

107TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3916

To provide a United States voluntary contribution to the United Nations
Population Fund.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. CROWLEY,
Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. OSE) introduced the following bill; which was re-
ferred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To provide a United States voluntary contribution to the
United Nations Population Fund.

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 “Saving Women’s Lives
5 Act of 2002”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The renewed commitment of the world com-
9 munity to the formulation of government policies
10 that contribute to global population stabilization and

1 to improvements in the status of women owes much
2 to the efforts of the United Nations and its special-
3 ized agencies and organizations, particularly the
4 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

5 (2) Over one-half of the UNFPA's assistance is
6 devoted to maternal and child health programs, in-
7 cluding the provision of family planning services,
8 and it is a major supplier of modern methods of con-
9 traception. UNFPA also supports efforts aimed at
10 preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexu-
11 ally-transmitted diseases and activities aimed specifi-
12 cally at enhancing the status of women.

13 (3) UNFPA does not fund abortion services,
14 rather, UNFPA seeks to reduce the incidence of
15 abortion by improving access to contraceptive serv-
16 ices and to reduce deaths and injuries related to un-
17 safe abortion by supporting treatment of women suf-
18 fering from its complications.

19 (4) Operating in over 130 nations in all regions
20 of the world and as a politically neutral source of
21 funds, UNFPA complements the important work of
22 the United States Agency for International Develop-
23 ment population assistance program.

24 (5) The United States contribution to UNFPA
25 last year provided an estimated 870,000 women in

1 the developing world with effective modern contra-
2 ception, thereby preventing 500,000 unintended
3 pregnancies, 200,000 abortions, and thousands of
4 maternal and child deaths.

5 (6) Many global environmental problems, in-
6 cluding water shortages, pollution, tropical deforest-
7 ation, and the loss of wildlife habitat are linked to
8 rapid population growth. UNFPA has assisted coun-
9 tries around the world plan for and slow population
10 growth, therefore reducing its effects on the environ-
11 ment.

12 (7) Assistance provided by UNFPA conforms to
13 the principle, affirmed at the 1994 International
14 Conference on Population and Development by 180
15 nations, including the United States, that “all cou-
16 ples and individuals have the basic right to decide
17 freely and responsibly the number and spacing of
18 their children and to have the information, edu-
19 cation, and means to do so.”.

20 (8) UNFPA opposes coercion in any form. All
21 of UNFPA’s programs are designed in conformity
22 with universally recognized human rights principles.

23 (9) An appropriate way to express the legiti-
24 mate concerns of the United States Government
25 about the population policies of the People’s Repub-

1 lic of China is by placing those concerns on the bi-
2 lateral agenda along with other important human
3 rights issues, not by singling out a United Nations
4 agency by withholding all funding thereby punishing
5 the women and families around the world who de-
6 pend on its humanitarian aid.

7 (10) UNFPA plays a constructive role in help-
8 ing to reduce the incidence of coercive practices in
9 China through its country program which has been
10 successful in eliminating targets and quotas and pro-
11 moting voluntary family planning and informed con-
12 sent in the 32 program counties. By improving con-
13 traceptive method choice, expanding the range of re-
14 productive health services, and enhancing the status
15 of women, the UNFPA country program will help to
16 enable the Chinese to operationalize the human
17 rights approach of the International Conference on
18 Population and Development.

19 (11) The United States Government provided a
20 voluntary contribution of \$21,500,000 to UNFPA
21 for fiscal year 2001 and President Bush's budget re-
22 quest for fiscal year 2002 allocated \$25,000,000 for
23 UNFPA.

24 (12) In the spring of 2001, the Secretary of
25 State submitted written testimony to the Committee

1 on Foreign Relations of the Senate expressing sup-
2 port for the invaluable work of UNFPA and for se-
3 curing funding for the organization.

4 (13) The United States Government, as part of
5 its efforts to improve the dire health conditions of
6 Afghan women, pledged in October 2001 an addi-
7 tional \$600,000 to UNFPA to address the reproduc-
8 tive health care needs of Afghan refugees in sur-
9 rounding nations and of the internally displaced
10 within Afghanistan.

11 (14) Congress demonstrated its strong bipar-
12 tisan support for a voluntary United States con-
13 tribution to UNFPA of up to \$34,000,000 in adopt-
14 ing the fiscal year 2002 foreign operations appro-
15 priations bill, which was passed by the House of
16 Representatives on a vote of 357 to 66 and by the
17 Senate by unanimous consent and signed into law
18 (Public Law 107–115) by the President on January
19 10, 2002.

20 (15) The Bush Administration “recognizes our
21 country’s long history of providing international
22 health care services, including voluntary family plan-
23 ning to couples around the world who want to make
24 free and responsible decisions about the number and
25 spacing of their children,” and the President is com-

1 mitted to maintaining funding for these programs
2 “because he knows that one of the best ways to pre-
3 vent abortion is by providing voluntary family plan-
4 ning services.”.

5 **SEC. 3. UNITED STATES VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO**
6 **THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND.**

7 (a) REAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts
8 appropriated for “International Organizations and Pro-
9 grams” under the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Oper-
10 ations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appro-
11 priations Act, Fiscal Year 2002, and which remain avail-
12 able, \$34,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 shall be made avail-
13 able only for United States voluntary contributions to the
14 United Nations Population Fund.

15 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addi-
16 tion to amounts otherwise available to carry out the pur-
17 poses of chapter 3 of part 1 of the Foreign Assistance
18 Act of 1961, there are authorized to be appropriated
19 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 to be available only for
20 United States voluntary contributions to the United Na-
21 tions Population Fund.

1 **SEC. 4. LIMITATIONS ON UNITED STATES VOLUNTARY CON-**
2 **TRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS POPU-**
3 **LATION FUND.**

4 (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—

5 None of the funds made available or authorized to be ap-
6 propriated by this Act may be made available for the
7 United Nations Population Fund (hereinafter in this Act
8 referred to as the “UNFPA”) for a country program in
9 the People’s Republic of China.

10 (b) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

11 Amounts made available or authorized to be appropriated
12 by this Act may not be made available to UNFPA
13 unless—

14 (1) the UNFPA maintains amounts made avail-
15 able to the UNFPA under this Act in an account
16 separate from other accounts of the UNFPA;

17 (2) the UNFPA does not commingle amounts
18 made available to the UNFPA under this Act with
19 other sums; and

20 (3) the UNFPA does not fund abortions as a
21 method of family planning.

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