON-  
23 TROL FUND.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance  
24 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c); relating to development

1 assistance for health related activities) is amended by add-  
2 ing at the end the following new paragraph:

3 “(4)(A) In carrying out this subsection, the President  
4 shall promote, encourage, and undertake community-based  
5 prevention, care, and control programs and activities relat-  
6 ing to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and ac-  
7 quired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in developing  
8 countries, including research as to the effectiveness of  
9 such programs and activities.

10 “(B) There are authorized to be appropriated  
11 \$125,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and \$145,000,000 for  
12 fiscal year 1997 for use in carrying out this paragraph,  
13 which shall be in addition to amounts made available  
14 under subsection (g) or otherwise available for such pur-  
15 pose. Amounts appropriated under this subparagraph are  
16 authorized to remain available until expended.

17 “(C) Appropriations pursuant to subparagraph (B)  
18 may be referred to as the ‘International AIDS Prevention  
19 and Control Fund’.”

20 **SEC. 6. INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

22 (1) Primary education, early childhood develop-  
23 ment activities, and programs to achieve literacy, are  
24 essential for increasing the productive capacity of  
25 people and their ability to earn income.

1           (2) More than 100,000,000 children, the major-  
2           ity of them girls, are not enrolled in primary school.

3           (3) The Plan of Action adopted by the World  
4           Summit for Children calls for basic education for all  
5           children and for completion of primary education by  
6           at least 80 percent of all children.

7           (4) United States assistance for basic education  
8           in developing countries has accounted for less than  
9           2 percent of all United States foreign assistance in  
10          recent years.

11          (b) INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.—Section  
12          105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
13          2151c; relating to development assistance for education  
14          and human resource development) is amended by adding  
15          at the end the following new subsection:

16          “(c) BASIC EDUCATION.—(1) Of the aggregate of the  
17          amounts made available to carry out this section, chapter  
18          10 of this part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multi-  
19          lateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, not less  
20          than \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than  
21          \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available only  
22          for programs in support of basic education, including early  
23          childhood education, primary education, teacher training,  
24          and other necessary activities in support of early childhood  
25          and primary education, and literacy training for adults.

1       “(2) The President shall include in the annual budget  
2 submitted to the Congress a description of the measured  
3 or estimated impact on primary school enrollment, lit-  
4 eracy, and educational attainment of each project or pro-  
5 gram carried out under this subsection.”.

6 **SEC. 7. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND CHILD**  
7 **SPACING.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

9           (1) Universal access to voluntary family plan-  
10 ning could save the lives of several million children  
11 each year and could significantly improve the health  
12 of children throughout the developing world by re-  
13 ducing prematurity and low birthweight and allowing  
14 longer breastfeeding.

15           (2) The risk of maternal death or illness in the  
16 developing world is highest for women who bear chil-  
17 dren when they are under the age of 18 or over the  
18 age of 35, for pregnancies spaced less than 2 years  
19 apart, and for women who already have 4 or more  
20 children. Universal access to voluntary family plan-  
21 ning could prevent up to one-third of the 500,000  
22 maternal deaths annually.

23           (3) The inability of couples to plan births de-  
24 creases the quality of women’s lives and undermines  
25 their opportunities for education, for earning in-

1       come, for improving the care of children, and for  
2       community activities and personal development.

3           (4) Rapid world population growth, combined  
4       with unsustainable patterns of natural resource con-  
5       sumption, has become an urgent economic, social,  
6       and environmental problem.

7           (5) The Plan of Action adopted at the 1990  
8       World Summit for Children calls for voluntary fam-  
9       ily planning services and education to be made avail-  
10      able to all couples to empower them to prevent un-  
11      wanted pregnancies which are “too many and too  
12      close” and to women who are “too young or too  
13      old”.

14          (6) Efforts to reduce child death rates and to  
15      lower birthrates are mutually reinforcing because  
16      closely-spaced pregnancies contribute in important  
17      ways to high child mortality and parents need assur-  
18      ances that their children will survive.

19      (b) AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In ad-  
20      dition to any other amounts made available for such pur-  
21      poses, there are authorized to be appropriated to the  
22      President for United States population assistance pro-  
23      grams and activities under part I of the Foreign Assist-  
24      ance Act of 1961 not less than \$525,000,000 for fiscal



1 year 1996 and not less than \$575,000,000 for fiscal year  
2 1997.

3 **SEC. 8. REFUGEES.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

5 (1) The number of refugees worldwide has  
6 grown to 20,000,000 in 1995. In addition, there are  
7 estimated to be more than 25,000,000 internally dis-  
8 placed persons. More than half of these refugees and  
9 internally displaced persons are children.

10 (2) The dramatic growth in the number of refu-  
11 gees and displaced persons has resulted in serious  
12 reductions in legal assistance and protection, health,  
13 nutrition, and basic education services available to  
14 them.

15 (3) Refugee children are particularly vulnerable  
16 in first asylum camps from Africa to Southeast Asia  
17 where they languish without the comfort of a parent  
18 or adult guardian.

19 (b) FUNDING FOR REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PRO-  
20 GRAMS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

21 (1) not less than \$750,000,000 for fiscal year  
22 1996 and \$780,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 should  
23 be appropriated for the “Migration and Refugee As-  
24 sistance” account, of which not less than  
25 \$450,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and

1 \$480,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 should be avail-  
2 able only for programs of refugee assistance overseas  
3 (in addition to the amounts available for programs  
4 for refugees from the former Soviet Union, Eastern  
5 Europe, and elsewhere who resettle in Israel); and

6 (2) not less than \$100,000,000 for each of the  
7 fiscal years 1996 and 1997 should be appropriated  
8 for the “United States Emergency Refugee and Mi-  
9 gration Assistance Fund” account.

10 **SEC. 9. EFFORTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.**

11 The President shall call upon the governments of  
12 other countries to provide their share of the resources re-  
13 quired to achieve the World Summit for Children goals  
14 by the year 2000, specifically through giving highest prior-  
15 ity to increasing the proportion of public expenditures and  
16 foreign assistance devoted to priority human needs areas  
17 outlined in the Declaration and Plan of Action of the  
18 World Summit for Children.

19 **SEC. 10. ANNUAL REPORT.**

20 (a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—In order that the  
21 Congress and the people of the United States may be fully  
22 informed of efforts undertaken by the United States Gov-  
23 ernment to fulfill agreements signed by the United States  
24 at the World Summit for Children, the President shall re-  
25 port annually to the Congress on United States contribu-

1 tions to the achievement of the goals of the World Summit  
2 for Children. Each such report should include—

3 (1) a discussion of efforts by the United States  
4 to achieve those goals both within the United States  
5 and in other countries; and

6 (2) a comparative analysis of current and past  
7 funding levels and planned funding levels for the  
8 next 2 fiscal years.

9 (b) SUBMISSION DATE.—The reports required by this  
10 section shall be submitted to the Congress no later than  
11 February 1 of each year.

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