Development Assistance – USAID
Recommendation: $2.682 billion

This account is the bedrock of U.S. investments to help the world’s poorest get access to education and clean water, grow nutritious food, protect the environment, respond to climate change, and create more sustainable, self-sufficient societies.

Since 2010, the world’s population has grown by 155 million people and prices have risen in the U.S. by about 4 percent. Meanwhile, funding for this account has remained flat at about $2.5 billion. The justifications below lay out the importance of increasing U.S. investments in these proven programs.

The recommended level for the overall account is the FY2012 enacted level, plus increases to make room for sector recommendations (below) that are above the FY2012 enacted sector level. In each case, only a percentage of the “all accounts” increase recommended for a given sector is added to our overall Development Assistance (DA) account recommendation, corresponding to the percentage of the sector total that fell in the DA account in the most recent available information (details available upon request).

Priorities for this account include:

• **Food Security and Agriculture**
  Recommendation: $1.246 billion across all bilateral accounts

  Of the total recommended for this sector, we recommend no less than $1.006 billion for Feed the Future programs.

  **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. After decades of declining support for farmers in developing countries, and thanks to U.S. leadership, there is now renewed commitment to helping people feed themselves. 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.

• **Microfinance**
  Recommendation: $265 million across all accounts

  **Justification:** 2.7 billion people worldwide have no access to formal financial services. Microfinance began as a way to finance self-employment ventures in places where poor people could not find jobs or obtain credit. It has since expanded to include poor households’ management of their finances through credit for such things as enterprise, education, housing,
health care, savings and insurance. U.S. microfinance assistance focuses on improving access to these financial services for poor and marginalized people. Public funding is critical for reaching this population because very little of the private foreign investment capital in microfinance goes to the countries with the greatest need—especially in Africa—or to the most marginalized. Strong congressional support has helped the United States become a leader in microfinance and microenterprise development, recognizing these tools as a cost-effective and successful way to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.

- **Basic Education**
  
  **Recommendation:** $925 million across all accounts
  
  **Justification:** Quality basic education drives economic growth, enables effective and sustainable development, enhances security and builds peace and respect for human rights. Today, 67 million children worldwide are not in school. In addition, many millions of those who are in school drop out every year because the quality of their education is poor. Basic education programs are a relatively low-cost way to help alleviate poverty through economic

**SUCCESS STORY: Community-Based Schools Bring Books to Afghan Villages**

“Education is useless for a girl,” Bibi Gul said when she found out her husband had enrolled her 9-year old daughter, Nisa, in the community school. Bibi wanted Nisa home to help with chores. Nisa promised her mother she could go to school and complete her household duties.

In Afghanistan, where Nisa and Bibi live, many girls do not attend school because their families need them at home and are concerned for their security. By **establishing schools** that are based within local communities, girls like Nisa are able to learn to read. These schools, taught in village buildings or tents by a member of the village, are safe environments for children to both learn and still get home in time to help with chores. The program—implemented by **Catholic Relief Services** with help from local communities—is educating 57,000 children (70 percent of them female) in 1,000 villages thanks to **U.S. government funding**.

Nisa soon began to bring home books to read to her sisters, brothers and father. While Nisa read *Respect Your Mothers*, her elder brother talked to Bibi. “Education is very good,” he said. “If my brother was not illiterate he wouldn’t need to go to Iran to work as a laborer … If I was educated, I wouldn’t be forced to work gathering firewood. I would have the ability to do more.”

As she listened, Bibi Gul had a change of heart, “I use to think education is not good, but now I know it is useful for everyone.”
growth, while building markets for U.S. exports and enhancing stability and security worldwide. We urge Congress to seek funding at the recommended level in order to maintain effective existing programs and adequately fund USAID’s new education strategy.

• **Climate Change Response**

  **Recommendation:** $522.9 million across all State and USAID accounts

  **Justification:** International investments to deal with increasing challenges of climate change and extreme weather variability are essential both to 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 increases international economic opportunities for U.S. businesses and workers, helps address global hunger and health challenges, and protects decades of U.S. investments in global development and conservation.

Within this funding, InterAction recommends $50 million for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Investing in both funds is critical to help vulnerable countries and communities integrate climate assessments into current development plans, increasing global security and stability and saving lives.

The LDCF is a unique multilateral fund that supports least developed countries to prepare and implement urgently needed National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs). As of December 2011, the LDCF has approved $217 million for projects and mobilized more than $919 million in cofinancing, enabling 46 of the world’s most vulnerable countries to complete consultative NAPAs. The LDCF now supports 52 projects and programs in 42 of the least developed countries—the largest portfolio of adaptation projects of its kind—generating real adaptation benefits to some of the world’s poorest and most vulnerable communities.

The SCCF is a complementary fund that prioritizes adaptation and technology projects in developing countries. This fund finances

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**SUCCESS STORY: Renewable Energy Powers New Businesses**

“When I saw the first electric bulbs lighting up my village at night, I was sure there’s better life ahead,” Alan Kasim said while making new furniture using his electric wood planer. Kasim, who lives in a village in the **Philippines**, quit his low-paying job as a carpenter to open his own furniture-making shop.

By gaining **access to electricity**, Kasim tripled his income and can afford to send six of his children to school. Other neighbors followed suit, with 10 more families opening businesses ranging from a welding shop to a cell phone repair, battery charging and vulcanization shop.

Implemented by **Winrock International** and supported by **USAID**, the **Department of Energy** and **SunPower Foundation**, the Alliance for Mindanao Off-grid Renewable Energy program has transformed the community. Through renewable energy technologies, such as solar and microhydro power, this community has a brighter future with greater prospects.
projects relating to: adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management; and economic diversification.

• Biodiversity
Recommendation: $200 million across all accounts

Justification: Healthy ecosystems are a requirement for sustainable development. According to experts, less than one-fifth of the world’s forests are intact; over half of global fish stocks are overexploited; 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. These 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.

• Water
Recommendation: $350 million across all accounts

Justification: Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are building blocks for healthy communities and, in turn, depend on healthy ecosystems and sound natural resource management. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), one in eight people (884 million) globally lack access to safe drinking water and two in five (2.6 billion) do not have adequate sanitation facilities. Funding water programs at $315 million will ensure the continued success of U.S. investments in safe water and healthy communities around the world.

Global Health Programs – USAID
Recommendation: $2.798 billion

Global health programs are supported by an overwhelming majority of Americans, according to a UN Foundation poll. Such programs have enabled the United States to treat more than 4 million people living with HIV and to prevent HIV transmission to millions more (according to PEPFAR). In addition, 50 million people were helped by malaria treatment programs in 2009 alone (according to the President’s Malaria Initiative) and more than 3 million lives are saved each year through immunization programs (World Health Organization). This funding has also helped millions of women prevent unintended pregnancies (Guttmacher Institute); increased the number of skilled birth attendants present during deliveries; and supported research to develop and deliver new vaccines, drugs and other key health tools. These programs are critical to U.S. efforts to build a healthier, safer world.

The recommended level for the overall account is the FY2012 enacted level, plus increases to cover for sector recommendations (below) that are above the FY2012 enacted sector level. In each case, only a percentage of the “all accounts” increase recommended for a given sector is added to our overall Global Health Programs—USAID account.
recommendation, corresponding to the percentage of the sector total that fell in the Global Health Programs-USAID account in the most recent available information (details available upon request).

Priorities for this account include:

- **Maternal and Child Health**
  Recommendation: $650.55 million

**Justification:** This account supports improvement in maternal and child health, including immunization, nutrition, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, and reproductive health. The recommended amount is enough to provide the full amount requested by the administration for the Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunizations (GAVI), $145 million, while keeping bilateral programming flat at the FY2012 enacted level, $505.55 million.

The United States has been a leader in maternal and child health for the past four decades. Continued commitments from the United States and its partners in cost-effective, high-impact interventions—such as immunizations, sanitation and hygiene, and the prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease—have almost halved under-five mortality since the 1980s. This has reduced child deaths to 8.1 million a year from 15 million a year in the 1980s, according to UNICEF and USAID. The United States supports immunization for 100 million children each year and backs the GAVI Alliance, a global public-private partnership. By increasing access to immunizations in poor countries, GAVI says it has helped prevent more than 5.5 million deaths. U.S.-supported maternal health programs focus on critical interventions, such as those during labor, delivery and 24 hours postpartum. These programs also provide essential medicines

**SUCCESS STORY: Midwives Save Lives in Afghanistan**

When Shukria gave birth to her first child at age 15, she could not have imagined she would become a midwife and her daughter would follow in her footsteps. Inspired by the memory of a close family member who died in childbirth when an unskilled birth attendant removed her womb rather than her placenta, Shukria seized the opportunity to learn midwifery. Now 32-year-old Shukria and hundreds of other midwives trained by World Vision in western Afghanistan are delivering babies and saving lives.

Prior to World Vision’s USAID-funded Community Midwife Program, there were no midwives among a population of more than 800,000 people in Ghor province. Today, with 38 midwives deployed, 85 percent of health facilities are staffed by a midwife. As a result, access to quality healthcare has increased and maternal and newborn deaths have decreased.

Afghanistan is the most dangerous place in the world to be a mother. According to the World Health Organization, 1,400 women die for each 100,000 live births, compared to 24 deaths of women giving birth in the United States. Many women in Afghanistan die through lack of basic care during pregnancy. According to the UN Population Division, the life expectancy for women in Afghanistan is only 44 years.
aimed at reducing an estimated 350,000 maternal deaths each year, most of which are preventable (Margaret C. Hogan et al., The Lancet, May 8, 2010).

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health**
  Recommendation: $700 million across all accounts

  **Justification:** The amount recommended is the level approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee in FY2012.

  According to the Guttmacher Institute, 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 less abortions and 250,000 less women dying in pregnancy or childbirth annually. In FY2011, more than 37 million women used contraception as a result of U.S. government 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 encouraging breastfeeding.

- **Nutrition**
  Recommendation: $200 million

  **Justification:** One in four women and more than 200 million children under age 5 suffer from undernutrition, according to UNICEF. Undernutrition accounts for 11 percent of the global burden of disease and is the underlying cause of death for 3.5 million children annually (Black, R.E., L.H. Allen, et al., The Lancet, January 19, 2008). For children who survive past their second birthday, the physical and cognitive damage endured is often irreversible. There is,
however, clear evidence that improving nutrition during the 1,000 day window from the start of a woman’s pregnancy until a child’s second birthday can have a significant, long-term impact on the child’s health and educational performance and on a country’s economic development, according to the World Bank and the Copenhagen Consensus Center. There are low-cost, targeted and highly effective programs that have been proven to prevent and treat undernutrition in this 1,000 day window. U.S. funding supports these programs with the goal (stated in the administration’s FY2013 budget request) of reducing malnutrition for millions of families by 2015, including at least 1 million children under age 2 by the end of FY2013.

• Malaria

Recommendation: $650 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, according to the Roll Back Malaria partnership. But American investment through the President’s Malaria Initiative and support of the Global Fund have helped contain malaria and thereby strengthened emerging economies. According to the World Health Organization, the United States, working in partnership with local country governments, has helped reduce malaria death

SUCCESS STORY: Treating Tropical Disease

One morning 25 years ago, Hannah Araba Taylor woke up shivering; her entire leg was swollen and very red. Although she didn’t know it yet, she had been infected by the parasite that causes Lymphatic Filariasis (LF). Known locally as “big fut,” LF causes swelling and painful disfigurement—making those who are infected unable to work and casting a social stigma. Over the next two decades, Hannah tried scores of treatments with different doctors and healers. Nothing helped.

Lymphatic Filariasis is treatable with annual doses of ivermectin and albendazole, and can even be eliminated as a public health problem if 65 percent of the at-risk population receives treatment for at least five years. However, this level of coverage is especially challenging to achieve in urban settings, like Congo Town, Sierra Leone, where Hannah lives.

Supported by a three-year grant from USAID through its commitment to neglected tropical diseases, Helen Keller International conducted mass drug administration in the Western Area of Sierra Leone. The campaign reached 85 percent of the target population, including Hannah. After 25 years, she finally received the drugs she needed; she has less pain, and can actually sleep through the night. In September 2011, HKI again conducted the annual LF campaign in the Western Area and reached over 1.25 million people, and will continue to do so until people like Hannah don’t suffer needlessly.
rates in Africa by one-third over the past decade. New tools and technologies have the potential to have an even greater impact. Anti-malaria programs are a success story—they have saved lives and strengthened emerging economies. But these gains are fragile and retreating on investment now would be counterproductive and allow a reemergence of malaria, putting us back to where we were decades ago.

- **Tuberculosis**
  Recommendation: $236 million

  **Justification:** Tuberculosis is a contagious and airborne disease that, according to USAID, infects 8.8 million people per year, including nearly one-third of whom 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. USAID is currently working to strengthen national TB control programs to find and treat TB, treat and prevent the development of drug-resistant TB, and support the research and development of new tools to fight the disease.

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases**
  Recommendation: $89 million

  **Justification:** Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are a group of chronic and debilitating conditions which, according to the Congressional Research Service, infect an estimated 1 billion of the world’s poorest populations. They cause blindness and disfigurement, and can be life-threatening at later stages. They are related to various clinical complications, such as anemia, malnutrition and HIV/AIDS. NTDs overlap geographically, and a significant proportion of the poorest populations harbor more than one of these diseases. NTDs have severe socioeconomic consequences as they cause long-term illness, disfigurement, social stigma and marginalization, and decreased productivity. USAID funding has, to date, helped to treat more than 160 million people worldwide as part of large scale disease control programs.

**SUCCESS STORY:**

**Advocating for Disabled Children in Belarus**

Kristina, a 10-year-old girl from Belarus, dreamed of dancing. However, her nonactive wheelchair needed to be pushed by someone else. In Belarus, government regulations prohibited children under 14 using motorized wheelchairs.

By organizing a roundtable discussion with a local partner and providing advocacy training, ChildFund International—with funding from USAID—helped repeal the regulations, which affected 5,000 preteens like Kristina. Now, the manufacturer in Belarus has begun producing motorized wheelchairs for children under 14.

In May 2011, Kristina started using her new wheelchair. “Now I am happy that I have independence. I can meet with my friends and go to dancing classes ... I am going to participate in Republican Wheelchair Dancing Contest next year. There are no more barriers!”
Global Health Programs – State
Recommendation: $6.143 billion, including $1.65 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria

Funding for the Global Health Programs—State account and USAID’s HIV/AIDS program supports the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). PEPFAR combats HIV/AIDS through prevention, treatment, care and the strengthening of health systems through both bilateral programs and contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

The amount recommended would fund the full administration request of $1.65 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, while holding bilateral PEPFAR flat at the FY2012 enacted level of $4.493 billion.

Justification: Thanks to the success of PEPFAR and similar global efforts, progress is being made in the global fight against HIV/AIDS. To date, PEPFAR programs have supported life-saving treatment for 4 million people, and in 2011 alone, PEPFAR supported testing and counseling for more than 40 million people. These efforts are contributing to a global decline in HIV infections. In addition, the elimination of pediatric AIDS is now achievable, a goal the United States and other countries have pledged to reach by 2015.

Through PEPFAR funding, the U.S. and other donors also strengthen health systems in affected countries, steps that enable partner governments to assume more responsibility in the future. But these promising trends could be reversed without adequate funding. According to UNAIDS, new infections still outpace the global community’s ability to enroll patients for treatment 2-to-1. The disease still kills nearly 2 million people each year and is a significant barrier to progress and development, particularly for countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the region most affected by the epidemic.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is an essential PEPFAR partner. A $1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund for FY2013 would allow the United States to meet its three-year, $4 billion pledge between 2011 and 2013. Contributing to the Global Fund is also a strategic investment. By law, U.S. contributions must be matched 2-to-1, offering a strong leverage point with other international donors. Between 2002 and 2010 the Global Fund approved $21.7 billion to support HIV/AIDS treatment for 3 million people, detected and treated 7.7 million cases of tuberculosis, and distributed 160 million insecticide-treated nets, helping to save the lives of roughly 6.5 million people in 150 countries.
NIH Global Health – HHS
Recommendation: $605.7 million

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) supports the U.S. government’s integrated approach to global health in the areas of global infectious disease research, specifically in HIV/AIDS and malaria, and a range of research capacity building and training programs through the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.

Justification: As a premier research institution, the NIH conducts and supports a range of biomedical and behavioral research activities, as well as capacity development and training for young scientists. NIH-supported scientific research, particularly in HIV/AIDS and malaria, continues to uncover new and innovative approaches to more effectively combat disease and improve health. These basic research activities are complemented by the Fogarty International Center’s programs which help strengthen a partner country’s ability to undertake global health research, including through the training of new researchers and scientists.

CDC Global Health – HHS
Recommendation: $362.9 million

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Global Health program provides valuable technical expertise in the detection and eradication of diseases while also building the capacity of health systems to deal with them.

Justification: CDC provides technical public health leadership and assistance to ministries of health in over 75 PEPFAR-supported countries. This type of collaboration draws on the CDC’s expertise, but also improves a partner country’s ability to lead in the future. CDC is responsive to global disease outbreaks, a critical role that also helps protect Americans. Finally, the agency’s global disease eradication efforts and immunization program helped reduce the number of new polio cases globally by more than 99 percent between 1988 and 2010, and continuously investigates and responds to disease outbreaks, such as an African measles outbreak in 2010 in four countries.

SUCCESS STORY: Cooperative Produces Enough Food to Feed Themselves and Others

“After the rainy season, you didn’t see vegetables,” said Faty Ndiaye, Treasurer of the Kheeri Kafou cooperative garden in southern Mauritania. Since its establishment, the garden has expanded to six times its original size, supplying 740 cooperative members with a secure source of food and income. “[Now], our children eat well in all seasons, are rarely sick, and fewer women are anemic,” said Ndiaye.

Before, farming was very time intensive. Members spent many hours collecting water, and the seed quality was so poor it did not result in enough produce. Counterpart International—with funding from USAID—supplied the cooperative with an initial investment: a two-cylinder motor pump to help improve irrigation, quality seeds and agricultural training. In 2011, the cooperative produced 20.5 tons of okra, watermelon, eggplants and tomatoes, and generated 2.6 million UM ($9,630) of revenue.
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
Recommendation: $898.2 million

The 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.

Justification: The MCC’s record shows constructive and sustainable policy changes in countries enacting compacts and in those seeking to qualify for MCC candidacy. Fully funding the administration’s modest $898.2 million request for the MCC will allow compacts under development with Benin, El Salvador and Ghana to move forward without further delay. That would preserve momentum and reward good governance in those 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 revamped threshold initiative, which has policy reform programs currently in development for Honduras, Nepal, Niger and Tunisia.

International Organizations and Programs
Recommendation: $348.7 million

This account funds U.S. contributions to various international organizations.

Justification: Funding for this account allows the U.S. to pool resources with other countries to address problems that benefit from international coordination and cooperation. U.S. funding to these agencies supports important U.S. strategies and programs in global health, democracy and governance, climate change, humanitarian response and other areas of concern to Americans. InterAction particularly supports funding for the following organizations whose missions overlap with our own:

- International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)
- UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)
- UN Human Settlements Program (UN—HABITAT)
- UN Development Program (UNDP)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR)
- UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
International Development Association (IDA)
Recommendation: $1.359 billion

The IDA, known as the World Bank’s “Fund for the Poorest,” is one of the largest development financiers in Africa and the world’s least developed countries. Since its inception, the IDA has distributed $238 billion in grants and interest-free, long-term loans, averaging $15 billion a year in recent years and directing about half to Africa.

Justification: IDA plays a critical role as facilitator and financier of development projects in areas such as infrastructure, institutional development and technical support. According to IDA, between 2000 and 2010, it built or rehabilitated over 73,000 miles of roads, enough to circle the globe nearly three times, and maintained another 84,000 miles. IDA financing leverages the efforts of other donors, helping developing countries create the systems and capacity they need to utilize other donors’ funds.

SUCCESS STORY: Gaza Sewage System Improves Lives

“Before the wastewater network [was installed], sewage used to flood into the streets of the neighborhood,” Abed Al-Moeti Safi recalls, smiling at the clean street now before him as he sits outside his grocery store with his grandchildren. “The septic tanks would overflow and the sewage would mix with the winter rain. It was the worst scene ever. I was worried about my grocery store and things like safety and hygiene. I used to put a rag by the entrance for customers to clean their shoes on before entering, but it was useless.”

Thanks to funding from USAID’s Emergency Water and Sanitation and Other Infrastructure Program, ANERA was able to install a wastewater network, laying nearly 5,230 linear meters of pipes in the Al-Amal Zone of Gaza to connect the area to a new drainage system. It also links it with a sewage treatment plant in Khan Younis. The project took six months to complete and will benefit 15,000 area residents.

In addition to helping residents like Abed Al-Moeti by disposing of sewage efficiently, the intervention also helped ease the area’s major environmental problems. Al-Amal Zone is home to a rainwater collection pond, which enriches a nearby aquifer with clean water. Sewage that overflowed into the streets would mix with water that flowed to the pond, contaminating the water there and in the aquifer. The creation of a wastewater network stopped the contamination.
IDA is funded in three-year replenishment cycles. In 2010, 51 countries contributed $49.3 billion for the 16th replenishment, providing funds for poor countries between July 2011 and June 2014, a critical period leading up to the Millennium Development Goal deadline. By 2015 with these funds, IDA estimates it can:

- immunize 200 million more children;
- extend health services to over 30 million people;
- give access to improved water sources to 80 million more people;
- help build more than 49,500 miles of roads; and
- train and recruit over 2 million more teachers.

During the past decade, IDA financing:

- immunized 310 million children;
- provided access to water and sanitation for 177 million people;
- helped more than 47 million people receive health services;
- provided nutrition supplements to 98 million children; and
- brought better education to more than 100 million children each year.

IDA helps to coordinate donor efforts and ensures that systems and capacity are in place to build on results and sustain long-term progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

### Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)

**Recommendation: $134 million**

The GAFSP is a multidonor trust fund that provides predictable, transparent, and long-term investments in country and regional strategic agriculture and food security plans that are otherwise underfunded.

**Justification:** Most of the world’s poor and hungry people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The investments made by the GAFSP raise agricultural activity, link farmers to markets, reduce risk and vulnerability, improve rural livelihoods and provide technical assistance to governments. United States investments in the GAFSP, a critical part of the Feed the Future initiative, have mobilized funding from seven other traditional and non-traditional donors.
**International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

**Recommendation:** $30 million

With over 35 years of experience, IFAD—an international financial institution and a specialized UN agency—is the leading multilateral investor in the livelihoods of poor agricultural producers.

**Justification:** Food and fuel price volatility, global economic recession, and extreme weather threaten to increase hunger, poverty and political instability in developing countries and for the world’s 500 million smallholder farmers. Funding for IFAD helps these smallholder farmers and poor rural producers, especially rural women, to overcome hunger and poverty through agricultural and rural development. Funding of $30 million in 2013 is critical to increasing global food security, supporting smallholder agriculture, and building the resilience of rural communities in developing countries.

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**McGovern-Dole International Food for Education & Child Nutrition**

**Recommendation:** $209.5 million (in the Agriculture bill)

The McGovern-Dole program provides donations of United States 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.

**Justification:** According to UNICEF, there are an estimated 130 million school-age children in the world’s poorest countries who are undernourished and would be eligible for school feeding programs. At a cost of $50 per student per year (based on 25 cents per meal per day for 200 days), the McGovern-Dole program provides 5 million children with school meals per year and is a cost-effective means of supporting education, child development and food security.
Green Climate Fund
Recommendation: $5 million

The Green Climate Fund was formally created at the end of 2011 with broad international support and is intended to become the primary financial mechanism supporting efforts by developing countries to adapt to climate change, sequester greenhouse gases, and develop low-emission economies.

Justification: South Korea, Germany, and Denmark have already committed funds to help with the Green Climate Fund’s start-up costs and it is essential that the United States allocate $5 million at this critical stage.

Other Key Long-term Development Accounts

InterAction also supports funding for the following accounts, which help reduce poverty across the developing world:

- Inter-American Foundation
- African Development Foundation
- Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund
- Asian Development Fund
- African Development Fund
- Debt Restructuring
- Global Environmental Facility (GEF)
- Strategic Climate Fund
- Clean Technology Fund
- ESF – poverty-focused project funding

SUCCESS STORY: Planting Fruit Trees in Kenya

After his brother died from AIDS, Mr. Wilbard took care of his nieces and nephews. In 2009, one of the children living with him brought home three banana suckers. He planted the banana suckers and now has 60 fruit bearing trees, the income from which allows him to support his family. Wilbard passes on the success of his farm by distributing banana suckers to other families in his community.

After experiencing the success of banana farming, Wilbard happily embraced expanding into pineapple farming. Sixty-one other guardians and caregivers have joined Wilbard in pineapple husbandry. On average, 113 pineapples will bring a household $400 from suckers and fruits, which will continue to increase as replanting progresses. It is estimated that after 17 months, 20,400 suckers will be available to pass on to other members of the community.

Through Plan International’s program—funded by USAID—vulnerable households in Kenya become self-supporting. For six months in 2010, this program served 11,408 households with orphans and vulnerable children in Kenya and trained 3,000 guardians and caregivers of these children. With a “pass-on-the-gift” approach, the project requires families who initially benefitted from the project to pass on the banana suckers to others.