

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5533

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.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 24, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. PORTER, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POMEROY, and Ms. WOOLSEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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

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.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
 3 “Global Action and Investments for New Success for
 4 Women and Girls Act of 2000” or “GAINS Act of 2000”.

5 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
 6 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO NATIONAL ECONOMIES
OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Sec. 101. Findings.
- Sec. 102. Requirement to integrate women into national economies of developing countries.
- Sec. 103. Annual report.
- Sec. 104. Authorization of appropriations for Office of Women in Development (WID).
- Sec. 105. United States contribution to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

TITLE II—IMPACT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS ON WOMEN

- Sec. 201. Findings.
- Sec. 202. Advisory Committee for Trade, Gender, and Development Policy.
- Sec. 203. Advisory Committee on Trade Policy.
- Sec. 204. Review of United States trade agreements.
- Sec. 205. Assessment of unremunerated work.

TITLE III—ENSURING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Sec. 301. Investing in women’s skills and knowledge.
- Sec. 302. Microenterprise development grant assistance.
- Sec. 303. Microfinance loan facility.
- Sec. 304. Report relating to future development of microfinance institutions.

TITLE IV—PROMOTION OF HEALTH OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Sec. 401. Family planning and reproductive health and rights.
- Sec. 402. Maternal health programs.
- Sec. 403. Prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.
- Sec. 404. Prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.
- Sec. 405. Health of children.

TITLE V—HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN

- Sec. 501. Assistance to eliminate discrimination against women.
- Sec. 502. Prevention of trafficking in women and children.

Sec. 503. Ratification of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Economic globalization is leaving the
4 world's poorest women, girls, and communities be-
5 hind. Women and their children make up more than
6 70 percent of the 1,300,000,000 poorest people
7 today. United States international economic policies,
8 particularly in the areas of trade liberalization and
9 debt relief for developing countries, should help cre-
10 ate a positive environment for women's economic
11 empowerment and gender equality.

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. Many studies have proven that
18 women's earnings are directly invested in the edu-
19 cation, health, and welfare of their children.

20 (3) The United States has not taken adequate
21 steps to implement its commitments made at the
22 United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women
23 in its foreign policy and international assistance pro-
24 grams. For example, the United States has not im-

1 plemented Strategic Objective A1 of the Platform
2 for Action, “[to] [r]eview, adopt, and maintain mac-
3 roeconomic policies and development strategies that
4 address the needs and efforts of women in poverty”,
5 nor has it implemented strategic objective K2 of the
6 Platform for Action, “[to] [i]ntegrate gender con-
7 cerns and perspectives in policies and programmes
8 for sustainable development”.

9 (4) No one sectoral intervention is sufficient to
10 create the environment in which women and girls
11 can thrive economically and socially. Investments are
12 necessary in multiple areas, including education and
13 training, health care (including access to safe and
14 effective family planning and reproductive health
15 services, maternal health care, and children’s
16 health), HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, tuber-
17 culosis treatment, microcredit, human rights, vio-
18 lence prevention, and anti-trafficking.

19 **TITLE I—INTEGRATION OF**
20 **WOMEN INTO NATIONAL**
21 **ECONOMIES OF DEVELOPING**
22 **COUNTRIES**

23 **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

24 The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) For nearly three decades, the United States
2 has been a leader in creating and supporting bilat-
3 eral and multilateral women in development policies
4 and programs. In 1974, the United States Agency
5 for International Development (USAID) established
6 the Office of Women in Development (WID). This
7 Office has served as a focal point for increasing the
8 effectiveness of United States development efforts by
9 taking gender issues into account throughout all
10 phases of development-planning, implementation,
11 and evaluation.

12 (2) Gender equality is a core development issue
13 that enhances United States global interests. Com-
14 prehensive policies and programs of the Office of
15 Women in Development reflect the reality that
16 women around the world play critical roles in eco-
17 nomic growth and development, and their contribu-
18 tions reverberate from the global economy all the
19 way down to the poorest households. Investments in
20 women's education, economic opportunities, political
21 participation, and health care yield high returns for
22 women, their families, and their communities.

1 **SEC. 102. REQUIREMENT TO INTEGRATE WOMEN INTO NA-**
2 **TIONAL ECONOMIES OF DEVELOPING COUN-**
3 **TRIES.**

4 (a) PART II OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF
5 1961.—Section 113(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of
6 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151k(a)) is amended by inserting after
7 “this part” the following: “ and part II of this Act (includ-
8 ing chapter 4 of such part)”.

9 (b) SUPPORT FOR EAST EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY
10 (SEED) ACT OF 1989.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Support for East Euro-
12 pean Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C.
13 5401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section
14 3 the following:

15 **“SEC. 4. INTEGRATING WOMEN INTO NATIONAL ECONO-**
16 **MIES.**

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

1 4 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
2 Act of 1954 (each as added by section 102 of this Act)
3 are being carried out.

4 **SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR OF-**
5 ****OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID).****

6 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Ad-
7 ministrator of the United States Agency for International
8 Development \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and each
9 subsequent fiscal year for programs, projects, and activi-
10 ties of the Office of Women in Development of such Agen-
11 cy.

12 **SEC. 105. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED**
13 ****NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN****
14 ****(UNIFEM).****

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to
16 make a voluntary contribution on a grant basis to the
17 United Nations Development Fund for Women
18 (UNIFEM).

19 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
20 authorized to be appropriated to the President \$3,000,000
21 for fiscal year 2001 to carry out subsection (a).

22 **TITLE II—IMPACT OF TRADE**
23 ****AGREEMENTS ON WOMEN****

24 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

25 The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) At a time of unparalleled global economic
2 growth, the majority of women are being left behind.
3 According to the United Nations Development Pro-
4 gram, globalization has brought enormous wealth to
5 some, but has also increased economic inequality
6 within and between nations.

7 (2)(A) Women contribute to and are affected by
8 trade as workers, businesswomen, farmers, pro-
9 ducers, and consumers.

10 (B) As workers, women comprise between 70–
11 90 percent of the labor force in the Export-Pro-
12 cessing Zones (EPZs) assembling garments, textiles,
13 or electronics for export abroad.

14 (C) Women own between one-fourth and one-
15 third of all businesses worldwide and 39 percent of
16 such businesses are involved in international trade.

17 (D) Women farmers accounted for 62 percent
18 of total female employment in low-income countries
19 in 1990.

20 (E) Women handicraft producers who make and
21 sell their textiles, jewelry, and ceramics locally and
22 globally comprise 70 percent of craft-workers in
23 Latin America.

1 (F) As consumers, women decide what to buy
2 (or obtain) to provide their family with food, water,
3 clothes, and shelter.

4 (3)(A) United States trade policy and develop-
5 ment policy should be linked with the goal of im-
6 proving women’s social and economic status.

7 (B) Enhancing women’s status not only im-
8 proves individual lives, but also eliminates market
9 inefficiencies and leads to greater economic growth
10 and trade.

11 (C) The United States should ensure that its
12 development policies and trade policies contribute to
13 widespread, equitable, and sustainable economic
14 growth for all and incorporate a sensitivity to the
15 needs of women around the world.

16 **SEC. 202. ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR TRADE, GENDER,**
17 **AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.**

18 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after
19 the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States
20 Trade Representative shall establish within the Office of
21 the United States Trade Representative an Advisory Com-
22 mittee for Trade, Gender, and Development Policy (here-
23 after in this section referred to as the “Advisory Com-
24 mittee”).

1 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Committee shall be
2 composed of members, appointed by the Trade Represent-
3 ative, who shall be representatives from women’s organiza-
4 tions, private and voluntary organizations, the Office of
5 the United States Trade Representative, the Department
6 of Labor, and the United States Agency for International
7 Development.

8 (c) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee, in conjunc-
9 tion with the entities described in section 204—

10 (1) shall assess the impact of all current and
11 future United States bilateral and multilateral trade
12 agreements on women in accordance with such sec-
13 tion; and

14 (2) shall make recommendations to the Trade
15 Representative based upon assessments made pursu-
16 ant to paragraph (1).

17 **SEC. 203. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRADE POLICY.**

18 (a) APPOINTMENT OF 2 ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—
19 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment
20 of this Act, the United States Trade Representative shall
21 appoint 2 additional members to the Advisory Committee
22 on Trade Policy of the Office of the United States Trade
23 Representative (hereafter in this section referred to as the
24 “Advisory Committee”).

1 (b) QUALIFICATIONS.—Of the members of the Advi-
2 sory Committee appointed pursuant to subsection (a)—

3 (1) 1 shall have expertise in gender issues; and

4 (2) 1 shall have expertise in international devel-
5 opment issues.

6 **SEC. 204. REVIEW OF UNITED STATES TRADE AGREE-**
7 **MENTS.**

8 (a) REVIEW.—The United States Trade Representa-
9 tive, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and
10 Human Services, and the Administrator of the United
11 States Agency for International Development, in conjunc-
12 tion with the Advisory Committee for Trade, Gender, and
13 Development Policy (established under section 202) and
14 interested nongovernmental organizations, shall carry out
15 a review of—

16 (1) the impact of each United States bilateral
17 and multilateral trade agreement on the employment
18 of women, women’s earnings, women’s work condi-
19 tions, the opportunities for advancement by women
20 in the formal and informal sectors, and women’s
21 health, well-being, and educational opportunities;
22 and

23 (2) the relationship between United States de-
24 velopment assistance policies carried out by the
25 United States Agency for International Development

1 and United States trade policies carried out by the
2 Office of the United States Trade Representative,
3 including the extent to which issues relating to gen-
4 der are integrated into United States negotiation po-
5 sitions relating to trade agreements.

6 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
7 on which a United States bilateral or multilateral trade
8 agreement is formally submitted to the Senate for advice
9 and consent to ratification, the individuals and entities re-
10 ferred to in subsection (a) shall prepare and submit to
11 Congress a report that contains—

12 (1) the results of the review conducted pursuant
13 to subsection (a) with respect to the trade agree-
14 ment; and

15 (2) recommendations, if any, for changes in
16 United States development assistance programs to
17 ensure that women can take advantage of new op-
18 portunities created by United States trade agree-
19 ments and respond to the needs of women who may
20 be adversely affected.

21 **SEC. 205. ASSESSMENT OF UNREMUNERATED WORK.**

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

23 (1) The United Nations estimates that the glob-
24 al value of women’s unpaid work—maintaining a
25 household, caring for children and the elderly, and

1 building community ties—is equal to
2 \$11,000,000,000 per year. Yet, these positive bene-
3 fits are excluded from the market which leads to an
4 over-use of women’s labor.

5 (2) The United Nations notes that the responsi-
6 bility for childcare lies mainly with women. This un-
7 paid work affects women’s employment opportuni-
8 ties, opportunities for advancement, and social devel-
9 opment.

10 (b) CALCULATION OF MONETARY VALUE OF
11 UNREMUNERATED WORK.—The Administrator of the
12 United States Agency for International Development, act-
13 ing through the heads of the regional bureaus of such
14 Agency as well as the heads of the offices of population
15 and women in development of such Agency, and the Sec-
16 retary of State, acting through the head of the Bureau
17 of Refugee Programs, shall periodically conduct time use
18 surveys of unremunerated work performed in foreign
19 countries, including surveys to determine the approximate
20 monetary value of such unremunerated work.

21 (c) METHODS OF CALCULATION.—Not later than 90
22 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Ad-
23 ministrator of the United States Agency for International
24 Development and the Secretary of State shall jointly sub-
25 mit to the Congress a report that describes the methods

1 by which the Administrator and Secretary will conduct
2 time use surveys of unremunerated work pursuant to sub-
3 section (b).

4 (d) REPORTS.—At least once every three years after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator
6 of the United States Agency for International Develop-
7 ment and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to
8 the Congress a report that contains a summary of the sur-
9 veys conducted pursuant to subsection (b) for the prior
10 3-year period.

11 (e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term
12 “unremunerated work” includes household work, work re-
13 lated to child care and other care services, agricultural
14 work, work related to food production, work related to
15 family businesses, and volunteer work.

16 **TITLE III—ENSURING OPPORTU-**
17 **NITIES FOR WOMEN IN DE-**
18 **VELOPING COUNTRIES**

19 **SEC. 301. INVESTING IN WOMEN’S SKILLS AND KNOWL-**
20 **EDGE.**

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

22 (1) Investing in girls’ education is one of the
23 most effective means of promoting economic growth
24 and poverty reduction. Educating girls has a signifi-
25 cant impact on long-term development objectives,

1 and has been proven to result in reduced family size,
2 reduced rates of infant and maternal mortality, in-
3 creased wages, improved family health, and im-
4 proved educational status for the next generation.

5 (2) Girls account for two-thirds of the
6 125,000,000 children not in primary schools and
7 millions of girls suffer in poor learning environments
8 that enforce gender stereotypes. Girls are less likely
9 to complete school than are boys and the mean
10 achievement level of girls is 40 percent lower than
11 that of boys.

12 (3) Access to education is the most critical pre-
13 requisite to the participation of women and girls in
14 the global economy. United States investments in
15 education and training in the new century must pro-
16 vide the required skills for an increasingly knowl-
17 edge-intensive and global economy. In particular,
18 women and girls need access to and skills in infor-
19 mation technologies.

20 (b) AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF
21 1961.—Section 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
22 (22 U.S.C. 2151c) is amended by adding at the end the
23 following:

24 “(c)(1) The Congress reaffirms the goals established
25 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Devel-

1 opment and the United Nations of achieving global gender
2 equity in education by 2005 and achieving universal access
3 to basic education by 2015.

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

9 “(A) support for policy reform, such as encour-
10 aging governments to locate schools closer to com-
11 munities and providing appropriate facilities, reduc-
12 ing the cost of schooling, and recruiting female
13 teachers;

14 “(B) assistance in mobilizing communities to
15 promote girls’ education and participate in decision-
16 making relating to schooling;

17 “(C) training for teachers in gender-equitable
18 teaching and support for the development of cur-
19 riculum free from gender bias;

20 “(D) literacy programs, training in manage-
21 ment and leadership, support for increased access to
22 information technologies and projects to increase
23 women’s participation in secondary, technical, and
24 higher education.

1 “(3) The Administrator of the United States Agency
2 for International Development shall develop a gender eq-
3 uity index to measure progress in improving the access
4 and quality of education for girls and women in developing
5 and transitional countries. At least once every three years,
6 the Administrator shall prepare and submit to the Con-
7 gress a report that contains the results of each country
8 that receives assistance under this subsection during the
9 preceding 3-year period in meeting the requirements of
10 such index.

11 “(4)(A) In addition to amounts otherwise available
12 to carry out this subsection, there is authorized to be ap-
13 propriated to carry out this subsection \$200,000,000 for
14 fiscal year 2001.

15 “(B) Amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
16 ization of appropriations under subparagraph (A) are au-
17 thorized to remain available until expended.”.

18 **SEC. 302. MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT GRANT AS-**
19 **SISTANCE.**

20 (a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—The
21 Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

22 (1)(A) Women in poverty generally have larger
23 work loads and less access to educational and eco-
24 nomic opportunities than their male counterparts.

1 (B) Many turn to self-employment to generate
2 a substantial portion of their livelihood. In Africa,
3 over 80 percent of employment is generated in the
4 informal sector of the self-employed poor.

5 (C) These poor entrepreneurs are often trapped
6 in poverty because they cannot obtain credit at rea-
7 sonable rates to expand their otherwise viable self-
8 employment activities.

9 (2) The February 1997 global Microcredit
10 Summit held in Washington, District of Columbia,
11 to launch a plan to expand access to credit for self-
12 employment and other financial and business serv-
13 ices to 100,000,000 of the world's poorest families
14 by 2005. The realization of this goal could dramati-
15 cally alter the face of global poverty, allowing the
16 poor to lead the fight against hunger and poverty.

17 (3) In the efforts of the United States to lead
18 the development of a new global financial architec-
19 ture, microenterprise should play a vital role. Recent
20 shocks to international financial markets dem-
21 onstrate how the financial sector can shape the des-
22 tiny of nations. Microfinance can be a powerful tool
23 for building a more inclusive financial sector serving
24 the broad majority of the world's population, includ-

1 and to increase their income and build their as-
2 sets;

3 “(C) grants for capacity building for
4 microenterprise institutions in order to enable
5 them to better meet the credit and training
6 needs of microentrepreneurs; and

7 “(D) grants for policy and regulatory pro-
8 grams at the country level that improve the en-
9 vironment for microentrepreneurs and micro-
10 enterprise institutions that serve the poor and
11 very poor.

12 “(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—Assistance authorized
13 under paragraph (1) shall be provided through orga-
14 nizations that have a capacity to develop and imple-
15 ment microenterprise programs, including
16 particularly—

17 “(A) United States and indigenous private
18 and voluntary organizations;

19 “(B) United States and indigenous credit
20 unions and cooperative organizations; or

21 “(C) other indigenous governmental and
22 nongovernmental organizations.

23 “(3) TARGETED ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out
24 paragraph (1), 50 percent of all assistance shall be
25 targeted to very poor entrepreneurs defined as those

1 living in the bottom 50 percent below the poverty
2 line, as established by the national government of
3 the country. Such assistance shall be used for direct
4 support of—

5 “(A) programs under this subsection
6 through practitioner institutions that provide
7 credit and other financial services to the poorest
8 with loans in 1995 United States dollars of
9 \$1,000 or less in the Europe and Eurasia re-
10 gion, \$400 or less in the Latin America region,
11 and \$300 or less in the rest of the world, and
12 can cover their costs of credit programs in a
13 reasonable time period; or

14 “(B) demand-driven business development
15 programs that achieve reasonable cost recovery
16 that are provided to clients holding poverty
17 loans (as described in subparagraph (A))
18 whether such loans are provided by micro-
19 finance institutions or by specialized business
20 development providers.

21 “(b) LEVEL OF ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds made
22 available to carry out this part and the Support for East
23 European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, including
24 local currencies, for fiscal year 2001, \$167,000,000 is au-

1 thORIZED to be available to carry out this section for such
2 fiscal year.”.

3 **SEC. 303. MICROFINANCE LOAN FACILITY.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of part 1 of the For-
5 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), as
6 amended by this Act, is further amended by adding the
7 following new section:

8 **“SEC. 132. UNITED STATES MICROFINANCE LOAN FACILITY.**

9 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of the
10 United States Agency for International Development is
11 authorized to establish a United States Microfinance Loan
12 Facility (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ‘Fa-
13 cility’) to pool and manage the risk from natural disasters,
14 war or civil conflict, national financial crisis, or short-term
15 financial movements that threaten the long-term develop-
16 ment of United States-supported microfinance institu-
17 tions.

18 “(b) DISBURSEMENTS.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall
20 make disbursements from the Facility to United
21 States-sponsored microfinance institutions to prevent
22 the bankruptcy of such institutions caused by—

23 “(A) natural disasters;

24 “(B) national wars or civil conflict; and

1 “(C) national financial crisis or other short
2 term financial movements that threaten the
3 long-term development of United States-sup-
4 ported microfinance institutions.

5 “(2) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under
6 this section shall be in the form of loans or loan
7 guarantees for microfinance institutions that dem-
8 onstrate the capacity to resume self-sustained oper-
9 ations within a reasonable period of time, as deter-
10 mined by the Administrator.

11 “(3) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION PROCE-
12 DURES.—During fiscal year 2001, funds may not be
13 made available from the Facility until 15 days after
14 notification of the proposed availability of the funds
15 has been provided to the congressional committees
16 specified in section 634A of this Act in accordance
17 with the procedures applicable to reprogramming no-
18 tifications under that section.

19 “(c) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

20 “(1) POLICY PROVISIONS.—In providing assist-
21 ance authorized by this section, the Administrator
22 should apply, as appropriate, the policy provisions in
23 this part that are applicable to development assist-
24 ance activities.

1 “(2) DEFAULT AND PROCUREMENT PROVI-
2 SIONS.—

3 “(A) DEFAULT PROVISION.—The provi-
4 sions of section 620(q), or any comparable pro-
5 vision of law, shall not be construed to prohibit
6 assistance to a country in the event that a pri-
7 vate sector recipient of assistance furnished
8 under this section is in default in its payment
9 to the United States for the period specified in
10 such section.

11 “(B) PROCUREMENT PROVISION.—Assist-
12 ance may be provided under this section with-
13 out regard to section 604(a).

14 “(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ASSIST-
15 ANCE.—

16 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Assistance provided
17 under this section shall be offered on such
18 terms and conditions, including fees charged, as
19 the Administrator may determine.

20 “(B) LIMITATION ON PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
21 OF FINANCING.—The principal amount of loans
22 made or guaranteed under this section in any
23 fiscal year, with respect to any single event,
24 may not exceed \$30,000,000.

1 “(C) EXCEPTION.—No payment may be
2 made under any guarantee issued under this
3 section for any loss arising out of fraud or mis-
4 representation for which the party seeking pay-
5 ment is responsible.

6 “(4) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.—All guarantees
7 issued under this section shall constitute obligations,
8 in accordance with the terms of such guarantees, of
9 the United States of America, and the full faith and
10 credit of the United States of America is hereby
11 pledged for the full payment and performance of
12 such obligations to the extent of the guarantee.

13 “(d) FUNDING.—

14 “(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made
16 available to carry out this part for the fiscal
17 year 2001, up to \$5,000,000 may be made
18 available for—

19 “(i) the subsidy cost, as defined in
20 section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Re-
21 form Act of 1990, to carry out this section;
22 and

23 “(ii) subject to subparagraph (B), the
24 cost of administrative expenses to carry
25 out this section.

1 “(B) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EX-
2 PENSES.—Of the amount made available under
3 subparagraph (A) to carry out this section for
4 fiscal year 2001, not more than \$500,000 may
5 be made available for administrative expenses
6 under subparagraph (A)(ii).

7 “(2) RELATION TO OTHER FUNDING.—
8 Amounts made available under paragraph (1) are in
9 addition to amounts available under any other provi-
10 sion of law to carry out this section.

11 “(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘United
12 States-supported microfinance institution’ means a finan-
13 cial intermediary that has received funds made available
14 under this Act for fiscal year 1980 or any subsequent fis-
15 cal year.”.

16 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date
17 of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the
18 United States Agency for International Development, the
19 Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall
20 submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
21 ate and the Committee on International Relations of the
22 House of Representatives a report on the policies, rules,
23 and regulations of the United States Microfinance Loan
24 Facility established under section 132 of the Foreign As-
25 sistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a).

1 **SEC. 304. REPORT RELATING TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**
2 **OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS.**

3 (a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
4 of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation
5 with the Administrator of the United States Agency for
6 International Development, the Secretary of State, and
7 the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prepare and transmit
8 to the appropriate congressional committees a report on
9 the most cost-effective methods for increasing the access
10 of poor people to credit, other financial services, and re-
11 lated training.

12 (b) CONTENTS.—The report described in subsection
13 (a) should include how the President, in consultation with
14 the Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
15 national Development, the Secretary of State, and the Sec-
16 retary of the Treasury, will jointly develop a comprehen-
17 sive strategy for advancing the global microenterprise sec-
18 tor in a way that maintains market principles while assur-
19 ing that the very poor, particularly women, obtain access
20 to financial services overseas.

21 (c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-
22 FINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congres-
23 sional committees” means the Committee on International
24 Relations of the House of Representatives and the Com-
25 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

1 **TITLE IV—PROMOTION OF**
2 **HEALTH OF WOMEN AND**
3 **GIRLS IN DEVELOPING COUN-**
4 **TRIES**

5 **SEC. 401. FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**
6 **AND RIGHTS.**

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

8 (1) Hundreds of millions of women lack access
9 to comprehensive reproductive health care services,
10 including family planning services, which are basic
11 elements of women’s reproductive health and rights.
12 The low status of women in many societies is a fac-
13 tor that perpetuates patterns of early and frequent
14 childbearing and is often an obstacle to women’s use
15 of existing health care services. Population planning
16 assistance programs should provide comprehensive
17 reproductive health care, including family planning
18 services, that respect and promote women’s repro-
19 ductive rights, privacy and empowerment.

20 (2) Key elements of a comprehensive approach
21 to reproductive health and rights include the provi-
22 sion of family planning education and services, pre-
23 natal delivery care, including emergency obstetrical
24 care, educational efforts and condom promotion for
25 the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually

1 transmitted diseases, access to treatment for the
2 complications of unsafe abortion, and access to safe
3 abortion services where legal.

4 (3) United States foreign assistance must not
5 be contingent upon the willingness of a foreign non-
6 governmental organization to forgo either its right to
7 use its own funds to address, within the democratic
8 process, a particular issue affecting the citizens of
9 its own country, or its right to provide, with its own
10 funds, medical services that are legal in its own
11 country and would be legal if provided in the United
12 States.

13 (4) Women's economic participation and repro-
14 ductive rights and health are inextricably linked. In-
15 creases in women's labor force participation raises
16 demand for safe and voluntary reproductive health
17 care, including family planning services, which in
18 turn enable women to control their own health and
19 fertility and their ability to work. Lack of com-
20 prehensive reproductive health care, including family
21 planning services, severely limits women's ability to
22 gain from new job creation resulting from the in-
23 creasingly globalizing economy.

24 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR POPU-
25 LATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE.—There is authorized to

1 be appropriated \$541,600,000 for fiscal year 2001 for
2 population planning activities or other population assist-
3 ance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
4 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

5 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
6 UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA).—In ad-
7 dition to amounts otherwise available to carry out chapter
8 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
9 U.S.C. 2221 et seq.), there is authorized to be appro-
10 priated \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the United
11 States voluntary contribution to the United Nations Popu-
12 lation Fund (UNFPA).

13 **SEC. 402. MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.**

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

15 (1) Approximately 600,000 women die each
16 year due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth,
17 and unsafe abortion. Of these mostly preventable
18 deaths, more than 95 percent occur in developing
19 countries. For example, in Afghanistan, a country
20 suffering from the devastating impacts of 20 years
21 of war and conflict, maternal mortality is the second
22 highest in the world. A report released by the United
23 Nations Commission on Human Rights indicates
24 that every day in Afghanistan an average of 45

1 women die of pregnancy related causes resulting in
2 16,000 maternal deaths annually.

3 (2) Access to comprehensive maternal health
4 care, including quality pre-natal care and nutritional
5 supplements (for example, foliates), screening for
6 pregnancy-related diseases, basic fetal health tests,
7 immunizations (for example, tetanus), access to
8 treatment for the complications of unsafe abortion,
9 access to safe abortion services where legal, and
10 preparation for safe birth (including safe delivery
11 kits where needed) are necessary for the health of
12 women and children. Post-natal care includes follow-
13 up services to ensure that women recover from birth
14 without hemorrhaging or infection and that
15 newborns develop adequately.

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

22 (b) MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
24 United States Agency for International Development
25 shall establish and carry out programs to provide

1 maternal health assistance to individuals in need in
2 developing countries.

3 (2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Programs
4 described in paragraph (1) shall meet the following
5 requirements:

6 (A) Ensure that women and girls have the
7 ability to decide the number and spacing of
8 children and that they have access to com-
9 prehensive reproductive health care, including
10 pregnancy-related services, to enable them to
11 delay pregnancy until they have achieved phys-
12 ical and emotional maturity necessary to make
13 informed reproductive health care decisions.

14 (B) Provide access to comprehensive, high-
15 quality, pre- and post-natal care.

16 (C) Ensure that women can exercise their
17 reproductive rights and access reproductive
18 health care, especially concerning pregnancy,
19 voluntarily and free from violence and coercion.

20 (D) Provide access to sexual and reproduc-
21 tive health education and care for adolescents,
22 including prevention and treatment of sexually
23 transmitted infections, prevention of unintended
24 pregnancy, and information about safe-sex

1 practices, including skills to protect adolescents
2 from abusive or coercive relationships.

3 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
5 \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

6 **SEC. 403. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS.**

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

8 (1) According to the Joint United Nations Pro-
9 gramme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), worldwide there
10 are an estimated 33,600,000 people infected with
11 HIV. 95 percent of people with HIV reside in devel-
12 oping countries with 70 percent of the global total
13 affecting sub-Saharan Africa. Young women from
14 developing countries are at severe risk. In Uganda,
15 for example, it is estimated that HIV infection
16 among women is 20 times higher than men in the
17 13 to 19 age group.

18 (2) The impact of AIDS on women, including
19 their communities, spans the sectors of development,
20 including education, economic development, health
21 care, and agriculture, food security and nutrition.
22 For example, the epidemic is killing teachers at a
23 rate faster than they can be replaced. The HIV/
24 AIDS pandemic is robbing many developing coun-
25 tries of their most productive labor force and there-

1 fore their ability to participate and compete effec-
2 tively in the global economy.

3 (3) Research and program lessons have revealed
4 that highly visible, comprehensive programs that
5 reach urban and rural communities and meet needs
6 all along a prevention-to-care continuum are re-
7 quired. In order to be successful, any program must
8 systematically seek input from women in affected
9 communities about how to help them overcome enor-
10 mous obstacles in prevention and treatment. Pro-
11 grams must consider the human rights of women
12 when setting up drug trials and treatment programs.
13 Individuals with HIV must have choices that include
14 basic treatments, including drugs, of sexually-trans-
15 mitted infections and the opportunistic infections
16 that come with HIV and are the cause of death from
17 HIV.

18 (4) Since the early 1990s, topical microbicides
19 have attracted scientific attention as a possible new
20 technology for preventing sexually transmitted dis-
21 eases, including HIV. Like today's spermicides,
22 microbicides would be used vaginally by women to
23 help protect themselves, their partners, and their in-
24 fants from the sexual transmission of HIV and other
25 sexually transmitted disease pathogens. For individ-

1 uals needing to use them without partner knowledge
2 or consent, safe, effective, acceptable, and affordable
3 topical microbicides could be formulated to be
4 undetectable.

5 (b) ACTIONS TO PREVENT AND TREAT HIV/AIDS.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
7 United States Agency for International Development
8 shall take appropriate actions to strengthen the pro-
9 grams, projects, and activities of the Agency to pre-
10 vent and treat HIV/AIDS in developing countries.

11 (2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Actions de-
12 scribed in paragraph (1) shall include the following:

13 (A) The Chief of the HIV/AIDS Division
14 of the Agency shall give special attention and
15 focus to young women between the ages of 15
16 and 24.

17 (B) The Administrator shall appoint a sen-
18 ior level policy advisor for infectious diseases
19 who shall report directly to the Administrator
20 and shall be responsible for making certain that
21 the contributing factors and impact of infec-
22 tious diseases are taken into account in pro-
23 grams in all divisions of the Agency.

24 (C) The Administrator shall implement a
25 micro-grant and micro-loan program for com-

1 community-based organizations that provide care
2 and support to families affected by HIV/AIDS
3 in developing countries.

4 (D) The Administrator shall target funds
5 to increase the overall health infrastructure of
6 developing countries with a high prevalence of
7 HIV/AIDS, including working with govern-
8 ments, multilateral organizations, nongovern-
9 mental organizations, and the private sector, to
10 promote increased accessibility and availability
11 of drugs for sexually-transmitted infections.

12 (E) The Chief of the HIV/AIDS Division
13 of the Agency shall ensure that programs imple-
14 mented by the Division take into account the
15 threat to human rights that HIV/AIDS poses in
16 communities, especially in the cases of coun-
17 seling and testing, clinical trials, and treatment
18 programs.

19 (F) The Chief of the HIV/AIDS Division
20 of the Agency shall ensure that programs imple-
21 mented by the Division involve both women and
22 men living with HIV/AIDS in affected commu-
23 nities in the design, implementation, and eval-
24 uation of prevention and care programs.

1 (c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator of the
2 United States Agency for International Development shall
3 prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on the
4 actions of the Agency under subsection (b) for the pre-
5 ceding year, including the multi-sectoral approaches taken
6 by the Agency to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in de-
7 veloping countries and a description of the gender dimen-
8 sion of such multi-sectoral approaches.

9 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “HIV/
10 AIDS” means infection with the human immunodeficiency
11 virus. Such term includes the acquired immune deficiency
12 syndrome.

13 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be
15 appropriated to carry out this section \$500,000,000
16 for fiscal year 2001.

17 (2) MICROBICIDES.—In addition to amounts
18 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appro-
19 priations under paragraph (1), there is authorized to
20 be appropriated to develop and test topical
21 microbicides for the prevention and treatment of
22 HIV/AIDS under this section \$15,000,000 for fiscal
23 year 2001.

1 **SEC. 404. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBER-**
2 **CULOSIS.**

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

4 (1) Tuberculosis is one of the greatest infec-
5 tious causes of death of adults worldwide, killing
6 2,000,000 people per year—one person every 15 sec-
7 onds. Globally, tuberculosis is the leading cause of
8 death of young women and the leading cause of
9 death of people with HIV/AIDS.

10 (2) With the increase in international travel,
11 commerce, and migration, elimination of tuberculosis
12 in the United States depends on efforts to control
13 the disease in developing countries.

14 (3) 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 (4)(A) There is a highly effective and inexpen-
22 sive treatment for tuberculosis. This strategy, known
23 as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course
24 (DOTS), includes low-cost effective diagnosis, treat-
25 ment, monitoring, and recordkeeping, as well as a
26 reliable drug supply.

1 (B) A centerpiece of DOTS is observing pa-
2 tients to ensure that they take their medication and
3 complete treatment. DOTS produces high cure rates,
4 prevents the further spread of infection, and pre-
5 vents development of strains of multi-drug resistant
6 tuberculosis, yet fewer than 1 in 5 of those ill with
7 tuberculosis are receiving DOTS treatment.

8 (C) Based on World Bank estimates, DOTS
9 treatment is one of the most cost-effective health
10 interventions available—costing just \$20–\$100 to
11 save a life, and DOTS can produce cure rates of up
12 to 95 percent even in the poorest countries.

13 (b) ASSISTANCE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION,
14 TREATMENT, AND CONTROL.—Section 104(c) of the For-
15 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is
16 amended by adding at the end the following:

17 “(4)(A) Congress recognizes the growing inter-
18 national problem of tuberculosis and the threat its contin-
19 ued existence poses for the United States and other na-
20 tions which had previously largely controlled the disease.
21 Congress further recognizes that a cost-effective strategy
22 exists to control and treat tuberculosis, but that this treat-
23 ment regime is currently reaching fewer than one in five
24 of those ill with the disease, and that it is a major objec-
25 tive of the foreign assistance program of the United States

1 to control this disease. To this end Congress expects the
2 agency primarily responsible for administering this part—

3 “(i) to focus its efforts on the implementation
4 of Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course
5 (DOTS), or other internationally accepted primary
6 tuberculosis control strategies developed in consulta-
7 tion with the World Health Organization, at the
8 local level with the intention of reaching the targets
9 of (I) detection of at least 70 percent of the cases
10 of infectious tuberculosis, (II) the cure of at least 85
11 percent of the cases detected, and (III) the reduction
12 in tuberculosis deaths by one-half, by 2005;

13 “(ii) to focus the efforts described in clause (i)
14 on the highest burden countries identified by the
15 World Health Organization as containing 80 percent
16 of tuberculosis cases globally; and

17 “(iii) to work in collaboration with the World
18 Health Organization, the STOP TB Initiative, the
19 United States Centers for Disease Control, the Na-
20 tional Institutes of Health, the International Union
21 Against TB and Lung Disease, and other organiza-
22 tions toward the development and implementation of
23 effective tuberculosis control programs, including
24 strategies to address multi-drug resistant tuber-

1 culosis (MDR–TB), at the local level, especially in
2 the highest burden countries.

3 “(B) In conjunction with the submission of the an-
4 nual request for enactment of authorizations and appro-
5 priations for foreign assistance programs for each fiscal
6 year, the President shall include a report that contains
7 an estimate of the detection and cure rates of each pro-
8 gram, project, or activity to be carried out under the au-
9 thority of subparagraph (A) and progress on reaching the
10 targets described in subclauses (I) through (III) of sub-
11 paragraph (A)(i).

12 “(C)(i) There is authorized to be appropriated for fis-
13 cal year 2001 \$100,000,000 to carry out this paragraph.

14 “(ii) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to the au-
15 thorization of appropriations under clause (i), not less
16 than 80 percent of such amount shall be used for the diag-
17 nosis and treatment of tuberculosis for at-risk and af-
18 fected populations utilizing Directly Observed Treatment,
19 Short Course (DOTS), or other internationally accepted
20 primary tuberculosis control strategies developed in con-
21 sultation with the World Health Organization. An appro-
22 priate percentage of the remaining amount appropriated
23 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under
24 clause (i) should be made available for implementation of
25 Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS–

1 PLUS), or other internationally accepted tuberculosis con-
2 trol strategies, to treat multi-drug resistant tuberculosis,
3 and for global tuberculosis coordination and surveillance
4 efforts. In addition, assistance provided using amounts ap-
5 propriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations
6 under clause (i) shall be primarily used in those developing
7 countries identified by the World Health Organization as
8 having the highest incidence of tuberculosis, with special
9 emphasis given to the poorest regions of such countries.

10 “(iii) Amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
11 ization of appropriations under this subparagraph are au-
12 thorized to remain available until expended.”.

13 **SEC. 405. HEALTH OF CHILDREN.**

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

15 (1) While many advances have been made in
16 health and well-being, the overwhelming majority of
17 the people in the world who live in poverty are chil-
18 dren and women and in the past 20 years, more
19 than 600,000,000 children have lived in deep pov-
20 erty.

21 (2) Poverty and war together have led to severe
22 health consequences in children. More than
23 10,000,000 children under 5 years of age die each
24 year in developing countries from preventable
25 causes, including pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, mal-

1 nutrition, and measles. These diseases kill a child
2 every 5 seconds. In addition, millions of children are
3 victims of physical and mental abuse, including do-
4 mestic violence, rape, and other forms of sexual
5 abuse, of which girls are most vulnerable.

6 (3) Child labor, increasing in the global econ-
7 omy, has also directly affected the health of children.
8 According to the International Labour Organization
9 (ILO), approximately 250,000,000 children between
10 the ages of 5 and 14 work in developing countries
11 and some 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 children be-
12 tween the ages of 5 and 11 work in hazardous cir-
13 cumstances. Two-thirds of these children are girls.

14 (b) HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN
15 INDEX.—The Administrator of the United States Agency
16 for International Development shall establish and imple-
17 ment an index to measure the impact of programs,
18 projects, and activities of the Agency on children in devel-
19 oping countries. Such index shall utilize disaggregated
20 data based on sex.

21 (c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator of the
22 United States Agency for International Development shall
23 prepare and submit to Congress an annual report that
24 contains information obtained from the index established
25 under subsection (b) for the preceding year.

1 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be
3 appropriated to carry out this section \$525,000,000
4 for fiscal year 2001.

5 (2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pur-
6 suant to the authorization of appropriations under
7 paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available
8 until expended.

9 **TITLE V—HUMAN RIGHTS OF**
10 **WOMEN**

11 **SEC. 501. ASSISTANCE TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION**
12 **AGAINST WOMEN.**

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

14 (1) While major advancements have been made
15 in the area of women’s human rights over the last
16 decade, particularly in the area of domestic violence,
17 women around the world still face the routine denial
18 of their human rights in many aspects of their lives,
19 both in practice and in law. Judicial and other
20 mechanisms that are established to prevent and re-
21 spond to violations of women’s human rights often
22 fail to do so and may even further entrench women’s
23 inequality.

24 (2) Supporting women’s human rights in all
25 spheres of women’s lives—including home, work,

1 school, health, political participation, and other re-
2 lated areas—is critical to sustainable development
3 and the promotion of equality and democracy around
4 the world.

5 (3) It is important to examine the implications
6 of accelerated economic globalization, structural ad-
7 justment, and trade liberalization on women’s rights
8 and human rights, particularly as these trends affect
9 women as workers, farmers, entrepreneurs, family
10 care givers, and heads of household.

11 (b) AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF
12 1961.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act
13 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), as amended by this Act,
14 is further amended by adding at the end the following:

15 **“SEC. 133. ASSISTANCE TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION**
16 **AGAINST WOMEN.**

17 “(a) ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of the United
18 States Agency for International Development shall estab-
19 lish and carry out programs to assist governments of de-
20 veloping countries to eliminate de jure discrimination
21 against women.

22 “(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Assistance pro-
23 vided under subsection (a) shall include the following:

24 “(1) Provide judges and other judicial officials
25 in developing countries with on-going training in

1 women’s human rights, particularly as such rights
2 relate to domestic violence.

3 “(2) Provide technical and other assistance to
4 officials in ministries of justice of developing coun-
5 tries to enable such officials to better collect and
6 analyze sex-disaggregated data on rates of reporting,
7 prosecution, conviction, and sentencing of domestic
8 and sexual violence cases.

9 “(3) Improve training for law enforcement per-
10 sonnel in developing countries to improve their re-
11 sponse to and collection of evidence for domestic and
12 sexual violence cases.

13 “(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
14 is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be nec-
15 essary to carry out this section for fiscal year 2001.”.

16 **SEC. 502. PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND**
17 **CHILDREN.**

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

19 (1) Trafficking in persons is increasing expo-
20 nentially worldwide. The United Nations estimates
21 that 4,000,000 individuals become victims of traf-
22 ficking each year. The United States Government es-
23 timates that 50,000 women and girls are trafficked
24 into the United States annually.

1 (2) Trafficking is a labor and human rights vio-
2 lation that involves physical and psychological coer-
3 cion, deception, forced labor, and servitude or slav-
4 ery. Traffickers force people to labor and serve in a
5 growing number of arenas, including factories, con-
6 struction sites, farms, brothels, homes, and streets.

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

15 (4) Women are more likely than men to be traf-
16 ficked. Women are disproportionately affected by
17 economic changes brought on by structural adjust-
18 ment policies, privatization, trade liberalization, and
19 economic globalization, such as the movement away
20 from agriculture toward a wage-based economy and
21 consumer society. Women are rapidly becoming the
22 primary caregivers for families, and older girls are
23 assuming financial responsibility for their younger
24 siblings and, often, for their parents. At the same
25 time, patriarchal social, cultural and economic struc-

1 tures ensure that the skills necessary to adapt and
2 succeed in these new economies are transferred pri-
3 marily to men and boys.

4 (b) PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND COUN-
5 TRIES OF ORIGIN.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting
7 through the heads of appropriate Federal depart-
8 ments and agencies (such as the Department of
9 State, the Department of Justice, the Immigration
10 and Naturalization Service, the Department of
11 Health and Human Services, and the United States
12 Agency for International Development), shall estab-
13 lish and carry out programs in the United States
14 and in foreign countries to prevent the trafficking of
15 women and children.

16 (2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Programs
17 established and carried out under paragraph (1)
18 shall include the following:

19 (A) Support for nongovernmental organiza-
20 tion-operated hotlines, culturally and linguis-
21 tically appropriate protective shelters, and re-
22 gional and international nongovernmental orga-
23 nization networks and databases on trafficking.

24 (B) Training for law enforcement per-
25 sonnel, prosecutors, immigration agents and of-

1 ficers, housing and health inspectors, and other
2 government officials who may come into contact
3 with a situation of trafficking or trafficked indi-
4 viduals.

5 (C) Analysis of existing national legal
6 frameworks and advocacy to develop protective
7 national laws and policies that are consistent
8 with, and improve upon, the United Nations
9 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish
10 Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and
11 Children (supplementing the United Nations
12 Convention Against Transnational Organized
13 Crime).

14 (D) Support for advocates working to en-
15 sure the appropriate and timely implementation
16 of new anti-trafficking or related legislation at
17 the national, state, and local levels.

18 (E) Support for nongovernmental organi-
19 zations and advocates—

20 (i) to provide legal, social, and other
21 services and assistance to trafficked indi-
22 viduals, particularly those individuals in
23 detention; and

24 (ii) to create education and media ma-
25 terials and networks to reach out to the

1 ethnic communities of those individuals
2 most likely to be trafficked into the United
3 States, particularly in the informal sectors
4 where undocumented migrants and traf-
5 ficked individuals are more likely to be
6 found.

7 (c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROGRAMS IN
8 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.—In addition to the requirements
9 under subsection (b), programs to prevent the trafficking
10 of women and children in foreign countries shall also in-
11 clude the following:

12 (1)(A) Education and training for women and
13 girls who are in vulnerable populations and edu-
14 cation and training for trafficked women and girls
15 upon their return home.

16 (B) Such education and training shall provide
17 women and girls with the same type of skills being
18 provided to men and boys, including skills to become
19 self-sufficient and to succeed in the changing econo-
20 mies of their countries.

21 (2) The safe reintegration of trafficked individ-
22 uals into an appropriate community or family, with
23 full respect for the wishes, dignity, and safety of the
24 trafficked individual.

1 (d) STUDY AND REPORT ON SCOPE OF TRAFFICKING
2 INTO THE UNITED STATES.—

3 (1) STUDY.—The President, acting through the
4 heads of appropriate Federal departments and agen-
5 cies (such as the Department of State, the Depart-
6 ment of Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization
7 Service, the Department of Health and Human
8 Services, and the United States Agency for Inter-
9 national Development), shall conduct a study on the
10 scope of trafficking of individuals into the United
11 States, including—

12 (A) trafficking of individuals for work in
13 restaurants, the agricultural sector, the domes-
14 tic sector, factories, and the construction indus-
15 try;

16 (B) trafficking of individuals for marriage
17 or adoption; and

18 (C) trafficking of individuals for work in
19 the sex industry.

20 In conducting the study under this paragraph, the
21 President shall place emphasis on obtaining data
22 with respect to individuals described in subpara-
23 graphs (A) and (B).

1 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
2 date of the enactment of this Act, the President
3 shall transmit to Congress a report that contains—

4 (A) the results of the study conducted
5 under paragraph (1); and

6 (B) a description of detailed strategies for
7 legislation to prevent the trafficking of individ-
8 uals into the United States.

9 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
10 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
11 \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

12 **SEC. 503. RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION ON THE ELIMI-**
13 **NATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION**
14 **AGAINST WOMEN.**

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

16 (1) The Senate has already agreed to the ratifi-
17 cation of several important human rights treaties,
18 including the Genocide Convention, the Convention
19 Against Torture, the International Covenant on Civil
20 and Political Rights, and the Convention on the
21 Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
22 Against Women (CEDAW).

23 (2) CEDAW establishes a worldwide commit-
24 ment to combat discrimination against women and
25 girls.

1 (3) 165 countries of the world have ratified or
2 acceded to CEDAW and the United States is among
3 a small minority of countries, including Afghanistan,
4 North Korea, Iran, and Sudan, which have not.

5 (4) CEDAW is helping combat violence and dis-
6 crimination against women and girls around the
7 world.

8 (5) CEDAW has had a significant and positive
9 impact on legal development in countries as diverse
10 as Uganda, Colombia, Brazil, and South Africa, in-
11 cluding, on citizenship rights in Botswana and
12 Japan, inheritance rights in Tanzania, and property
13 rights and political participation in Costa Rica.

14 (6) The Administration has proposed a small
15 number of reservations, understandings, and dec-
16 larations to ensure that United States ratification
17 fully complies with all constitutional requirements,
18 including states' and individuals' rights.

19 (7) The legislatures of California, Iowa, Massa-
20 chusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Caro-
21 lina, South Dakota, and Vermont have endorsed
22 United States ratification of CEDAW.

23 (8) More than 100 United States-based, civic,
24 legal, religious, education, and environmental organi-

1 zations, including many major national membership
2 organizations, support ratification of CEDAW.

3 (9) Ratification of CEDAW would allow the
4 United States to nominate a representative to the
5 CEDAW oversight committee.

6 (10) 2000 is the 21st anniversary of the adop-
7 tion of CEDAW by the United Nations General As-
8 sembly.

9 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
10 Congress that—

11 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
12 Senate should hold hearings on the Convention on
13 the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination
14 Against Women (CEDAW); and

15 (2) the Senate should, therefore, give its advice
16 and consent to the ratification of the Convention on
17 the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination
18 Against Women.

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