

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1050

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

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 22, 1997

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. SNOWE) 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 1997”.

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

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

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

1 united the world in a commitment to protect the
2 lives of children, diminish their suffering, and en-
3 hance their futures.

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, and at the 1995
12 World Summit on Social Development.

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

22 (4) In 1996 UNICEF estimated that on aver-
23 age only about 13 percent of developing country
24 budgets and only 10 percent of overseas development
25 assistance by donor nations was devoted to meeting

1 basic human needs, as defined by the United Na-
2 tions Development Program, UNICEF, and others.

3 (5) If that proportion of developing country
4 budgets and international development assistance
5 devoted to basic needs were increased to just 20 per-
6 cent, through reallocation of current resources, this
7 would provide most of the resources UNICEF esti-
8 mates are required annually to achieve by the year
9 2000 the goals of the World Summit for Children.

10 (6) The United States share of these resources
11 can be realized, without an overall increase in the
12 foreign assistance budget, by increasing the percent-
13 age of United States bilateral development assist-
14 ance to at least 20 percent of the total United
15 States foreign 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 to take steps to
22 ensure that child survival, protection, and develop-
23 ment programs will have a high priority in the allo-
24 cation of resources.

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

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

9 (A) SCHOOL READINESS.—By the year
10 2000, all children in America will start school
11 ready to learn.

12 (B) SCHOOL COMPLETION.—By the year
13 2000, the high school graduation rate will in-
14 crease to at least 90 percent.

15 (C) STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND CITIZEN-
16 SHIP.—By the year 2000, all students will leave
17 grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated com-
18 petency over challenging subject matter includ-
19 ing English, mathematics, science, foreign lan-
20 guages, civics and government, economics, arts,
21 history, and geography, and every school in
22 America will ensure that all students learn to
23 use their minds well, so they may be prepared
24 for responsible citizenship, further learning, and

1 productive employment in our Nation's modern
2 economy.

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

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

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

21 (G) SAFE, DISCIPLINED, AND ALCOHOL-
22 AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS.—By the year 2000,
23 every school in the United States will be free of
24 drugs, violence, and unauthorized presence of

1 firearms and alcohol and will offer a disciplined
2 environment conducive to learning.

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

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

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

13 (1) to help define a plan of action to fulfill the
14 commitment of the United States Government to
15 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.—Congress finds the following:

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

1 the incidence of low birth weight in the United
2 States by one-third by the year 2000.

3 (2) The Special Supplemental Food Program
4 for Women, Infants and Children authorized under
5 section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (in
6 this section referred to as the “WIC Program”) is
7 intended to benefit low-income infants and children
8 at risk to be born at low birthweight (a proven cause
9 of mental retardation) and who have a mortality
10 rate at least twice as high as infants and children
11 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 development disabilities.

17 (b) FUNDING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND 1999.—
18 It is the sense of Congress that not less than
19 \$4,008,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and not less than
20 \$4,140,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 should be appro-
21 priated to carry out the WIC Program.

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

23 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

24 (1) In 1990, the President and the Governors
25 of the 50 States met at the Education Summit and

1 set United States education goals for the year 2000.
2 Among these goals, which were subsequently incor-
3 porated in the 1994 Educate America Act (Public
4 Law 103–227), was that all children in America
5 would start school ready to learn.

6 (2) Since their inception in 1964, programs
7 under the Head Start Act have established an im-
8 pressive record in providing preschool-age children
9 from low-income families with comprehensive serv-
10 ices to address educational, social, nutritional, and
11 health needs.

12 (3) Head Start programs are currently able to
13 serve only about 35 to 40 percent of eligible children
14 between 3 and 5 years of age.

15 (b) FUNDING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND 1999.—
16 It is the sense of Congress that not less than
17 \$4,305,500,000 for fiscal year 1998 and not less than
18 \$4,901,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 should be appro-
19 priated for programs under the Head Start Act.

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

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

22 (1) Since the 1980s, the international campaign
23 to save the lives of children has resulted in dramatic
24 increases in the adoption of low-cost measures, such
25 as immunizations and oral rehydration therapy,

1 which have saved the lives of over 20,000,000
2 children.

3 (2) In September 1991, the United Nations
4 Children's Fund and the World Health Organization
5 were able to report that the goal of 80 percent uni-
6 versal childhood immunization had been achieved.

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

12 (4) Such progress will be possible with a contin-
13 ued focus on child survival activities that utilize sim-
14 ple, available technologies that have proven to be di-
15 rectly effective in saving children's lives, and with a
16 particular focus on assistance to countries and re-
17 gions with the highest rates of child mortality.

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

22 (b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF.—To carry out sec-
23 tion 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
24 2221; relating to voluntary contributions to international
25 organizations and programs), there are authorized to be

1 appropriated \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, and
2 \$105,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 for contributions to the
3 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for activities
4 to promote child health and other assistance programs on
5 behalf of children.

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

10 (1) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the fol-
11 lowing new subparagraphs:

12 “(D)(i) Subject to clause (ii), of the aggre-
13 gate of the amounts made available to carry out
14 subparagraph (B), section 103(a), and section
15 106, chapter 10 of this part, and chapter 4 of
16 part II and for the Multilateral Assistance Ini-
17 tiative for the Philippines, not less than
18 \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and not less
19 than \$380,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 shall be
20 available only for activities that—

21 “(I) have a direct, measurable impact
22 on the reduction in the rates of child death
23 and disease, with a particular emphasis on
24 delivery of community-based primary

1 health care and health education services
2 in the poorest communities;

3 “(II) are primarily limited to the di-
4 rect provision of basic health services such
5 as improved and expanded immunization
6 programs, oral rehydration to combat
7 diarrhoeal disease, treatment of acute res-
8 piratory infection, and health education
9 programs aimed at improving nutrition
10 and sanitation and at promoting child
11 spacing; and

12 “(III) utilize simple technologies of
13 the kind described in subparagraph (A).

14 “(ii) Amounts made available under section
15 103(h) (relating to the Vitamin A Deficiency
16 Program), part I of this Act for iodine and iron
17 fortification programs and for iron
18 supplementation programs for pregnant women,
19 chapter 9 of this part (relating to international
20 disaster assistance), section 104(c)(4) (relating
21 to international AIDS prevention and control),
22 and any other provision of law for migration
23 and refugee assistance shall not be available for
24 the purposes of clause (i).

1 “(E)(i) The President shall include in the
2 annual budget submitted to the Congress pur-
3 suant to section 1105 of title 31, United States
4 Code—

5 “(I) an estimate of the impact of each
6 program, project, or activity to be carried
7 out under subparagraph (D)(i), and under
8 the vitamin A and micronutrient deficiency
9 program, on the rates of child death and
10 disease; and

11 “(II) an assessment of the actual im-
12 pact on the rates of child death and dis-
13 ease of each program completed in the pre-
14 vious year.

15 “(ii) In preparing such estimates the
16 President may make use of data on intermedi-
17 ate measures such as immunization coverage
18 rates and prevalence of oral rehydration use.”.

19 **SEC. 6. GLOBAL MALNUTRITION.**

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

21 (1) Malnutrition is a preventable, underlying
22 cause of a high proportion of child deaths.

23 (2) The Plan of Action adopted at the World
24 Summit for Children calls for reducing by 50 per-

1 cent severe and moderate malnutrition among chil-
2 dren under 5 years of age by the year 2000.

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

12 (4) Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade De-
13 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C.
14 1736e), as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Con-
15 servation, and Trade Act of 1990, authorizes the
16 forgiveness of Public Law 480 debt owed by least
17 developed countries that are pursuing national eco-
18 nomic policy reforms that would promote long-term
19 economic development, but the exercise of that au-
20 thority requires further action by Congress in an ap-
21 propriations Act.

22 (5) Child Survival activities provide an effective,
23 integrated approach to battling the complex problem
24 of childhood malnutrition leading to mortality and

1 must be pursued alongside efforts to ensure food
2 security.

3 (6)(A) Vitamin A deficiency is a scourge of ap-
4 proximately a quarter of a billion children in devel-
5 oping countries.

6 (B) Research financed by the United States
7 Agency for International Development and other do-
8 nors has convincingly demonstrated that vitamin A
9 supplementation and fortification can reduce child-
10 hood mortality by 30 percent or more.

11 (C) An estimated 20,000,000 children are likely
12 to die and 3,500,000 children are likely to go blind
13 in the next decade if access to vitamin A is not
14 available.

15 (D) The World Bank has estimated that vita-
16 min A supplementation costs only about \$9 for every
17 year of life saved, adjusted for disability.

18 (E) A single capsule of Vitamin A costs only
19 five cents.

20 (7) Preventing key micronutrient deficiencies of
21 vitamin A, iodine, iron, and zinc is a low-cost, prac-
22 tical, and effective approach to building human ca-
23 pacity, quality of life, and protecting the future for
24 billions of people throughout the world.

1 (8)(A) Today 1,600,000,000 people are at risk
2 of iodine deficiency disorders, with the fetus and in-
3 fant being the most vulnerable to permanent brain
4 damage.

5 (B) Iodine deficiency is the most prevalent
6 cause of preventable mental retardation worldwide.

7 (C) Iodizing salt can go far in preventing this
8 tragedy and therefore will enhance the intellectual
9 and economic performance of future generations.

10 (D) The World Bank estimates that it costs
11 only \$8 for every year of life saved, adjusted for dis-
12 ability.

13 (9)(A) Nearly 2,000,000,000 people are iron-
14 deficient, particularly women of child-bearing age
15 and young children, approximately 1,000,000,000 of
16 whom suffer from anemia.

17 (B) Iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy
18 can increase the risk of both maternal and infant
19 mortality.

20 (C) Moreover, iron deficiency can hinder learn-
21 ing among school-age children and work productivity
22 among adults.

23 (D) The World Bank has estimated that iron
24 supplementation costs only \$4 to \$13 for every year
25 of life saved, adjusted for disability.

1 (10) Vitamin A and iodine deficiencies could be
2 virtually eliminated, and iron deficiency anemia re-
3 duced by one-third, by the first decade of the 21st
4 century.

5 (b) PUBLIC LAW 480 DEBT FORGIVENESS.—It is the
6 sense of Congress that authority, in such amounts as may
7 be required, should be granted to the President in an ap-
8 propriations Act to provide the debt relief for least devel-
9 oped countries that is provided in section 411 of the Agri-
10 cultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

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

16 “(h) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—Of the
17 amounts made available to carry out this section, not less
18 than \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and not less than
19 \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 shall be available only
20 for implementing Vitamin A deficiency prevention strate-
21 gies, especially supplementation and fortification
22 programs.”.

23 (d) OTHER MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES.—In ad-
24 dition to amounts otherwise available for such programs,
25 there are authorized to be appropriated to the President

1 \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and \$15,000,000 for fis-
2 cal year 1999 for iodine and iron deficiency prevention
3 programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, espe-
4 cially fortification and supplementation programs, with
5 particular emphasis on alleviating deficiencies in pregnant
6 women.

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

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

10 (1) Three million people worldwide became
11 newly infected with HIV in 1996, bringing the total
12 number of infections since the beginning of the pan-
13 demic to nearly 30,000,000.

14 (2) The Joint United Nations Programme on
15 HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Orga-
16 nization (WHO) estimate that by the year 2000
17 more than 40,000,000 people will have become in-
18 fected with HIV. Ninety percent of these infections
19 are occurring in the developing world.

20 (3) One-half of all new infections occur among
21 women, especially those under the age of 25.

22 (4) The maternal and child mortality rate in
23 many developing countries will increase dramatically
24 until HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts are

1 successful, as will the number of orphans with HIV/
2 AIDS.

3 (5) The most effective efforts to respond to
4 HIV/AIDS are based at the community level and in-
5 volve nongovernmental organizations as well as gov-
6 ernment agencies.

7 (6) The United States Agency for International
8 Development should expand its assistance to devel-
9 oping countries for community-based prevention,
10 care, and control programs and activities relating to
11 HIV/AIDS, and should participate in coordinated ef-
12 forts with other donors.

13 (7) Coordination of efforts of bilateral, multilat-
14 eral and nongovernmental agencies and organiza-
15 tions is essential.

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

21 “(3)(A) In carrying out this subsection, the
22 President shall promote, encourage, and undertake
23 community-based prevention and control programs
24 and activities relating to the human

1 immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune
2 deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in developing countries.

3 “(B) There are authorized to be appropriated
4 \$140,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and
5 \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 for use in carry-
6 ing out this paragraph, which shall be in addition to
7 amounts made available under subsection (g) or oth-
8 erwise available for such purpose. Amounts appro-
9 priated under this subparagraph are authorized to
10 remain available until expended.

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

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

15 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

16 (1) Primary education, early childhood develop-
17 ment activities, and programs to achieve literacy, are
18 essential for increasing the productive capacity of
19 people and their ability to earn income.

20 (2) Basic education, usually defined as early
21 childhood education, primary and lower secondary
22 schooling, as well as adult literacy has been shown
23 to be one of the most economically productive invest-
24 ments that can be made.

1 (3)(A) In addition to direct economic benefits,
2 basic education has numerous beneficial social
3 impacts.

4 (B) Widespread education leads to more equi-
5 table income distribution and, ultimately, to political
6 stability.

7 (C) Countries in which large numbers of chil-
8 dren enter secondary school have lower levels of in-
9 vestment risk, as measured by the World Bank, and
10 higher levels of democratic rights, as measured by
11 the Freedom House Index.

12 (4)(A) More than 130,000,000 school-age chil-
13 dren, the majority of them girls, are not enrolled in
14 primary school.

15 (B) Basic education, especially basic education
16 for girls, contributes to increased child survival,
17 overall life expectancy, and lower birth rates.

18 (C) Throughout the developing world, women
19 with more education desire smaller families.

20 (D) Education of young women dramatically
21 enhances the survival of the children of such women.

22 (E) It is estimated that every additional year of
23 schooling for girls lowers child death rates by 5 to
24 10 percent.

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

5 (6) Although it is clear that investments in edu-
6 cation are a prerequisite for sustainable develop-
7 ment, United States assistance for basic education
8 in developing countries has accounted for less than
9 2 percent of United States foreign assistance in re-
10 cent 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)(A) Of the aggregate
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 for fiscal
20 years 1998 and 1999, not less than \$120,000,000 for fis-
21 cal year 1998 and not less than \$140,000,000 for fiscal
22 year 1999 shall be available only for programs in support
23 of basic education activities described in subparagraph
24 (B).

1 “(B) The basic education activities described in this
2 subparagraph are early childhood education, primary and
3 lower secondary education, and literacy training for
4 adults.

5 “(C) Amounts made available under this paragraph
6 may be used only for activities which have a direct and
7 measurable impact on primary school enrollment, literacy,
8 or educational attainment.

9 “(2) The President shall include in the annual budget
10 submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title
11 31, United States Code, a description of the measured or
12 estimated impact on primary school enrollment, literacy,
13 and educational attainment of each project or program
14 carried out under this subsection.”.

15 **SEC. 9. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND CHILD**
16 **SPACING.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

18 (1) Universal access to voluntary family plan-
19 ning could save the lives of several million children
20 each year, and could significantly improve the health
21 of children throughout the developing world by re-
22 ducing prematurity and low birthweight and allowing
23 longer breast feeding.

24 (2) The risk of maternal death or illness in the
25 developing world is highest for women who bear chil-

1 dren when they are under the age of 18 or over age
2 35, for pregnancies spaced less than 2 years apart,
3 and for women who already have 4 or more children.
4 Universal access to voluntary family planning could
5 prevent up to one-third of the estimated 585,000
6 maternal deaths annually.

7 (3) The inability of couples to plan births de-
8 creases the quality of women's lives and undermines
9 their opportunities for education, for earning in-
10 come, for improving the care of children, and for
11 community activities and personal development.

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

16 (5) The Plan of Action adopted at the 1990
17 World Summit for Children calls for voluntary fam-
18 ily planning services and education to be made avail-
19 able to all couples to empower them to prevent un-
20 wanted pregnancies and births which are "too many
21 and too close" and to women who are "too young or
22 too old".

23 (6) Efforts to reduce child death rates and to
24 lower birthrates are mutually reinforcing because
25 closely spaced pregnancies contribute in important

1 ways to high child mortality and parents need assur-
2 ances that their children will survive.

3 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addi-
4 tion to any other amounts made available for such pur-
5 poses, there are authorized to be appropriated to the
6 President for United States population assistance pro-
7 grams and activities under part I of the Foreign Assist-
8 ance Act of 1961 not less than \$550,000,000 for fiscal
9 year 1998 and not less than \$600,000,000 for fiscal year
10 1999.

11 **SEC. 10. REFUGEES.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

13 (1) In 1997 there are 27,000,000 people of con-
14 cern in refugee-like situations in areas from North-
15 ern Iraq, to Angola, to the former Yugoslavia, and
16 in addition, there are estimated to be more than
17 20,000,000 internally displaced persons. A large ma-
18 jority of these refugees and internally displaced per-
19 sons are children.

20 (2) The dramatic growth in the number of refu-
21 gees and displaced persons, has resulted in the in-
22 creased need for legal assistance and protection,
23 health, nutrition, and basic education services avail-
24 able to such refugees and displaced persons.

1 (3) Refugee children are particularly vulnerable
2 in first asylum camps from Africa to Southeast Asia,
3 particularly unaccompanied children who languish
4 without the protection and nurturing of a parent or
5 adult guardian.

6 (4) At least 12 major repatriation programs are
7 currently in operation worldwide and such programs
8 will be successful in promoting regional stability only
9 if adequate funding is appropriated for
10 reintegration.

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

13 (1) not less than \$730,000,000 for fiscal year
14 1998 and \$780,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, should
15 be appropriated for the “Migration and Refugee As-
16 sistance” account, of which not less than
17 \$470,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and
18 \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 should be avail-
19 able only for programs of refugee assistance overseas
20 (in addition to the amounts available for programs
21 for refugees from the former Soviet Union, Eastern
22 Europe, and elsewhere who resettle in Israel); and

23 (2) not less than \$100,000,000 for each of the
24 fiscal years 1998 and 1999 should be appropriated

1 for the “United States Emergency Refugee and Mi-
2 gration Assistance Fund” account.

3 **SEC. 11. TUBERCULOSIS.**

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

5 (1) It is estimated that 15,000,000 individuals
6 in the United States are infected with tuberculosis.

7 (2) The threat to the health of Americans with
8 respect to tuberculosis consists of—

9 (A) the global spread of tuberculosis in
10 general, including its resurgence in the United
11 States; and

12 (B) the emergence and spread of strains of
13 tuberculosis that are multidrug resistant.

14 (3)(A) Elimination of tuberculosis in the United
15 States can only be achieved by controlling the dis-
16 ease in developing countries.

17 (B) Tuberculosis is spreading as a result of in-
18 adequate treatment, and it is a disease that knows
19 no national borders.

20 (4)(A) Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that
21 kills an estimated 3,000,000 people a year
22 worldwide.

23 (B) Tuberculosis is the largest infectious killer
24 of adults, causing more deaths than AIDS, cholera,

1 malaria, tetanus, meningitis, and typhoid fever
2 combined.

3 (C) Most cases of tuberculosis and deaths
4 caused by tuberculosis occur among individuals in
5 their most productive years of life.

6 (5)(A) Children bear the brunt of the tuber-
7 culosis of their parents.

8 (B) No other infectious disease creates as many
9 orphans as tuberculosis.

10 (C) Nearly 170,000 children die of tuberculosis
11 annually, usually because of infection by an adult
12 family member.

13 (D) Children under the age of 2 are especially
14 susceptible to deadly strains of the disease.

15 (E) In addition, children suffer the results of
16 the inability of their parents' and grandparents' in-
17 ability to work and care for their families.

18 (F) In the United States, the number of chil-
19 dren under age 15 who were sick with tuberculosis
20 increased by 35 percent between 1985 and 1992.

21 (6)(A) The World Health Organization has
22 stated that the best curative method for tuberculosis
23 is known as Directly Observed Treatment (DOT), in
24 which health workers directly monitor patients with

1 tuberculosis for the purpose of ensuring that such
2 patients take their full course of medicine.

3 (B) By guaranteeing that the treatment regi-
4 mens are completed, DOT prevents the further
5 spread of infection and development of strains of tu-
6 berculosis that are multidrug resistant.

7 (7)(A) Few public health expenditures provide
8 so much value for so little money as expenditures for
9 the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

10 (B) In some parts of the world, the cost of cur-
11 ing tuberculosis is as little as 90 cents for every year
12 added to the life of the patient.

13 (C) Drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis cost
14 as little as \$11 per person in some parts of the
15 world and such drugs are more than 95 percent
16 effective.

17 (D) According to the World Bank, the control
18 of tuberculosis is among the most cost-effective of all
19 health interventions.

20 (8) In order to control tuberculosis in the Unit-
21 ed States in a more effective manner, it is also nec-
22 essary to ensure the effectiveness of tuberculosis
23 control programs worldwide.

24 (9) There is a need for an increased number of
25 trained professionals to set up model programs in

1 developing countries, as well as a need for drugs,
2 other staff costs, and equipment.

3 (10)(A) In addition to the World Health Orga-
4 nization through its tuberculosis program, non-
5 governmental organizations, such as the Inter-
6 national Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Dis-
7 ease have proven expertise in the field.

8 (B) Increased support for such nongovern-
9 mental partners is critical for the expansion of effec-
10 tive tuberculosis control programs.

11 (11) Setting aside funding to monitor the inci-
12 dence and spread of tuberculosis worldwide is crucial
13 to successfully combating the disease.

14 (b) FUNDING FOR THE CONTROL OF TUBER-
15 CULOSIS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the
16 President \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and
17 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 for the prevention of the
18 global spread of tuberculosis through the provision in the
19 developing countries of drugs, local staff costs, and staff
20 training and equipment, particularly in those developing
21 countries with the highest incidence of tuberculosis.

22 **SEC. 12. EFFORTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.**

23 The President shall call upon foreign governments to
24 provide their share of the resources required to achieve
25 the World Summit for Children goals by the year 2000,

1 specifically through giving highest priority to increasing
2 the proportion of public expenditures and foreign assist-
3 ance devoted to priority human needs areas outlined in
4 the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit
5 for Children.

6 **SEC. 13. ANNUAL REPORT.**

7 (a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—In order that the
8 Congress and the people of the United States may be fully
9 informed of efforts undertaken by the United States Gov-
10 ernment to fulfill agreements signed by the United States
11 at the World Summit for Children, the President shall
12 submit a report annually to Congress on United States
13 efforts to achieve the goals of the World Summit for Chil-
14 dren. Each such report shall include—

15 (1) a discussion of efforts by the United States
16 to achieve those goals both within the United States
17 and in other countries; and

18 (2) a comparative analysis of current and past
19 funding levels and planned funding levels for the
20 next 2 fiscal years.

21 (b) SUBMISSION DATE.—The reports required by this
22 section shall be submitted to Congress not later than Feb-
23 ruary 1 of each year.

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