

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2387

To improve global health by increasing assistance to developing nations with high levels of infectious disease and premature death, by improving children's and women's health and nutrition, by reducing unintended pregnancies, and by combating the spread of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 2000

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WELLSTONE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To improve global health by increasing assistance to developing nations with high levels of infectious disease and premature death, by improving children's and women's health and nutrition, by reducing unintended pregnancies, and by combating the spread of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, 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 "Global Health Act of
5 2000".

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) More than 10,000,000 children under 5
4 years of age die each year in developing nations
5 from preventable causes, and more than one-half of
6 these deaths are due to 5 conditions: pneumonia, di-
7 arrhea, malaria, malnutrition, and measles.

8 (2) Despite progress in making family planning
9 services available, more than 150,000,000 married
10 women in developing nations still want to space or
11 limit child-bearing, but do not have access to modern
12 contraceptives.

13 (3) According to the World Health Organiza-
14 tion, nearly 600,000 women die each year from com-
15 plications of pregnancy and childbirth, and another
16 18,000,000 women suffer pregnancy-related health
17 problems that can be permanently disabling.

18 (4) According to the World Health Organiza-
19 tion, 13 million people die annually from infectious
20 diseases, most of which are preventable or curable,
21 and 6 diseases account for 90 percent of these
22 deaths: pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, measles, tu-
23 berculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS.

24 (5) HIV/AIDS has become the world's leading
25 infectious disease threat, with 34,000,000 people in-
26 fected worldwide, and more than 16,000 new infec-

1 tions daily, of which 7,000 cases occur in people be-
2 tween the ages 10 through 24.

3 **SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE GLOBAL HEALTH.**

4 (a) EMPHASIS ON DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND
5 PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

6 Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
7 U.S.C. 2151b(e)) is amended by adding at the end the
8 following:

9 “(4) Congress recognizes the growing threat
10 that infectious diseases and other global health prob-
11 lems pose to Americans and people everywhere. Ac-
12 cordingly, activities supported under this subsection
13 shall include activities to improve the capacity of de-
14 veloping nations to conduct disease surveillance and
15 prevention programs and to respond promptly and
16 effectively to disease outbreaks.”.

17 (b) INCREASE IN FY 2001 USAID ASSISTANCE.—

18 (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To
19 carry out the purposes of section 104 of the Foreign
20 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b) for fiscal
21 year 2001, there is authorized to be appropriated, in
22 addition to funds otherwise available for such pur-
23 poses, an amount equal to the sum of—

1 (A) the aggregate of amounts made avail-
2 able in fiscal year 2000 to carry out that sec-
3 tion with respect to—

4 (i) the health and survival of children,

5 (ii) the health and nutrition of preg-
6 nant women and mothers,

7 (iii) voluntary family planning,

8 (iv) combating HIV/AIDS, and

9 (v) the prevention and control of in-
10 fectious diseases other than HIV/AIDS;

11 plus

12 (B) \$1,000,000,000.

13 (2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amount
14 authorized to be appropriated in paragraph
15 3(b)(1)(B)—

16 (A) \$225,000,000 should be available for
17 the health and survival of children;

18 (B) \$100,000,000 should be available for
19 the health and nutrition of pregnant women
20 and mothers;

21 (C) \$200,000,000 should be available for
22 voluntary family planning;

23 (D) \$275,000,000 should be available to
24 combat HIV/AIDS; and

1 (E) \$200,000,000 should be available for
2 the prevention and control of infectious diseases
3 other than HIV/AIDS.

4 (3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appro-
5 priated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to
6 remain available until expended.

7 (c) COORDINATION AMONG FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS
8 AND AGENCIES.—It is the sense of Congress that the
9 President, acting through the Administrator of the United
10 States Agency for International Development, should co-
11 ordinate with the Centers for Disease Control and Preven-
12 tion, the National Institutes of Health, the Department
13 of State, the Department of Health and Human Services,
14 the Department of Defense, and other appropriate Federal
15 departments and agencies to ensure that United States
16 funds made available for the purposes described in para-
17 graph (1) are utilized effectively.

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