S. 643

To assist in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 28 (legislative day, MARCH 27), 1995

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To assist in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

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

(1) The World Summit for Children held in 1990, the largest gathering of heads of state and heads of government up until that time, united the
world in a commitment to protect the lives of children, diminish their suffering, and enhance their futures.

(2) This commitment is reflected in specific goals set forth in the Declaration and Plan of Action of the 1990 World Summit for Children that require international cooperation and the commitment of all nations, goals which were endorsed in the World Declaration on Nutrition adopted at the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition and endorsed at the 1994 Summit of the Americas.

(3) The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimates that these goals could be implemented by the year 2000 with a global commitment of just $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 annually, to be achieved through reallocation of resources to increase the proportion of resources going to meet basic human needs, with two-thirds of those resources coming from the developing nations themselves and one-third from the industrialized nations.

(4) In 1994 UNICEF estimated that only 10 percent of developing country budgets and less than 12 percent of bilateral United States development assistance was devoted to meeting basic human needs, as defined by the United Nations Develop-
ment Program in their 1994 Human Development
Report.

(5) If that proportion were doubled to just 20
percent, through reallocation of current resources
and without requiring additional resources, this
would provide the resources UNICEF estimates is
required annually to achieve by the year 2000 the
goals of the World Summit for Children.

(6) The United States share of these resources
can be realized through a reallocation of bilateral
United States development assistance by increasing
the percentage of such development assistance to at
least 20 percent of the United States foreign assist-
ance budget without an overall increase in such for-
eign assistance budget.

(7) The United States Government participated
in the World Summit for Children and signed the
Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at that
Summit.

(8) Participants in the Summit committed
themselves and their governments—
(A) to prepare, before the end of 1991, na-
tional programs of action to help implement the
goals and objectives of the Summit; and
(B) to take steps to ensure that child survival, protection, and development programs will have a priority in the allocation of resources.

(9) The United States Government should implement a plan of action to fulfill its commitment to children, both at home and abroad.

(10) Public Law 103-227, enacted in 1994 as the “Goals 2000: Educate America Act,” outlined United States national goals for education for the rest of the 20th century and beyond. The eight goals outlined by the Act are:

(A) **School Business.**—By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn.

(B) **School Completion.**—By the year 2000, the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

(C) **Student Achievement and Citizenship.**—By the year 2000, all students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, arts, history, and geography, and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to
use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our Nation's modern economy.

(D) **Teacher Education and Professional Development.**—By the year 2000, the Nation's teaching force will have access to programs for the continued improvement of their professional skills and the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to instruct and prepare all American students for the next century.

(E) **Mathematics and Science.**—By the year 2000, United States students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.

(F) **Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning.**—By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

(G) **Safe, Disciplined, and Alcohol- and Drug-Free Schools.**—By the year 2000, every school in the United States will be free of
drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence
of firearms and alcohol and will offer a dis-
ciplined environment conducive to learning.

(H) Parental Participation.—By the
year 2000, every school will promote partner-
ships that will increase parental involvement
and participation in promoting the social, emo-
tional, and academic growth of children.

(11) Achievement of the National Education
Goals contained in paragraph (10) will contribute to
implementation by the United States of the plan of
action.

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to help fulfill the commitment of the United
States Government to children; and

(2) to provide the necessary authorities to im-
plement that plan of action.

SEC. 3. SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR
WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC).

(a) Findings.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1990, the Surgeon General and the
United States Public Health Service announced
Healthy People 2000 goals for America’s children.
These goals include reducing the United States in-
fant mortality rate and the incidence of low birthweight by 1/3 by the year 2000.

(2) The special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children authorized under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) (referred to in this section as the “WIC Program”) is intended to benefit low-income infants and children at risk to be born at low birthweight (a proven cause of mental retardation) and who have a mortality rate at least twice as high as infants and children from higher income families.

(3) It has been demonstrated that participation in the WIC Program reduces, in a cost-effective manner, the infant mortality rate, the number of premature births, and the percentage of infants born at low birthweight or with developmental disabilities.

(4) The WIC Program currently serves slightly more than 1/2 of the eligible population and actions need to be taken to move toward service to the entire eligible population.

(b) FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE WIC PROGRAM.—

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should make a commitment to achieving full participation in the WIC Program by the end of fiscal year 1996; and
(2) in order to reach the goal of full participation, not less than $3,820,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than $4,166,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 should be appropriated to carry out the WIC Program.

SEC. 4. PROGRAMS UNDER THE HEAD START ACT.

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

(1) In 1989, the President and the Governors of the 50 States met at the Education Summit and set United States education goals for the year 2000. United States National Education Goals were enacted into permanent law in 1994 with the passage of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act (20 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.). Among the goals was the goal that all children in America would start school ready to learn.

(2) Since their inception in 1964, programs under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.) have established an impressive record in providing preschool-age children from low-income families with comprehensive services to address educational, social, nutritional, and health needs.

(3) Head Start programs serve less than \( \frac{1}{3} \) of eligible children between 3 and 5 years of age.
(b) **Full Funding for the Head Start Act.**—

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Federal Government should make a commitment to achieving full participation of all eligible 3- and 4-year-old children in Head Start programs by fiscal year 2001; and

(2) in order to reach the goal of such full participation by the fiscal year 2001, appropriations for the Head Start Act should be augmented with a cumulative increase of $1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1996 through 2001.

**Sec. 5. International Infant and Child Mortality.**

(a) **Findings.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) During the period 1984 to 1994 the international campaign to save the lives of children has resulted in dramatic increases in the adoption of low-cost measures to save children’s lives, such as immunizations and oral rehydration therapy.

(2) In September 1991, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization were able to report that the goal of 80 percent universal childhood immunization had been achieved, saving over 12,000,000 young lives during the 1980’s, and continuing to save over 3,000,000 children’s lives each year.
(3) The Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children calls for the reduction of under-5 mortality rates by at least one-third by the year 2000, and halving moderate and severe malnutrition among children under 5.

(4) Such progress is possible by consolidating gains already made, and by pursuing new goals and effective programs in such areas as measles, neonatal tetanus, poliomyelitis, and acute respiratory infections.

(5) Both UNICEF and the United States Agency for International Development have provided strong leadership as well as financial and technical support for these goals.

(b) Contributions to UNICEF.—To carry out section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2221; relating to voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs), there are authorized to be appropriated to the President $110,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $120,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for contributions to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for activities to promote child health and other assistance programs on behalf of children.

(c) Child Survival Activities.—Section 104(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
2151b(c)(2); relating to the Child Survival Fund) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $75,000,000 for fiscal year 1987” and inserting “$180,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $210,000,000 for fiscal year 1997”; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraphs:

“(D)(i) Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), of the aggregate of the amounts made available to carry out subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, sections 103(a) and section 106 of this chapter, chapters 10 and 11 of this part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, not less than $330,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than $380,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available only for activities described in subparagraph (A) which have a direct measurable impact on the reduction in the rates of child morbidity and mortality, with a particular emphasis on delivery of community-based primary health care and health education services which benefit the poorest of the poor.

“(ii) Of the amounts made available under clause (i) for activities described in subparagraph (A), not less than $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than
$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be provided to private and voluntary organizations under the PVO Child Survival grants program carried out by the Agency for International Development.

“(iii) Amounts made available under section 103(h) of this chapter (relating to the Vitamin A Deficiency Program), part I of this Act for iodine and iron fortification programs and for iron supplementation programs for pregnant women, chapter 9 of this part (relating to international disaster assistance), paragraph (4) of this section (relating to international AIDS prevention and control), and any other provision of law for migration and refugee assistance, shall not be included in the aggregate amounts described in clause (i) for purposes of the requirements contained in such clause.

“(E) The President shall include in the annual budget submitted to the Congress a description of the measured or estimated impact on the rates of child morbidity and mortality of each project or program carried out under this paragraph.”.

SEC. 6. GLOBAL MALNUTRITION.

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

(1) Malnutrition, which is preventable at low cost, is an underlying cause of death in the vast majority of childhood diseases.
(2) The Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children calls for halving severe and moderate malnutrition among children under 5 years of age by the year 2000.

(3) The Congress has already undertaken substantial action to address this problem in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, which established food security for the poorest and the prevention of malnutrition as priorities in food assistance programs administered by the United States Agency for International Development under the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

(4) Child survival activities are also key to reducing child malnutrition and must be pursued in conjunction with efforts to ensure food security.

(5) Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1736e), as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, authorizes the forgiveness of Public Law 480 debt owed by least developed countries that are pursuing national economic policy reforms that would promote long-term economic development, but the exercise of that au-
authority requires further action by the Congress in an appropriations Act.

(6) Vitamin A deficiency remains a scourge of children in developing countries, with an estimated 2,000,000 children facing blindness in the 1990’s and tens of millions more facing increased risk of infection and death, if access to vitamin A is not increased. Vitamin A intake has been associated with significant reductions in infant mortality rates.

(7) 1,000,000,000 people are at risk of iodine deficiency disease, with the very young being most vulnerable. Iodine deficiency is a major cause of mental retardation worldwide.

(8) 2,000,000,000 people suffer from some degree of iron deficiency anemia, particularly women of childbearing age and young children.

(9) It should be possible to eliminate the majority of vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders by the year 2000 and to also reduce iron deficiency anemia among women of childbearing age by one-third by the year 2000.

(b) Public Law 480 Debt Authority.—It is the sense of the Congress that authority, in such amounts as may be required, should be granted to the President in an appropriations Act to exercise the debt authority with
respect to least developed countries that is provided in section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

(c) Vitamin A Deficiency Program.—Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a; relating to development assistance for agriculture, rural development, and nutrition) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) Vitamin A Deficiency Program.—(1) The Congress finds that—

“(A) vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of childhood mortality;

“(B) vitamin A intervention programs are inexpensive, practical to administer, and cost-effective in terms of human productivity; and

“(C) the Agency for International Development is already implementing a Vitamin A Deficiency Program.

“(2) Of the amounts made available to carry out this section, not less than $17,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than $23,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available only for Vitamin A supplementation and fortification through the Vitamin A Deficiency Program.”.

(d) Other Micronutrient Deficiencies.—In addition to amounts otherwise available for such programs,
there are authorized to be appropriated to the President $13,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $17,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for iodine and iron fortification programs, and for iron supplementation programs for pregnant women, under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SEC. 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY RESULTING FROM AIDS.

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

(1) As of 1992, nearly 5,000,000 women of childbearing age and over 1,000,000 children were infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The vast majority of these women and children live in developing countries.

(2) The maternal and child mortality rate in many developing countries will increase dramatically until HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts are successful, as will the number of orphans with HIV/AIDS.

(3) The most effective efforts to respond to HIV/AIDS are based at the community level and involve nongovernmental organizations as well as government agencies.
(4) The United States Agency for International Development should expand its assistance to developing countries for community-based prevention, care, and control programs and activities relating to HIV/AIDS, and should participate in coordinated efforts with other donors.

(5) Coordination of efforts of bilateral, multilateral, and nongovernmental agencies and organizations is essential.

(b) INTERNATIONAL AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL FUND.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c); relating to development assistance for health related activities) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4)(A) In carrying out this subsection, the President shall promote, encourage, and undertake community-based prevention, care, and control programs and activities relating to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in developing countries, including research as to the effectiveness of such programs and activities.

“(B) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President $125,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $145,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for use in carrying out this paragraph, which shall be in addition to amounts
made available under subsection (g) or otherwise available for such purpose. Amounts appropriated under this sub-
paragraph are authorized to remain available until ex-
pended.

“(C) Appropriations pursuant to subparagraph (B )
may be referred to as the ‘International AIDS Prevention
and Control Fund’.”.

SEC. 8. INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.

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

(1) Elementary education, early childhood de-
development activities, and programs to achieve lit-
eracy, are essential for increasing the productive ca-
pacity of people and their ability to earn income.

(2) More than 100,000,000 children, the major-
ity of them girls, are not enrolled in elementary school.

(3) The Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children calls for basic education for all children and for completion of elementary education by at least 80 percent of all children.

(4) United States assistance for basic education in developing countries has accounted for less than 2 percent of all United States foreign assistance in recent years.
(b) INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.—Section 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151c; relating to development assistance for education and human resource development) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c)(1) Of the aggregate of the amounts made available to carry out this section, chapters 10 and 11 of this part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, not less than $165,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than $200,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available only for programs in support of basic education, including early childhood education, elementary education, teacher training, and other necessary activities in support of early childhood and elementary education, and literacy training for adults.

“(2) The President shall include in the annual budget submitted to the Congress a description of the measured or estimated impact on elementary school enrollment, literacy, and educational attainment of each project or program carried out under this subsection.”.

SEC. 9. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND CHILD SPACING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:
(1) Universal access to voluntary family planning could save the lives of several million children each year and could significantly improve the health of children throughout the developing world by reducing prematurity and low birthweight and allowing longer breastfeeding.

(2) The risk of maternal death or illness in the developing world is highest for women who bear children when they are under the age of 18 or over the age of 35, for pregnancies spaced less than 2 years apart, and for women who already have 4 or more children. Universal access to voluntary family planning could prevent up to one-third of the 500,000 maternal deaths annually.

(3) The inability of couples to plan births decreases the quality of women’s lives and undermines their opportunities for education, for earning income, for improving the care of children, and for community activities and personal development.

(4) Rapid world population growth, combined with unsustainable patterns of natural resource consumption, has become an urgent economic, social, and environmental problem.

(5) The Plan of Action adopted at the 1990 World Summit for Children calls for voluntary fam-
ily planning services and education to be made available to all couples to empower them to prevent unwanted pregnancies which are "too many and too close" and to women who are "too young or too old".

(6) Efforts to reduce child death rates and to lower birthrates are mutually reinforcing because closely-spaced pregnancies contribute in important ways to high child mortality and parents need assurances that their children will survive.

(b) Authorizations of Appropriations.—In addition to any other amounts made available for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President for United States population assistance programs and activities under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 not less than $525,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not less than $575,000,000 for fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 10. REFUGEES.

(a) Findings.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The number of refugees worldwide has grown to 20,000,000 in 1995. In addition, there are estimated to be more than 25,000,000 internally displaced persons. More than half of these refugees and internally displaced persons are children.
(2) The dramatic growth in the number of refugees and displaced persons has resulted in serious reductions in legal assistance and protection, health, nutrition, and basic education services available to them.

(3) Refugee children are particularly vulnerable in first asylum camps from Africa to Southeast Asia where they languish without the comfort of a parent or adult guardian.

(b) Funding for Refugee Assistance Programs.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated not less than $750,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $780,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 under the “Migration and Refugee Assistance” account of the Department of State, of which not less than $450,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $480,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available only for programs of refugee assistance overseas (in addition to the amounts available for programs for refugees from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere who resettle in Israel).

(2) There are authorized to be appropriated not less than $100,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund” account under section 2(c) of
the Refugee and Migration Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)).

SEC. 11. EFFORTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Congress urges the President to call upon the governments of other countries to provide their share of the resources required to achieve the World Summit for Children goals by the year 2000, specifically through giving highest priority to increasing the proportion of public expenditures and foreign assistance devoted to priority human needs areas outlined in the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children.

SEC. 12. ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—In order that the Congress and the people of the United States may be fully informed of efforts undertaken by the United States Government to fulfill agreements signed by the United States at the World Summit for Children, the President shall report annually to the Congress on United States contributions to the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children. Each such report shall include—

(1) a discussion of efforts by the United States to achieve those goals both within the United States and in other countries; and
(2) a comparative analysis of current and past funding levels and planned funding levels for the next 2 fiscal years.

(b) Submission Date.—The reports required by this section shall be submitted to the Congress no later than February 1 of each year.

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