

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 361

To provide for international family planning funding for the fiscal year 2002,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 31, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. GREENWOOD) introduced
the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International
Relations

A BILL

To provide for international family planning funding for the
fiscal year 2002, 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 “Saving Women’s Lives
5 through International Family Planning Act of 2001”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) International family planning funds provide
9 assistance that saves the lives of women by providing
10 vital reproductive health care, including family plan-

1 ning and maternal health programs which include
2 prenatal, postpartum, HIV/AIDS and other sexually
3 transmitted disease education that results in safe
4 pregnancies and safe motherhood.

5 (2) Each year more than 585,000 women die
6 from complications with pregnancy and childbirth.
7 In addition, each year at least 7,000,000 women suf-
8 fer serious health problems and as many as
9 50,000,000 women suffer some adverse health con-
10 sequences after childbirth, many of which could be
11 prevented with safe motherhood practices used in re-
12 productive health programs.

13 (3) More than 5,800,000 people were infected
14 with HIV/AIDS in 1998. Without funding from
15 international family planning programs for edu-
16 cation and prevention, most governments would not
17 have the resources to combat the physical, social,
18 and economic devastation inflicted by this disease.

19 (4) The health of the planet is connected to the
20 health of women and their families. Rapid popu-
21 lation growth exacerbates many environmental prob-
22 lems, including air and water pollution, loss of wild-
23 life habitat, fisheries depletion, and climate
24 change—global problems that transcend national
25 boundaries. Family planning programs give women

1 the option to choose the number and spacing of their
2 children, which contributes to slowing global popu-
3 lation growth. International family planning im-
4 proves the ability of families worldwide to manage
5 their lives and their natural resources more
6 sustainably.

7 (5) When families have access to family plan-
8 ning resources and are able to space their children,
9 delay the timing of their first child, and have longer
10 intervals between each child, there is a decrease in
11 the risk of mortality in both women and children.

12 (6) Voluntary family planning services allow
13 women and men to exercise their fundamental
14 human right to plan the size of their families and
15 ensure that every pregnancy is planned and every
16 child is wanted. Data from around the world pro-
17 vides conclusive evidence that increased access to
18 family planning reduces the incidence of abortion.

19 (7) At the International Conference on Popu-
20 lation and Development in 1994, it was estimated
21 that making quality family planning and related
22 health services available to all in need of such plan-
23 ning and services would cost \$17,000,000,000 in the
24 year 2000. The United States and other donor coun-
25 tries agreed to provide one-third of these funds.

1 Based on the size of its economy, the United States
2 share of the total donor population assistance should
3 be almost \$1,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.
4 While short of this funding goal, restoring funding
5 for population assistance to fiscal year 1995 levels
6 would be a significant step toward ensuring access
7 to family planning and reproductive health care for
8 couples around the world.

9 (8) With world population exceeding
10 6,000,000,000 people, international family planning
11 providers and related nongovernmental organizations
12 play a critical role in meeting the physical, social,
13 environmental, and economic needs in their societies
14 and in expanding participation in the democratic
15 process. These organizations should be provided with
16 adequate funding to fully and actively offer the best
17 and most informative care to their citizens without
18 restrictions on free speech. United States assistance
19 to these organizations should be provided under the
20 same terms as to their governments.

21 **SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS.**

22 There is authorized to be appropriated, and there is
23 appropriated (out of any money in the Treasury not other-
24 wise appropriated), for fiscal year 2002 \$366,000,000 to
25 carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign As-

1 sistance Act of 1961 and section 2 of the United Nations
2 Environment Program Participation Act of 1973.

3 **SEC. 4. POPULATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**

4 (a) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appro-
5 priated, and there is appropriated (out of any money in
6 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), for fiscal year
7 2002 \$541,600,000 for population planning activities and
8 other population assistance under part I of the Foreign
9 Assistance Act of 1961.

10 (b) ELIGIBILITY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL AND MUL-
11 TILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR POPULATION PLANNING
12 ASSISTANCE.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assist-
13 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended
14 by adding at the end the following:

15 **“SEC. 135. ELIGIBILITY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL AND MUL-**
16 **TILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR POPU-**
17 **LATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**

18 “In determining eligibility of nongovernmental and
19 multilateral organizations for population planning assist-
20 ance or other population assistance under this part, the
21 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
22 national Development may not apply requirements to such
23 organizations that are more restrictive than requirements
24 applicable to foreign governments for such assistance.”.

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