

103^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2447

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish and strengthen policies and programs for the early stabilization of world population through the global expansion of reproductive choice, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1993

Mr. BEILENSON (for himself and Mrs. MORELLA) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish and strengthen policies and programs for the early stabilization of world population through the global expansion of reproductive choice, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “International Popu-
5 lation Stabilization and Reproductive Health Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. AUTHORITIES RELATING TO UNITED STATES POPU-**
2 **LATION ASSISTANCE.**

3 Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is
4 amended—

5 (1) in section 104(b), by striking “on such
6 terms and conditions as he may determine” and in-
7 serting “in accordance with the provisions of chapter
8 12”; and

9 (2) by adding at the end the following new
10 chapter:

11 **“CHAPTER 12—UNITED STATES**
12 **POPULATION ASSISTANCE**

13 **“SEC. 499. DEFINITION.**

14 “For purposes of this chapter, the term ‘United
15 States population assistance’ means assistance provided
16 under section 104(b) of this Act.

17 **“SEC. 499A. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

18 “The Congress makes the following findings:

19 “(1) Throughout much of the world, the lack of
20 access of women, particularly poor women, to basic
21 reproductive health services and information under-
22 mines women’s struggle for self-determination, con-
23 tributes to death and suffering among women and
24 their children, puts pressure on the land, forests,
25 and other natural resources on which many poor
26 families depend for their survival, and in other ways

1 vitiates the efforts of families to lift themselves out
2 of the poverty in which over 1,000,000,000 of the
3 world's more than 5,000,000,000 people live.

4 “(2) During the 1980s, nearly 800,000,000
5 people, a number three times greater than the popu-
6 lation of the United States, were added to the
7 world's population.

8 “(3) Birthrates in many developing countries
9 are declining too slowly to prevent a near tripling of
10 the world's population before stabilization can occur,
11 and although birthrates in some countries have de-
12 clined faster in recent years than anticipated, world
13 progress toward stabilization was noticeably slower
14 in the 1980s than in the 1970s.

15 “(4) After more than a quarter century of expe-
16 rience and research, the actions needed to bring
17 about a rapid decline in birthrates are well docu-
18 mented. The ability to exercise reproductive choice
19 must be expanded, and such expansion should occur
20 through broader dissemination and choice of contra-
21 ceptive services that involve the community and are
22 sufficient to meet the needs and values of those who
23 use them.

24 “(5) Although a number of religious and cul-
25 tural barriers to family planning remain, attitudes

1 toward modern contraception have changed over the
2 last decade, and in many countries a large and
3 growing unmet desire exists for deferring or prevent-
4 ing pregnancy among women and men who are too
5 poor to pay the full cost of services.

6 “(6) Although many social and economic factors
7 affect desired family size, organized, accessible, and
8 affordable family planning programs have the most
9 rapid and strongest effect on birthrate because they
10 enable women and their families to determine the
11 timing and number of their children. Widespread
12 voluntary adoption of modern family planning meth-
13 ods and their successful long-term use depend on the
14 quality of reproductive health care services offered
15 and their responsiveness to individual and commu-
16 nity needs and values.

17 “(7) Millions of women, most of them mothers,
18 are killed or injured each year as a result of unsafe
19 abortions. The availability of safe and effective fam-
20 ily planning methods and services can help prevent
21 many of these tragedies.

22 “(8) The impact of human population growth,
23 combined with widespread poverty and unsustainable
24 patterns of natural resource consumption, is evident
25 in mounting signs of stress on the world’s environ-

1 ment, particularly in tropical deforestation, erosion
2 of arable land and watersheds, extinction of plant
3 and animal species, global climate change, waste
4 management, and air and water pollution.

5 “(9) Traditionally, United States population as-
6 sistance has not focused on achieving specific goals
7 with respect to international population stabilization
8 or the expansion of reproductive choice. The absence
9 of clear goals in those areas has led to a lack of cri-
10 teria for allocating funds and evaluating program
11 success.

12 **“SEC. 499B. DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Congress declares that to
14 reduce population growth and stabilize world population
15 at the lowest level feasible and thereby protect the global
16 environment, to provide greater self-determination for
17 women, and to improve the health and well-being of the
18 world’s families, a principal objective of the foreign policy
19 of the United States shall be to assist the international
20 community to—

21 “(1) achieve universal availability of high qual-
22 ity family planning services through a wide choice of
23 safe and effective means of contraception, including
24 programs of public education and other health and

1 development efforts that enable individuals to choose
2 smaller families;

3 “(2) ensure that all individuals and couples, re-
4 gardless of age or marital status, are able to exercise
5 their right to decide whether and how many children
6 to have and their right to reproductive health by im-
7 proving the quality and accessibility of accountable
8 family planning and reproductive health programs;

9 “(3) improve reproductive health, especially of
10 women and young people, through maternal and
11 child health and nutrition services, and through sex-
12 uality and gender education services, especially for
13 young people; and

14 “(4) achieve population stabilization at a level
15 consistent with the maintenance of the natural re-
16 source base and with investment in human re-
17 sources, within a broad strategy to adjust consump-
18 tion levels and patterns in all countries.

19 “(b) FINANCIAL TARGETS.—The Congress estab-
20 lishes a target for global expenditures in developing coun-
21 tries from all domestic and international sources by the
22 year 2000 of at least \$11,000,000,000 for population pro-
23 grams described in section 499C, and establishes a goal
24 for United States population assistance by the year 2000

1 of \$1,400,000,000 in constant 1990 dollars, not including
2 funds available for other reproductive health programs.

3 **“SEC. 499C. AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.**

4 “United States population assistance is authorized to
5 provide—

6 “(1) support for the expansion of quality, af-
7 fordable, voluntary family planning services, which
8 emphasize informed choice among a variety of safe
9 and effective family planning methods and closely re-
10 lated reproductive health care services, including the
11 prevention and control of sexually transmitted dis-
12 eases and reproductive tract infections;

13 “(2) support for adequate and regular supplies
14 of quality contraceptive and other commodities, com-
15 prehensive counseling, appropriate followup, and
16 support for programs that emphasize the use of the
17 mass media to improve public knowledge of contra-
18 ceptive methods and related disease prevention
19 methods and where they may be obtained and to
20 promote the benefits of family planning and repro-
21 ductive health to individuals, families, and commu-
22 nities;

23 “(3) support to United States and foreign re-
24 search institutions and other appropriate entities for
25 biomedical research to develop and evaluate im-

1 proved methods of safe and effective contraception
2 and related disease control, with particular emphasis
3 on methods which—

4 “(A) are likely to be safer, easier to use,
5 easier to make available in developing country
6 settings, and less expensive than current
7 methods;

8 “(B) are controlled by women, including
9 barrier methods and vaginal microbicides;

10 “(C) are likely to prevent the spread of
11 sexually transmitted diseases; and

12 “(D) encourage and enable men to take
13 greater responsibility for their own fertility;

14 “(4) support for field research on the character-
15 istics of programs most likely to result in sustained
16 use of effective family planning in meeting each indi-
17 vidual’s lifetime reproductive goals, with particular
18 emphasis on the perspectives of family planning
19 users, including support for relevant social and be-
20 havioral research focusing on such factors as the
21 use, non-use, and unsafe or ineffective use of various
22 contraceptive and related-disease control methods;

23 “(5) support for the development of new evalua-
24 tion techniques and performance criteria for family

1 planning programs, emphasizing the family planning
2 user's perspective and reproductive goals;

3 “(6) support for research and research dissemi-
4 nation related to population policy development, in-
5 cluding demographic and health surveys to assess
6 population trends, measure unmet needs, and evalu-
7 ate program impact, and support for policy-relevant
8 research on the relationships between population
9 trends, poverty, and environmental management, in-
10 cluding implications for sustainable agriculture,
11 agroforestry, biodiversity, water resources, energy
12 use, and local and global climate change;

13 “(7) support for research and public informa-
14 tion dissemination on the health and welfare con-
15 sequences of unsafe abortions and for the equipment
16 and training necessary for the medical treatment of
17 the complications of unsafe abortions;

18 “(8) support for special programs to reach ado-
19 lescents and young adults, regardless of marital sta-
20 tus, before they begin childbearing, including health
21 education programs which stress responsible parent-
22 hood and the health risks of unprotected sexual
23 intercourse, as well as service programs designed to
24 meet the information and contraception needs of
25 adolescents and young adults; and

1 “(9) support for a broad array of governmental
2 and nongovernmental communication strategies de-
3 signed—

4 “(A) to create public awareness worldwide;

5 “(B) to generate a consensus on the need
6 to address reproductive health issues and the
7 problems associated with continued world popu-
8 lation growth;

9 “(C) to emphasize the need to educate men
10 as well as women and mobilize their support for
11 reproductive rights and responsibilities; and

12 “(D) to make family planning an estab-
13 lished community norm.

14 **“SEC. 499D. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**

15 “United States population assistance is authorized to
16 be provided subject to the following conditions:

17 “(1) Such assistance may only support, directly
18 or through referral, those activities which provide a
19 broad range of contraceptive methods permitted by
20 individual country policy and a broad choice of pub-
21 lic and private family planning services, including
22 networks for community-based and subsidized com-
23 mercial distribution of contraceptives.

24 “(2) No program supported by United States
25 population assistance may deny an individual family

1 planning services because of such individual's inabil-
2 ity to pay all or part of the cost of such services.

3 “(3) Family planning services and related re-
4 productive health care services supported by United
5 States population assistance shall maintain the high-
6 est medical standards possible under local conditions
7 and shall ensure regular oversight of the quality of
8 medical care and other services offered.

9 “(4) United States-supported reproductive
10 health programs shall in each recipient country sup-
11 port to the extent possible an integrated approach,
12 consistent with respect for the rights of women as
13 decisionmakers in matters of reproduction and sexu-
14 ality, for the provision of public and private repro-
15 ductive health services.

16 “(5) United States population assistance pro-
17 grams shall furnish only those contraceptive drugs
18 and devices which have received approval for mar-
19 keting in the United States by the Food and Drug
20 Administration or which have been tested and deter-
21 mined to be safe and effective under research proto-
22 cols comparable to those required by the Food and
23 Drug Administration or have been determined to be
24 safe by an appropriate international organization or

1 the relevant health authority in the country to which
2 they are provided.

3 “(6) Reproductive health services supported by
4 the United States shall be designed to take into ac-
5 count the needs of individuals and couples, including
6 the constraints on women’s time, by involving com-
7 munities, particularly representatives of women,
8 through appropriate training and recruitment ef-
9 forts, in the design, management, and ongoing eval-
10 uation of services. The design of such services shall
11 stress easy accessibility, by locating services as close
12 as possible to potential users, by keeping hours of
13 service convenient, and by improving communica-
14 tions between users and providers through commu-
15 nity outreach and involvement. The evaluation of re-
16 productive health services also shall not use as a
17 measure of program success the degree of longevity
18 or permanency of any contraceptive method.

19 “(7) United States population assistance to ad-
20 olescent fertility programs shall be provided in the
21 context of prevailing norms and customs in the re-
22 cipient country.

23 “(8) None of the funds made available by the
24 United States Government to foreign governments,
25 international organizations, or nongovernmental or-

1 organizations may be used to coerce any person to un-
2 dergo contraceptive sterilization or involuntary abor-
3 tion or to accept any other method of fertility
4 control.

5 **“SEC. 499E. ELIGIBILITY FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE.**

6 “(a) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—Notwithstanding any
7 other provision of law, United States population assistance
8 shall be available, directly or through intermediary organi-
9 zations, to any country which the President determines
10 has met one or more of the following criteria:

11 “(1) The country accounts for a significant pro-
12 portion of the world’s annual population increment.

13 “(2) The country has significant unmet needs
14 for methods of contraception, prevention and treat-
15 ment of sexually transmitted diseases and acquired
16 immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and obstetric
17 and gynecological care, and requires foreign assist-
18 ance to directly implement, expand, or sustain qual-
19 ity reproductive health services for all its people.

20 “(3) The country demonstrates a strong com-
21 mitment to population stabilization and to com-
22 prehensive reproductive health care strategies
23 through policies, programs and the commitment of
24 domestic funds to improve service and make services
25 more widely available.

1 such assistance is held in a separate account and not com-
2 mingled with any other funds.

3 “(3) No funds may be available for the United Na-
4 tions Population Fund unless the Fund agrees to prohibit
5 the use of those funds to carry out any program, project,
6 or activity that involves the use of coerced abortion or in-
7 voluntary sterilization.

8 “(d) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the funds made
9 available for United States population assistance, the
10 President shall make available for the Special Programme
11 of Research, Development and Research Training in
12 Human Reproduction for each of the fiscal years 1994 and
13 1995 an amount commensurate with the contributions of
14 the other donor countries for the purpose of furthering
15 international cooperation in the development and evalua-
16 tion of contraceptive technology.

17 **“SEC. 499G. SUPPORT FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-**
18 **TIONS.**

19 “(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

20 “(1) in many developing countries, nongovern-
21 mental entities, including private and voluntary or-
22 ganizations and private sector entities, such as the
23 International Planned Parenthood Federation and
24 the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, are
25 the most appropriate and effective providers of Unit-

1 ed States assistance to population and family plan-
2 ning activities; and

3 “(2) in particular, organizations and groups
4 founded by women or in which women have signifi-
5 cant and meaningful participation, and which are
6 committed to promoting women’s reproductive health
7 rights through client-oriented programs and activi-
8 ties, have proven the most effective of all.

9 “(b) PROCEDURES.—The President shall establish
10 simplified procedures for the development and approval of
11 programs to be carried out by nongovernmental organiza-
12 tions that have demonstrated—

13 “(1) a capacity to undertake quality, effective,
14 client-oriented reproductive health and population
15 activities which encourage significant involvement by
16 private health practitioners, employer-based health
17 services, unions, and cooperative health organiza-
18 tions; and

19 “(2) a commitment to quality, client-oriented
20 reproductive health care for women.

21 “(c) PRIORITY FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-
22 TIONS.—The largest share of United States population as-
23 sistance made available for any fiscal year shall be made
24 available through United States and foreign nongovern-
25 mental organizations.

1 **“SEC. 499H. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**

2 “The President shall prepare and submit to the Con-
3 gress, as part of the annual presentation materials on for-
4 eign assistance, a report on world progress toward popu-
5 lation stabilization and universal reproductive choice. The
6 report shall include—

7 “(1) estimates of expenditures on the popu-
8 lation activities described in section 499C by na-
9 tional governments, donor agencies, and private sec-
10 tor entities;

11 “(2) an assessment by country of the availabil-
12 ity and use of all methods of contraception and
13 abortion, whether lawful or unlawful in that country;

14 “(3) an analysis by country and region of the
15 impact of population trends on a set of key social,
16 economic, political, and environmental indicators,
17 which shall be identified by the President in the first
18 report submitted pursuant to this section and ana-
19 lyzed in that report and each subsequent report; and

20 “(4) a detailed statement of prior year and pro-
21 posed direct and indirect allocations of population
22 assistance, by country, which describes how each
23 country allocation meets the criteria set forth in this
24 section.”.

1 **SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 Section 104(g)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of
3 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(g)(1) is amended by amending
4 subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

5 “(A) \$725,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and
6 \$800,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 to carry out sub-
7 section (b) of this section; and”.

8 **SEC. 4. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIA-**
9 **TIVES TO STABILIZE WORLD POPULATION.**

10 (a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress
11 makes the following findings:

12 (1) Women represent 50 percent of the world’s
13 human resource potential. Therefore, improving the
14 health, social, and economic status of women and in-
15 creasing their productivity are essential for economic
16 progress in all countries.

17 (2) Throughout the world, women who partici-
18 pate in the social, economic, and political affairs of
19 their communities are more likely to exercise their
20 choice about childbearing than women who do not
21 participate in such activities.

22 (3) Effective economic development strategies
23 address issues such as infant and child survival
24 rates, educational opportunities, especially literacy
25 programs, for girls and women, and gender equality
26 in development.

1 (4) Comprehensive population stabilization ef-
2 forts which include both family planning services
3 and economic development activities achieve lower
4 birth rates and stimulate more development than
5 those which pursue these objectives independently.

6 (5) The most powerful, long-term influence on
7 birthrates is education, especially educational attain-
8 ment among women. The education of women also
9 has a strong influence on other aspects of family
10 welfare, including child survival. World-wide statis-
11 tics, however, indicate that the number of school-age
12 children, especially girls, not attending school is
13 growing annually.

14 (6) Each year, nearly 15,000,000 children
15 under the age of 5 die, most from preventable
16 causes. Wider availability of vaccines, simple treat-
17 ments for diarrheal disease and respiratory infec-
18 tions, and improved nutrition could prevent many of
19 these deaths.

20 (7) Each year, 500,000 or more women world-
21 wide die from complications related to pregnancy,
22 childbirth, or illegal abortion. Another 10 million
23 women annually suffer long-term illness or perma-
24 nent physical impairment from such causes.

1 (8) In many countries, high levels of mortality
2 and morbidity among women of childbearing age are
3 directly related to inadequate or inaccessible repro-
4 ductive health care services.

5 (9) Many women are their family's principal
6 caregiver and chief source of economic support. The
7 death of a mother substantially increases the risk of
8 neglect, abandonment, or death for her young
9 children.

10 (10) Malnutrition and anemia are widespread
11 among poor women in their childbearing years, yet
12 the worldwide campaign to encourage breastfeeding
13 has devoted little attention to the nutritional needs
14 of nursing mothers, or in the improvement of nutri-
15 tional and health levels of women in general.

16 (11) During the 1990s, women, especially in
17 Africa, face substantially increased risks of death or
18 disability from sexually transmitted diseases. During
19 the 1990s, more than 3,000,000 women in Africa
20 will die of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome
21 (AIDS), leaving more than 5,000,000 orphans.

22 (b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress declares
23 that, in order to further the United States foreign policy
24 objective of assisting the international community in
25 achieving universal availability of quality family planning

1 services and stabilizing world population, additional objec-
2 tives of the foreign policy of the United States shall be—

3 (1) to expand basic education opportunities for
4 girls and women;

5 (2) to reduce the gap between male and female
6 levels of literacy and between male and female levels
7 of primary and secondary school enrollment;

8 (3) to help ensure that women worldwide have
9 the opportunity to become equal partners with men
10 in the development of their societies;

11 (4) to reduce global maternal and infant mor-
12 tality rates; and

13 (5) to improve worldwide overall reproductive
14 health, maternal and child health status, and quality
15 of life.

16 (c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—United States devel-
17 opment assistance shall be available, on a priority basis,
18 for—

19 (1) countries which either have adopted and im-
20 plemented, or have agreed to adopt and implement,
21 strategies to help ensure, by the year 2000—

22 (A) the completion of primary school edu-
23 cation by no less than 80 percent of the coun-
24 try's primary school-age children;

1 (B) the reduction of adult illiteracy by at
2 least one-half the country's 1990 level; and

3 (C) the elimination of the gap between
4 male and female levels of literacy and between
5 male and female levels of primary and second-
6 ary school enrollment;

7 (2) governmental and nongovernmental pro-
8 grams which, with respect to a targeted country, are
9 intended—

10 (A) to reduce significantly malnutrition
11 among the country's children under 5 years of
12 age;

13 (B) to maintain immunizations against
14 childhood diseases for significant segments of
15 the country's children; and

16 (C) to reduce the number of childhood
17 deaths in the country which result from diar-
18 rheal disease and acute respiratory infections;

19 (3) governmental and nongovernmental pro-
20 grams which are intended to increase women's pro-
21 ductivity through improved access to appropriate
22 labor-saving technology, vocational training, and ex-
23 tension services and access to credit and child care;
24 and

1 (4) governmental and nongovernmental pro-
2 grams which are intended to increase the access of
3 girls and women to comprehensive reproductive
4 health care services pursuant to subsection (d).

5 (d) SAFE MOTHERHOOD INITIATIVE.—(1)(A) The
6 President is authorized to establish a grant program, to
7 be known as the Safe Motherhood Initiative, to help im-
8 prove the access of girls and women worldwide to com-
9 prehensive reproductive health care services.

10 (B) Such program shall be carried out in accordance
11 with this section and shall be subject to the same terms,
12 conditions, prohibitions, and restrictions as are applicable
13 to assistance made available under sections 499D, 499E,
14 and 499F of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

15 (2) Eligible for assistance under this section are com-
16 prehensive reproductive health programs which empha-
17 size—

18 (A) contraceptive services;

19 (B) prenatal care and screening for high risk
20 pregnancies, and improved access to safe delivery
21 services for women with high risk pregnancies;

22 (C) supplemental food programs for pregnant
23 and nursing women;

24 (D) expanded and coordinated programs to pre-
25 vent, detect, and treat sexually transmitted diseases,

1 including acquired immune deficiency syndrome
2 (AIDS), reproductive tract infections, and other
3 chronic reproductive health problems;

4 (E) programs to eliminate traditional practices
5 injurious to women's health, including female genital
6 mutilation; and

7 (F) improvements in the practice of midwifery,
8 including outreach to traditional birth attendants.

9 (e) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—(1) Not later than De-
10 cember 31, 1994, the President shall prepare and submit
11 to the Congress a report which includes—

12 (A) estimates of the total financial resources
13 needed to achieve, by the year 2000, the specific ob-
14 jectives set forth in subsection (c) with respect to
15 education, rates of illiteracy, malnutrition, immuni-
16 zation, maternal and child mortality and morbidity,
17 and improvements in the economic productivity of
18 women;

19 (B) an analysis of such estimates which sepa-
20 rately lists the total financial resources needed from
21 the United States, other donor nations, and non-gov-
22 ernmental organizations;

23 (C) an analysis, by country, which—

24 (i) identifies the legal, social, economic,
25 and cultural barriers to women's self-determina-

1 tion and to improvements in the economic pro-
2 ductivity of women in traditional and modern
3 labor sectors; and

4 (ii) describes initiatives needed to develop
5 appropriate technologies for use by women,
6 credit programs for low-income women, ex-
7 panded child care, vocational training, and ex-
8 tension services for women; and

9 (D) a comprehensive description of—

10 (i) new and expanded initiatives to ensure
11 safe motherhood worldwide;

12 (ii) findings on the major causes of mortal-
13 ity and morbidity among women of childbearing
14 age in various regions of the world;

15 (iii) actions needed to reduce, by the year
16 2000, world maternal mortality by one-half of
17 the worldwide 1990 level; and

18 (iv) the financial resources needed to meet
19 this goal from the United States, other donor
20 nations, and nongovernmental organizations.

21 (2) In each annual country human rights report, the
22 Secretary of State shall include—

23 (A) information on any patterns within the
24 country of discrimination against women in in-
25 heritance laws, property rights, family law, ac-

1 cess to credit and technology, hiring practices,
2 formal education, and vocational training; and

3 (B) an assessment which makes reference
4 to all significant forms of violence against
5 women, including rape, domestic violence, and
6 female genital mutilation, the extent of involun-
7 tary marriage and childbearing, and the preva-
8 lence of marriage among women under the age
9 of 18 years.

10 (f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) Of
11 the aggregate amounts available for United States devel-
12 opment and economic assistance programs for education
13 activities, \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and
14 \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall be available only
15 for programs in support of equalizing male and female lev-
16 els of primary and secondary school enrollment.

17 (2) There are authorized to be appropriated
18 \$405,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and \$490,000,000 for
19 fiscal year 1995 to the Child Survival Fund under section
20 104(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which
21 amounts shall be available for child survival activities only,
22 including the Children's Vaccine Initiative, the worldwide
23 immunization effort, and oral rehydration programs.

1 (3) There are authorized to be appropriated
2 \$100,000,000 for the Safe Motherhood Initiative for each
3 of fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

4 (g) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

5 (1) the term “annual country human rights re-
6 port” refers to the report required to be submitted
7 pursuant to section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assist-
8 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)); and

9 (2) the term “United States development and
10 economic assistance” means assistance made avail-
11 able under chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part
12 II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

13 **SEC. 5. AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL FUND.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign As-
15 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by
16 adding at the end the following new paragraph:

17 “(4)(A)(i) The President is authorized to provide as-
18 sistance, under such terms and conditions as he may de-
19 termine, with respect to activities relating to research on,
20 and the treatment and control of, acquired immune defi-
21 ciency syndrome (AIDS) in developing countries.

22 “(ii) Assistance provided under clause (i) shall in-
23 clude—

24 “(I) funds made available directly to the World
25 Health Organization for its use in financing the

1 Global Program on AIDS (including activities imple-
2 mented by the Pan American Health Organization);
3 and

4 “(II) funds made available to the United Na-
5 tions Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for AIDS-related
6 activities.

7 “(B) Appropriations pursuant to subparagraph (A)
8 may be referred to as the ‘AIDS Prevention and Control
9 Fund’.”.

10 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
11 104(g)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
12 U.S.C. 2151b(g)) is amended—

13 (1) by striking “and” at the end of subpara-
14 graph (A);

15 (2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “sub-
16 section (c) of this section.” and inserting “sub-
17 section (c) of this section (other than paragraph (4)
18 thereof); and”;

19 (3) by adding at the end thereof the following
20 new subparagraph:

21 “(C) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1994
22 and \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 to carry
23 out subsection (c)(4) of this section.”.

24 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
25 this section shall take effect October 1, 1993.

1 **SEC. 6. OVERSIGHT OF MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT**
2 **BANKS.**

3 (a) FINDING.—The Congress considers insufficient
4 the role currently played in global population efforts by
5 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-
6 ment, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American
7 Development Bank and the African Development Bank.
8 Although these multilateral development banks are sin-
9 gularly important sources of support for development ac-
10 tivities, together they provided less than \$200,000,000 in
11 1990 in assistance for core population programs. Nor have
12 these institutions consistently encouraged appropriate
13 population and reproductive health care policies.

14 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—(1) The Congress believes
15 that the multilateral development banks should together
16 increase their support for the population activities de-
17 scribed in section 499C of the Foreign Assistance Act of
18 1961 to no less than \$1,000,000,000 by the end of 1999.

19 (2) Not later than July 31 of each year, the United
20 States Executive Directors of the International Bank for
21 Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development
22 Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Af-
23 rican Development Bank shall prepare and transmit to
24 Congress a report which sets forth information on alloca-
25 tions by each of these institutions to the population activi-
26 ties described in section 499C of the Foreign Assistance

1 Act of 1961 and, if such allocations total less than
2 \$1,000,000,000, set forth any specific actions taken by the
3 Executive Directors to encourage increases in such alloca-
4 tions and in policy level discussions with donor and devel-
5 oping country governments.

6 **SEC. 7. COMMISSION ON WORLD POPULATION STABILIZA-**
7 **TION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.**

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—There is es-
9 tablished the Commission on World Population Stabiliza-
10 tion and Reproductive Health for the purpose of coordi-
11 nating United States preparation for, and participation in,
12 the 1994 International Conference on Population and De-
13 velopment and for other purposes.

14 (b) COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.—The Commis-
15 sion shall be composed of—

16 (1) the Under Secretary of State for Global
17 Population, Environment and National Resources;

18 (2) the Administrator of the Agency for Inter-
19 national Development;

20 (3) the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Popu-
21 lation Affairs of the Department of Health and
22 Human Services;

23 (4) the Assistant Administrator for Inter-
24 national Activities of the Environmental Protection
25 Agency;

1 (5) the Director of the Congressional Office of
2 Technology Assessment; and

3 (6) three individuals appointed by the Presi-
4 dent, by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-
5 ate, one of whom the President shall designate as
6 Chairman.

7 (c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Mem-
8 bers shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any
9 vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but
10 shall be filled in the same manner as the original appoint-
11 ment.

12 (d) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the
13 Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser num-
14 ber of members may hold hearings.

15 (e) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such
16 hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such
17 testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission
18 considers advisable to carry out the purposes of this sec-
19 tion.

20 (f) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The
21 Commission may secure directly from any Federal depart-
22 ment or agency such information as the Commission con-
23 siders necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.
24 Upon request of the Chairman of the Commission, the

1 head of such department or agency shall furnish such in-
2 formation to the Commission.

3 (g) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use
4 the United States mails in the same manner and under
5 the same conditions as other departments and agencies of
6 the Federal Government.

7 (h) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and
8 dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

9 (i) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of
10 the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the
11 Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal
12 to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay pre-
13 scribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under sec-
14 tion 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (in-
15 cluding travel time) during which such member is engaged
16 in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All
17 members of the Commission who are officers or employees
18 of the United States shall serve without compensation in
19 addition to that received for their services as officers or
20 employees of the United States.

21 (j) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Com-
22 mission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per
23 diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employ-
24 ees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title
25 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or

1 regular places of business in the performance of services
2 for the Commission.

3 (k) STAFF COMPENSATION.—The Chairman of the
4 Commission may fix the compensation of personnel with-
5 out regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter
6 III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating
7 to classification of positions and General Schedule pay
8 rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director
9 and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for
10 level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of
11 such title.

12 (l) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any
13 Federal Government employee may be detailed to the
14 Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall
15 be without interruption or loss of civil service status or
16 privilege.

17 (m) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMIT-
18 TENT SERVICES.—The Chairman of the Commission may
19 procure temporary and intermittent services under section
20 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individ-
21 uals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual
22 rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive
23 Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

24 (n) REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 1994, the
25 Commission shall submit to the President a public report

1 on national and international population trends and the
2 probable impact of such trends on efforts to alleviate pov-
3 erty and protect the environment. The report, which
4 should be made available for consideration at the 1994
5 International Conference on Population and Development,
6 shall specify, among other things, modifications in policy
7 and financial commitments required by foreign govern-
8 ments to achieve universal reproductive choice and early
9 population stabilization.

10 (o) TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.—The Com-
11 mission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which
12 the Commission submits its report under subsection (n).

13 (p) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
14 out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated
15 to the Commission \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1994.

16 **SEC. 8. SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS FORWARD LOOK-**
17 **ING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF**
18 **WOMEN.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct the
20 United States representatives to the United Nations Com-
21 mission on the Status of Women to take all actions nec-
22 essary to ensure the rapid implementation of the United
23 Nations Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement
24 of Women, as adopted in 1985 at the United Nations Con-
25 ference ending the Decade for Women.

1 (b) REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than
2 December 31, 1993, the Secretary of State shall submit
3 the 5-year review of the status of United States women,
4 as called for at the conference, and shall submit such an-
5 nual reports as are requested by the United Nations Com-
6 mission on the Status of Women.

7 **SEC. 9. SUPPORT FOR THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMI-**
8 **NATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION**
9 **AGAINST WOMEN.**

10 The President shall promptly complete the review of
11 the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All
12 Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which was
13 signed by the United States on July 17, 1980, and submit
14 to the Senate any reservations, understandings, or dec-
15 larations that the President considers necessary in order
16 that the Senate may give its advice and consent to ratifica-
17 tion, or report to the Congress why he is unable or unwill-
18 ing to do so.

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