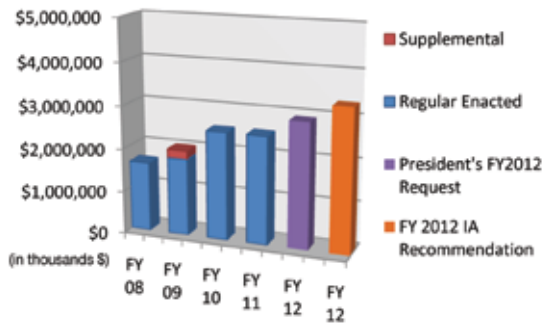




# Investing in Long-term Development

## Development Assistance (\$3.3 billion recommended)\*



This account is the bedrock of foreign assistance spending and helps pay for education, agriculture, water, democracy, environmental and many other core programs that create more stable societies and thus advance America's national security and economic interests.

There are many important subaccounts that fall under development assistance. Priorities include:

- **Food Security and Agriculture** (\$1.1 billion, requested across all accounts):

**Justification:** Food price volatility and extreme weather patterns, such as those that caused the current drought in the Horn of Africa, are pushing more and more people into extreme hunger and malnutrition. The United States Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, known as Feed the Future, takes a comprehensive and sustainable approach to agricultural development and food security by targeting small-scale farmers and vulnerable populations. Investments focus on country-owned plans developed through engagement with local government and civil society, and emphasize the importance of gender, nutrition, climate change, and natural resource management. In addition to this request for bilateral assistance, InterAction also recognizes the importance of multilateral programs such as the Global Agriculture Food Security Program (GAFSP), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

### SUCCESS STORY: Feed the Future

As part of USAID's **Feed the Future** program, Lydia Sasu—the executive director of **Development Action Association (DAA)**—received agricultural training through the **Africa Leadership Training and Capacity Building Program (Africa LEAD)**. With the knowledge and skills she received through LEAD, Lydia and her colleagues have already trained more than 160 rural farmers, most of them women, in dozens of communities around Ghana. Without **USAID's** efforts to collaborate with local leaders like Lydia, vital agricultural techniques and education would not reach the rural women farmers, who can most readily impact food security in their homes and communities.



\*See Explanatory Notes on page 25

## SUCCESS STORY: South Sudan Radio Instruction

Sponsored by **USAID** and implemented by the **Education Development Center, Southern Sudan Interactive Radio Instruction (SSIRI)** uses radio-based learning and other technologies to deliver high quality education programs to nearly 100,000 learners in schools across **South Sudan**. The program has improved student learning across grade levels and subjects. First grade students participating in the program improved their math results by 22 percent in 2010, while nonparticipants raised their scores by just over 2 percent.



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### • Basic Education

(\$925 million, requested across all accounts)

**Justification:** With some 70 million children not in school worldwide, and over half of those in conflict areas, basic education programs offer a relatively low-cost way of investing in security and stability, driving economic growth, and improving the lives of women and girls. By maintaining 2010 funding levels at \$925 million, Congress will invest responsibly in programs that promote reading skills in primary grades and access to education—and hope for a better life—for children in crisis or conflict areas.

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### • Biodiversity

(\$205 million)

**Justification:** Healthy ecosystems are a basis for sustainable development. According to experts, less than one-fifth of the world's forests are intact; over half of global fish stocks are over-exploited; and by the end of the century up to two-thirds of all species will be on the brink of extinction. U.S. biodiversity programs are targeted to protect some of the largest and most at-risk natural landscapes by improving natural resource governance and helping communities manage resources in a sustainable way. Programs not only conserve species and ecosystems but also ensure clean water, promote rural stability, boost health, secure environmental resources and reduce poverty for millions of people.

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### • Climate Change Response

(\$608 million, requested across all accounts)

**Justification:** International investments to deal with the increasing challenges of climate change and extreme weather variability are essential to both meet the basic needs of people living

in extreme poverty and to protect critical forest areas and biodiversity. These investments promote global security and minimize instability, especially in the most vulnerable countries, by reducing the costs of disaster relief and by helping the international community avoid costly interventions. Funding also enhances international economic opportunities for U.S. businesses and workers, helps to address global hunger and health challenges, and protects decades of U.S. investments in global development and conservation. In addition to this request for bilateral assistance, InterAction also recognizes the importance of multilateral programs such as the Strategic Climate Fund, the Clean Technology Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.



#### **SUCCESS STORY:**

### **Conservation and Food Security in Quirimbas National Park, Mozambique**

**Quirimbas National Park** was established in 2002 to address deepening poverty due to overfishing, disease-related crop failures, exhausted agricultural lands and competition between humans and elephants. About 120,000 people live in and around the park, which contains vast woodlands and the largest marine protected area in Africa, home to elephants, lions, wild dogs, coral reefs, and turtle, whale and dolphin populations. The park is managed by **Mozambique's** government and local leaders, with **USAID** support and technical assistance from conservation and development organizations. The **Quirimbas Population Health Environment Project** is enhancing food security and nutrition by establishing marine sanctuaries, reducing elephant-related crop damage and intensifying agricultural production. Eight protected fishing zones have significantly increased the number and size of fish caught; residents have been trained as community rangers; and 20 percent of park revenue returns to communities, financing new water pumps and new schools.

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#### **Water, sanitation and hygiene** (\$315 million)

**Justification:** One in eight people (884 million) lack access to safe drinking water worldwide and two in five (2.5 billion) do not have adequate sanitation facilities, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Funding to address this global challenge is cost-effective and safeguards development gains. The WHO concluded that every dollar invested in clean water and sanitation yields \$8 of increased productivity and decreased health costs. USAID investments over the course of a single year (2010) resulted in over 2.8 million people with improved access to safe drinking water and 2.9 million people with improved sanitation facilities. By maintaining 2010 funding levels of \$315 million, the U.S. government will continue to wisely invest in water and sanitation programs.

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#### **Microfinance** (\$500 million)

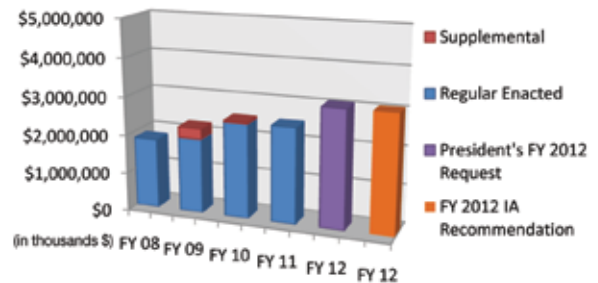
**Justification:** Throughout the developing world, millions of poor families derive part of their income from small, informal business activities including farming, street vending, and handicraft production. U.S. microfinance assistance focuses on improving access to financial services including credit, deposit, and insurance services targeting poor and marginalized people. Microloans, often averaging only \$150 each, are a highly successful example of these services. A World Bank study of Bangladesh found that microfinance accounted for 40 percent of the reduction of moderate poverty in rural areas. Strong congressional support has helped the U.S. to become a leader in microfinance and microenterprise development, recognizing these tools as a cost-effective and successful tool to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.





Photos: left, WWF; Mozambique; right, Eric Kruszewski; top right, Elias Assaf

## Global Health and Child Survival—USAID (\$3.07 billion recommended)\*



This account supports improvement in maternal and child health, including immunization, nutrition, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, and reproductive health. Global health programs—which are supported by an overwhelming majority of Americans—have enabled the United States to treat more than 3 million people living with HIV and to prevent HIV transmission to millions more; reach 50 million people with malaria treatment programs since 2006; save more than 3 million lives a year

### SUCCESS STORY: Integrated Programming to Save Lives

In **Bangladesh**, USAID is leading the way in leveraging **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)** activities to improve the efficacy of a range of programs. For example, WASH programs are collaborating with the **Safe Motherhood and Newborn Care** project to enhance hygiene education and promote hand-washing at the same time as traditional birth assistants are trained to protect mothers' lives and keep infants infection-free. In 2009, this campaign reached more than 1.5 million people with messages about hand-washing, and 60,000 married women with specific messages about the need for hygiene to protect infection among pregnant women and newborns. In addition, a **Food for Peace** program allocation to WASH led to the installation of wells and pipes that provided safe drinking water to 388,000 people in 2009. Under the same program, 423,000 people received access to sanitation facilities. These programs highlight the importance of WASH funding coming from multiple sources—and giving necessary flexibility to integrate funding across areas for greater efficiencies—as WASH is a critical element of the success of many of USAID's programs, including newborn and child survival and nutrition and food security.

\*See Explanatory Notes on page 25





through immunization programs; help millions of women prevent unintended pregnancies; increase the number of skilled birth attendants present during deliveries; and support research to develop and deliver new vaccines, drugs and other key health tools.

These programs are critical to advancing U.S. interests and other international development targets and objectives, helping to mitigate the effects of the global financial crisis and to secure a healthier, safer world.

Priorities for this account include:

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- **Maternal and Child Health**  
(\$846 million)

**Justification:** Significant commitments from the United States and our partners have contributed greatly to reducing under-5 mortality in the developing world from 15 million children per year in the 1980s to 8.1 million children per year, according to USAID and UNICEF. Despite this significant reduction in under-5 mortality, millions

of children die from preventable causes and over 350,000 women per year die from preventable complications during pregnancy or childbirth. Funding for these programs supports proven lifesaving interventions from immunizations to repairing maternal hemorrhage, building on decades of successful programs to promote stable societies abroad.

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- **Nutrition**  
(\$150 million)

**Justification:** More than 200 million children under age 5 and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition, which can be effectively countered with low-cost and high-impact interventions such as education to improve maternal diets, better nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, diet diversification and micronutrient supplementation. Nutrition activities are vital to the success of food security and global health programs, and funding will support the goal of reducing child undernutrition by 30 percent across food-insecure countries.

## **SUCCESS STORY: Simple, Low-Cost Interventions Save Babies' Lives**

Safoura Amadu, 19, says she now understands the benefits of antenatal care because of all the information she received from staff at a mother care center in **Niger**. Safoura's son Ibrahim was born pre-term and the medical facility helped her to care for him. Two-thirds of the world's 8.5 million child deaths each year are preventable with low-cost interventions. To address the most common preventable causes of morbidity in Niger, **Togo, Mauritania and Burkina Faso, USAID AWARE II** is introducing a package of essential newborn care activities, including initiation of early breastfeeding that can help reduce neonatal mortality up to 90 percent. In December 2010, the **Management Sciences for Health**-managed USAID AWARE II project collaborated with the **West African Health Organization** to set up two fully functional demonstration centers in Accra, **Ghana** and Dakar, **Senegal** to train providers from Niger, **The Gambia, Cameroon, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Togo and Mauritania** in key essential newborn and maternal care.



## SUCCESS STORY: Community Health Workers— Bangladesh

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- **Family planning and reproductive health**  
(\$722 million, requested across all accounts)

**Justification:** According to Population Action International, providing access to contraception to the 215 million women worldwide who want it would prevent 53 million unintended pregnancies each year, resulting in 14.5 million fewer abortions and 250,000 less women dying in pregnancy or childbirth annually. In 2007, nearly 57 million married women were using contraception as a result of USAID programs, which focus on improving and expanding access to voluntary family planning. These programs are critical to reducing maternal mortality and improving infant health, through spacing out births and breastfeeding.

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- **Anti-malaria programs**  
(\$691 million)

**Justification:** Economists estimate that malaria accounts for approximately 40 percent of public health expenditures in Africa and causes an annual loss of \$12 billion, or 1.3 percent of the continent's gross domestic product. Proven, cost-effective, and accountable bilateral and multilateral efforts through the President's Malaria Initiative and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) will continue to save lives, along with the development of innovative tools and technologies to combat this deadly disease. Since 2006, the President's Malaria Initiative has reached over 50 million people with preventive or treatment services, though disease resurgence threatens these gains if the goal of near-zero malaria deaths is not reached.

In **Bangladesh**, Kamrul recognized the familiar symptoms of pneumonia when his 2-year old daughter Sweety was having difficulty breathing. Just three years earlier, he and his wife lost their son to complications of pneumonia. This time, realizing the need to act quickly, they took Sweety to see Momtaj, a trained volunteer community health worker. At her home, Momtaj was able to diagnose and treat Sweety with antibiotics, potentially saving her life.

Momtaj is one of more than 1,600 local health workers trained by **Save the Children**, in coordination with **USAID**, and living in some of the most remote areas of Bangladesh and treating more than 40,000 case of pneumonia a year. In a country where respiratory infections claim the lives of more children under the age of 5 than any other illness, it's good to know that Sweety, her family and others like them have access to a resource like Momtaj.



## SUCCESS STORY: Meningitis Vaccine

On the first day the vaccine was available in his village, Julien Bonbougou closed his hairdressing shop in the mid-afternoon and walked to the local health center. There, he waited his turn to be vaccinated against a disease that, with terrifying regularity, kills or disables thousands in sub-Saharan Africa, including Julien's best friend from school, Hervé Compaore.



Hervé died at age 17 in 2006, one of 3,802 people killed when an epidemic wave of **meningococcal meningitis A** swept through portions of Africa, including the West African country of **Burkina Faso**. Since the epidemic began

more than a century ago, people who live in the “meningitis belt”—from **Senegal** in the west to **Ethiopia** in the east—have had little protection against the disease. With devastating speed, it kills about one in 10 people who contract it and leaves one in four survivors permanently impaired by mental disorders or hearing loss.

In December 2010, health officials in **Mali**, **Niger**, and Burkina Faso introduced a new vaccine that protects people from the type of meningitis that causes almost all outbreaks of the disease in Africa. Called **MenAfriVac™**, the vaccine can be given safely to children as young as one year old. And it is at a price that health systems can afford—less than \$0.50 a dose. For those reasons, many health authorities believe that MenAfriVac™ has the potential to end epidemic meningitis in sub-Saharan Africa. By the end of the month, almost 20 million people had been vaccinated. USAID contributed about \$1.2 million for research to support the introduction of this vaccine (surveillance, economic forecasting and regulatory issues).

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### • **Anti-Tuberculosis (TB) programs** (\$236 million)

**Justification:** Tuberculosis is a contagious and airborne disease that, according to USAID, infects 9.4 million people per year, including nearly one-third of individuals who are also infected with HIV. About 1.7 million people die worldwide each year from the disease, which disproportionately strikes young adults in their most productive years and the poorest and most marginalized groups, disrupting the social fabric of society and undermining gains in economic development. Over the past six years, funding has supported TB treatment for 10 million people. USAID is currently working in 40 countries with national TB control programs to target high-quality services to find and treat TB earlier to prevent the spread of the disease and the development of drug resistance.

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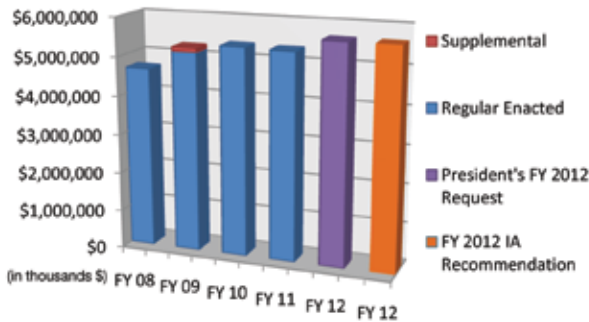
### • **Neglected Tropical Diseases** (\$100 million)

**Justification:** Neglected tropical diseases such as sleeping sickness and river blindness are among the most common infections of the world's poor, debilitating or killing more than 1 billion people each year in the developing world (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). To date, more than 160 million people have received access to essential medicines for these diseases through funding from USAID. In addition to providing access to existing therapies, funding supports the continued development, manufacture and clinical testing of new drugs, diagnostics and vaccines, strengthening societies through the training of community health workers.



## Global Health and Child Survival – State

(\$5.64 billion recommended)



Funding in this account supports PEPFAR, which combats HIV/AIDS through prevention, treatment and the strengthening of health systems as part of the overall Global Health Initiative.

**Justification:** Since the HIV/AIDS epidemic began 30 years ago, more than 25 million people have died and 60 million have been infected with the virus, according to UN statistics. But thanks to the success of PEPFAR and similar efforts by our partner countries, UNAIDS estimates the annual rate of new HIV cases dropped by a quarter in the last decade. AIDS-related deaths have also

dropped by nearly 20 percent over the past decade and approximately 6.6 million people in low- and middle-income countries were receiving treatment at the end of 2010. Great strides are also being made in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and HIV prevalence among young people (15-24) is declining. Through PEPFAR funding, the United States and other donors have strengthened health systems in affected countries, pushed recipient governments to assume more responsibility, and cut costs through the use of generic drugs and other measures. But these promising trends could be reversed without adequate funding.

This recommendation includes \$1 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, which together with the \$300 million requested in the National Institutes of Health budget would keep the U.S. on track to meet its pledge to contribute \$4 billion to the fund between 2011 and 2013. Through bipartisan support across two administrations, the United States has provided strong support to the Global Fund. Under a provision of U.S. law, for every \$1 the U.S. provides to the Global Fund, \$2 must be matched by other international donors. By the end of 2010, the Global Fund had provided 3 million people with HIV/AIDS treatment, 7.7 million people with tuberculosis treatment, and disbursed 160 million insecticide-treated nets.

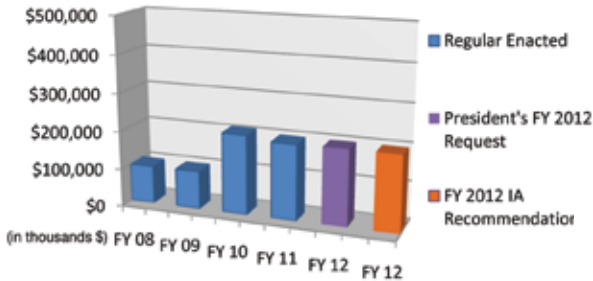
### SUCCESS STORY: Meals at School

Marie Anika, 8, lives in Haiti where McGovern-Dole provides funding for a school meals program. She currently lives in a tent with her family where their house stood before the 2010 earthquake. Marie and her sister don't always get to eat at home, so they are eager to attend school every day where they receive a hot meal of rice and beans. Marie's principal, Sister Bernadette, sees the difference that the school meals can make: "They'd simply be too weak to study if they weren't able to eat something at school. It's important for them to have a meal here, most of them come from very poor families." Marie hopes to be a banker one day.





## McGovern-Dole Food Aid (\$200.5 million recommended)

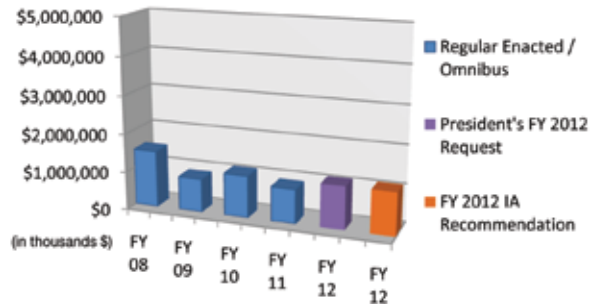


Funding for this program supports education, child development and food security for some of the world's poorest children.

**Justification:** According to UNICEF, there are an estimated 130 million school-age children in the world's poorest countries that are undernourished and would be eligible for school feeding programs. The McGovern-Dole program provides donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education. At a cost of \$50 per student per year (based on 25 cents per meal per day for

200 days), the program provides 5 million children with school meals per year and is a cost-effective means of supporting education, child development and food security.

## Millennium Challenge Corporation (\$1.125 billion recommended)



The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) partners with impoverished countries that are committed to good governance, economic freedom and investing in their people to fund innovative projects. These projects reduce poverty by removing obstacles to economic growth in sectors such as health, transportation, agriculture, power and fiscal transparency.

### SUCCESS STORY: MCC Lesotho

In 2006, the **MCC** adopted a far-reaching policy requiring that **gender issues** be included in all aspects of programming. This commitment to gender has already been included in projects worth \$2.3 billion. In **Lesotho**, married women used to be considered legal minors and were denied the right to sign legal documents, open bank accounts or own property without the consent of their husbands. In July 2007, the MCC signed a compact with Lesotho to fund development projects worth \$362.6 million, with specific investments aimed at improving the water, health and private sectors. Recognizing that the **status of women** is a precondition for effective growth and poverty reduction, the MCC worked with the government of Lesotho to ensure that women were legally guaranteed equal economic rights—something women in Lesotho had been advocating for years.



**Justification:** The MCC's record shows constructive and sustainable policy changes in multiple countries seeking to qualify for MCC candidacy. Fully funding the administration's modest \$1.1 billion request for the MCC will allow at least some of the compacts under development with currently eligible countries—Cape Verde, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Zambia—to move forward without further delay and without repeating the reductions caused by FY2011 funding cuts. It will preserve momentum and reward good governance in these countries and avoid further erosion in MCC's reputation for reliability and its concomitant ability to motivate policy reforms. It will also provide support for the MCC's new initiative to expand private sector engagement in MCC compacts, leveraging private sector investments to encourage innovation in development projects and to increase the economic growth and poverty reduction achieved by MCC compacts.

Photos: left, Chessa Latiff; right, Corazon C. Lagamayo; far right, Sandy Ramsey

