

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 2380

To provide for international family planning funding for the fiscal year 2001,  
and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 6, 2000

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

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## A BILL

To provide for international family planning funding for the  
fiscal year 2001, 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 “Saving Women’s Lives  
5 through International Family Planning Act of 2000”.

6       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7       The Congress finds the following:

8               (1) International family planning funds provide  
9 assistance that saves the lives of women by providing  
10 vital reproductive health care, including family plan-

1       ning and maternal health programs that include pre-  
2       natal, postpartum, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually  
3       transmitted disease education that results in safe  
4       pregnancies and safe motherhood.

5               (2) Each year more than 585,000 women die  
6       from complications with pregnancy and childbirth.  
7       In addition, each year at least 7,000,000 women suf-  
8       fer serious health problems, and as many as  
9       50,000,000 women suffer some adverse health con-  
10      sequences, after childbirth, many of which could be  
11      prevented with safe motherhood practices used in re-  
12      productive health programs.

13              (3) More than 5,800,000 people were infected  
14      with HIV/AIDS in 1998. Without funding from  
15      international family planning programs for edu-  
16      cation and prevention, most governments would not  
17      have the resources to combat the physical, social,  
18      and economic devastation inflicted by that disease.

19              (4) The health of the planet is connected to the  
20      health of women and their families. Rapid popu-  
21      lation growth exacerbates many environmental prob-  
22      lems, including air and water pollution, loss of wild-  
23      life habitat, fisheries depletion, and climate  
24      change—global problems that transcend national  
25      boundaries. Family planning programs give women

1 the option to choose the number and spacing of their  
2 children, which contributes to slowing global popu-  
3 lation growth. International family planning im-  
4 proves the ability of families worldwide to manage  
5 their lives and their natural resources more  
6 sustainably.

7 (5) When families have access to family plan-  
8 ning resources and are able to space their children,  
9 delay the timing of their first child, and have longer  
10 intervals between each child, there is a decrease in  
11 the risk of mortality in both women and children.

12 (6) Voluntary family planning services allow  
13 women and men to exercise their fundamental  
14 human right to plan the size of their families and  
15 ensure that every pregnancy is planned and every  
16 child is wanted. Data from around the world provide  
17 conclusive evidence that increased access to family  
18 planning reduces the incidence of abortion.

19 (7) At the International Conference on Popu-  
20 lation and Development in 1994, it was estimated  
21 that making quality family planning and related  
22 health services available to all in need of such plan-  
23 ning and services would cost \$17,000,000,000 in the  
24 year 2000. The United States and other donor coun-  
25 tries agreed to provide  $\frac{1}{3}$  of those funds. Based on

1 the size of its economy, the United States share of  
2 the total donor population assistance should be al-  
3 most \$1,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2001. While  
4 falling short of that funding goal, restoring funding  
5 for population assistance to fiscal year 1995 levels  
6 would be a significant step toward ensuring access  
7 to family planning and reproductive health care for  
8 couples around the world.

9 (8) With world population exceeding  
10 6,000,000,000 people, international family planning  
11 providers and related nongovernmental organizations  
12 play a critical role in meeting the physical, social,  
13 environmental, and economic needs in their societies  
14 and in expanding participation in the democratic  
15 process. Those organizations should be provided with  
16 adequate funding to fully and actively offer the best  
17 and most informative care to the citizens involved  
18 without restrictions on free speech. United States  
19 assistance should be provided to those organizations  
20 under the same terms as to the governments in-  
21 volved.

22 **SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS.**

23 (a) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appro-  
24 priated, and there is appropriated (out of any money in  
25 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), for fiscal year

1 2001 \$366,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section  
2 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section  
3 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participa-  
4 tion Act of 1973.

5 (b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR UNFPA.—Of  
6 the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001 to carry out  
7 the provisions of law described in subsection (a),  
8 \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the United Na-  
9 tions Population Fund (UNFPA).

10 **SEC. 4. POPULATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**

11 (a) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appro-  
12 priated, and there is appropriated (out of any money in  
13 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), for fiscal year  
14 2001 \$541,600,000 for population planning activities and  
15 other population assistance under part I of the Foreign  
16 Assistance Act of 1961.

17 (b) ELIGIBILITY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL AND MUL-  
18 TILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR POPULATION PLANNING  
19 ASSISTANCE.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assist-  
20 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended  
21 by adding at the end the following:

1 **“SEC. 130. ELIGIBILITY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL AND MUL-**  
2 **TILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR POPU-**  
3 **LATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**

4 “In determining eligibility of nongovernmental and  
5 multilateral organizations for population planning assist-  
6 ance or other population assistance under this part, the  
7 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-  
8 national Development may not apply requirements to such  
9 organizations that are more restrictive than requirements  
10 applicable to foreign governments for such assistance.”.

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