

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 643

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

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 28 (legislative day, MARCH 27), 1995

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

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,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “James P. Grant World
5 Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

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

8 (1) The World Summit for Children held in
9 1990, the largest gathering of heads of state and
10 heads of government up until that time, united the

1 world in a commitment to protect the lives of chil-
2 dren, diminish their suffering, and enhance their fu-
3 tures.

4 (2) This commitment is reflected in specific
5 goals set forth in the Declaration and Plan of Action
6 of the 1990 World Summit for Children that require
7 international cooperation and the commitment of all
8 nations, goals which were endorsed in the World
9 Declaration on Nutrition adopted at the 1992 Inter-
10 national Conference on Nutrition and endorsed at
11 the 1994 Summit of the Americas.

12 (3) The United Nations Children's Fund
13 (UNICEF) estimates that these goals could be im-
14 plemented by the year 2000 with a global commit-
15 ment of just \$30,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000
16 annually, to be achieved through reallocation of re-
17 sources to increase the proportion of resources going
18 to meet basic human needs, with two-thirds of those
19 resources coming from the developing nations them-
20 selves and one-third from the industrialized nations.

21 (4) In 1994 UNICEF estimated that only 10
22 percent of developing country budgets and less than
23 12 percent of bilateral United States development
24 assistance was devoted to meeting basic human
25 needs, as defined by the United Nations Develop-

1 ment Program in their 1994 Human Development
2 Report.

3 (5) If that proportion were doubled to just 20
4 percent, through reallocation of current resources
5 and without requiring additional resources, this
6 would provide the resources UNICEF estimates is
7 required annually to achieve by the year 2000 the
8 goals of the World Summit for Children.

9 (6) The United States share of these resources
10 can be realized through a reallocation of bilateral
11 United States development assistance by increasing
12 the percentage of such development assistance to at
13 least 20 percent of the United States foreign assist-
14 ance budget without an overall increase in such for-
15 eign assistance budget.

16 (7) The United States Government participated
17 in the World Summit for Children and signed the
18 Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at that
19 Summit.

20 (8) Participants in the Summit committed
21 themselves and their governments—

22 (A) to prepare, before the end of 1991, na-
23 tional programs of action to help implement the
24 goals and objectives of the Summit; and

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

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

7 (10) Public Law 103-227, enacted in 1994 as
8 the “Goals 2000: Educate America Act,” outlined
9 United States national goals for education for the
10 rest of the 20th century and beyond. The eight goals
11 outlined by the Act are:

12 (A) SCHOOL BUSINESS.—By the year
13 2000, all children in America will start school
14 ready to learn.

15 (B) SCHOOL COMPLETION.—By the year
16 2000, the high school graduation rate will in-
17 crease to at least 90 percent.

18 (C) STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND CITIZEN-
19 SHIP.—By the year 2000, all students will leave
20 grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated com-
21 petency over challenging subject matter includ-
22 ing English, mathematics, science, foreign lan-
23 guages, civics and government, economics, arts,
24 history, and geography, and every school in
25 America will ensure that all students learn to

1 use their minds well, so they may be prepared
2 for responsible citizenship, further learning, and
3 productive employment in our Nation's modern
4 economy.

5 (D) TEACHER EDUCATION AND PROFES-
6 SIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—By the year 2000, the
7 Nation's teaching force will have access to pro-
8 grams for the continued improvement of their
9 professional skills and the opportunity to ac-
10 quire the knowledge and skills needed to in-
11 struct and prepare all American students for
12 the next century.

13 (E) MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.—By the
14 year 2000, United States students will be first
15 in the world in mathematics and science
16 achievement.

17 (F) ADULT LITERACY AND LIFELONG
18 LEARNING.—By the year 2000, every adult
19 American will be literate and will possess the
20 knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a
21 global economy and exercise the rights and re-
22 sponsibilities of citizenship.

23 (G) SAFE, DISCIPLINED, AND ALCOHOL-
24 AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS.—By the year 2000,
25 every school in the United States will be free of

1 drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence
2 of firearms and alcohol and will offer a dis-
3 ciplined environment conducive to learning.

4 (H) PARENTAL PARTICIPATION.—By the
5 year 2000, every school will promote partner-
6 ships that will increase parental involvement
7 and participation in promoting the social, emo-
8 tional, and academic growth of children.

9 (11) Achievement of the National Education
10 Goals contained in paragraph (10) will contribute to
11 implementation by the United States of the plan of
12 action.

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

14 (1) to help fulfill the commitment of the United
15 States Government to children; and

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

18 **SEC. 3. SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR**

19 **WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC).**

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

21 (1) In 1990, the Surgeon General and the
22 United States Public Health Service announced
23 Healthy People 2000 goals for America's children.
24 These goals include reducing the United States in-

1 fant mortality rate and the incidence of low
2 birthweight by $\frac{1}{3}$ by the year 2000.

3 (2) The special supplemental nutrition program
4 for women, infants, and children authorized under
5 section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42
6 U.S.C. 1786) (referred to in this section as the
7 “WIC Program”) is intended to benefit low-income
8 infants and children at risk to be born at low
9 birthweight (a proven cause of mental retardation)
10 and who have a mortality rate at least twice as high
11 as infants and children from higher income families.

12 (3) It has been demonstrated that participation
13 in the WIC Program reduces, in a cost-effective
14 manner, the infant mortality rate, the number of
15 premature births, and the percentage of infants born
16 at low birthweight or with developmental disabilities.

17 (4) The WIC Program currently serves slightly
18 more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the eligible population and actions
19 need to be taken to move toward service to the en-
20 tire eligible population.

21 (b) FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE WIC PROGRAM.—

22 It is the sense of the Congress that—

23 (1) the United States Government should make
24 a commitment to achieving full participation in the
25 WIC Program by the end of fiscal year 1996; and

1 (2) in order to reach the goal of full participa-
2 tion, not less than \$3,820,000,000 for fiscal year
3 1996 and not less than \$4,166,000,000 for fiscal
4 year 1997 should be appropriated to carry out the
5 WIC Program.

6 **SEC. 4. PROGRAMS UNDER THE HEAD START ACT.**

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

8 (1) In 1989, the President and the Governors
9 of the 50 States met at the Education Summit and
10 set United States education goals for the year 2000.
11 United States National Education Goals were en-
12 acted into permanent law in 1994 with the passage
13 of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act (20 U.S.C.
14 5801 et seq.). Among the goals was the goal that all
15 children in America would start school ready to
16 learn.

17 (2) Since their inception in 1964, programs
18 under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.)
19 have established an impressive record in providing
20 preschool-age children from low-income families with
21 comprehensive services to address educational, so-
22 cial, nutritional, and health needs.

23 (3) Head Start programs serve less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of
24 eligible children between 3 and 5 years of age.

1 (b) FULL FUNDING FOR THE HEAD START ACT.—

2 It is the sense of the Congress that—

3 (1) the Federal Government should make a
4 commitment to achieving full participation of all eli-
5 gible 3- and 4-year-old children in Head Start pro-
6 grams by fiscal year 2001; and

7 (2) in order to reach the goal of such full par-
8 ticipation by the fiscal year 2001, appropriations for
9 the Head Start Act should be augmented with a cu-
10 mulative increase of \$1,000,000,000 for each of fis-
11 cal years 1996 through 2001.

12 **SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.**

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

14 (1) During the period 1984 to 1994 the inter-
15 national campaign to save the lives of children has
16 resulted in dramatic increases in the adoption of
17 low-cost measures to save children's lives, such as
18 immunizations and oral rehydration therapy.

19 (2) In September 1991, the United Nations
20 Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health
21 Organization were able to report that the goal of 80
22 percent universal childhood immunization had been
23 achieved, saving over 12,000,000 young lives during
24 the 1980's, and continuing to save over 3,000,000
25 children's lives each year.

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

6 (4) Such progress is possible by consolidating
7 gains already made, and by pursuing new goals and
8 effective programs in such areas as measles,
9 neonatal tetanus, poliomyelitis, and acute respiratory
10 infections.

11 (5) Both UNICEF and the United States
12 Agency for International Development have provided
13 strong leadership as well as financial and technical
14 support for these goals.

15 (b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF.—To carry out sec-
16 tion 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
17 2221; relating to voluntary contributions to international
18 organizations and programs), there are authorized to be
19 appropriated to the President \$110,000,000 for fiscal year
20 1996 and \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for contribu-
21 tions to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
22 for activities to promote child health and other assistance
23 programs on behalf of children.

24 (c) CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES.—Section 104(c)(2)
25 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.

1 2151b(c)(2); relating to the Child Survival Fund) is
2 amended—

3 (1) in subparagraph (B), by striking
4 “\$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$75,000,000
5 for fiscal year 1987” and inserting “\$180,000,000
6 for fiscal year 1996 and \$210,000,000 for fiscal
7 year 1997”; and

8 (2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the fol-
9 lowing new subparagraphs:

10 “(D)(i) Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), of the aggre-
11 gate of the amounts made available to carry out subpara-
12 graph (B) of this paragraph, sections 103(a) and section
13 106 of this chapter, chapters 10 and 11 of this part, and
14 chapter 4 of part II and for the Multilateral Assistance
15 Initiative for the Philippines, not less than \$330,000,000
16 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than \$380,000,000 for
17 fiscal year 1997 shall be available only for activities de-
18 scribed in subparagraph (A) which have a direct measur-
19 able impact on the reduction in the rates of child morbid-
20 ity and mortality, with a particular emphasis on delivery
21 of community-based primary health care and health edu-
22 cation services which benefit the poorest of the poor.

23 “(ii) Of the amounts made available under clause (i)
24 for activities described in subparagraph (A), not less than
25 \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than

1 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be provided to pri-
2 vate and voluntary organizations under the PVO Child
3 Survival grants program carried out by the Agency for
4 International Development.

5 “(iii) Amounts made available under section 103(h)
6 of this chapter (relating to the Vitamin A Deficiency Pro-
7 gram), part I of this Act for iodine and iron fortification
8 programs and for iron supplementation programs for
9 pregnant women, chapter 9 of this part (relating to inter-
10 national disaster assistance), paragraph (4) of this section
11 (relating to international AIDS prevention and control),
12 and any other provision of law for migration and refugee
13 assistance, shall not be included in the aggregate amounts
14 described in clause (i) for purposes of the requirements
15 contained in such clause.

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

21 **SEC. 6. GLOBAL MALNUTRITION.**

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

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

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

5 (3) The Congress has already undertaken sub-
6 stantial action to address this problem in the Food,
7 Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990,
8 which established food security for the poorest and
9 the prevention of malnutrition as priorities in food
10 assistance programs administered by the United
11 States Agency for International Development under
12 the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance
13 Act of 1954.

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

17 (5) Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade De-
18 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C.
19 1736e), as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Con-
20 servation, and Trade Act of 1990, authorizes the
21 forgiveness of Public Law 480 debt owed by least
22 developed countries that are pursuing national eco-
23 nomic policy reforms that would promote long-term
24 economic development, but the exercise of that au-

1 thority requires further action by the Congress in an
2 appropriations Act.

3 (6) Vitamin A deficiency remains a scourge of
4 children in developing countries, with an estimated
5 2,000,000 children facing blindness in the 1990's
6 and tens of millions more facing increased risk of in-
7 fection and death, if access to vitamin A is not in-
8 creased. Vitamin A intake has been associated with
9 significant reductions in infant mortality rates.

10 (7) 1,000,000,000 people are at risk of iodine
11 deficiency disease, with the very young being most
12 vulnerable. Iodine deficiency is a major cause of
13 mental retardation worldwide.

14 (8) 2,000,000,000 people suffer from some de-
15 gree of iron deficiency anemia, particularly women of
16 childbearing age and young children.

17 (9) It should be possible to eliminate the major-
18 ity of vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency dis-
19 orders by the year 2000 and to also reduce iron defi-
20 ciency anemia among women of childbearing age by
21 one-third by the year 2000.

22 (b) PUBLIC LAW 480 DEBT AUTHORITY.—It is the
23 sense of the Congress that authority, in such amounts as
24 may be required, should be granted to the President in
25 an appropriations Act to exercise the debt authority with

1 respect to least developed countries that is provided in sec-
2 tion 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and As-
3 sistance Act of 1954.

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

9 “(h) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—(1) The
10 Congress finds that—

11 “(A) vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of
12 childhood mortality;

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

16 “(C) the Agency for International Development
17 is already implementing a Vitamin A Deficiency Pro-
18 gram.

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

24 (d) OTHER MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES.—In ad-
25 dition to amounts otherwise available for such programs,

1 there are authorized to be appropriated to the President
2 \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and \$17,000,000 for fis-
3 cal year 1997 for iodine and iron fortification programs,
4 and for iron supplementation programs for pregnant
5 women, under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of
6 1961.

7 **SEC. 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY RESULTING**
8 **FROM AIDS.**

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

10 (1) As of 1992, nearly 5,000,000 women of
11 childbearing age and over 1,000,000 children were
12 infected with the human immunodeficiency virus
13 (HIV), the virus that causes the acquired immune
14 deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The vast majority of
15 these women and children live in developing coun-
16 tries.

17 (2) The maternal and child mortality rate in
18 many developing countries will increase dramatically
19 until HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts are
20 successful, as will the number of orphans with HIV/
21 AIDS.

22 (3) The most effective efforts to respond to
23 HIV/AIDS are based at the community level and in-
24 involve nongovernmental organizations as well as gov-
25 ernment agencies.

1 (4) The United States Agency for International
2 Development should expand its assistance to devel-
3 oping countries for community-based prevention,
4 care, and control programs and activities relating to
5 HIV/AIDS, and should participate in coordinated ef-
6 forts with other donors.

7 (5) Coordination of efforts of bilateral, multilat-
8 eral, and nongovernmental agencies and organiza-
9 tions is essential.

10 (b) INTERNATIONAL AIDS PREVENTION AND CON-
11 TROL FUND.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance
12 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c); relating to development
13 assistance for health related activities) is amended by add-
14 ing at the end the following new paragraph:

15 “(4)(A) In carrying out this subsection, the President
16 shall promote, encourage, and undertake community-based
17 prevention, care, and control programs and activities relat-
18 ing to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and ac-
19 quired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in developing
20 countries, including research as to the effectiveness of
21 such programs and activities.

22 “(B) There are authorized to be appropriated to the
23 President \$125,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and
24 \$145,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for use in carrying out
25 this paragraph, which shall be in addition to amounts

1 made available under subsection (g) or otherwise available
2 for such purpose. Amounts appropriated under this sub-
3 paragraph are authorized to remain available until ex-
4 pended.

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

8 **SEC. 8. INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.**

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

10 (1) Elementary education, early childhood de-
11 velopment activities, and programs to achieve lit-
12 eracy, are essential for increasing the productive ca-
13 pacity of people and their ability to earn income.

14 (2) More than 100,000,000 children, the major-
15 ity of them girls, are not enrolled in elementary
16 school.

17 (3) The Plan of Action adopted by the World
18 Summit for Children calls for basic education for all
19 children and for completion of elementary education
20 by at least 80 percent of all children.

21 (4) United States assistance for basic education
22 in developing countries has accounted for less than
23 2 percent of all United States foreign assistance in
24 recent years.

1 (b) INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.—Section
2 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
3 2151c; relating to development assistance for education
4 and human resource development) is amended by adding
5 at the end the following new subsection:

6 “(c)(1) Of the aggregate of the amounts made avail-
7 able to carry out this section, chapters 10 and 11 of this
8 part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multilateral
9 Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, not less than
10 \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than
11 \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available only
12 for programs in support of basic education, including early
13 childhood education, elementary education, teacher train-
14 ing, and other necessary activities in support of early
15 childhood and elementary education, and literacy training
16 for adults.

17 “(2) The President shall include in the annual budget
18 submitted to the Congress a description of the measured
19 or estimated impact on elementary school enrollment, lit-
20 eracy, and educational attainment of each project or pro-
21 gram carried out under this subsection.”.

22 **SEC. 9. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND CHILD**
23 **SPACING.**

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

1 (1) Universal access to voluntary family plan-
2 ning could save the lives of several million children
3 each year and could significantly improve the health
4 of children throughout the developing world by re-
5 ducing prematurity and low birthweight and allowing
6 longer breastfeeding.

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

15 (3) The inability of couples to plan births de-
16 creases the quality of women's lives and undermines
17 their opportunities for education, for earning in-
18 come, for improving the care of children, and for
19 community activities and personal development.

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

24 (5) The Plan of Action adopted at the 1990
25 World Summit for Children calls for voluntary fam-

1 ily planning services and education to be made avail-
2 able to all couples to empower them to prevent un-
3 wanted pregnancies which are “too many and too
4 close” and to women who are “too young or too
5 old”.

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

11 (b) AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In ad-
12 dition to any other amounts made available for such pur-
13 poses, there are authorized to be appropriated to the
14 President for United States population assistance pro-
15 grams and activities under part I of the Foreign Assist-
16 ance Act of 1961 not less than \$525,000,000 for fiscal
17 year 1996 and not less than \$575,000,000 for fiscal year
18 1997.

19 **SEC. 10. REFUGEES.**

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

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

1 (2) The dramatic growth in the number of refu-
2 gees and displaced persons has resulted in serious
3 reductions in legal assistance and protection, health,
4 nutrition, and basic education services available to
5 them.

6 (3) Refugee children are particularly vulnerable
7 in first asylum camps from Africa to Southeast Asia
8 where they languish without the comfort of a parent
9 or adult guardian.

10 (b) FUNDING FOR REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PRO-
11 GRAMS.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated not
12 less than \$750,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and
13 \$780,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 under the “Migration
14 and Refugee Assistance” account of the Department of
15 State, of which not less than \$450,000,000 for fiscal year
16 1996 and \$480,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be avail-
17 able only for programs of refugee assistance overseas (in
18 addition to the amounts available for programs for refu-
19 gees from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and
20 elsewhere who resettle in Israel).

21 (2) There are authorized to be appropriated not less
22 than \$100,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and
23 1997 for the “United States Emergency Refugee and Mi-
24 gration Assistance Fund” account under section 2(c) of

1 the Refugee and Migration Assistance Act of 1962 (22
2 U.S.C. 2601(c)).

3 **SEC. 11. EFFORTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.**

4 The Congress urges the President to call upon the
5 governments of other countries to provide their share of
6 the resources required to achieve the World Summit for
7 Children goals by the year 2000, specifically through giv-
8 ing highest priority to increasing the proportion of public
9 expenditures and foreign assistance devoted to priority
10 human needs areas outlined in the Declaration and Plan
11 of Action of the World Summit for Children.

12 **SEC. 12. ANNUAL REPORT.**

13 (a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—In order that the
14 Congress and the people of the United States may be fully
15 informed of efforts undertaken by the United States Gov-
16 ernment to fulfill agreements signed by the United States
17 at the World Summit for Children, the President shall re-
18 port annually to the Congress on United States contribu-
19 tions to the achievement of the goals of the World Summit
20 for Children. Each such report shall include—

21 (1) a discussion of efforts by the United States
22 to achieve those goals both within the United States
23 and in other countries; and

1 (2) a comparative analysis of current and past
2 funding levels and planned funding levels for the
3 next 2 fiscal years.

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

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S 643 IS—2