

109TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1315

To require a report on progress toward the Millennium Development Goals,  
and for other purposes.

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27, 2005

Mr. LUGAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred  
to the Committee on Foreign Relations

---

## A BILL

To require a report on progress toward the Millennium  
Development Goals, 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 Coopera-  
5 tion to Meet the Millennium Development Goals Act of  
6 2005”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress makes the following findings:

9 (1) At the United Nations Millennium Summit  
10 in 2000, the United States joined more than 180

1 other countries in committing to work toward goals  
2 to improve life for the world's poorest people by  
3 2015.

4 (2) Such goals include reducing the proportion  
5 of people living on less than \$1 per day by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , re-  
6 ducing child mortality by  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and assuring basic  
7 education for all children, while sustaining the envi-  
8 ronment upon which human life depends.

9 (3) At the 2002 International Conference on  
10 Financing for Development, the United States rep-  
11 resentative reiterated the support of the United  
12 States for the Millennium Development Goals and  
13 advocated, along with other international partici-  
14 pants, for a stronger focus on measurable outcomes  
15 derived from a global partnership between developed  
16 and developing countries.

17 (4) On March 22, 2002, President Bush stated,  
18 "We fight against poverty because hope is an answer  
19 to terror. We fight against poverty because oppor-  
20 tunity is a fundamental right to human dignity. We  
21 fight against poverty because faith requires it and  
22 conscience demands it. We fight against poverty  
23 with a growing conviction that major progress is  
24 within our reach."

1           (5) The 2002 National Security Strategy of the  
2 United States notes that “a world where some live  
3 in comfort and plenty, while half of the human race  
4 lives on less than \$2 per day, is neither just nor sta-  
5 ble. Including all of the world’s poor in an expanding  
6 circle of development and opportunity is a moral im-  
7 perative and one of the top priorities of U.S. inter-  
8 national policy”.

9           (6) The National Commission on Terrorist At-  
10 tacks Upon the United States concluded that the  
11 Government of the United States must offer an ex-  
12 ample of moral leadership in the world and offer  
13 parents and their children a vision of the future that  
14 emphasizes individual educational and economic op-  
15 portunity as essential to the efforts of the United  
16 States to defeat global terrorism.

17           (7) The summit of the Group of Eight sched-  
18 uled for July 2005, the United Nations summit  
19 scheduled for September 2005, and the Sixth Min-  
20 isterial Conference of the World Trade Organization  
21 scheduled for December 2005 will provide opportuni-  
22 ties to measure and continue to pursue progress on  
23 the Millennium Development Goals.

24           (8) The summit of the Group of Eight sched-  
25 uled for July 6 through July 8, 2005, in Gleneagles,

1 Scotland, will bring together the countries that can  
2 make the greatest contribution to alleviating extreme  
3 poverty in Africa, the region of the world where ex-  
4 treme poverty is most prevalent.

5 (9) On June 11, 2005, the United States  
6 helped secure the agreement of the Group of Eight  
7 Finance Ministers to cancel 100 percent of the debt  
8 obligations owed to the World Bank, African Devel-  
9 opment Bank, and International Monetary Fund by  
10 countries that are eligible for debt relief under the  
11 Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the initia-  
12 tive established in 1996 by the World Bank and the  
13 International Monetary Fund for the purpose of re-  
14 ducing the debt burdens of the world's poorest coun-  
15 tries, or under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, as de-  
16 fined in section 1625 of the International Financial  
17 Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p-8), which are poor  
18 countries that are on the path to reform.

19 (10) The report prepared by the Commission  
20 for Africa and issued by Prime Minister Tony Blair  
21 on March 11, 2005, entitled "Our Common Inter-  
22 est", called for coherence and coordination in the de-  
23 velopment of an overarching package of actions to be  
24 carried out by the countries of Africa and the inter-  
25 national community to address the complex inter-

1 locking issues that challenge the continent, many of  
2 which have already been addressed individually in  
3 previous summits and under the Africa Action Plan  
4 enacted by the Group of Eight.

5 (11) The United States has recognized the need  
6 for strengthened economic and trade opportunities,  
7 as well as increased financial and technical assist-  
8 ance to Africa and other countries burdened by ex-  
9 tremely poverty, through significant initiatives in re-  
10 cent years, including—

11 (A) the African Growth and Opportunity  
12 Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) that has opened  
13 United States markets to thousands of products  
14 from Africa;

15 (B) the President's Emergency Plan for  
16 AIDS Relief developed under section 101 of the  
17 United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS,  
18 Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22  
19 U.S.C. 7611), the major focus of which has  
20 been on African countries;

21 (C) the Millennium Challenge Corporation  
22 established under section 604 of the Millennium  
23 Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7703) that is  
24 in the process of committing new and signifi-  
25 cant levels of assistance to countries, including

1 countries in Africa, that are poor but show  
2 great promise for boosting economic growth and  
3 bettering the lives of their people; and

4 (D) the United States has canceled 100  
5 percent of the bilateral debt owed to the United  
6 States by countries eligible for debt relief under  
7 the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

8 (12) The report prepared by the Commission  
9 for Africa entitled “Our Common Interest” includes  
10 the following findings:

11 (A) The people of Africa must demonstrate  
12 the leadership necessary to address the govern-  
13 ance challenges they face, setting priorities that  
14 ensure the development of effective civil and po-  
15 lice services, independent judiciaries, and strong  
16 parliaments, all of which reinforce a stable and  
17 predictable economic environment attractive to  
18 investment.

19 (B) Many leaders in Africa have pursued  
20 personal self-interest rather than national goals,  
21 a tendency that has been in some instances ex-  
22 acerbated and abetted by the manipulation of  
23 foreign governments pursuing their own agenda  
24 in the region to the detriment of the people of  
25 Africa.

1 (C) More violent conflict has occurred in  
2 Africa during the period between 1965 and  
3 2005 than occurred in any other continent dur-  
4 ing that period, and the countries of Africa  
5 must engage on the individual, national, and re-  
6 gional level to prevent and manage conflict.

7 (D) The capacity to trade is constrained by  
8 a derelict or nonexistent infrastructure in most  
9 African countries as well as by the double-edged  
10 sword of tariff and nontariff barriers to trade  
11 that complicate markets and discourage invest-  
12 ment both within and beyond the continent.

13 (E) The local resources for investment in  
14 people and the institutions necessary for good  
15 governance have been squandered, misappro-  
16 priated, and, to an increasingly devastating ef-  
17 fect, spent on servicing debt to the developed  
18 world. Such resources should be reoriented to  
19 serve the needs of the people through the use  
20 of debt forgiveness and support for institutional  
21 reform and internal capacity building.

22 (F) Failing to prevent conflict in Africa re-  
23 sults in incalculable costs to African develop-  
24 ment and expense to the international commu-  
25 nity and the investment in preventing conflict is

1 a fraction of such costs and expenses, in  
2 human, security, and financial terms.

3 (G) Despite difficulties, there is optimism  
4 and energy reflected in the scope of activities of  
5 individuals such as 2004 Nobel Peace Prize re-  
6 cipient, Wangari Maathai, as well as those of  
7 improved regional organizations such as the Af-  
8 rican Union and the New Partnership for Eco-  
9 nomic Development's Peer Review Mechanism,  
10 and subregional entities such as the Economic  
11 Community of West African States, the Inter-  
12 Governmental Authority on Development, and  
13 the potential of the Southern African Develop-  
14 ment Community.

15 (H) Political reform in Africa has pro-  
16 duced results. For example, while in 1985 coun-  
17 tries of sub-Saharan Africa ruled by dictators  
18 were the norm, by 2005 dictatorships are a mi-  
19 nority and democracy has new life with govern-  
20 ments chosen by the people increasing fourfold  
21 since 1991.

22 (13) The report prepared by the Commission  
23 for Africa entitled "Our Common Interest" includes  
24 the following recommendations:

1           (A) At this vital moment when  
2 globalization and growth, technology and trade,  
3 and mutual security concerns allow, and com-  
4 mon humanity demands, a substantial tangible  
5 and coherent package of actions should imme-  
6 diately be taken by the international commu-  
7 nity, led by the most industrialized countries, in  
8 partnership with the countries of Africa, to ad-  
9 dress the poverty and underdevelopment of the  
10 African continent.

11           (B) The people of Africa must take respon-  
12 sibility and show courageous leadership in ad-  
13 dressing problems and taking ownership of solu-  
14 tions as the means for ensuring sustainable de-  
15 velopment, while implementing governance re-  
16 form as an underlying prerequisite for foreign  
17 assistance effectiveness.

18           (C) Each developed country has unique  
19 strengths and capacity to add value to a com-  
20 prehensive assistance plan and should join their  
21 individual efforts to a coherent whole that is  
22 more efficient and responsive to Africa and the  
23 people of Africa.

24           (D) The international community must  
25 honor existing commitments to strengthen Afri-

1 can peacekeeping capacity and go beyond those  
2 commitments to invest in more effective preven-  
3 tion and nonmilitary means to resolve conflict  
4 through such regional organizations as the Afri-  
5 can Union and the subregional Economic Com-  
6 munity for West African States.

7 (E) A massive investment in physical in-  
8 frastructure should be made to support com-  
9 merce, extend governance, and provide opportu-  
10 nities for education, healthcare, investment and  
11 growth.

12 (F) Donors and the governments of the  
13 countries of Africa should devote substantial in-  
14 vestment in the men and women of Africa  
15 through the education and health sectors, ena-  
16 bling and extending recent gains made to reach  
17 far more broadly into remote regions.

18 (G) The public sector should actively en-  
19 gage the private sector in driving growth  
20 through partnerships by reforming the laws, bu-  
21 reaucracy, and infrastructure necessary to  
22 maintain a climate that fosters investment by  
23 developing public-private centers of excellence to  
24 pursue such reforms.

1           (H) The countries of Africa must maxi-  
2           mize the participation of women in both busi-  
3           ness and government, protect the rights of  
4           women, and work to increase the number of  
5           women in leadership positions so as to cap-  
6           italize on the ability of women to deliver scarce  
7           resources effectively and fairly.

8           (I) The international community must  
9           work together to dismantle trade barriers, in-  
10          cluding the immediate elimination of trade-dis-  
11          torting commodity support.

12          (J) International donors should strengthen  
13          multilateral institutions in Africa to respond  
14          appropriately to local and regional crises as well  
15          as to promote economic development and ensure  
16          the people of Africa are granted a stronger  
17          voice in international forums.

18          (K) The international community must  
19          join in providing creative incentives for commer-  
20          cial firms to research and develop products that  
21          improve water, sanitation, health, and the envi-  
22          ronment in ways that would dramatically reduce  
23          suffering and increase productive life-spans in  
24          Africa.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**  
4 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-  
5 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations  
6 of the Senate and the Committee on International  
7 Relations of the House of Representatives.

8 (2) **GROUP OF EIGHT.**—The term “Group of  
9 Eight” means the forum for addressing international  
10 economic, political, and social issues attended by  
11 representatives of Canada, France, Germany, Italy,  
12 Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United  
13 States.

14 (3) **MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.**—The  
15 term “Millennium Development Goals” means the  
16 goals set out in United Nations Millennium Declara-  
17 tion, resolution 55/1 adopted by the General Assem-  
18 bly of the United Nations on September 8, 2000.

19 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

20 It is the sense of Congress that—

21 (1) the President should continue to provide the  
22 leadership necessary at the summit of the Group of  
23 Eight scheduled for July 2005 at Gleneagles, Scot-  
24 land, to encourage other countries to develop a true  
25 partnership to pursue the Millennium Development  
26 Goals;

1           (2) the President should urge the Group of  
2 Eight to consider the findings and recommendations  
3 contained in the report prepared by the Commission  
4 for Africa entitled “Our Common Interest”, as a  
5 fundamental guide on which to base their planning,  
6 in partnership with the nations of Africa, for the de-  
7 velopment of Africa;

8           (3) the Group of Eight, as well as governments  
9 of the countries of Africa and regional organizations  
10 of such governments, should reaffirm and honor the  
11 commitments made in the Africa Action Plan en-  
12 acted by the Group of Eight in previous years; and

13           (4) the international community should pursue  
14 further progress toward achieving the Millennium  
15 Development Goals at the summit of the Group of  
16 Eight scheduled for July 2005, the United Nations  
17 summit scheduled for September 2005, and the  
18 Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Or-  
19 ganization scheduled for December 2005.

20 **SEC. 5. REPORT.**

21           (a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the  
22 date of the conclusion of the World Trade Organization  
23 Ministerial meeting in Hong Kong that is scheduled to be  
24 held December 13 through December 18, 2005, the Sec-  
25 retary of State in consultation with other appropriate

1 United States and international agencies shall submit a  
2 report to the appropriate congressional committees on the  
3 progress the international community is making toward  
4 achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

5 (b) CONTENT.—The report required by subsection  
6 (a) shall include the following:

7 (1) A review of the commitments made by the  
8 United States and other members of the inter-  
9 national community at the summit of the Group of  
10 Eight scheduled for July 2005, the United Nations  
11 summit scheduled for September 2005, and the  
12 Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Or-  
13 ganization scheduled for December 2005, that per-  
14 tain to the ability of the developing world to achieve  
15 the Millennium Development Goals.

16 (2) A review of United States policies and  
17 progress toward achieving the Millennium Develop-  
18 ment Goals by 2015, as well as policies to provide  
19 continued leadership in achieving such goals by  
20 2015.

21 (3) An evaluation of the contributions of other  
22 national and international actors in achieving the  
23 Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

- 1 (4) An assessment of the likelihood that the
- 2 Millennium Development Goals will be achieved.

○