

107TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4114

To increase the United States financial and programmatic contributions to advancing the status of women and girls in low-income countries around the world, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA (for herself and Mrs. LOWEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To increase the United States financial and programmatic contributions to advancing the status of women and girls in low-income countries around the world, 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,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; FINDINGS**  
 2 **AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY; GENERAL**  
 3 **PROVISIONS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the  
 5 “Global Action and Investments for New Success for  
 6 Women and Girls Act of 2002” or “GAINS for Women  
 7 and Girls Act of 2002”.

8 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of  
 9 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; findings and declarations of policy; general provisions.

**TITLE I—INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND WOMEN**

Sec. 101. Findings.

Sec. 102. Requirement to integrate women into United States international assistance programs.

Sec. 103. Annual report.

Sec. 104. Provisions relating to the Office of Women in Development (WID).

Sec. 105. Establishment of a supplemental fund for women in development activities.

Sec. 106. United States contribution to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Sec. 107. Coordinating council to promote the advancement of women and girls.

**TITLE II—POVERTY REDUCTION AND WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EQUALITY**

Sec. 201. Reducing women’s poverty in developing countries.

Sec. 202. Supporting women’s businesses through access to resources and financial markets.

Sec. 203. Improving the terms and conditions of women’s work.

Sec. 204. Reviewing the impacts of trade liberalization on women and their communities.

**TITLE III—QUALITY EDUCATION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Sec. 301. Findings.

Sec. 302. Amendment to Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

**TITLE IV—LIFELONG HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Sec. 401. Health of children.

Sec. 402. Family planning and reproductive health and rights.

- Sec. 403. Maternal health programs.
- Sec. 404. Preventing and treating HIV/AIDS.
- Sec. 405. Prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.
- Sec. 406. Addressing female genital mutilation.

#### TITLE V—WOMEN, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Sec. 501. Findings.
- Sec. 502. Programs to assist women farmers.
- Sec. 503. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

#### TITLE VI—HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Sec. 601. Strengthening the human rights of women and girls.
- Sec. 602. Prevention of trafficking in women and children.
- Sec. 603. Access for Afghan Women Act of 2002.
- Sec. 604. Ratification of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

#### TITLE VII—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- Sec. 701. Findings.
- Sec. 702. United States international programs to prevent violence against women and girls.
- Sec. 703. Report.

#### TITLE VIII—WOMEN, CONFLICTS, AND PEACE BUILDING

- Sec. 801. Findings.
- Sec. 802. United States international programs.
- Sec. 803. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

#### TITLE IX—WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

- Sec. 901. Findings.
- Sec. 902. United States international programs to increase women's leadership and participation.
- Sec. 903. United States International Fund for Women's Leadership.
- Sec. 904. International Museum of Women.

#### TITLE X—WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Sec. 1001. Findings.
- Sec. 1002. United States international environmental programs.
- Sec. 1003. Negotiations of environmental treaties and protocols.
- Sec. 1004. Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- Sec. 1005. Global Environment Facility.

#### TITLE XI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 1101. Authorization of appropriations.

1 (c) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—

2 Congress makes the following findings and declarations of  
3 policy:

4 (1) Economic globalization is not reaching most  
5 of the world's poorest women, girls, and commu-  
6 nities. United States international economic policies,  
7 particularly in the areas of business development,  
8 multilateral development banks, trade liberalization  
9 and debt relief for developing countries, should help  
10 create a positive environment for women's economic  
11 empowerment and equality between women and men.

12 (2) As the complexity of the global economy in-  
13 creases, so too does the important role of women.  
14 Women comprise approximately 75 percent of work-  
15 ers in the “shadow”, or informal economy, and con-  
16 stitute an ever-greater share of the workforce in de-  
17 veloping countries.

18 (3) Many studies have proven that international  
19 development investments in women and girls bring  
20 the greatest gains for economic growth and national  
21 development. When women increase their incomes  
22 they directly invest this additional capital in the edu-  
23 cation, health, and welfare of their children, break-  
24 ing the cycle of poverty.

1           (4) The United States must substantially in-  
2       crease the amount of attention and resources it con-  
3       tributes to implement commitments made at the  
4       United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women  
5       in 1995 and at the United Nations Special Assembly  
6       Session on Women in 2000 in its foreign policy, de-  
7       velopment assistance programs, and international  
8       economic policies.

9           (5) Just as women's lives cannot be compart-  
10      mentalized, no one sectoral intervention is sufficient  
11      to create the environment in which women and girls  
12      can thrive economically and socially. Investments are  
13      necessary in many mutually supporting areas, in-  
14      cluding consideration for the different roles of  
15      women and men in all United States international  
16      policies and programs, economic development and  
17      poverty reduction activities for women, education  
18      and training, comprehensive health care, agricultural  
19      development, protection of women's human rights,  
20      violence prevention, leadership development, assist-  
21      ance to women in conflict situations, and environ-  
22      mental protection.

23      (d) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—All programs, projects,  
24      activities, or actions contained in this Act, or any amend-

1 ment made by this Act, shall comply with the following  
2 requirements:

3 (1) Collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated  
4 data for all program development, implementation,  
5 evaluation, and reporting activities.

6 (2) Extensive consultation with in-country orga-  
7 nizations that work with target populations and di-  
8 rectly with target populations before project design  
9 begins and throughout the project cycle.

10 (3) Coordination and delivery of assistance  
11 through locally-based nongovernmental organizations  
12 together with financial and technical support to  
13 build the capacity of these organizations to deliver  
14 effective programming.

15 (4) Coordination of activities with other bilat-  
16 eral, multilateral, nongovernmental, and private sec-  
17 tor donors active in the relevant sector and country.

18 **TITLE I—INTERNATIONAL DE-**  
19 **VELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS**  
20 **AND WOMEN**

21 **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

22 Congress finds the following:

23 (1) The most effective use of the United States  
24 development dollar is an investment in women and  
25 girls. Numerous studies show that programs to ad-

1 vance the health, education, economic opportunity,  
2 and social status of women directly lead to acceler-  
3 ated economic growth for developing and transitional  
4 country economies.

5 (2) Development programs and projects that  
6 take into account the different cultural roles of  
7 women and men during the design, implementation,  
8 and evaluation phases show far better results than  
9 programs or projects that do not consider these  
10 roles.

11 (3) For nearly 3 decades, the United States has  
12 been a leader in creating and supporting bilateral  
13 and multilateral women in development policies and  
14 programs. In 1974, the United States Agency for  
15 International Development (USAID) established the  
16 Office of Women in Development (WID). This Office  
17 has served as a focal point for increasing the effec-  
18 tiveness of United States development efforts by tak-  
19 ing gender issues into account throughout all phases  
20 of development planning, implementation, and eval-  
21 uation.

22 (4) Women's equality is a core development  
23 issue that enhances United States global interests.  
24 Comprehensive policies and programs of the Office  
25 of Women in Development reflect the reality that

1 women around the world play critical roles in eco-  
 2 nomic growth and development, and their contribu-  
 3 tions reverberate from the global economy all the  
 4 way down to the poorest households.

5 **SEC. 102. REQUIREMENT TO INTEGRATE WOMEN INTO U.S.**  
 6 **INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

7 (a) PART II OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF  
 8 1961.—Section 113(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
 9 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151k(a)) is amended by inserting after  
 10 “this part” the following: “and part II of this Act (includ-  
 11 ing chapter 4 of such part)”.

12 (b) SUPPORT FOR EAST EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY  
 13 (SEED) ACT OF 1989.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Support for East Euro-  
 15 pean Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C.  
 16 5401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section  
 17 3 the following:

18 **“SEC. 4. INTEGRATING WOMEN INTO NATIONAL ECONO-**  
 19 **MIES.**

20 “In recognition of the fact that women in developing  
 21 countries play a significant role in economic production,  
 22 family support, and the overall development process of the  
 23 national economies of such countries, this Act shall be ad-  
 24 ministered so as to give particular attention to those pro-  
 25 grams, projects, and activities which integrate women into

1 the national economies of developing countries, thus im-  
 2 proving their status and assisting the total development  
 3 effort.”.

4 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of  
 5 contents of such Act (22 U.S.C. 5401(a) note) is  
 6 amended by inserting after the item relating to sec-  
 7 tion 3 the following:

Sec. 4. Integrating women into national economies.

8 (c) PUBLIC LAW 480.—The Agricultural Trade De-  
 9 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et  
 10 seq.) is amended by inserting after section 3 the following:

11 **“SEC. 4. INTEGRATING WOMEN INTO NATIONAL ECONO-**  
 12 **MIES.**

13 “In recognition of the fact that women in developing  
 14 countries play a significant role in economic production,  
 15 family support, and the overall development process of the  
 16 national economies of such countries, this Act shall be ad-  
 17 ministered so as to give particular attention to those pro-  
 18 grams, projects, and activities which integrate women into  
 19 the national economies of developing countries, thus im-  
 20 proving their status and assisting the total development  
 21 effort.”.

22 **SEC. 103. ANNUAL REPORT.**

23 The Administrator of the United States Agency for  
 24 International Development shall prepare and submit to the

1 Congress an annual report on the extent to which the re-  
2 quirements contained in section 113(a) of the Foreign As-  
3 sistance Act of 1961, section 4 of the Support for East  
4 European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, and section  
5 4 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance  
6 Act of 1954 (each as added by section 102 of this Act)  
7 are being carried out.

8 **SEC. 104. PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OFFICE OF**  
9 **WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID).**

10 Not later than 30 days after the date of the enact-  
11 ment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States  
12 Agency for International Development shall carry out the  
13 following:

14 (1) Appoint a head of the Office of Women in  
15 Development at the Deputy Assistant Administrator  
16 level or higher.

17 (2) Establish a working group within the Office  
18 consisting of Deputy Assistant Administrators of the  
19 Agency. Members of the working group shall meet  
20 on a routine basis to monitor and assist with the on-  
21 going implementation of and compliance with gender  
22 integration policies and programs of the Agency and  
23 with all provisions contained in title I of this Act.

1 **SEC. 105. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUPPLEMENTAL FUND**  
2 **FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.**

3 The Administrator of the United States Agency for  
4 International Development shall establish a supplemental  
5 fund within the Office of Women in Development at the  
6 Agency to provide matching funds to missions of the  
7 Agency or to specific projects for the purposes of incor-  
8 porating the different roles of women and men into pro-  
9 gram design, implementation, and evaluation and to im-  
10 plement activities to promote the advancement of women  
11 and girls. Matching funds shall be granted with the ap-  
12 proval of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Women  
13 in Development.

14 **SEC. 106. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED**  
15 **NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN**  
16 **(UNIFEM).**

17 The President is authorized to make a voluntary con-  
18 tribution on a grant basis to the United Nations Develop-  
19 ment Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

20 **SEC. 107. COORDINATING COUNCIL TO PROMOTE THE AD-**  
21 **VANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.**

22 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President is authorized  
23 to establish a coordinating council to promote the advance-  
24 ment of women and girls in the programs and policies of  
25 all Federal agencies and departments and for providing  
26 a means for nongovernmental organizations to work in

1 partnership with the Federal government on areas of mu-  
2 tual concern.

3 (b) COMPOSITION.—The council shall be comprised of  
4 representatives of each Federal agency or department at  
5 the Deputy Assistant Secretary or Deputy Assistant Ad-  
6 ministrator level or higher and chaired by a Cabinet-level  
7 Secretary.

8 (c) LOCATION AND STAFFING.—It is the sense of  
9 Congress that—

10 (1) the council should be placed within the Of-  
11 fice of the President;

12 (2) the full-time staff director of the council  
13 should be a high-level appointee who has credibility  
14 both within the United States Government and with-  
15 in the community of women’s and nongovernmental  
16 organizations; and

17 (3) should be supported by sufficient staff and  
18 resources to carry out this section.

1 **TITLE II—POVERTY REDUCTION**  
2 **AND WOMEN’S ECONOMIC**  
3 **EQUALITY**

4 **SEC. 201. REDUCING WOMEN’S POVERTY IN DEVELOPING**  
5 **COUNTRIES.**

6 (a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—  
7 Congress makes the following findings and declarations of  
8 policy:

9 (1) More than 1,000,000,000 people in the  
10 world today, the great majority of whom are women,  
11 live in unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in  
12 developing nations. Poverty is a complex, multi-  
13 dimensional problem, with origins in both the na-  
14 tional and international domains.

15 (2) Income inequality is growing in many coun-  
16 tries around the world. Gaps between rich and poor  
17 men and rich and poor women have also widened.

18 (3) The globalization of the world’s economy  
19 and the deepening interdependence among nations  
20 present challenges and opportunities for sustained  
21 economic growth and poverty elimination.

22 (4) The international community has reached  
23 consensus on a set of goals to promote human devel-  
24 opment in the 21st century. The United States must  
25 now act on these goals and fulfill its commitments

1 by increasing its official development assistance con-  
2 tribution from 0.03 percent of Gross Domestic Prod-  
3 uct (GDP) to 0.07 percent of GDP.

4 (5) The availability of basic services such as  
5 education, health care, and water are crucial for the  
6 survival of poor women and their families and im-  
7 portant prerequisites for assisting women in leaving  
8 poverty behind.

9 (6) While the intentions behind the privatiza-  
10 tion of education, health care, and water may be fis-  
11 cally sound, privatization can close access for the  
12 poor to these essential services if it is not imple-  
13 mented with specific safeguards, monitoring, and ac-  
14 countability mechanisms designed to protect the  
15 poor.

16 (b) DEVELOPMENT OF POVERTY INDICATORS.—

17 (1) SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS.—The Sec-  
18 retary of Commerce, acting through the Bureau of  
19 the Census, and the Secretary of Labor, acting  
20 through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall pro-  
21 vide financial, human resource, and other pro-  
22 grammatic support to the United Nations Develop-  
23 ment Program and the United Nation's Statistical  
24 Office to work in collaboration with the World Bank

1 to develop and agree upon standardized measure-  
2 ments of women's relative and absolute poverty.

3 (2) SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.—

4 The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Bu-  
5 reau of the Census, and the Secretary of Labor, act-  
6 ing through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall  
7 provide financial support and training to statistical  
8 agencies within developing countries to help build  
9 the capacity of these countries to collect, analyze,  
10 and use gender-disaggregated poverty indicators for  
11 policy-making, economic and social program develop-  
12 ment, and service delivery.

13 (c) MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR REDUC-  
14 ING WOMEN'S POVERTY BY HALF BY 2015.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount made avail-  
16 able from the supplemental fund pursuant to section  
17 105 of this Act for a fiscal year, the Administrator  
18 of the United States Agency for International Devel-  
19 opment is authorized to use up to \$1,000,000 of  
20 such amount to establish baseline data and monitor  
21 progress toward the goal of reducing the poverty of  
22 women by half by 2015.

23 (2) REPORTS.—The Administrator shall, as  
24 part of the annual congressional presentation docu-  
25 ments of the Agency, submit to Congress a report

1 that contains a description of the progress toward  
2 the goal referred to in paragraph (1), including a  
3 description of not only the relevant activities imple-  
4 mented, but also on the overall impact on reduction  
5 of indicators of women's poverty as developed and  
6 agreed upon pursuant to subsection (b)(1).

7 (d) REMOVING LEGAL AND STRUCTURAL BARRIERS  
8 TO REDUCING WOMEN'S POVERTY.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the  
10 United States Agency for International Develop-  
11 ment, working closely with the Deputy Assistant Ad-  
12 ministrator for Women in Development, shall con-  
13 duct an analysis of legal and structural barriers to  
14 reducing women's poverty in developing countries in  
15 which the Agency is conducting programs. Such bar-  
16 riers, for example, may include laws that bar or dis-  
17 courage women's ownership of assets such as land,  
18 property, financial resources, and other related bar-  
19 riers.

20 (2) NEW ACTIVITIES.—Based on the results of  
21 the analysis under paragraph (1), the Administrator  
22 shall institute new activities to assist developing  
23 countries in removing barriers referred to in para-  
24 graph (1).

1           (3) FUNDING.—Of the amount made available  
2           from the supplemental fund pursuant to section 105  
3           of this Act for a fiscal year, the Administrator is au-  
4           thorized to use up to \$1,000,000 of such amount to  
5           carry out this subsection.

6           (e) DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INSURANCE PRO-  
7           GRAMS IN DEVELOPING AND TRANSITIONAL COUN-  
8           TRIES.—

9           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treas-  
10          ury shall encourage governments of developing and  
11          transitional economy countries to develop and imple-  
12          ment social insurance programs as part of their pov-  
13          erty alleviation and national development strategies.  
14          At a minimum, the Secretary shall ensure that ac-  
15          tions and policies of the Department of the Treasury  
16          do not hinder the abilities of such governments to  
17          provide social insurance programs for their citizens,  
18          pursue national employment goals, and implement  
19          programs to stimulate demand for labor.

20          (2) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—  
21          The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the  
22          United States executive director to each multilateral  
23          development bank to use the voice, vote, and influ-  
24          ence of the United States—

1 (A) to vote against any loan or project that  
2 will negatively impact the ability of a govern-  
3 ment of a developing or transitional economy  
4 country to provide social insurance programs  
5 for its citizens, pursue national employment  
6 goals, or implement programs to stimulate de-  
7 mand for labor; and

8 (B) to vote against any loan or project in  
9 countries receiving loans from the International  
10 Development Association or participating in the  
11 program for heavily indebted poor countries  
12 that includes user fees or other cost recovery  
13 mechanisms that do not include safeguards to  
14 ensure that such fees do not adversely impact  
15 the poor or reduce access to basic services such  
16 as health care, education, water, and electricity.

17 (f) UTILIZING DEBT RELIEF PROGRAMS TO REDUCE  
18 WOMEN'S POVERTY.—

19 (1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the  
20 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of  
21 the Treasury shall submit to Congress a report on  
22 debt relief programs led by, or coordinated with,  
23 international financial institutions, including the ex-  
24 tent to which poor countries and the poorest of the  
25 poor, especially women and girls, benefit from debt

1 relief, including measurable evidence of any such  
2 benefits.

3 (2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The Sec-  
4 retary of the Treasury shall instruct the United  
5 States Executive Directors at the International  
6 Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the  
7 International Monetary Fund to use the voice, vote,  
8 and influence of the United States to ensure that  
9 the savings from debt cancellation are used for pov-  
10 erty reduction programs in a process that is fair and  
11 transparent, and that includes the participation of  
12 national governments, parliamentary bodies, non-  
13 governmental organizations, including women’s orga-  
14 nizations, and other civil society institutions.

15 (g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

16 (1) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITU-  
17 TION.—The term “international financial institu-  
18 tion” means the International Bank for Reconstruc-  
19 tion and Development, the International Develop-  
20 ment Association, the International Finance Cor-  
21 poration, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee  
22 Agency, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian  
23 Development Bank, the African Development Bank,  
24 the African Development Fund, the Inter-American  
25 Investment Corporation, the Inter-American Devel-

1        opment Bank, and the European Bank for Recon-  
 2        struction and Development.

3            (2) SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS.—The term  
 4        “social insurance programs” means all forms of pub-  
 5        lic insurance that mitigate against declines in in-  
 6        come or against a particular risk, such as unemploy-  
 7        ment, disability, or old age.

8            (3) USER FEES.—The term “user fees” means  
 9        fees applied to services or utilities designed to re-  
 10       cover full or partial costs of services.

11 **SEC. 202. SUPPORTING WOMEN’S BUSINESSES THROUGH**  
 12                            **ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL**  
 13                            **MARKETS**

14        (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
 15        ings:

16            (1) Many poor entrepreneurs are trapped in  
 17        poverty because they cannot obtain credit at reason-  
 18        able rates to expand their otherwise viable self-em-  
 19        ployment activities. Women in particular have dif-  
 20        ficulty accessing credit because many countries bar  
 21        women from legally owning assets that they can  
 22        offer as collateral.

23            (2) Microenterprise plays a vital role in the ef-  
 24        forts of the United States to lead the development  
 25        of a new global financial architecture. Recent shocks

1 to international financial markets demonstrate how  
2 the financial sector can shape national development  
3 and impact poverty. Microfinance is also a powerful  
4 tool for building a more inclusive financial sector  
5 serving the broad majority of the world's population,  
6 including poor women, generating social stability  
7 and prosperity.

8 (3) Beyond microenterprise, women are gener-  
9 ating the most growth in the small- and medium-  
10 sized business sector in developing and transitional  
11 economies. Around the world, women's small- and  
12 medium-sized businesses represent one-quarter to  
13 one-third of all businesses. New jobs generated  
14 through this sector can play an important role in  
15 providing gainful, safe, and dignified employment to  
16 the poor.

17 (4) Information technology is an important tool  
18 for furthering women's economic advancement. For  
19 example, information technology can help women  
20 gain market information in order to sell their goods  
21 at a fair price and to expand their market participa-  
22 tion. In many developing countries less than 1 per-  
23 cent of the population has access to information  
24 technology—either male or female. High rates of il-

1 literacy among poor women represent a major bar-  
2 rier to women's use of information technology.

3 (b) AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF  
4 1961.—

5 (1) MICRO- AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOP-  
6 MENT CREDITS.—Section 108 of the Foreign Assist-  
7 ance Act of 1961 is amended—

8 (A) in subsection (b)(3), by inserting after  
9 “training programs for microentrepreneurs” the  
10 following: “, with an emphasis on women,”; and

11 (B) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Adminis-  
13 trator of the United States Agency for International De-  
14 velopment shall, as part of the annual congressional pres-  
15 entation documents of the Agency, submit to Congress a  
16 report that contains—

17 “(1) indicators on the number of women living  
18 below the national poverty line that have secured  
19 loans or received training through the programs de-  
20 scribed in this Act; and

21 “(2) the percentage of women borrowers in pro-  
22 grams funded by the Agency, the percentage of total  
23 loan funds received by women borrowers, and the  
24 impact of such loans on the economic status of such  
25 women.”.

1           (2) MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT GRANT  
2           ASSISTANCE.—Section 131 of the Foreign Assistance  
3           Act of 1961 is amended—

4                   (A) in subsection (b)(1)(D), by inserting at  
5           the end before the period the following: “, in-  
6           cluding programs to eliminate legal and institu-  
7           tional barriers to women’s ownership of assets,  
8           access to credit, and engagement in business  
9           activities within or outside of the home”;

10                   (B) in subsection (b)(2)(C), by inserting at  
11           the end before the period the following: “, in-  
12           cluding women’s organizations”;

13                   (C) in subsection (b)(3), in the first sen-  
14           tence, by striking “as established by the na-  
15           tional government of the country”; and

16                   (D) in subsection (c), by adding at the end  
17           the following: “All goals, reports, analyses and  
18           recommendations required by this section shall  
19           be disaggregated by sex.”.

20           (c) SUPPORT FOR WOMEN’S SMALL- AND MEDIUM-  
21           SIZED BUSINESSES.—

22                   (1) USAID.—The Administrator of the United  
23           States Agency for International Development, work-  
24           ing closely with the Deputy Assistant Administrator  
25           for Women in Development, shall incorporate the

1 following activities into existing and future programs  
2 of the Agency to promote small businesses and me-  
3 dium-sized businesses in developing countries:

4 (A) Work with developing country govern-  
5 ments to enhance or create laws, regulations,  
6 and other practices that promote the growth of  
7 banking and financial services for small busi-  
8 nesses and medium-sized businesses, and to  
9 eliminate or reduce regulatory barriers that  
10 may exist in this regard. In particular, promote  
11 specific policy or regulatory measures that in-  
12 crease access to these services for women-owned  
13 small businesses and medium-sized businesses.

14 (B) Strongly encourage developing country  
15 governments to reduce corruption at the na-  
16 tional, regional, and local levels, which women's  
17 businesses report as one of the leading barriers  
18 to their growth.

19 (C) Promote access to information tech-  
20 nology (IT) with training in IT for women-  
21 owned small businesses and medium-sized busi-  
22 nesses.

23 (D) Provide training, through local asso-  
24 ciations of women-owned businesses and gov-  
25 ernment programs, in financial and personnel

1 management, international trade, business plan-  
2 ning, marketing, and policy advocacy.

3 (E) Provide resources to establish and en-  
4 hance local, national, and international net-  
5 works and associations of women-owned small  
6 businesses and medium-sized businesses.

7 (2) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—The Sec-  
8 retary of Commerce shall encourage United States  
9 business participants on trade missions to developing  
10 and transitional countries to meet with women-  
11 owned small businesses and medium-sized businesses  
12 in such countries.

13 (d) ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)  
14 AND TRAINING.—The Administrator of the United States  
15 Agency for International Development, working closely  
16 with the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Women in  
17 Development, shall incorporate the following activities into  
18 existing and future information technology programs of  
19 the Agency:

20 (1) Assist and encourage developing countries  
21 to include gender analysis and activities to promote  
22 the use of information technology among women in  
23 their national information technology policies.

24 (2) Assist developing countries in building in-  
25 frastructure in wireless and commercial satellite

1       communications, particularly for rural and peri-  
2       urban areas.

3               (3) Include the use of information technology in  
4       programs in basic education and literacy training.

5               (4) Develop programs to increase the number of  
6       girls and women studying information technology-re-  
7       lated subjects.

8               (5) Provide assistance to nongovernmental or-  
9       ganizations working with poor women to deliver in-  
10      formation technology hardware and training to their  
11      beneficiaries.

12      (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

13              (1)   MICROCREDIT   PROGRAM.—The   term  
14      “microcredit program” means a program that pro-  
15      vides small loans and other financial services such as  
16      savings to very poor microentrepreneurs.

17              (2)   MICROENTERPRISE.—The   term   “micro-  
18      enterprise” means a business with 10 or fewer em-  
19      ployees from among individuals who are poor or dis-  
20      advantaged.

21              (3)   SMALL BUSINESS.—The   term   “small busi-  
22      ness” means a business enterprise with approxi-  
23      mately 10 to 100 employees.

1 **SEC. 203. IMPROVING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF**  
2 **WOMEN'S WORK.**

3 (a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—  
4 Congress makes the following findings and declarations of  
5 policy:

6 (1) Women work for pay in two primary and  
7 overlapping fields of activity—the formal sector  
8 (that set of activities in private or publicly owned en-  
9 terprise or in the civil service which conform gen-  
10 erally to tax and labor laws and other state regula-  
11 tions) and the informal sector (that set of economic  
12 activities characterized by relative ease of entry, reli-  
13 ance on indigenous resources, family ownership,  
14 small scale of operations, labor intensity, and un-  
15 regulated markets).

16 (2) Once expected to dwindle with economic  
17 growth, the informal sector today provides the ma-  
18 jority of employment in many developing countries.  
19 In Africa, this sector creates 93 percent of new jobs  
20 in the economy and as much as 80 percent of non-  
21 agricultural employment is in the informal sector.

22 (3) Street vending is a global phenomenon. In  
23 cities and towns throughout the world millions of  
24 people earn their living by selling a wide range of  
25 goods and services on the streets. Despite a general  
26 belief that street vending recedes as economies de-

1       velop and incomes rise, it is actually on the increase  
2       in many places. Street vendors represent a signifi-  
3       cant share of the urban informal sector. In many  
4       parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America women rep-  
5       resent a majority of these vendors.

6               (4) Home-based work (work carried out by a  
7       person (A) in his or her home or in other premises  
8       of his or her own choice, other than the workplace  
9       of the employer, (B) for remuneration, and (C)  
10      which results in a product or service as specified by  
11      the employer, irrespective of who provides the equip-  
12      ment, materials or other inputs used, unless this  
13      person has degree of autonomy and of economic  
14      independence necessary to be considered an inde-  
15      pendent worker under national laws, regulations or  
16      court decisions) is growing in developing countries.  
17      Homeworkers are a major part of the workforce in  
18      the garment, leather, footwear, carpet, and elec-  
19      tronics industries. Increasing numbers of  
20      homeworkers work in computer-based services.

21              (5) Women also spend considerable time in  
22      work that is not paid, such as childcare, cooking,  
23      cleaning, sewing, subsistence agriculture, or contrib-  
24      uting to a family enterprise. If the unpaid invisible  
25      work by women were fully taken into account in

1 labor statistics, their levels of economic activity  
2 would increase from 10 percent to 20 percent. Glob-  
3 al estimates suggest that women's unpaid work pro-  
4 duces an output of \$11,000,000,000,000, compared  
5 to a global GDP of about \$23,000,000,000,000.  
6 Without an adequate assessment of this unpaid  
7 work, it is impossible to measure the transfer of  
8 state-supported or provided services to women's un-  
9 paid labor (for example, health care shifted from  
10 public services to in-home care provided by women)  
11 as governments cut or privatize social services.

12 (b) IMPROVING WOMEN'S WORK.—The Adminis-  
13 trator of the United States Agency for International De-  
14 velopment, working closely with the Deputy Assistant Ad-  
15 ministrator for Women in Development, shall provide tech-  
16 nical assistance to developing countries to design and im-  
17 plement laws, regulations, and programs to promote child  
18 care, access to social security and unemployment insur-  
19 ance, parental leave, minimum wages, occupational health  
20 and safety, freedom of association and collective bar-  
21 gaining, and non-discrimination in employment and remu-  
22 nation. Technical assistance and programs shall also be  
23 provided to eliminate the use of child or forced labor.

24 (c) IMPROVING WOMEN'S WORK IN THE FORMAL  
25 SECTOR.—The Board of Directors of the Overseas Private

1 Investment Corporation and the Board of Directors of the  
 2 Export-Import Bank of the United States shall encourage  
 3 United States businesses that receive support from the  
 4 Corporation or the Bank for activities in developing or  
 5 transitional economies to comply with the Social Account-  
 6 ability 8000 voluntary standards for corporations devel-  
 7 oped by Social Accountability International.

8 (d) IMPROVING WOMEN’S WORK IN THE INFORMAL  
 9 SECTOR.—

10 (1) DECLARATION OF SUPPORT.—Congress ex-  
 11 presses its support for the International Labor Or-  
 12 ganization Home Work Convention (177) and urges  
 13 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate  
 14 to hold hearings on the convention and submit the  
 15 convention to the full floor of the Senate for a vote  
 16 on advice and consent to ratification.

17 (2) SUPPORT BY USAID.—The Administrator of  
 18 the United States Agency for International Develop-  
 19 ment shall carry out the following:

20 (A) Provide support to the United Nations  
 21 Statistical Office to develop a framework for  
 22 the inclusion of informal sector employment  
 23 into the System of National Accounts (SNA)  
 24 which provides the basic framework for defining  
 25 what constitutes production and economic activ-

ity and methods for assessing the value of production in the economic sectors. Such support shall include the development of improved guidelines on how to determine the value of production for the informal sector in relation to total production.

(B) Provide support to the International Labor Organization to improve collection of data on the informal sector in labor force statistics and coordinate activities with international agencies and networks such as the United Nations Development Program's project on "Engendering Labor Force Statistics".

(C) Make use of such improved information in national income accounts and labor forces statistics for the formulation of development assistance policies and programs.

(f) EFFORTS TO MEASURE UNREMUNERATED

WORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, shall support, on a financial and programmatic basis, the efforts of the United Nations Statistical Office to produce measurements on unremunerated

work and the reporting of this work in satellite accounts. This data shall be used to monitor and evaluate United States international poverty reduction programs and in reviewing the impacts of trade liberalization on women as required by section 204 of this Act.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “satellite accounts” means accounts that provide measurements of non-monetized productive activities and are designed to be used in conjunction with national income product accounts measures, as established by the United Nations Convention on National Accounts.

**SEC. 204. REVIEWING THE IMPACTS OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION ON WOMEN AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Women and International Trade Act of 2001”.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The various forces of globalization have brought enormous wealth to some, but have also increased economic inequality within and between nations.

(2) Trade liberalization can open new employment to women, while eliminating employment for

1 others. Trade adjustment assistance is an appro-  
2 priate and effective tool in assisting those who are  
3 displaced in finding new employment.

4 (3) Women contribute to and are affected by  
5 trade liberalization as workers, businesswomen,  
6 farmers, producers, and consumers.

7 (4) United States international trade, social de-  
8 velopment, and international development policy  
9 should be linked with the goal of improving women's  
10 social and economic status in the United States and  
11 abroad.

12 (5) Enhancing women's status not only im-  
13 proves individual lives, but also eliminates market  
14 inefficiencies and leads to greater economic growth  
15 and trade.

16 (c) AVAILABILITY OF UNITED STATES MARKET TO  
17 HIPC COUNTRY PRODUCTS.—The United States Trade  
18 Representative shall take appropriate steps to open the  
19 United States market to products that countries partici-  
20 pating in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries program  
21 have the ability to export, particularly in the agricultural  
22 sector.

23 (d) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR TRADE, GENDER,  
24 AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.—

1           (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The United States  
2       Trade Representative, pursuant to section 135(c)(2)  
3       of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2),  
4       shall establish within the Office of the United States  
5       Trade Representative a Trade, Gender, and Develop-  
6       ment Policy Advisory Committee (hereafter in this  
7       section referred to as the “Advisory Committee”) to  
8       provide policy advice on issues involving trade, gen-  
9       der, and international development.

10          (2) MEMBERSHIP.—

11               (A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The  
12       Advisory Committee shall be composed of not  
13       more than 35 members, appointed by the Trade  
14       Representative, who shall include, but not be  
15       limited to, representatives from women’s inter-  
16       est groups, private voluntary organizations,  
17       international aid organizations, and appropriate  
18       representatives from Federal departments and  
19       agencies. The membership of the Advisory Com-  
20       mittee shall be broadly representative of key  
21       sectors and groups of the economy with an in-  
22       terest in trade, gender, and international devel-  
23       opment policy issues.

24               (B) TERM.—Members of the Advisory  
25       Committee shall be appointed for a term of 2

1 years and may be reappointed for additional  
2 terms.

3 (C) POLITICAL AFFILIATION.—Members  
4 may be appointed the Advisory Committee with-  
5 out regard to political affiliation.

6 (D) VACANCY.—A vacancy in the Advisory  
7 Committee shall be filled in the manner in  
8 which the original appointment was made.

9 (E) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of  
10 the Advisory Committee shall be designated by  
11 the Trade Representative at the time of ap-  
12 pointment.

13 (3) DESIGNEES.—The Trade Representative  
14 may request one or more members of the Advisory  
15 Committee to designate a staff-level representative  
16 for discussions of technical issues related to trade  
17 and environmental policy.

18 (4) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee—

19 (A) shall assess the impact of all current  
20 and future United States bilateral and multilat-  
21 eral trade agreements on women in accordance  
22 with such section; and

23 (B) shall make recommendations to the  
24 Trade Representative based upon assessments  
25 made pursuant to subparagraph (A).

1 (e) REVIEW OF UNITED STATES TRADE AGREE-  
2 MENTS.—

3 (1) REVIEW.—The United States Trade Rep-  
4 resentative, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of  
5 Health and Human Services, the Secretary of State,  
6 and the Administrator of the United States Agency  
7 for International Development, in conjunction with  
8 the Advisory Committee for Trade, Gender, and De-  
9 velopment Policy (established under subsection (d))  
10 and interested nongovernmental organizations, shall  
11 carry out a review of—

12 (A) the impact of each United States bilat-  
13 eral and multilateral trade agreement on areas  
14 important to the well-being of women, men, and  
15 their communities in both the United States  
16 and in developing and transitional countries  
17 that receive assistance from the United States  
18 government, including areas of employment,  
19 wages and earnings, working conditions, occu-  
20 pational health and safety, access to social serv-  
21 ices such as education and health care, access  
22 to basic services such as water and electricity,  
23 and other areas as recommended by the Advi-  
24 sory Committee; and

1 (B) the coherence between United States  
2 goals for sustainable economic, environmental,  
3 and social development and United States trade  
4 policies carried out by the Office of the United  
5 States Trade Representative, including the ex-  
6 tent to which issues relating to gender are inte-  
7 grated into United States negotiation positions  
8 relating to trade agreements.

9 (2) REPORTS.—

10 (A) FOR FUTURE TRADE AGREEMENTS.—

11 Not later than 90 days after the date on which  
12 the United States Trade Representative sub-  
13 mits formal proposals for negotiation with other  
14 parties to a trade agreement, the individuals  
15 and entities referred to in paragraph (1) shall  
16 prepare and submit to Congress a report that  
17 contains—

18 (i) the results of the review conducted  
19 pursuant to paragraph (1) with respect to  
20 the trade agreement under negotiation;  
21 and

22 (ii) recommendations for changes in  
23 United States trade negotiating proposals,  
24 trade adjustment assistance programs in  
25 the United States, and international devel-

1           opment assistance programs to ensure that  
2           women in particular can take advantage of  
3           new opportunities created by United States  
4           trade agreements and to respond to the  
5           needs of persons who may be adversely af-  
6           fected.

7           (B) CURRENT TRADE AGREEMENTS.—Not  
8           later than 1 year after the date of the enact-  
9           ment of this Act, the individuals and entities re-  
10          ferred to in paragraph (1) shall prepare and  
11          submit to Congress a report that contains—

12               (i) the results of the review conducted  
13               pursuant to subsection (a) with respect to  
14               trade agreements in effect as of the date of  
15               the enactment of this Act; and

16               (ii) recommendations for changes in  
17               United States trade negotiating proposals,  
18               trade adjustment assistance programs in  
19               the United States, and international devel-  
20               opment assistance programs to ensure that  
21               women in particular can take advantage of  
22               new opportunities created by United States  
23               trade agreements and to respond to the  
24               needs of persons who may be adversely af-  
25               fected.

1 **TITLE III—QUALITY EDUCATION**  
2 **FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN**  
3 **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

4 **SEC. 301. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) Investing in girls' education is one of the  
7 most effective means of promoting economic growth  
8 and poverty reduction. Educating girls has a signifi-  
9 cant impact on long-term development objectives,  
10 and has been proven to result in reduced family size,  
11 reduced rates of infant and maternal mortality, in-  
12 creased wages, improved family health, and im-  
13 proved educational status for the next generation.

14 (2) Girls account for two-thirds of the  
15 125,000,000 children not in primary schools and  
16 millions of girls suffer in poor learning environments  
17 that enforce gender stereotypes. Girls are less likely  
18 to complete school than are boys and the mean  
19 achievement level of girls is 40 percent lower than  
20 that of boys.

21 (3) Countries affected by HIV/AIDS have lost  
22 a large proportion of primary and secondary school  
23 teachers. Training of new teachers is a critical need  
24 in order to maintain and increase primary school en-  
25 rollment and completion.

1           (4) Access to education is the most critical pre-  
2       requisite to the participation of women and girls in  
3       the global economy. United States investments in  
4       education and training in the new century must pro-  
5       vide the required skills for an increasingly knowl-  
6       edge-intensive and global economy. In particular,  
7       women and girls need access to and skills in infor-  
8       mation technologies.

9   **SEC. 302. AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF**  
10                           **1961.**

11       Section 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
12   (22 U.S.C. 2151c) is amended by adding at the end the  
13   following:

14       “(c)(1) Congress reaffirms the goals established by  
15   the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Develop-  
16   ment and the United Nations of achieving global gender  
17   equity in education by 2005 and achieving universal access  
18   to basic education by 2015.

19       “(2) Assistance provided under this section shall be  
20   used to support activities that promote gender equity and  
21   increased access to quality education for girls and women  
22   in developing and transitional countries. Such activities  
23   may include, but are not limited to—

24           “(A) support for policy reform, such as encour-  
25       aging governments to locate schools closer to com-

1 communities, provide appropriate facilities for girls, re-  
 2 duce the cost of schooling, and recruit female teach-  
 3 ers;

4 “(B) assistance to mobilize communities to pro-  
 5 mote girls’ education and participate in decision-  
 6 making relating to schooling;

7 “(C) training of teachers, including training in  
 8 gender-equitable teaching methods;

9 “(D) support for the development of curriculum  
 10 free from gender bias;

11 “(E) literacy programs for adult women;

12 “(F) support for increased access of women and  
 13 girls to information technologies and training;

14 “(G) projects to increase women’s participation  
 15 in secondary, technical, and higher education; and

16 “(H) assessment of the risks of school-based vi-  
 17 olence and incorporation of specific measures to pre-  
 18 vent such violence and to ensure prosecution of indi-  
 19 viduals responsible for such violence.”.

## 20 **TITLE IV—LIFELONG HEALTH** 21 **FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN** 22 **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

### 23 **SEC. 401. HEALTH OF CHILDREN.**

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
 25 ings:

1           (1) Health-related discrimination against girls  
2           and women occurs throughout their life-span. It in-  
3           cludes prenatal sex selection, female infanticide, and  
4           preference for sons with respect to nutrition and  
5           medical care.

6           (2) Girls are also subject to harmful traditional  
7           practices such as violence and female genital mutila-  
8           tion. Physical, sexual, and psychological abuse that  
9           is present in all cultures and countries affects far  
10          more girls than boys.

11          (3) Poverty and war together have led to severe  
12          health consequences for children. More than  
13          10,000,000 children will die before their fifth birth-  
14          day of preventable causes in developing countries, in-  
15          cluding pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, malnutrition,  
16          and measles. These diseases kill a child every 5 sec-  
17          onds.

18          (4) With additional resources, it is estimated  
19          that 15,000,000 additional children could be saved  
20          by 2010 through increased child immunization rates.

21          (5) Child labor, increasing in the global econ-  
22          omy, has also directly affected the health of children.  
23          According to the International Labor Organization  
24          (ILO), approximately 250,000,000 children between  
25          the ages of 5 and 14 work in developing countries

1 and some 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 children be-  
2 tween the ages of 5 and 11 work in hazardous cir-  
3 cumstances. Two-thirds of these children are girls.

4 (b) CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the  
6 United States Agency for International Development  
7 shall establish and carry out programs to provide  
8 child survival assistance to individuals in need in de-  
9 veloping countries.

10 (2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—Programs estab-  
11 lished pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the  
12 following activities:

13 (A) Programs to end discrimination  
14 against girls with respect to access to nutrition  
15 and health care, including access by children  
16 under the age of 5 to essential nutrients, such  
17 as vitamin A, diagnosing, treating, and pre-  
18 venting the most common life-threatening child-  
19 hood diseases, such as malaria, measles, diar-  
20 rhea and pneumonia, reducing hunger and mal-  
21 nutrition, and increasing support and funding  
22 for the health needs of the millions of children  
23 that are being orphaned and affected by HIV/  
24 AIDS.

1 (B) Support for women’s nongovernmental  
 2 organizations that seek to improve the health of  
 3 girls through education, advocacy, and services.

4 (C) Support for nongovernmental organiza-  
 5 tions that directly address, treat, and work to  
 6 eliminate all forms of abuse and neglect of chil-  
 7 dren.

8 (D) Recognition, through integrated pro-  
 9 gramming in education and economic growth,  
 10 that children’s health cannot be isolated from  
 11 broader structural and institutional issues of  
 12 gender inequality in the access to economic re-  
 13 sources, education, and power.

14 (E) Programs to enhance the health, in-  
 15 cluding the reproductive and sexual health, of  
 16 adolescents, especially girls.

17 **SEC. 402. FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**  
 18 **AND RIGHTS.**

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

20 (1) Hundreds of millions of women lack access  
 21 to comprehensive reproductive health care services,  
 22 including family planning services, which are basic  
 23 elements of women’s reproductive health and rights.  
 24 The low status of women in many societies is a fac-  
 25 tor that perpetuates patterns of early and frequent

1       childbearing and is often an obstacle to women’s use  
2       of existing health care services. Population planning  
3       assistance programs should provide comprehensive  
4       reproductive health care, including family planning  
5       services that respect and promote women’s reproduc-  
6       tive rights, privacy, and empowerment.

7               (2) Key elements of a comprehensive approach  
8       to reproductive health and rights include the con-  
9       fidential provision of a full range of family planning  
10      and services, reproductive health and sexuality edu-  
11      cation, prenatal and delivery care, including emer-  
12      gency obstetrical care, prevention of HIV/AIDS and  
13      other sexually transmissible infections (STIs), access  
14      to treatment for the complications of unsafe abor-  
15      tion, and access to safe abortion services where  
16      legal, and, age-appropriate confidential reproductive  
17      health care and education for adolescents.

18              (3) By signing the agreements of the United  
19      Nations International Conference on Population and  
20      Development in Cairo (ICPD), the Fourth World  
21      Conference on Women in Beijing (FWCW), and the  
22      5-year reviews, the United States Government de-  
23      clared that it would, among other things—

24                      (A) promote women’s empowerment and  
25                      gender equality;

1 (B) focus on the needs and rights of  
2 women and men;

3 (C) promote a comprehensive reproductive  
4 health and rights approach; and

5 (D) involve women in leadership, planning,  
6 decision-making, implementation, and evalua-  
7 tion of United States international family plan-  
8 ning programs.

9 (4) Women's economic participation and repro-  
10 ductive rights and health are inextricably linked. In-  
11 creases in women's labor force participation raises  
12 demand for safe and voluntary reproductive health  
13 care, including family planning services, which in  
14 turn enable women to control their own health and  
15 fertility and their ability to work. Lack of com-  
16 prehensive reproductive health care severely limits  
17 women's ability to gain from new opportunities re-  
18 sulting from the increasingly globalized economy.

19 (b) ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN NONGOVERNMENTAL  
20 ORGANIZATIONS UNDER PART I OF THE FOREIGN AS-  
21 SISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Notwithstanding any other pro-  
22 vision of law, regulation, or policy, in determining eligi-  
23 bility for assistance authorized under part I of the Foreign  
24 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), foreign  
25 nongovernmental organizations—

1           (1) shall not be ineligible for such assistance  
2           solely on the basis of health or medical services, in-  
3           cluding counseling and referral services, provided by  
4           such organizations with non-United States Govern-  
5           ment funds if such services do not violate the laws  
6           of the country in which they are being provided and  
7           would not violate United States Federal law if pro-  
8           vided in the United States; and

9           (2) shall not be subject to requirements relating  
10          to the use of non-United States Government funds  
11          for advocacy and lobbying activities other than those  
12          that apply to United States nongovernmental organi-  
13          zations receiving assistance under part I of such  
14          Act.

15          (c) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLAN-  
16          NING PROGRAMS.—United States international programs  
17          administered by the United States Agency for Inter-  
18          national Development, the Department of State, and other  
19          appropriate Federal departments and agencies shall incor-  
20          porate the following:

21               (1) A human rights, including reproductive  
22               rights, approach as embodied in the United States  
23               commitments in the agreements at the International  
24               Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)  
25               and the United Nations Fourth World Conference

1 on Women (FWCW), and the 5-year reviews of pro-  
 2 moting women's equality, empowerment, and rights.

3 (2) Design of monitoring, evaluation, and meas-  
 4 urement of results based on local contexts and, in  
 5 particular, measurements that prioritize the quality  
 6 of services.

7 (3) Design and implementation of, in coopera-  
 8 tion with women and community-based organiza-  
 9 tions, gender-sensitive reproductive health and fam-  
 10 ily planning programs that address the needs of  
 11 women throughout their lives and take into account  
 12 their multiple roles and responsibilities, the demands  
 13 on their time, the special needs of rural women and  
 14 women with disabilities and the diversity of women's  
 15 needs arising from age and socio-economic and cul-  
 16 tural differences, among others.

17 (4) Information, education, and communication  
 18 programs to promote the use of the female condom.

19 (d) FUNDING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPU-  
 20 LATION FUND (UNFPA).—

21 (1) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress recog-  
 22 nizes the effectiveness of multilateral agencies that  
 23 deliver family planning services.

24 (2) FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated  
 25 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations

1 under section 1101 of this Act for fiscal year 2003,  
2 \$35,000,000 is authorized to be available for the  
3 United States voluntary contribution to the United  
4 Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Amounts made  
5 available under the preceding sentence are in addi-  
6 tion to amounts otherwise available for such pur-  
7 poses.

8 **SEC. 403. MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
10 ings:

11 (1) Approximately 600,000 women die each  
12 year due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth,  
13 and unsafe abortion. Of these mostly preventable  
14 deaths, more than 95 percent occur in developing  
15 countries.

16 (2) Access to comprehensive maternal health  
17 care, including quality pre-natal care and nutritional  
18 supplements (for example, foliates), screening for  
19 pregnancy-related diseases, basic fetal health tests,  
20 immunizations (for example, tetanus), access to  
21 treatment for the complications of unsafe abortion,  
22 access to safe abortion services where legal, and  
23 preparation for safe birth (including safe delivery  
24 kits where needed) are necessary for the health of  
25 women and children. Post-natal care includes follow-

1 up services to ensure that women recover from birth  
2 without hemorrhaging or infection and that  
3 newborns develop adequately.

4 (3) When women cannot work because of health  
5 problems, the loss of their income, as well as the  
6 costs of treatment, can drive them and their families  
7 into debt. In India, a study found that disability re-  
8 duced the productivity of the female labor force by  
9 about 20 percent.

10 (b) MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the  
12 United States Agency for International Development  
13 shall establish and carry out programs to provide  
14 maternal health assistance to individuals in need in  
15 developing countries.

16 (2) CONDUCT OF PROGRAMS.—In carrying out  
17 the programs pursuant to paragraph (1), the Ad-  
18 ministrator shall include programs that improve ma-  
19 ternal health to protect the outcome of pregnancy,  
20 neonatal and young infants and save the lives of  
21 mothers by improving maternal nutrition, promoting  
22 birth preparedness, improving safe delivery and  
23 postpartum care, and managing and treating life-  
24 threatening complications of pregnancy and child-  
25 birth. Maternal health programs may also include

1 interventions to protect women from violence and en-  
2 sure that women can exercise their reproductive  
3 rights without coercion.

4 **SEC. 404. PREVENTING AND TREATING HIV/AIDS.**

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

6 (1) World leaders have acknowledged that the  
7 devastating scale of the HIV/AIDS pandemic con-  
8 stitutes a global emergency and that new, additional,  
9 and sustained resources are necessary to meet the  
10 challenge of providing an integrated approach of  
11 prevention, care, support, treatment, and research.

12 (2) The United States and other donor coun-  
13 tries must be at the forefront in leading and mobi-  
14 lizing the level of resources required—between  
15 \$7,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000—by 2005 in  
16 low- and middle-income countries and those coun-  
17 tries experiencing rapid expansion of HIV infections.

18 (3) HIV disproportionately affects women and  
19 girls. The rate of increase of new HIV infections is  
20 rising most rapidly among women and young girls,  
21 particularly in societies throughout Africa and Asia  
22 plagued by poverty and high levels of gender in-  
23 equality. Women account for more than half of the  
24 deaths from AIDS since the beginning of the epi-  
25 demic. Of the 34,700,000 adults currently living

1 with HIV/AIDS, 16,400,000 are women. There are  
2 1,400,000 children under the age of 15 living with  
3 HIV/AIDS, 90 percent of whom were infected  
4 through transmission from their mother.

5 (4) Rates of transmission of other sexually  
6 transmitted infections, such as chlamydia, gonorrhea,  
7 and human papillomavirus also are high and  
8 increasing in some countries of the world. While not  
9 always life-threatening, such diseases entail enormous  
10 health, social, and economic costs. Many of  
11 these diseases increase the risk of transmission of  
12 HIV from one partner to another. Women generally  
13 have less access to information and services for the  
14 prevention and treatment of common sexually transmitted  
15 infections and therefore suffer disproportionately  
16 from common sexually transmitted infections  
17 as well.

18 (5) Differences in the roles and rights of men  
19 and women in developing countries negatively impact  
20 women and girls thereby increasing their vulnerability  
21 to sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.  
22 For example, gender norms that restrict  
23 women's access to productive resources such as education,  
24 land, income, and credit, create an unequal  
25 balance of power in society that favors men and

1 greatly compromises women's ability to protect  
2 themselves against infection, cope with illness once  
3 infected, or care for those who are infected. Success-  
4 ful programming takes into account gender equality  
5 and the empowerment of women and girls through  
6 the use of special measures.

7 (6) Two key factors that dramatically increase  
8 women's vulnerability to sexually transmitted infec-  
9 tions and HIV infection are their lack of economic  
10 opportunities and options and the widespread inci-  
11 dence of violence against women.

12 (7) Adolescent girls are among the most vulner-  
13 able to HIV infection, but have relatively low access  
14 to information on sexually transmitted infections.  
15 The causes of their vulnerability are social, eco-  
16 nomic, and physiological. Widespread violence  
17 against adolescent girls, including in schools, is also  
18 an important factor contributing to high rates of in-  
19 fection. One of the most profound ways in which ad-  
20 olescent girls are put in jeopardy of contracting HIV  
21 infection is through their increased risk to be raped  
22 or through sexual coercion.

23 (8) Culturally defined expectations about ac-  
24 ceptable roles and behaviors of men and women are  
25 important factors contributing to the spread of HIV/

1       AIDS. The notion that sexual domination over  
2       women is the defining characteristic of male sexu-  
3       ality exposes women to the risk of physical and sex-  
4       ual violence.

5           (9) Studies and field evaluations show that  
6       interventions that directly address gender inequal-  
7       ity—through communication and education strate-  
8       gies, economic empowerment, changes in social  
9       norms, and efforts to enhance women’s ability to ne-  
10      gotiate safe sex, among other things—are among the  
11      most effective strategies in preventing transmission  
12      of sexually transmitted infections and HIV among  
13      women and girls, and improving the health and well-  
14      being of families overall. Yet most large-scale pro-  
15      grams funded by governments and donor agencies as  
16      yet largely ignore the gender dimensions of the HIV  
17      epidemic, thereby limiting their own success.

18           (10)(A) Substantial evidence from a number of  
19      countries worldwide now exists to show that female  
20      condoms are an effective tool for the prevention of  
21      sexually transmitted infections and HIV, are accept-  
22      able to a large share of those at risk of infection,  
23      and offer increased levels of protection when intro-  
24      duced as part of a program that emphasizes edu-  
25      cation and negotiation skills.

1           (B) Female condoms are the only female-initi-  
2           ated and approved method available on the market  
3           today. Moreover, female condoms offer “dual protec-  
4           tion” from both unwanted pregnancy and infection  
5           simultaneously. Access to the female condom is lim-  
6           ited in most countries worldwide, however, due to a  
7           lack of investment in the purchasing, distribution,  
8           and programs needed to support introduction and  
9           sustained use, and bias in favor of the male condom.  
10          The United States Government must take the lead  
11          on expanding access to the female condom to save  
12          millions of lives today.

13           (11) Since the early 1990’s, topical microbicides  
14          have attracted scientific attention as a possible new  
15          technology for preventing sexually transmitted dis-  
16          eases, including HIV. For individuals needing to use  
17          them without partner knowledge or consent, safe, ef-  
18          fective, acceptable, and affordable topical  
19          microbicides could be formulated to be undetectable.  
20          Investment in topical microbicides is critical for the  
21          future, while sustained investments in female  
22          condoms are required for the present.

23          (b) ACTIONS RELATING TO HIV/AIDS PROTECTION  
24          FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.—

1           (1) ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN.—

2           The Administrator of the United States Agency for  
3           International Development, acting through the Di-  
4           rector of the Office of HIV/AIDS and the Director  
5           of the Office on Women in Development of the  
6           Agency for International Development, shall develop  
7           and integrate into the HIV/AIDS prevention, care,  
8           and treatment programs of the Agency for Inter-  
9           national Development specific initiatives to improve  
10          women's economic status, including opportunities in  
11          both the formal and informal economy, and improve  
12          access to credit, land, technical assistance, and pro-  
13          ductive resources. A focus on addressing the eco-  
14          nomic needs and improving economic opportunities  
15          and vocational and life skills of adolescent girls shall  
16          be included in these efforts.

17          (2) CREATING GENDER-SENSITIVE STI AND HIV  
18          PREVENTION PROGRAMS.—The Administrator of the  
19          United States Agency for International Develop-  
20          ment, acting through the Director of the Office of  
21          HIV/AIDS of the Agency for International Develop-  
22          ment, shall ensure that all Agency-supported pro-  
23          grams account for and respond to the gender dimen-  
24          sions of vulnerability to sexually transmitted infec-  
25          tions and HIV in diverse contexts, ensuring that

1 such programs address gender constraints through  
2 communication and education strategies aimed at  
3 changing social norms, informing women of their op-  
4 tions, and providing them with the tools required to  
5 negotiate and practice safe sex, including access to  
6 vaginal microbicides.

7 (3) EXPANDING ACCESS TO AND USE OF MEANS  
8 OF PROTECTION.—The Administrator of the United  
9 States Agency for International Development, acting  
10 through the Director of the Office of HIV/AIDS of  
11 the Agency for International Development, shall en-  
12 sure that all Agency-supported programs evaluate  
13 their potential for developing gender-sensitive efforts  
14 to promote expanded use of both female and male  
15 condoms, and shall expend not less than  
16 \$35,000,000 in 2003 and each succeeding year to  
17 procure and develop programs for the introduction  
18 and sustained use of female condoms.

19 (4) INTEGRATING HIV/AIDS PREVENTION WITH  
20 OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS.—The  
21 Administrator of the United States Agency for  
22 International Development, acting through the Di-  
23 rector of the Office of HIV/AIDS and the Director  
24 of the Office on Population, Health, and Nutrition  
25 of the Agency for International Development, shall

1 test models of programs that integrate prevention of  
2 sexually transmitted infections and HIV with other  
3 reproductive health services to identify approaches  
4 that promote dual protection from unintended preg-  
5 nancy and infection. Particular attention should be  
6 given to integrating HIV/AIDS prevention into fam-  
7 ily planning, maternal and child health and primary  
8 care service programs, and to ensuring that health  
9 sector reform initiatives do not undermine HIV/  
10 AIDS programs.

11 (5) TRAINING OF USAID PERSONNEL.—The Ad-  
12 ministrator of the United States Agency for Inter-  
13 national Development shall ensure that program of-  
14 ficers of the Agency posted to countries with HIV/  
15 AIDS prevalence rates of one percent or higher re-  
16 ceive training on gender analysis related to country-  
17 specific HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment  
18 issues.

19 (6) DEVELOPMENT OF TOPICAL MICROBICIDES  
20 FOR PREVENTING TRANSMISSION OF HIV AND  
21 OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.—

22 (A) COORDINATION WITH OTHER INSTI-  
23 TUTES.—The Administrator of the United  
24 States Agency for International Development  
25 shall coordinate activities to research and pro-

1           mote the use of microbicides for the prevention  
2           of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases  
3           with appropriate institutes, including the Na-  
4           tional Institute of Health, to the extent such in-  
5           stitutes have responsibilities that are related to  
6           the development of microbicides and their dis-  
7           tribution in the developing world.

8                   (B) PROGRAM FOR MICROBICIDE DEVEL-  
9           OPMENT.—The Administrator of the United  
10          States Agency for International Development  
11          shall establish a program to support research to  
12          use microbicides to substantially reduce trans-  
13          mission of HIV and other sexually transmitted  
14          diseases in developing countries. Activities  
15          under such program shall provide for an expan-  
16          sion and intensification of the conduct and sup-  
17          port of—

18                   (i) development of formulation and de-  
19           livery approaches appropriate for devel-  
20           oping countries;

21                   (ii) research on designs of  
22           microbicides targeted for use in developing  
23           countries;

24                   (iii) conduct of HIV incidence and  
25           microbicide feasibility studies with atten-

1                   tion to the needs of developing countries;  
2                   and

3                   (iv) behavioral research on use, ac-  
4                   ceptability, and adherence to microbicides  
5                   in developing countries.

6                   (C) GRANTS FOR MICROBICIDE RE-  
7                   SEARCH.—In order to contribute to the rapid  
8                   evaluation of safe and effective microbicides for  
9                   the prevention of HIV and other sexually trans-  
10                  mitted diseases, the Administrator may, in car-  
11                  rying out subparagraph (B) make grants to  
12                  public and nonprofit private entities for the  
13                  purpose of providing technical assistance to,  
14                  and consultation with, a wide variety of domes-  
15                  tic and international entities involved in devel-  
16                  oping and evaluating topical microbicides, in-  
17                  cluding health agencies, extramural researchers,  
18                  industry, health advocates, and nonprofit orga-  
19                  nizations in the United States and in developing  
20                  countries.

21               (c) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator of  
22               the United States Agency for International Development  
23               shall appoint a senior level policy advisor for infectious  
24               diseases who shall report directly to the Administrator and  
25               shall be responsible for ensuring that the impact of infec-

1 tious diseases are taken into account in programs in all  
2 divisions of the Agency, including from a gender perspec-  
3 tive responding to the growth of the AIDS pandemic  
4 among women and girls.

5 **SEC. 405. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBER-**  
6 **CULOSIS.**

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

8 (1) Tuberculosis is one of the greatest infec-  
9 tious causes of death of adults worldwide, killing  
10 nearly 2,000,000 people per year—one person every  
11 15 seconds. Globally, tuberculosis is the leading in-  
12 fectious cause of death of young women and the  
13 leading cause of death of people with HIV/AIDS.

14 (2) Tuberculosis is an immense economic drain  
15 on families and on nations and is a significant cause  
16 of poverty. Most cases of tuberculosis and deaths  
17 caused by tuberculosis occur among individuals in  
18 their most productive years of life, ages 15 to 50,  
19 decimating a country's ability to compete effectively  
20 in the global economy.

21 (3) There is a highly effective and inexpensive  
22 treatment for tuberculosis. This strategy, known as  
23 Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course  
24 (DOTS), includes low-cost effective diagnosis, treat-

1       ment, monitoring, and record keeping, as well as a  
2       reliable drug supply.

3           (4) Based on World Bank estimates, DOTS  
4       treatment is one of the most cost-effective health  
5       interventions available—costing just \$20-\$100 to  
6       save a life, and DOTS can produce cure rates of up  
7       to 95 percent even in the poorest countries.

8       (b) AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF  
9       1961.—Section 104(c)(7) of the Foreign Assistance Act  
10      of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)(7)) is amended—

11           (1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as sub-  
12      paragraph (C);

13           (2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the fol-  
14      lowing:

15      “(B)(i) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to the  
16      authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (C)  
17      for a fiscal year, a substantial percentage of such amount  
18      is authorized to be used for (I) the diagnosis and treat-  
19      ment of tuberculosis for very poor, at-risk and affected  
20      populations utilizing Directly Observed Treatment, Short  
21      Course (DOTS), or other internationally accepted primary  
22      tuberculosis control strategies developed in consultation  
23      with the World Health Organization, and (II) the expan-  
24      sion of such strategies so that every individual with tuber-  
25      culosis has access to treatment and to meet the goal of

1 the cure of at least 85 percent of the cases detected in  
2 those countries in which the agency has established devel-  
3 opment programs by December 31, 2010.

4 “(ii) An appropriate percentage of the remaining  
5 amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-  
6 propriations under subparagraph (C) for a fiscal year is  
7 authorized to be made available for implementation of Di-  
8 rectly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS-PLUS),  
9 or other internationally accepted tuberculosis control  
10 strategies, to treat multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, and  
11 for global tuberculosis coordination and surveillance ef-  
12 forts. In addition, assistance provided using amounts is  
13 authorized to be primarily used in those developing coun-  
14 tries identified by the World Health Organization as hav-  
15 ing a high incidence of tuberculosis, with special emphasis  
16 given to the poorest regions of such countries.”.

17 **SEC. 406. ADDRESSING FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION.**

18 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
19 ings and declarations of policy:

20 (1) Up to 180,000,000 women and girls around  
21 the world, 80 percent of them in Africa, have under-  
22 gone some form of genital mutilation. Approximately  
23 2,000,000 girls undergo female genital mutilation  
24 annually, most often between the ages of 7 and 10

1 years, although there is a trend to perform the pro-  
2 cedure on much younger girls.

3 (2) Female genital mutilation performed  
4 against the will of a girl or woman violates the basic  
5 human right to bodily integrity.

6 (3) The health risks of female genital mutila-  
7 tion are significant, and include intense pain, hemor-  
8 rhage, infection, infertility, increased risk of mater-  
9 nal and child morbidity and mortality, and HIV in-  
10 fection. The long-term risks are also substantial. A  
11 study in Sierra Leone discovered that 83 percent of  
12 women who have undergone female genital mutila-  
13 tion require medical attention at some point in their  
14 lives for a condition resulting from the procedure.

15 (4) Research and experience by national and  
16 international organizations has proven that the ces-  
17 sation of the practice of female genital mutilation  
18 must involve efforts that facilitate the empowerment  
19 of women overall and directly address female genital  
20 mutilation, including economic development, local  
21 and national level advocacy, health education, tech-  
22 nical assistance to nongovernmental organizations  
23 and health ministries, and political support at all  
24 levels.

1 (b) ADDITIONAL PROVISION.—Amounts made avail-  
 2 able to carry out programs to address female genital muti-  
 3 lation should be targeted toward local nongovernmental  
 4 organizations that provide medical and psychosocial serv-  
 5 ices, develop culturally appropriate information, education,  
 6 and communications materials related to female genital  
 7 mutilation, and create greater political support at all levels  
 8 to address female genital mutilation. Such amounts may  
 9 also be used to support research on the economic, psycho-  
 10 social, and health consequences of female genital mutila-  
 11 tion and to evaluate intervention programs.

12 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “female  
 13 genital mutilation” means procedures that involve partial  
 14 or total removal of the external female genitalia or other  
 15 injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural  
 16 or any other non-therapeutic reasons.

17 **TITLE V—WOMEN, AGRI-**  
 18 **CULTURE AND FOOD SECU-**  
 19 **RITY**

20 **SEC. 501. FINDINGS.**

21 Congress makes the following findings:

22 (1) Women produce, process, and market more  
 23 than 70 percent of the food in most developing coun-  
 24 tries, yet their key roles as farmers and food pro-

1       viders critical to household food security is only re-  
2       cently becoming recognized.

3           (2) Because women dominate the agricultural  
4       sector in developing countries, they can benefit from  
5       the rising demand for food worldwide. However,  
6       women face enormous barriers that prevent them  
7       from realizing this potential, including lack of land  
8       tenure rights, exclusion from decision-making at all  
9       levels, neglect by agricultural extension services, and  
10      limited access to inputs such as fertilizer, improved  
11      seeds, credit, and markets.

12          (3) In spite of these constraints, recent evalua-  
13      tions of international agribusiness projects have  
14      shown that women can significantly raise their in-  
15      comes through the production, processing, and mar-  
16      keting of traditional and non-traditional agricultural  
17      products. One of the best ways to improve rural  
18      women's status is to increase their access to the  
19      land, technology, inputs, finances, and markets they  
20      need to become full participants in the global mar-  
21      ket.

22          (4) The United States supplies more than half  
23      of food aid worldwide to refugees and displaced per-  
24      sons. Yet we still see significant nutritional defi-

1       ciencies among these populations, particularly micro-  
2       nutrient and caloric intake deficiencies.

3   **SEC. 502. PROGRAMS TO ASSIST WOMEN FARMERS.**

4       In carrying out programs that provide assistance, di-  
5       rectly or indirectly, to farmers in foreign countries, the  
6       Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-  
7       national Development, the Secretary of State, the Sec-  
8       retary of Agriculture, and the heads of other appropriate  
9       Federal departments and agencies shall establish and  
10      carry out projects to assist women farmers in accessing  
11      global and domestic markets in order to increase their in-  
12      comes. Such projects shall meet the following require-  
13      ments:

14           (1) Provide women with access to the resources  
15      they need to produce, process, and market high-in-  
16      come crops and agricultural products, including re-  
17      sources that provide rights to own and use land,  
18      credit, market information, extension services, ap-  
19      propriate technology, and all productive inputs  
20      (water, seeds, fertilizers, chemicals that are safe for  
21      human exposure and environmentally sound, and  
22      labor).

23           (2) Ensure that agribusiness interventions do  
24      not diminish farm families' food security, overall

1 well-being, family incomes, or their ownership and  
2 control over productive assets.

3 (3) Provide education and training to women  
4 farmers and food producers, processors, and traders.  
5 Education programs shall include culturally appro-  
6 priate agricultural extension services (for example,  
7 women extension agents), basic literacy and  
8 numeracy, and training in business skills.

9 (4) Enhance women's access to nutritious food  
10 both within the household and for the household to  
11 purchase, and increase the household's knowledge of  
12 nutrition and good feeding behaviors.

13 (5) Research and address the impacts of the  
14 HIV/AIDS epidemic on the choice of crops and proc-  
15 essing technologies suitable for women. Particular  
16 attention must be paid to maintaining household  
17 food security in spite of loss of family labor and  
18 other resources.

19 (6) Assist countries in establishing effective  
20 food-safety nets for the poor in times of economic  
21 downturns or low food production (due to drought,  
22 floods, or other catastrophes).

23 (7) Evaluate and increase the effectiveness of  
24 United States emergency food aid programs for food  
25 security, nutrition and health, and explore the poten-

1        tial for using monetized local currency receipts for  
 2        creating endowments from which food security re-  
 3        lated projects could be funded.

4            (8) Fortify staple foods contributed as part of  
 5        United States food aid programs with vitamins A, B,  
 6        and C, zinc, folate, iron, as appropriate, and fortify  
 7        salt with iodine. Food aid should also provide high-  
 8        nutrient seeds in relief situations to enable displaced  
 9        persons to grow high-nutrient foods.

10           (9) Create food security profiles, including gen-  
 11        der analysis, for recipient countries to diagnose what  
 12        types of investments should be made, agricultural  
 13        and non-agricultural, to achieve food security for the  
 14        poor.

15           (10) Increase women's skills in advocacy and in  
 16        their ability to engage in decision-making activities  
 17        relevant to agriculture and food security at all lev-  
 18        els—state, province, national, and international.

19    **SEC. 503. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DE-**  
 20        **VELOPMENT (IFAD).**

21           (a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the International  
 22        Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has been a  
 23        pioneer in reaching rural women and is an effective means  
 24        of channeling scarce United States resources for inter-  
 25        national agricultural programs.

1 (b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress expresses  
2 its full support for significant United States contributions  
3 to future replenishments of the International Fund for Ag-  
4 ricultural Development.

5 **TITLE VI—HUMAN RIGHTS OF**  
6 **WOMEN AND GIRLS**

7 **SEC. 601. STRENGTHENING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF**  
8 **WOMEN AND GIRLS.**

9 (a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—  
10 Congress makes the following findings and declarations of  
11 policy:

12 (1) The indivisibility of human rights is most  
13 relevant to women and girls because violations of  
14 their rights occur in all areas, including the home,  
15 community, workplace, and civic institutions.

16 (2) Supporting women’s human rights in all  
17 spheres of women’s lives, including home, work,  
18 school, health, political participation, and other re-  
19 lated areas, is critical to sustainable development  
20 and the promotion of equality and democracy around  
21 the world.

22 (3) Violations of women’s human rights can be  
23 cloaked in law or exist in practice, they can be direct  
24 or indirect and they can exist in the public and pri-  
25 vate sectors. The eradication of gender discrimina-

1       tion remains a challenge even within the inter-  
2       national human rights system.

3           (4) Many legal or administrative codes contain  
4       barriers to women's access to resources and prop-  
5       erty, to basic information about and access to serv-  
6       ices (including health and education), to basic deci-  
7       sions concerning their family status, to protection  
8       from violence, and to freedom of association. Even  
9       where supportive legislation exists, these legal rights  
10      may be weakly enforced or overridden by customary  
11      law.

12          (5) It is important that international human  
13      rights treaties that the United States has ratified be  
14      applied to domestic and foreign policies and pro-  
15      grams.

16          (6) It is important to examine the implications  
17      of accelerated economic globalization, structural ad-  
18      justment, and trade liberalization on women's rights  
19      and human rights, particularly as these trends affect  
20      women as workers, farmers, entrepreneurs, family  
21      care givers, and heads of household.

22          (7) Global institutions such as the World Bank,  
23      International Monetary Fund, multinational corpora-  
24      tions, the United Nations, and other institutions in-

1       creasingly affect the daily lives and human rights of  
2       women and girls, both positively and negatively.

3       (b) RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COV-  
4 ENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL  
5 RIGHTS.—Congress expresses its support for ratification  
6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and  
7 Cultural Rights and requests the Committee on Foreign  
8 Relations of the Senate to hold hearings on the Covenant,  
9 approve it, and submit the Covenant to the floor of the  
10 Senate for a vote on advice and consent to ratification.

11       (c) RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVEN-  
12 TION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.—Congress ex-  
13 presses its support for ratification of the International  
14 Convention on the Rights of the Child and requests the  
15 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate to hold  
16 hearings on the Covenant, approve it, and submit the Cov-  
17 enant to the floor of the Senate for a vote on advice and  
18 consent to ratification.

19       (d) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTEC-  
20 TION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND  
21 MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES.—Congress expresses its  
22 support for the United States to sign and ratify the Inter-  
23 national Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All  
24 Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and re-

1   requests the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate  
2   to hold hearings on the Convention.

3       (e) OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL  
4   COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.—Congress  
5   expresses its support for the United States to sign and  
6   ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant  
7   of Civil and Political Rights and requests the Committee  
8   on Foreign Relations of the Senate to hold hearings on  
9   the Protocol.

10       (f) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS TO  
11   PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—United  
12   States international programs to promote democracy and  
13   human rights shall include the following:

14           (1) Financial support and technical assistance  
15       for legal aid organizations that take on cases of the  
16       violations of human rights of women and girls, in  
17       particular cases of violence against women, denial of  
18       women’s access to social services, and violations of  
19       women employment rights.

20           (2) Support to civil society organizations that  
21       are promoting human rights education for women  
22       and men.

23           (3) Support for capacity-building of young  
24       women leaders in the field of human rights law.

1           (4) Technical assistance to all bureaus and em-  
2       bassies to ensure their compliance with international  
3       human rights treaties that the United States has  
4       signed and ratified.

5       (g) AUDIT OF MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT  
6 BANKS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction  
7 with the United States Executive Directors to each multi-  
8 lateral development bank (as defined in section 201(g)),  
9 shall conduct an audit of each such bank to ensure that  
10 the bank is compliant with internationally recognized and  
11 universal human rights, as defined in the Universal Dec-  
12 laration of Human Rights.

13       (h) ASSISTANCE TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION  
14 AGAINST WOMEN.—

15           (1) ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of the  
16 United States Agency for International Development  
17 shall establish and carry out programs to assist gov-  
18 ernments of developing countries to eliminate de jure  
19 discrimination against women.

20           (2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Assistance  
21 provided under subsection (a) shall include the fol-  
22 lowing:

23                   (A) Provide judges and other judicial offi-  
24 cials in developing countries with ongoing train-

ing in women’s human rights, particularly as such rights relate to domestic violence.

(B) Provide technical and other assistance to officials in ministries of justice of developing countries to enable such officials to better collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data on rates of reporting, prosecution, conviction, and sentencing of domestic and sexual violence cases.

(3) Improve training for law enforcement personnel in developing countries to improve their response to and collection of evidence for domestic and sexual violence cases.

**SEC. 602. PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Trafficking in persons is increasing exponentially worldwide. The United Nations estimates that 4,000,000 individuals become victims of trafficking each year. The United States Government estimates that 50,000 women and girls are trafficked into the United States annually.

(2) Trafficking is a labor and human rights violation that involves physical and psychological coercion, deception, forced labor, and servitude or slav-

1       ery. Traffickers force people to labor and serve in a  
2       growing number of arenas, including factories, con-  
3       struction sites, farms, brothels, homes, and streets.

4           (3) Potential and actual victims of trafficking  
5       need targeted assistance to provide them with skills  
6       and opportunities at home. Trafficked individuals  
7       need shelter, health care, psychological counseling,  
8       training, and living assistance after they escape from  
9       their traffickers. Those individuals who are in dan-  
10      ger from retaliation by organized criminal gangs re-  
11      quire special protection.

12          (4) Women are more likely than men to be traf-  
13      ficked. Women are disproportionately affected by  
14      economic changes brought on by structural adjust-  
15      ment policies, privatization, trade liberalization, and  
16      economic globalization, such as the movement away  
17      from agriculture toward a wage-based economy and  
18      consumer society.

19      (b) PROGRAMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  
20      OR DESTINATION.—

21          (1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting  
22      through the heads of appropriate Federal depart-  
23      ments and agencies (such as the Department of  
24      State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service,  
25      the Department of Health and Human Services, and

1 the United States Agency for International Develop-  
2 ment), shall establish and carry out programs in for-  
3 eign countries to prevent the trafficking of women  
4 and children, prosecute traffickers, and meet the  
5 needs of victims of trafficking.

6 (2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Programs  
7 established and carried out under paragraph (1)  
8 shall include the following:

9 (A) PREVENTION.—(i) Support for local  
10 in-country nongovernmental organizations to  
11 conduct public education and advocacy pro-  
12 grams for all relevant sectors and levels of soci-  
13 ety with the purpose of preventing trafficking.

14 (ii) Creation of education materials and  
15 networks to reach out to the ethnic commu-  
16 nities of those individuals most likely to be traf-  
17 ficked, particularly in the informal sectors  
18 where undocumented migrants and trafficked  
19 individuals are more likely to be found.

20 (iii) Education, training, and business de-  
21 velopment services for women and girls who are  
22 in vulnerable populations to assist them in be-  
23 coming economically self-sufficient. These pro-  
24 grams should emphasize non-traditional and  
25 economically viable activities and include train-

ing on the rights of women, labor, and migrants.

(B) TREATMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR VICTIMS.—(i) Support for nongovernmental organization-operated hotlines, culturally and linguistically appropriate protective shelters, and regional and international nongovernmental organization networks and databases on trafficking. Support should also assist nongovernmental organizations in creating service centers and systems that are mobile and extend beyond large cities.

(ii) Support for nongovernmental organizations and advocates to provide legal, social, and other services and assistance to trafficked individuals, particularly those individuals in detention.

(iii) Education and training for trafficked women and girls upon their return home as described in clause (iv).

(iv) The safe reintegration of trafficked individuals into an appropriate community or family, with full respect for the wishes, dignity, and safety of the trafficked individual. Pro-

grams should seek to integrate victim protection and safe reintegration.

(v) Support for increasing or developing programs to assist families of victims in locating, repatriating, and treating their trafficked family members.

(C) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—High-quality training programs emphasizing a human rights-based approach for law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, immigration agents and officers, housing and health inspectors, and other government officials who may come into contact with a situation of trafficking or trafficked individuals in countries of origin or destination.

(D) LEGAL REFORMS.—(i) Analysis of existing national legal frameworks and advocacy to develop protective national laws and policies that are consistent with, and improve upon, the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime).

(ii) Support for advocates working to ensure the appropriate and timely implementation

1 of new anti-trafficking or related legislation at  
2 the national, state, and local levels.

3 (iii) Support for countries to develop an ef-  
4 fective system for witness defense and protec-  
5 tion, including the establishment of immigration  
6 laws to allow temporary residence to victims.

7 (E) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NONGOVERN-  
8 MENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—(i) Assistance to  
9 build the capacities of local nongovernmental  
10 organizations, such as local unions, women’s or-  
11 ganizations, direct service organizations, and  
12 civic associations to effectively deliver programs  
13 in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

14 (ii) Assistance for nongovernmental organi-  
15 zations to disseminate, share, and train other  
16 nongovernmental organizations in successful  
17 techniques to prevent trafficking, prosecute  
18 traffickers, and meet the multiple needs of vic-  
19 tims.

20 **SEC. 603. ACCESS FOR AFGHAN WOMEN ACT OF 2002.**

21 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the  
22 “Access for Afghan Women Act of 2002”.

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

24 (1) Before 1996, women in Afghanistan could  
25 exercise their basic human rights and 70 percent of

1 teachers, nurses, doctors, and small business owners  
2 in Afghanistan were women.

3 (2) More than 90 percent of Afghan men and  
4 women believe that women should have access to  
5 education and work, freedom of expression, legal  
6 protection, and participation in government. Re-  
7 spondents also support the inclusion of women's  
8 human rights issues in any peace negotiations with  
9 respect to Afghanistan.

10 (3) Women make up more than 75 percent of  
11 the refugees in camps, urban areas, and villages in  
12 Afghanistan. On the Afghanistan border with Paki-  
13 stan many organizations, including women's organi-  
14 zations, are delivering critical services to refugees  
15 and such women's organizations have the knowledge  
16 and experience to assist the United States in deliv-  
17 ering effective relief aid to women.

18 (4) The active participation of women in the  
19 government, economy, and society of Afghanistan is  
20 necessary to ensure lasting peace in the region.

21 (5) During major conflicts in the region, women  
22 have maintained local economies and have led the ef-  
23 fort in rebuilding economies after conflicts. Effective  
24 development and reconstruction assistance, including

1 microcredit assistance, takes into account women's  
2 roles as economic leaders.

3 (c) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO UNITED STATES  
4 ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other  
6 provision of law, activities described in paragraphs  
7 (2) through (5) that are carried out by the United  
8 States in Afghanistan and other countries of Central  
9 Asia shall comply with the applicable requirements  
10 contained in such paragraphs.

11 (2) PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO ESTABLISH GOV-  
12 ERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.—With respect to proc-  
13 esses to establish a government of Afghanistan, the  
14 applicable requirements are the following:

15 (A) Consult with and include representa-  
16 tives of women's organizations and networks  
17 from the major ethnic groups in Afghanistan  
18 during peace negotiations and post-conflict deci-  
19 sionmaking.

20 (B) Include the perspectives and advice of  
21 organizations with expertise in human rights  
22 and women's development in decisionmaking  
23 processes relating to peace and the governance  
24 of Afghanistan.

1           (C) Support the efforts of Afghan women  
2           and Afghan women’s organizations to ensure  
3           that the full range of human rights of women,  
4           as described in the International Convention on  
5           Civil and Political Rights and the Universal  
6           Declaration of Human Rights, are included in  
7           any constitution or legal structure of a govern-  
8           ment in Afghanistan by including a significant  
9           number of women in the drafting of the con-  
10          stitution.

11          (3) POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND DE-  
12          VELOPMENT.—With respect to activities relating to  
13          post-conflict stability in Afghanistan and other  
14          countries of Central Asia, the applicable require-  
15          ments are the following:

16                (A) Provide financial and programmatic  
17                assistance for the efforts of Afghan women’s or-  
18                ganizations that represent the various ethnic  
19                groups.

20                (B) Promote multi-year women-centered  
21                economic development programs, including pro-  
22                grams to assist widows and female heads of  
23                household.

1           (C) Increase women’s access to and owner-  
2           ship of productive assets such as land, agricul-  
3           tural inputs, and microfinance, and property.

4           (D) Provide financial assistance for pri-  
5           mary, secondary, and higher education for all  
6           individuals in Afghanistan.

7           (E) Provide financial assistance to build  
8           health infrastructure and to deliver women-cen-  
9           tered health programs, particularly comprehen-  
10          sive and high quality reproductive health and  
11          family planning services.

12          (F) Integrate education and training pro-  
13          grams for former combatants with economic de-  
14          velopment programs to encourage their re-  
15          integration into society and to promote post-  
16          conflict stability.

17          (G) Support educational efforts to increase  
18          awareness with respect to landmines, facilitate  
19          the removal of landmines, and provide services  
20          to individuals with disabilities caused by land-  
21          mines.

22          (H) Provide assistance to rehabilitate chil-  
23          dren affected by the conflict, particularly child  
24          soldiers.

1           (4) RELIEF, RESETTLEMENT, AND REPATRI-  
2           ATION OF REFUGEES.—With respect to the relief, re-  
3           settlement, and repatriation of refugees in Afghani-  
4           stan and other countries of Central Asia, the appli-  
5           cable requirements are the following:

6                   (A)(i) Take all necessary steps to protect  
7                   women refugees in camps, urban areas, and vil-  
8                   lages fleeing from the conflict situation in Af-  
9                   ghanistan from violence.

10                   (ii) Take all necessary steps to ensure that  
11                   women refugees in camps, urban areas, and vil-  
12                   lages fleeing from the conflict situation in Af-  
13                   ghanistan are directly receiving food aid, shel-  
14                   ter, relief supplies, and other services from  
15                   United States-sponsored programs.

16                   (iii) Take all necessary steps to ensure that  
17                   women refugees in camps, urban areas, and vil-  
18                   lages are accessing high quality health and  
19                   medical services, particularly reproductive, ma-  
20                   ternal, and child health services.

21                   (B) Take all necessary steps to ensure that  
22                   refugees that choose to return voluntarily to  
23                   their place of origin can do so in safety, dignity,  
24                   and with protection of their rights. United  
25                   States-sponsored efforts shall not coerce or en-

1           courage refugees to return to their places of ori-  
2           gin.

3           (5) PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—With re-  
4           spect to peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan and  
5           other countries of Central Asia, the applicable re-  
6           quirements are the following:

7                   (A) In preparation for deployment of  
8                   peacekeeping missions, provide training, guide-  
9                   lines, and materials to military, police, and ci-  
10                  vilian personnel on the protection, rights, and  
11                  the particular needs of women, as well as on the  
12                  importance of involving women in all peace-  
13                  keeping and peace building measures.

14                  (B) Encourage individuals and organiza-  
15                  tions that will provide training to consult with  
16                  women’s organizations within and outside of Af-  
17                  ghanistan and other countries of Central Asia  
18                  to develop appropriate training content and ma-  
19                  terials.

20           (6) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term  
21           “other countries of Central Asia” means Pakistan,  
22           Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and  
23           Uzbekistan.

24           (d) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date  
25           of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare

1 and transmit to Congress a report that contains docu-  
2 mentation (including documentation using data  
3 disaggregated by gender) of the progress in implementing  
4 the requirements of subsection (c).

5 **SEC. 604. RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION ON THE ELIMI-**  
6 **NATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION**  
7 **AGAINST WOMEN.**

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

9 (1) The Senate has already agreed to the ratifi-  
10 cation of several important human rights treaties,  
11 including the Genocide Convention, the Convention  
12 Against Torture, the International Covenant on Civil  
13 and Political Rights, and the Convention on the  
14 Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination  
15 Against Women (CEDAW).

16 (2) CEDAW establishes a worldwide commit-  
17 ment to combat discrimination against women and  
18 girls.

19 (3) 165 countries of the world have ratified or  
20 acceded to CEDAW and the United States is among  
21 a small minority of countries, including Afghanistan,  
22 North Korea, Iran, and Sudan, which have not.

23 (4) The Administration has proposed a small  
24 number of reservations, understandings, and dec-  
25 larations to ensure that United States ratification

1 fully complies with all constitutional requirements,  
2 including the rights of States and individuals.

3 (5) The legislatures of California, Iowa, Massa-  
4 chusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Caro-  
5 lina, South Dakota, and Vermont have endorsed  
6 United States ratification of CEDAW.

7 (6) More than 100 United States-based, civic,  
8 legal, religious, education, and environmental organi-  
9 zations, including many major national membership  
10 organizations, support ratification of CEDAW.

11 (7) Ratification of CEDAW would allow the  
12 United States to nominate a representative to the  
13 CEDAW oversight committee.

14 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
15 gress that—

16 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the  
17 Senate should hold hearings on the Convention on  
18 the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination  
19 Against Women (CEDAW); and

20 (2) the Senate should, therefore, give its advice  
21 and consent to the ratification of the Convention on  
22 the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination  
23 Against Women.

1   **TITLE VII—VIOLENCE AGAINST**  
2                           **WOMEN**

3   **SEC. 701. FINDINGS.**

4       Congress finds the following:

5           (1) Around the world, at least 1 woman in  
6       every 3 has been beaten, coerced into sex, or other-  
7       wise abused in her lifetime.

8           (2) Violence against women is a human rights  
9       violation that takes many forms—physical, sexual,  
10      and psychological—and cuts across most countries,  
11      social groups, and socio-economic classes. Violence  
12      against women can occur in every setting—in homes,  
13      streets, schools, and places of work.

14          (3) Violence is a multidimensional issue that  
15      stems from women’s subordinate status in society,  
16      women’s economic dependence on men, and women’s  
17      overall lack of power. All societies have beliefs,  
18      norms, and social institutions that legitimize and  
19      perpetuate violence against women.

20          (4) Women are particularly vulnerable to vio-  
21      lence during times of political upheaval and eco-  
22      nomic instability. Although rape as a weapon of war  
23      has been internationally condemned, armies continue  
24      to use it in conflicts around the globe. For example,  
25      in 1992, as many as 20,000 women were raped in

1 the first few months of the war in Bosnia-  
2 Herzegovina

3 (5) Violence prohibits many women from par-  
4 ticipating in the economy, being active in civic life,  
5 accessing educational opportunities, and obtaining  
6 health care. One out of every 5 healthy years of life  
7 are lost to women ages 15 to 44 as a result of vio-  
8 lence. This loss of productivity impairs women's eco-  
9 nomic development and overall national economic  
10 growth.

11 **SEC. 702. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS TO**  
12 **PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND**  
13 **GIRLS.**

14 United States international programs administered  
15 by the United States Agency for International Develop-  
16 ment, the Department of State, and other appropriate  
17 Federal departments and agencies shall incorporate the  
18 following:

19 (1) Support for programs that advocate for pro-  
20 tective legislation, judicial accountability and en-  
21 forcement of existing laws relating to the prevention  
22 of violence against women and girls.

23 (2) Strengthening of sites of first response, par-  
24 ticularly community-based responses and infrastruc-  
25 ture.

1           (3) Encouragement for the integration of vio-  
2           lence interventions into all sectors of United States  
3           international development assistance.

4           (4) Investment in a variety of prevention pro-  
5           grams, including research on the causes of violence,  
6           and education of the public, law enforcement and ju-  
7           dicial officials, and journalists and the media. Public  
8           education programs should aim to change the atti-  
9           tudes, beliefs, and norms that encourage men to be  
10          violent.

11          (5) Strengthening of women's economic oppor-  
12          tunities in order to improve their options and negoti-  
13          ating power outside of and within the home.

14          (6) Encouragement for communities to design  
15          all responses (for example, health, police, judicial,  
16          and social services) to respect the autonomy and  
17          meet the needs of survivors.

18          (7) Design of monitoring, evaluation, and meas-  
19          urement of results based on local needs and con-  
20          texts. Measurement of results should account for the  
21          long length of time violence interventions aimed at  
22          profound behavioral and societal changes take.

23          (8) Support for research on and dissemination  
24          of best practices for violence prevention and treat-  
25          ment programs.

1 **SEC. 703. REPORT.**

2 As part of the congressional presentation documents  
3 for fiscal year 2003, the Administrator of the United  
4 States Agency for International Development shall report  
5 on the Agency's programs to eradicate violence against  
6 women for those countries in which the 2000 State De-  
7 partment Country Report on Human Rights practices in-  
8 dicates a significant problem of domestic violence, rape,  
9 trafficking, sexual harassment, and other forms of violence  
10 against women.

11 **TITLE VIII—WOMEN, CONFLICTS,**  
12 **AND PEACE BUILDING**

13 **SEC. 801. FINDINGS.**

14 Congress makes the following findings and declara-  
15 tions of policy:

16 (1) Civilians, particularly women and children,  
17 account for the vast majority of those adversely af-  
18 fected by armed conflict in ethnic, religious, and  
19 identity wars. In some cases of ethno-political con-  
20 flict, more than half of women have been targeted  
21 for rape as a weapon of war. Little is done to pro-  
22 tect the safety and rights of women in conflict situa-  
23 tions or to prosecute perpetrators.

24 (2) Today, as many as 300,000 children under  
25 the age of 18 serve in government forces or armed  
26 rebel groups. Some are as young as 8 years old.

1 Both girls and boys are used as child soldiers. In  
2 case studies in El Salvador, Ethiopia, and Uganda,  
3 almost a third of the child soldiers were reported to  
4 be girls. Girls may be raped, or in some cases, given  
5 to military commanders as “wives”.

6 (3) War and violence have uprooted and dis-  
7 placed 35,000,000 people worldwide from their  
8 homes, 80 percent of these refugees are women and  
9 children. They have little access to basic food, med-  
10 ical care, hygiene, and shelter.

11 (4) Women are not just victims, they are taking  
12 the initiative to reach across the conflict divide and  
13 foster peace. In Mali and Liberia women joined to-  
14 gether to collect arms. In Northern Ireland, Catholic  
15 and Protestant women created joint community de-  
16 velopment projects.

17 (5) Despite women’s positive roles in fostering  
18 peace, they are excluded from most peace negotia-  
19 tions. Women’s perspectives and experiences in seek-  
20 ing solutions to conflicts are necessary to ensure  
21 lasting peace.

22 (6) Violence and conflict are major impediments  
23 to participating in and benefiting from the global  
24 economy. Even during major conflicts, it is women  
25 that keep local economies running and work to re-

1        build economies after conflicts. Therefore, economic  
2        aid that is linked to peace processes should target  
3        and take into account women's roles as economic  
4        leaders and assist women in accessing the global  
5        marketplace.

6    **SEC. 802. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS.**

7        United States international programs administered  
8        by the United States Agency for International Develop-  
9        ment, the Department of State, the Department of De-  
10       fense, and other appropriate Federal departments and  
11       agencies shall incorporate activities in the following areas:

12            (1) CONFLICT PREVENTION AND POST-CON-  
13        FLICT STABILITY.—(A) Support for women's efforts  
14        in conflict-resolution before, during, and after con-  
15        flicts.

16            (B) Promotion of multi-year gender-balanced  
17        economic development programs, particularly pro-  
18        grams to assist female heads of household.

19            (C) Increased women's access to and ownership  
20        of productive assets such as land, agricultural equip-  
21        ment, and credit.

22            (D) Integration of education and training pro-  
23        grams for former combatants with economic develop-  
24        ment programs to encourage their reintegration into  
25        society and to promote post-conflict stability.

1           (E) Extension of education and training, in-  
2           cluding in business development, to women.

3           (2) IMPROVING PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS.—

4           (A) In preparation for deployment, provide training,  
5           guidelines, and materials to military, police, and ci-  
6           vilian personnel on the protection, rights, and the  
7           particular needs of women, as well as on the impor-  
8           tance of involving women in all peacekeeping and  
9           peace building measures. The Secretary of Defense  
10          shall encourage trainers to consult with women’s or-  
11          ganizations and leaders to develop appropriate train-  
12          ing content and materials.

13          (B) Integration of a gender perspective in peace  
14          building by each United States representative to the  
15          United Nations, including encouraging close and  
16          meaningful collaboration between United Nations  
17          Peacekeeping Operations and women leaders work-  
18          ing to end conflict. In addition, encouragement of  
19          the United Nations to create a Gender Unit at the  
20          Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)  
21          headquarters to provide technical assistance in this  
22          area.

23          (3) PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND DECISION-MAK-

24          ING.—(A) With respect to peace negotiations, the  
25          consultation with women leaders with experience in

1 conflict prevention, mediation, and traditional peace-  
2 making processes in peace negotiations and post-  
3 conflict decision-making.

4 (B) Include women's perspectives in United  
5 States decision-making processes relating to peace  
6 and international security by conducting an audit on  
7 the implementation of existing United States com-  
8 mitments on addressing women's needs and concerns  
9 in conflict and post-conflict situations.

10 (4) REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT AND REPATRI-  
11 ATION.—(A) Provide protection and assistance to  
12 refugee women and internally displaced women in or  
13 fleeing from conflict situations.

14 (B) Ensure that high quality services are pro-  
15 vided to refugee women to meet their overall health  
16 needs, particularly in the area of reproductive  
17 health.

18 (C) Take all necessary steps to ensure that ref-  
19 ugee and displaced women are able to return volun-  
20 tarily to their place of origin in safety and with dig-  
21 nity, and to uphold their right to protection after  
22 their return.

23 (D) Provide assistance to rehabilitate children  
24 affected by conflict, particularly child soldiers.

1 **SEC. 803. RATIFICATION OF THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO**  
2 **THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE**  
3 **CHILD ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN**  
4 **IN ARMED CONFLICT.**

5 Congress expresses its support for the Optional Pro-  
6 tocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the  
7 Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and urges the  
8 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate to hold  
9 hearings on the Protocol, approve the Protocol, and bring  
10 the Protocol to the floor of the full Senate for a vote on  
11 advice and consent to ratification.

12 **TITLE IX—WOMEN’S LEADER-**  
13 **SHIP AND PARTICIPATION**

14 **SEC. 901. FINDINGS.**

15 Congress makes the following findings and declara-  
16 tions of policy:

17 (1) Women’s equal participation in political and  
18 civic life plays a pivotal role in the general process  
19 of the advancement of women. Women’s equal par-  
20 ticipation in decision-making is not only a demand  
21 for simple justice or democracy, but is also a nec-  
22 essary condition for women’s interests to be taken  
23 into account.

24 (2) From 1945 to 1995, the percentage of  
25 women in parliaments increased four-fold; however,  
26 women’s representation in national legislatures is

1 low at 12.7 percent worldwide. Women representa-  
2 tion at the local level is also suppressed, with less  
3 than 5 percent in Africa and 7.5 percent in Latin  
4 America.

5 (3) In order to increase women's leadership and  
6 participation, interventions must address both the  
7 skills and characteristics of women as well as the  
8 overall context that promotes or limits women's par-  
9 ticipation.

10 **SEC. 902. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS TO**  
11 **INCREASE WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PAR-**  
12 **TICIPATION.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—United States international pro-  
14 grams administered by the United States Agency for  
15 International Development, the Department of State, and  
16 other appropriate Federal departments and agencies shall  
17 incorporate the following activities:

18 (1) Building women's capacity to be effective  
19 leaders and participants in civic life by—

20 (A) providing training to women and wom-  
21 en's organizations in the areas of legal systems,  
22 electoral processes, legislation, advocacy, media  
23 and public affairs, information technology, and  
24 leadership; and

1 (B) assisting women leaders once they are  
2 in office to enhance their abilities to govern ef-  
3 fectively, for example by building strong rela-  
4 tionships with women’s associations and devel-  
5 oping connections to other elected officials.

6 (2) Creating a supportive environment for wom-  
7 en’s leadership and participation by—

8 (A) sensitizing men and male leaders to  
9 support women’s leadership and participation in  
10 public life;

11 (B) developing and implementing gender-  
12 sensitive programs to give girls, boys, and  
13 young adults skills in civic participation and  
14 leadership; and

15 (C) reforming structures to integrate  
16 women leaders, for example by encouraging  
17 countries to utilize affirmative action programs  
18 to increase the number of women in the politics  
19 and decision-making.

20 (b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Adminis-  
21 trator of the United States Agency for International De-  
22 velopment shall work with the Office of Women in Devel-  
23 opment and the Bureau for Democracy and Governance  
24 in addressing women’s needs and incorporating women’s

1 views in all programs relating to democracy and govern-  
2 ance.

3 **SEC. 903. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR**  
4 **WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP.**

5 The President is authorized to establish a United  
6 States International Fund for Women's Leadership to  
7 provide grants to women's organizations in developing  
8 countries and to United States women's organizations for  
9 the purpose of promoting women's leadership in such  
10 countries.

11 **SEC. 904. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF WOMEN.**

12 Congress makes the following findings and declara-  
13 tions of policy:

14 (1) Of the thousands of museums in the United  
15 States, there is no museum that chronicles the vast  
16 contributions women from around the world have  
17 made and continue to make to the development of  
18 humanity.

19 (2) Women have been virtually invisible in  
20 mainstream textbooks and historical presentations.  
21 This "traditional" telling of history perpetuates the  
22 inequalities that exist between women and men.

23 (3) Women have played critical roles in shaping  
24 economies and politics, art and culture, home and  
25 family, yet there exists no place where young women

1 and men can go to learn about global women's his-  
2 tory.

3 (4) An International Museum of Women will  
4 celebrate and examine the role women have played  
5 in shaping our world through the centuries. Through  
6 the critical exploration of women's history, contem-  
7 porary issues and visions of the future, the museum  
8 will be a catalyst for continued social change.

9 **TITLE X—WOMEN AND THE**  
10 **ENVIRONMENT**

11 **SEC. 1001. FINDINGS.**

12 Congress makes the following findings and declara-  
13 tions of policy:

14 (1) Environmental degradation constitutes a se-  
15 rious threat to the livelihood of the poor in devel-  
16 oping countries, especially women. It is women who  
17 are most intensively engaged in household subsist-  
18 ence activities that depend closely on the quality and  
19 availability of natural resources.

20 (2) Women are more susceptible to health prob-  
21 lems related to changes in the environment due to  
22 the sensitivity of their reproductive systems to toxins  
23 or pollutants. There is also strong evidence of the ir-  
24 revocable damage caused by chemical exposures dur-

1       ing various stages of the life cycle, particularly to  
2       the fetus and growing child.

3           (3) Increased trade liberalization, industrializa-  
4       tion, manufacturing, consumption, agricultural de-  
5       velopment, and population dynamics in both devel-  
6       oped and developing countries have altered eco-  
7       systems and environmental quality in low-income  
8       countries.

9           (4) The privatization and commodification of  
10      natural resources such as energy, water, and medic-  
11      inal plants impacts women more deeply and severely  
12      due to their roles as providers of basic household  
13      needs.

14   **SEC. 1002. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL ENVIRON-**  
15           **MENTAL PROGRAMS.**

16      United States international environmental programs  
17   administered by the United States Agency for Inter-  
18   national Development, the Department of State, the  
19   United States Environmental Protection Agency, the De-  
20   partment of the Interior, United States Forest Service, the  
21   National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wild-  
22   life Service, the Department of Commerce, and other ap-  
23   propriate Federal departments and agencies shall incor-  
24   porate the following activities:

1           (1) Increase resources to research the health  
2 impacts of hazardous materials on women, children,  
3 and men, particularly those chemicals prevalent in  
4 developing countries.

5           (2) Foster the creation of information systems,  
6 such as “community right to know” principles, for  
7 local communities in developing countries to become  
8 aware of environmental and health threats.

9           (3) Encourage the development of environ-  
10 mental regulations and agencies in developing coun-  
11 tries. Promote the use of the “precautionary prin-  
12 ciple” in which measures are put into place to pro-  
13 tect women, men, and children from toxic substances  
14 until such substances are proven safe for these pop-  
15 ulations.

16           (4) Provide low-income women with access to  
17 environmentally and economically sound tech-  
18 nologies, such as wind generators and solar-powered  
19 cookers, that support healthy ecosystems, promote  
20 the sustainable use of natural resources, and en-  
21 hance the well-being of women and their families.

22           (5) Provide financial support and technical as-  
23 sistance to developing country energy and natural  
24 resource ministries to assess the energy needs of  
25 households living in poverty and recommend actions

1 to be taken to meet these energy needs both  
2 sustainably and affordably for the poor. These as-  
3 sessments shall account for the differing energy  
4 needs of men and women when estimating overall  
5 household energy needs.

6 (6) In countries that have privatized or are in  
7 the process of privatizing basic commodities, such as  
8 energy and water, ensure that poor households have  
9 access to services at affordable rates.

10 (7) Increase women's skills in engaging deci-  
11 sion-making bodies relevant to the environment, con-  
12 servation, biodiversity, energy and natural resource  
13 management, such as bodies at the state level (in-  
14 cluding state agencies) and international systems  
15 and institutions.

16 (8) Support existing programs and encourage  
17 the establishment of new programs in developing  
18 countries to limit exposures to toxic substances in  
19 places of work to levels accepted by the United  
20 States Environmental Protection Agency.

21 **SEC. 1003. NEGOTIATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL TREATIES**  
22 **AND PROTOCOLS.**

23 The Secretary of State shall take into account wom-  
24 en's roles in natural resource management as well as the  
25 health impacts of environmental toxins on women's health

1 when negotiating international environmental treaties and  
2 protocols.

3 **SEC. 1004. RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CON-**  
4 **VENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUT-**  
5 **ANTS.**

6 Congress recognizes the impact that persistent or-  
7 ganic pollutants have on women and children, expresses  
8 its support for the Convention on Persistent Organic Pol-  
9 lutants, and urges the Committee on Foreign Relations  
10 of the Senate to hold hearings on the Convention, approve  
11 the Convention, and bring the Convention to the floor of  
12 the full Senate for a vote on advice and consent to ratifica-  
13 tion.

14 **SEC. 1005. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY.**

15 The Secretary of State shall instruct the United  
16 States representatives to the Global Environment Facility  
17 Council and Assembly to urge the Facility to integrate  
18 women's special needs and an analysis of gender roles into  
19 its programming in developing and transitional countries.

20 **TITLE XI—AUTHORIZATION OF**  
21 **APPROPRIATIONS**

22 **SEC. 1101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

23 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out  
24 the activities contained in this Act an aggregate increase  
25 of \$1,000,000,000 from appropriations for fiscal year

1 2002, as mandated in Public Law 107–115, for the fol-  
2 lowing accounts: “Development Assistance”, “Migration  
3 and Refugee Assistance”, “Emergency Refugee and Mi-  
4 gration Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”,  
5 “Office of Transition Initiatives of the United States  
6 Agency for International Development”, and “Inter-  
7 national Organizations and Programs”. Programs in these  
8 accounts shall promote women’s development as required  
9 by the relevant provisions contained in this Act.

○