

CHOOSE TO INVEST IN

DEVELOPMENT & HUMANITARIAN ACTION

FY 2020



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Cover Photo by Tommy Trenchard



CHOOSE TO INVEST IN DEVELOPMENT & HUMANITARIAN ACTION FY 2020

**InterAction's annual funding recommendations for the U.S.
International Affairs Budget.**

WHO IS INTERACTION?

InterAction is the largest alliance of U.S.-based international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working to eliminate extreme poverty, strengthen human rights and citizen participation, safeguard a sustainable planet, promote peace, and ensure dignity for all people. InterAction serves as a convener and NGO community thought leader, working to mobilize our 200-plus members to collectively advocate for policies and solutions that advance the lives of people in the poorest and most marginalized conditions. Our members mobilize an estimated \$15 billion of private funding from American citizens and implement development and humanitarian programs in nearly every country around the globe.

Learn more about **InterAction** at www.InterAction.org and join us in making the world a more peaceful, just, and prosperous place – together.



Photo by Daniel C. White

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Photo by Sankalpa Acharya

Executive Summary

U.S. investment in foreign assistance works. Global poverty is at an all-time low, hunger has been cut in half, and safe water is increasingly available. But the need and the work continue. For the ninth year in a row, InterAction, an alliance of U.S.-based internationally focused nongovernmental organizations, has prepared Choose to Invest to inform the annual budget debate.

Choose to Invest provides Congress, the Administration, and other interested stakeholders with funding recommendations and justifications for 45 poverty-focused accounts and programs covering development, democracy building, health, and humanitarian action in the international affairs budget. Our recommendations mainly focus on the accounts funded by the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Bill; we also include recommendations safeguarding international food security in the Agriculture Appropriations Bill and international labor and health protections in the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill.

International affairs programs help communities around the world as they work to end extreme poverty, support the advancement of human rights, promote resilient democratic societies, and spur inclusive economic growth. They work to end hunger, educate children and youth, prevent disease, and provide access to safe water. They have made great strides: the maternal mortality rate has been cut in half since 1990, and vaccines save the lives of approximately 2.5 million children every year. Between 2011 and 2017, Food for Peace programs reached an average of 56 million people in 54 countries each year.

The need still exists. 5.6 million children still die each year of preventable and treatable diseases (down from 12.7 million in 1990), and the number of hungry people is rising for the first time in a decade – in 2017, an estimated 821 million people suffered from hunger, up from 777 million in 2015. Humanitarian crises have emerged or intensified over the past decade, resulting in 131.7 million people in need of assistance.

The funding recommendations do not represent the actual amount required to address the hardships around the world. They attempt to strike a balance between global need and the political and fiscal realities governing the United States budget. Billions more are necessary to provide refuge to displaced people, safeguard human rights, educate children, and diagnose and treat disease.

The international affairs budget is less than 1% of overall federal spending. Yet it represents the highest ideals of who we are as a nation: generous, principled, free. It builds economies and supports peace, advancing American values. We ask for your support.

KEY ACCOUNTS

U.S. International Affairs Budget – FY 2020

ACCOUNT	COMMUNITY REQUEST (\$ in Thousands)
U.S. Development and Humanitarian Agencies	
USAID Operating Expenses	1,460,000
U.S. Institute of Peace	38,634
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000
Development Assistance & Economic Support Fund	
Development Assistance	3,100,000
Economic Support Fund	4,130,000
Microfinance	265,000
Global Food Security Strategy	1,000,600
Basic Education	925,000
Adaptation, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Landscapes	491,000
Biodiversity	315,000
Water and Sanitation	435,000
Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance	2,400,000
Gender Equality	1,900,000
Reconciliation Programs	30,000
Conflict and Stabilization Operations	5,000
Other Development Accounts	
National Endowment for Democracy	180,000
Transition Initiatives	96,145
Complex Crises Fund	30,000
Humanitarian Action	
International Disaster Assistance	4,400,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,600,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	1,000

ACCOUNT	COMMUNITY REQUEST (\$ in Thousands)
Global Health	
Maternal And Child Health	900,000
Nutrition	250,000
Vulnerable Children	25,000
HIV/AIDS State & USAID	5,850,000
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	1,560,000
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,660,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	125,000
Malaria	755,000
Global Tuberculosis	400,000
Multilateral Assistance	
International Peacekeeping Activities	2,575,131
Peacekeeping Operations	552,940
International Organizations and Programs	417,500
International Development Association	1,097,010
African Development Fund	171,300
Asian Development Fund	47,395
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000
Global Environment Facility	139,575
Green Climate Fund	500,000
Agriculture Appropriations	
Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II	1,900,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	210,255
USDA Local and Regional Procurement	15,000
Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations	
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	92,000
CDC Global Health	642,000
CDC Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	699,270

U.S. DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES





U.S. Development and Humanitarian Agencies

USAID Operating Expenses	7
United States Institute of Peace	9
Millennium Challenge Corporation	11

*Previous page photo Theresa Carrington
This page photo Chinmoy Biswas*



USAID Operating Expenses

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1.46 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.28 Billion

FY 2019 Enacted: \$1.37 Billion

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) global engagement is essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funding supports the salaries and expenses of Washington-based and overseas employees, personal service contractors, employees hired by other federal agencies but assigned to USAID, and associated support costs, while ensuring prudent stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars. Funds also go toward the modernization of IT systems, which help to ensure that programs operate more transparently and effectively.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- **USAID has transformed into an evidence-based and results-oriented organization.** It has helped communities lift themselves out of poverty by focusing on economic solutions and market-based approaches.
- **USAID staff continue to serve in the Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.**

U.S. INTEREST

USAID operating expenses support the global engagement of USAID staff. This engagement is essential to defending U.S. national security, maintaining U.S. leadership, and furthering stability around the globe.

USAID leads international development and humanitarian efforts to save lives, reduce poverty, strengthen democratic governance, and help people progress beyond assistance.



Looking to the Future

USAID Operating Expenses – TITLE II

BOLD VISION

- **USAID is undergoing a transformation process that will make it more efficient and responsive.** With increased funding these changes could impact a broader population, impacting the lives of more beneficiaries.
- **Increased funding could help restore critical in-house expertise and capabilities,** including the ability to design and implement intelligent development programming that would contribute to the overall goals of ending poverty, better governance, and achieving progress that make countries more resilient.

IMPACT OF CUTS

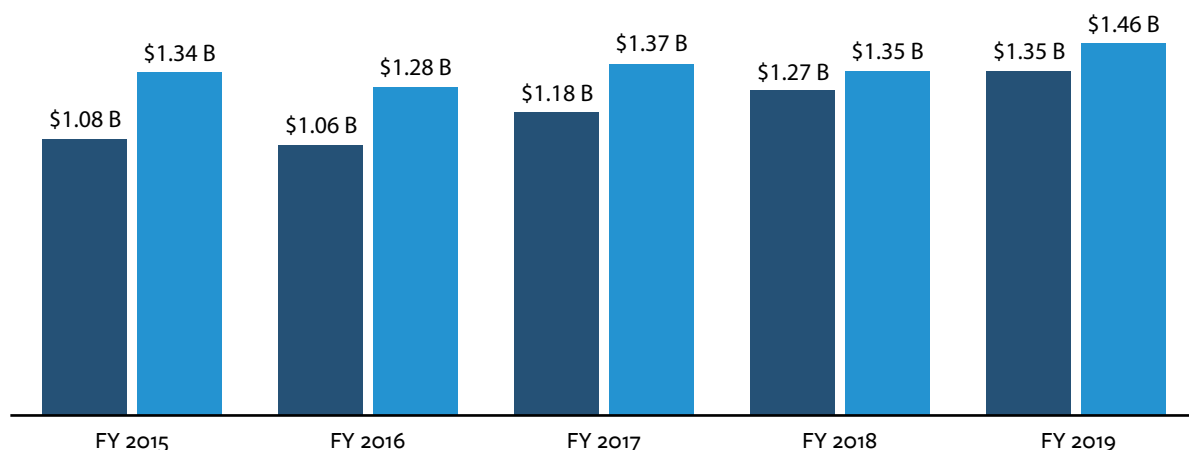
- **Funding cuts to USAID operations prevent the agency from achieving optimum results.** This includes oversight of U.S. taxpayers' dollars, response to ongoing and rising crises that jeopardize U.S. security, and innovative development.
- Cuts decrease USAID's technical expertise in vital programs and threaten efficiency and effectiveness.

Cuts decrease USAID's technical expertise and threaten efficiency and effectiveness.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



United States Institute of Peace

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$38.63 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$19 Million

FY 2019 Enacted: \$38.63 Million

DESCRIPTION

Founded by Congress, the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan institution charged with increasing the nation's capacity to prevent, mitigate, and help resolve international conflict without violence. For over 30 years, USIP has worked to prevent and resolve global conflict. From Iraq to Nigeria to Colombia, USIP has trained and supported local communities to build peace.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports specialized trainers, mediators, and researchers who work in conflict zones and in Washington, D.C. to provide resources, education, and analysis that prevent and resolve conflict.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- USIP plays a unique national security role, acting as a catalyst for the broader **whole-of-government** effort to prevent violent conflict and extremism.
- USIP is cost-effective in preventing conflict and maintaining peace. With under \$39 million in appropriations, it builds security through preventing violence, saving both lives and money.
- When new crises arise, USIP responds more quickly than typically is possible in larger, federal government agencies by having a light footprint and working “outside the wire” to reduce violent conflict and costs to the American taxpayer.
- In 2007, in Mahmoudiya, Iraq, USIP conducted a mediation of tribal warfare. At just \$250,000, this effort helped relieve over 2,800 U.S. soldiers of duty and **saved military costs of more than \$150 million per month**. Mahmoudiya's peace holds a decade later.

U.S. INTEREST

- USIP sends specialized teams of USIP mediators and trainers to some of the most fragile and dangerous places in the world to equip local civil society organizations and communities with the skills necessary to prevent or resolve their own violent conflicts before they threaten U.S. national security interests.
- USIP's cost-effective approach serves as a force multiplier for the U.S. by helping preserve U.S. investments in hard-won military gains and through our nation's economic support in post-conflict environments.



Looking to the Future

United States Institute of Peace – TITLE I

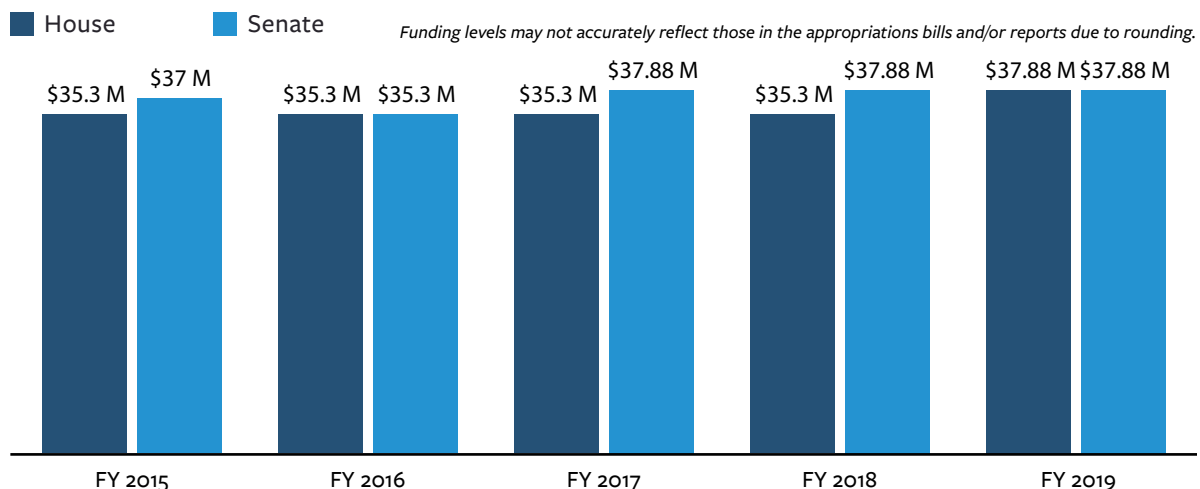
BOLD VISION

- More funds would allow USIP to work in more conflict-affected areas and expand its efforts to address threats from China, North Korea, and Russia in addition to its work on humanitarian crises, forced migrations, and violent extremism.
- USIP could expand its work on upstream conflict prevention, addressing grievances and causes of fragility earlier on.
- As more contexts transition out of full-scale conflict, USIP could use additional resources to stabilize more areas, providing its unique capabilities alongside the military and diplomats.
- With additional funding, USIP could seed even more innovative work on peace and technology, science, and other areas that could shape the future of U.S. national security.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts weaken USIP's ability to prevent armed conflict, possibly accelerating the proliferation of conflict, leading to exponentially more expensive efforts to mitigate and end conflicts.
- Cuts to USIP's work on stabilizing post conflict areas jeopardize progress, erasing gains and providing space for extremism to grow. For example, they would obstruct USIP's local peacemaking efforts in Iraq, which have become more urgent in order to prevent communal fights from reescalating in areas freed from the Islamic State (ISIS) and prevent extremists from exploiting communal conflicts to fuel new rounds of terrorism.
- Cuts weaken USIP, creating more challenges for diplomatic, development, and military agencies.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Millennium Challenge Corporation

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$905 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$800 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$905 Million

DESCRIPTION

Created by Congress in 2004, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) partners with the world's poorest countries to tackle the most pressing development challenges. It uses multiyear agreements to invest in projects that create jobs and expand markets, promote growth through infrastructure, and lay the groundwork for healthy communities. MCC focuses on economic growth, ensuring that U.S. investments have a big impact on poverty reduction.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

MCC investments include compacts and threshold programs. Compacts are large, five-year grants for selected countries that meet MCC's eligibility criteria. Threshold programs are smaller grants focused on policy and institutional reform in countries that come close to passing MCC's eligibility criteria and show a firm commitment to improving their policy performance.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

MCC has invested more than \$13 billion in compact and threshold programs that support country-led projects in areas such as agriculture, anticorruption, education, energy, health, land rights, transportation infrastructure, water supply, and sanitation.

- MCC investments will support programs in Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, and Timor-Leste. In December 2018, the MCC board announced new compact partnerships with Indonesia, Malawi, and Kosovo, and new threshold partnerships with Ethiopia and Solomon Islands.
- Partner **countries must demonstrate a commitment to just and democratic governance**, investments in its people, and economic freedom as measured by different policy indicators.
- **Countries undergo competitive selection**, wherein sound economic and social policies and democratic governance play a significant role in ensuring that inclusive economic growth reaches the poorest people.
- **MCC works closely with partner country governments** to help them refine their programs, which are developed in broad consultation with civil society and the private sector and considered alongside long-term national development strategies, creating sustainable know-how and self-sufficiency that continue long after U.S. investment ends.

U.S. INTEREST

- **MCC investments build a more stable world, expand markets, and increase the capacity of partner governments.**
- Decreased investment could drive countries to seek out other regimes that promise low-cost loans and funding with no strings attached, such as Chinese loans, that go in the opposite direction in their development toward a less inclusive and democratic society. This is bad for the poorest and most vulnerable in a country and diminishes U.S. leadership in the world.



Looking to the Future

Millennium Challenge Corporation – TITLE III

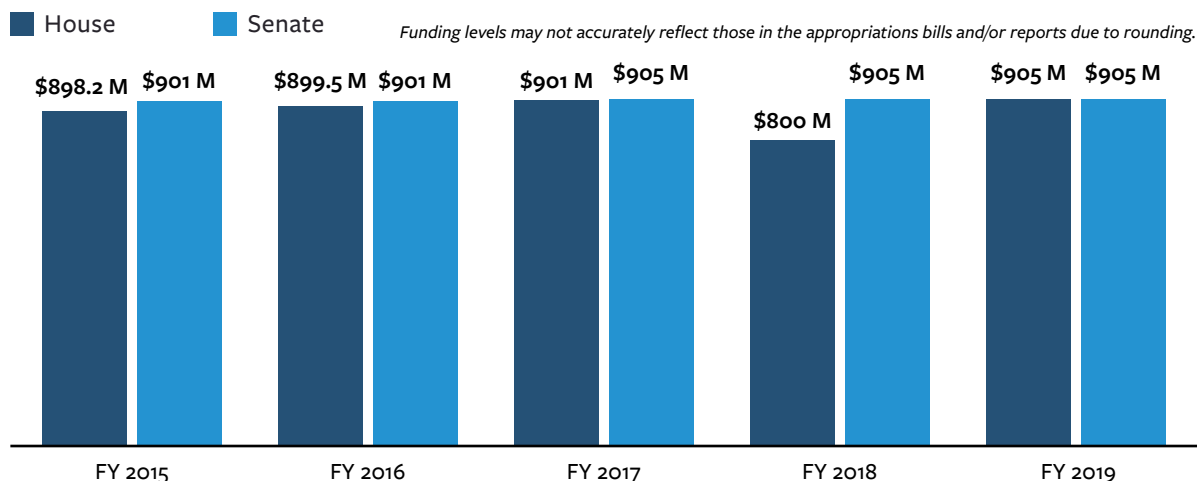
BOLD VISION

- Funding will support the development of regional partnerships. Coordinated investments across multiple countries can help connect power, transport, and water networks, reducing costs, improving service, facilitating trade, and generating new market opportunities for U.S. businesses.
- Additional investment could support women's entrepreneurship, access to finance, workforce development, and skills training. MCC requires that gender-based barriers are identified and addressed throughout its work – from initial country selection and assessment to the development and design of programs to the monitoring of results and evaluation of impacts.
- As part of MCC's compact with Georgia for example, MCC is engaging with public and private partners to enhance the quality of education in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields, as well as increase women's participation in STEM professions.
- Additional investment could help MCC capitalize on blended finance strategies and continue to create enabling environments for private investment through critical policy reforms and institutional capacity building.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts reduce the number of countries and the scale of the projects MCC and its partners can support.
- Cuts disincentivize prospective partner countries from undertaking the reforms required to qualify for MCC support, resulting in weaker economies and institutions that prevent the eradication of poverty.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE & ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND





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Photo by Mimi Lee

Previous page photo by Tanya M. Roloff



Development Assistance

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$3.1 B

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$3 Billion

DESCRIPTION

The Development Assistance (DA) account supports two goals: ending extreme poverty and promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies. Funding supports core interventions and partnerships in 43 countries and regional missions enabling inclusive, sustainable growth, promoting free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments, building human capital, and creating social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable in a comprehensive effort to end extreme poverty.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement need-based programming including microfinance, food security, water and sanitation, and basic education.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

767 million people around the world still live on less than \$1.90 a day. These populations, concentrated mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, comprise over 10% of the global population.¹ DA funds support the following programming:

- **Microfinance:** Provides financial services to the poor in a sustainable manner using credit, savings, insurance, and other products to improve people's ability to participate in their local economy and better cope with risk.²
- **Global Food Security Strategy:** Feed the Future helps the world's poorest countries transform their food systems, giving families and communities the opportunity to lift themselves out of food insecurity and malnutrition.³
- **Basic Education:** Provides children with safe and equitable access to quality education so that they develop the necessary skills to join the global workforce. The programs work to ensure pathways to self-reliance for the individual and the community.
- **Adaptation, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Landscapes:** Promotes activities that help countries and communities prepare for and adapt to climate change, invest in renewable energy sources, and support sustainable landscapes, mitigating the effects of climate change and decreasing carbon emissions.
- **Biodiversity:** Conserves biodiversity in more than 50 countries in partnership with foreign governments, civil society, the private sector, and local communities to comprehensively address direct threats and the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Supports water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in the poorest countries. Water is essential to health and food production. Coupled with poor hygiene, the lack of adequate water and sanitation is a leading cause of disease and death worldwide.
- **Gender Equality:** Promotes the cultural status and the political, economic, and social advancement of women and girls. Programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders and their capacity as citizens to constructively engage the government.

U.S. INTEREST

Development Assistance promotes American prosperity through investments that expand markets for U.S. exports, create a level playing field for U.S. businesses, and support more stable, resilient, and democratic societies.



Looking to the Future

Development Assistance – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

Increased funding would support new and/or increased programming that alleviates extreme poverty. Funds could be used to further reduce infant mortality, improve education and increase its reach, spur economic growth, promote stewardship of the environment and natural resources, and support democracy, good governance, and human rights.

IMPACT OF CUTS

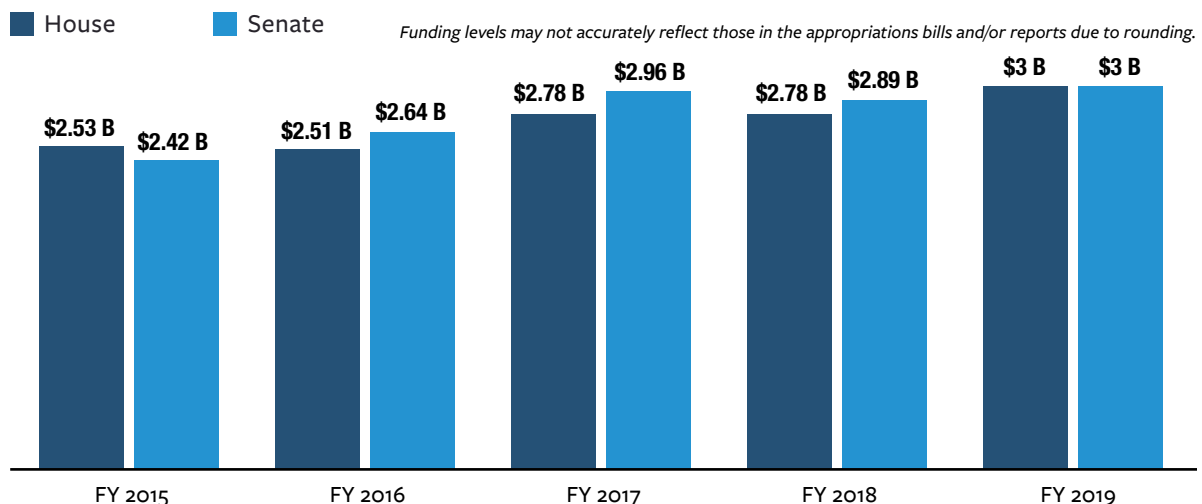
- Cuts would undermine progress toward inclusive, sustainable growth. Because development requires sustained efforts to reach lasting results, cuts not only impact near-term outcomes, they also damage long-term prospects to achieve self-reliance.
- Cuts will compromise popular programs, including Feed the Future, Power Africa, and the Global Partnership for Education.

1 “Poverty,” The World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>.

2 “Small Change, Big Changes: Women and Microfinance,” International Labour Office. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@gender/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_091581.pdf.

3 “What We Do,” USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/increasing-food-security-through-feed-future>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Economic Support Fund

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$4.13 B

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$3.72 Billion

DESCRIPTION

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) account provides economic assistance to advance U.S. political and strategic interests by helping countries meet political, economic, and security needs. Needs are addressed through a range of activities, including increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, assisting in the development of effective, accessible, and independent legal systems, supporting transparent and accountable governance, countering terrorism and extremist ideology, and empowering citizens.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming to support trade and capacity building, strengthen independent judiciaries, protect human rights and freedom of the press, combat human trafficking and corruption, increase public accountability and access to justice, and protect civil society activists and journalists.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

ESF funds support the following programming:

- **Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance:** Promotes democracy and human rights programs, which are integral to sustainable development and lasting peace. Countries with ineffective government institutions, rampant corruption, and weak rule of law have a 30-45% higher risk of civil war and extreme criminal violence than other developing countries.¹
- **Disability:** Addresses the needs and protects and promotes the rights of people with disabilities in developing countries.
- **Reconciliation Programs:** Facilitates direct communication between individuals of different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds in countries affected by civil strife and war, including the Middle East and North Africa.
- **Rule of Law:** Strengthens independent judiciaries, protects human rights and freedom of the press, combats human trafficking and corruption, and increases public accountability and access to justice.
- **International Religious Freedom:** Supports the Office of International Religious Freedom and the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia.

U.S. INTEREST

Stable democracies are good for business. Corruption and poor governance fuel economic instability. Investments in these programs ensure better worldwide market stability allowing American businesses to thrive and expand their investments.



Looking to the Future

Economic Support Fund – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional funding could enable the U.S. government to better respond to the root causes of conflicts that drive increasing humanitarian need around the world.
- Additional funds could contribute to greater stability in countries of strategic interest to the U.S., including Jordan, Iraq, Myanmar, and Colombia.
- Additional funds could transform schools into centers of learning and development for entire communities and allow for integration of programs in other sectors with schools and educational programs. Funds could be used for technical assistance to local governments to foster communities of learning and pursue comprehensive development efforts.

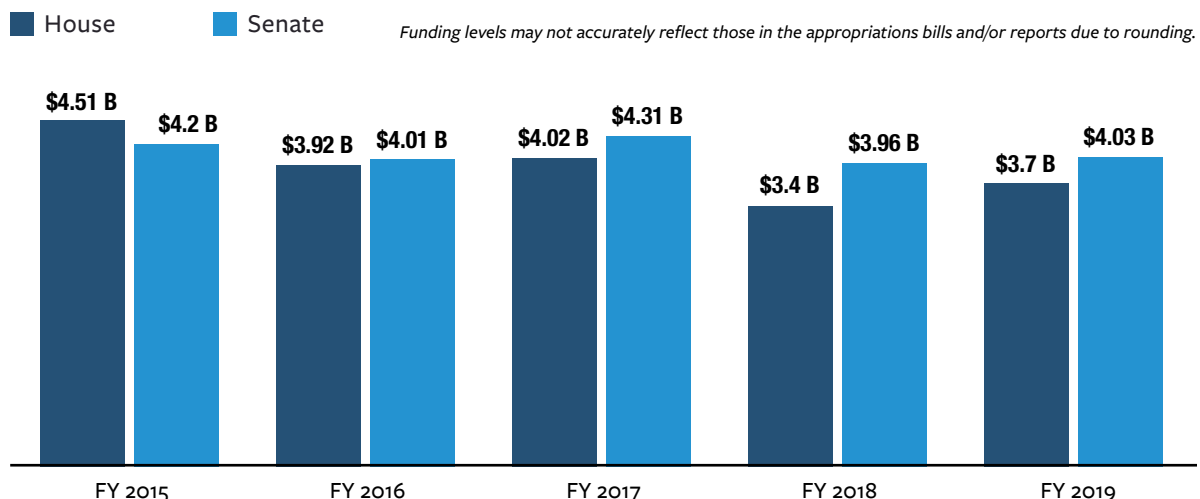
IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could deepen food insecurity worldwide where 821 million people go to bed hungry every night, a number that continues to climb.² ESF supports Feed the Future, which works to alleviate food insecurity by building stronger food systems.
- Cuts could increase the likelihood of preventable violence. ESF funds support better governance and greater civil society participation in some of the most fragile countries around the world.
- Cuts could undermine efforts in fragile contexts where economic instability and hunger cause fragile environments to worsen. As the U.S. continues to face threats from abroad, ESF works to mitigate these concerns.

¹ "Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance," USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/democracy>.

² "Zero Hunger," WFP. <http://www1.wfp.org/zero-hunger>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund

INTERCONNECTION OF ACCOUNTS AND CARVE-OUTS

The majority of U.S. development assistance is appropriated in the State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill (SFOPs). Due to the flexibility necessary in implementing foreign assistance programs, SFOPs is a complex bill, even for seasoned professionals.

To provide U.S. development aid, Congress appropriates funds using multimillion- or billion-dollar accounts that encompass broad goals and authorities authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. An appropriations “account” is the construct of the authorization, the Appropriations Committee’s intentions, and past precedent. Although each account has an overarching goal or purpose, the question of which accounts fund which activities is more a matter of practice.

In the bill and accompanying committee report, Congress directs specific funding levels for countries and priority programs such as Basic Education and Water, articulating how and what type of aid will be allocated and from what overarching account. However, not every country or program is mentioned by Congress, leaving many funding decisions to the Administration.

Programs may be funded from one large account or combined with funds from other accounts. For example, FY 2018 funding for democracy programs could comprise funds from five different accounts: Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Fund (ESF), Democracy Fund, U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement.

Within the SFOPs bill, funds for development activities and programs are provided primarily from two main accounts: DA and ESF. Combined, these accounts total approximately \$7 billion annually, making up about 13% of the total \$54 billion in the SFOPs bill. Approximately 20-25% more funds go to ESF than DA. For comparison, roughly 16% of the bill supports Security Assistance.

The purpose of development assistance is to help people in developing countries participate in equitable growth and influence decisions that shape their lives, with the goal of increasing their incomes and their access to public services which will enable them to lead lives of decency, dignity, and hope.¹ Whereas ESF helps countries meet short- and long- term political, economic, and security needs. ESF is more often used for programs developed jointly with the country’s government (e.g., the Ministry of Education). Because of the types of programs needed, DA focuses more on Africa. ESF is more commonly used to fund programs in South and Central Asia, Europe and Eurasia, and the Near East.

Development Assistance (22 U.S.C. 2151)

“Congress declares that a principal objective of the foreign policy of the United States is the encouragement and sustained support of the people of developing countries in their efforts to acquire the knowledge and resources essential to development and to build the economic, political, and social institutions which will improve the quality of their lives.”

DA and ESF

Another key difference is that DA is solely funded out of base resources, meaning that all DA funding is counted against the annual budget cap. Conversely, Congress appropriates both base and overseas contingency operations (OCO) resources for ESF. OCO funds are not counted against the cap yet tend to be restricted to activities that were unanticipated or temporary in nature. In reality, Congress uses OCO funding to supplement ESF because it is one of the larger accounts in the bill.

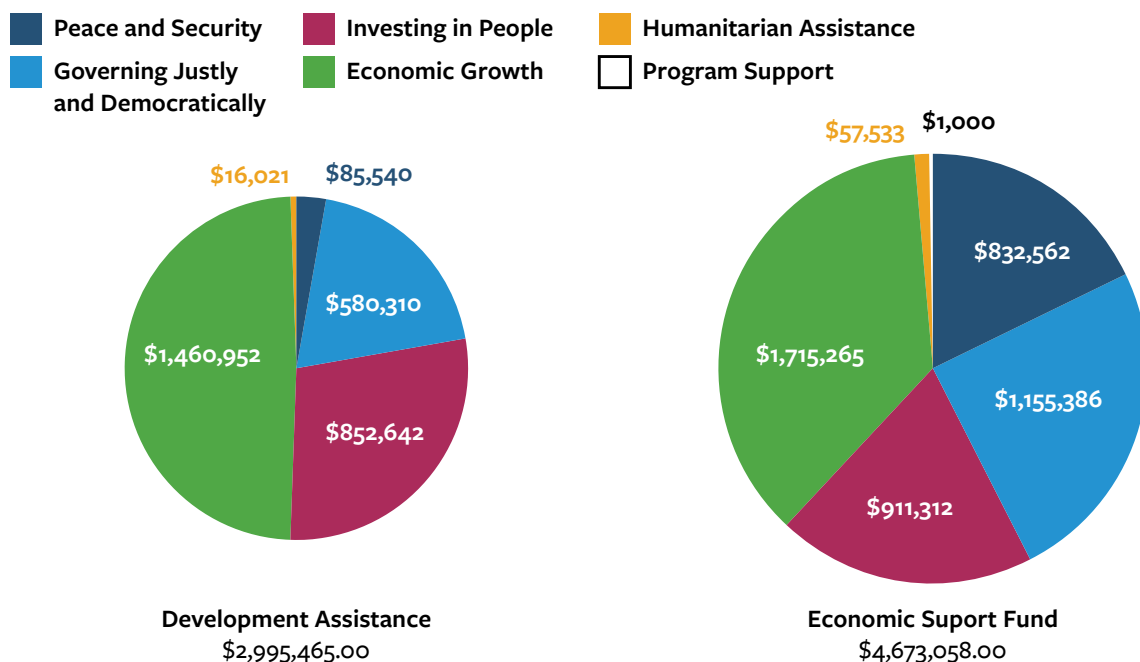
Congress appropriates a total base amount of DA and ESF in Title III. (If appropriated, an additional amount of OCO funding for ESF can usually be found in Title VIII.) Specific funding allocations by country and program are found in the General Provisions, Title VII. For example, in section 7060(f) of the FY 2018 Act, Congress appropriated “not less than \$30,000,000” ... “under the headings ‘Development Assistance,’ [and] ‘Economic Support Fund’ for Reconciliation Programs.”

BUDGET REQUEST

For the past two years, the Administration proposed to create a new account, the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF). Beginning in FY 2018, the President’s Budget eliminated several accounts including – ESF; DA; Democracy Fund; the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia; and International Organizations and Programs – and consolidated those activities in the new ESDF. The Administration also proposed to include some contributions to multilateral institutions in the ESDF. The President’s Budget requested 36% less funding for the ESDF than the level enacted in FY 2018 for the combined accounts. Congress rejected the President’s proposal in FY 2018 and FY 2019 and will likely continue to maintain the separate accounts and funding levels.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION WILL PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMS AND ACCOUNTS THAT ARE FUNDED BY DA AND ESF.

Foreign Assistance by Objective FY 2017 Actual



Microfinance

DESCRIPTION

Microfinance funding provides people with access to financial services such as credit, savings, and insurance. Ensuring economic growth is broad based and reduces poverty has become a fundamental development challenge. Poor people in the developing world, particularly women, often lack access to safe places to keep their savings, making it difficult to obtain credit to start and grow their businesses.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming to improve the quality and affordability of financial services, extend access to excluded populations such as women, the disabled, and those living in remote areas, and assist small-holder farmers and small-business entrepreneurs in selling their products by linking them with buyers and suppliers of good and services.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- According to the World Bank, “[g]lobally, about 1.7 billion adults remain unbanked – without an account at a financial institution or through a mobile money provider. Fifty-six percent of all unbanked adults are women.” These funds help close that gap.
- Funds **improve the lives of the very poor, helping them to recover from shocks such as a flood or death in the family, protect themselves against risks such as illness or drought**, and steady home food and family purchases to create “breathing space.”
- Funds support programs that **help small businesses** access new inputs, technology, and services that improve their products, attracting purchasers. By strengthening new business associations, funds increase and expand access to microfinance lending, build institutional technical capacity, and support entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.

U.S. INTEREST

Access to financial services and the development of microenterprise are important to the stable growth of developing countries and the development of free, open, and equitable international economic systems. Therefore, it is in the best interest of the U.S. to facilitate access to financial services and assist in the development of microenterprise in developing countries.

Looking to the Future

Microfinance – TITLE VII

BOLD VISION

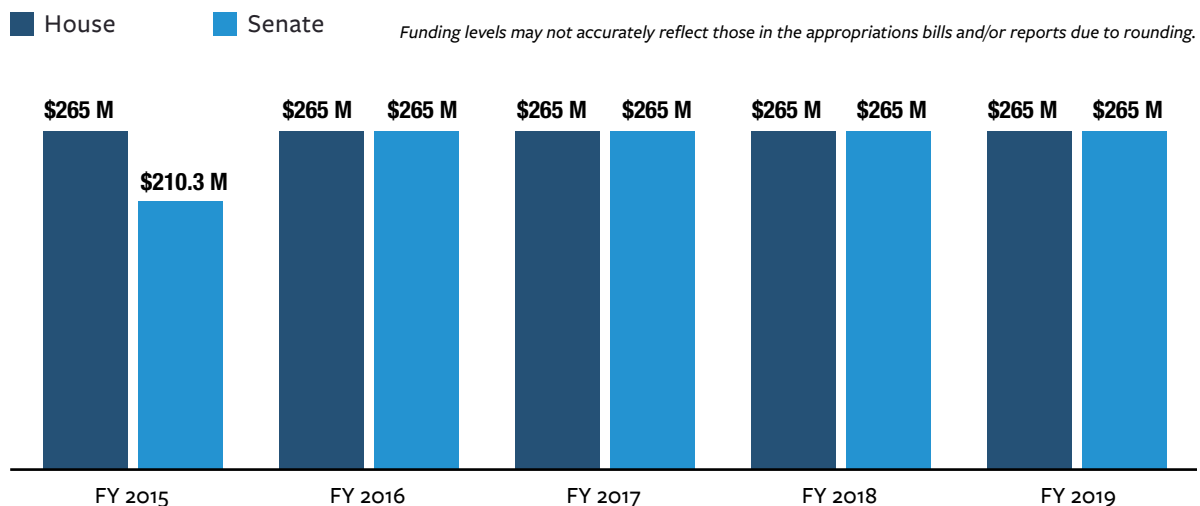
- Additional investment could increase the number of poor people with access to banks and the financial sector, strengthen markets, and better stabilize communities.
- Additional investment promotes the development of emerging economies and further encourages the inclusion of women in markets.
- Additional funds could reinforce the path to resilience as development assistance becomes less necessary.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts will prevent people in developing countries from accessing and securing capital, resulting in continued financial instability, inequality, and deepening poverty.
- Cuts could mean longer dependence on foreign assistance. Access to capital for small and medium enterprises steadies personal incomes and communities, grows local markets, and helps pave the way to self-reliance.

¹ “The Global Findex Database 2017,” The World Bank. <https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Global Food Security Strategy

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1.001 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$492 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$1 Billion

DESCRIPTION

The Global Food Security Strategy or Feed the Future (FTF), is an interagency effort that addresses the root causes of hunger and poverty in the developing world and improves global food security and nutrition. It supports country-driven approaches that help countries transform their agricultural sectors and address systems failures, while working closely with the private sector to foster economic growth and establish connected, well-functioning markets.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement need-based programming to support agricultural, nutrition, and resilience programs, research, and technical assistance, including research and development at U.S. and international institutions of higher education.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Strategic investments in food security, agricultural research and development, and nutrition are the most effective ways to build resilience, which reduces vulnerability to food shocks and stresses and addresses chronic poverty and hunger.¹
- Since starting in 2011, **FTF has achieved a 23% drop in poverty and a 32% reduction of stunting in its target countries.** Feed the Future farmers have achieved higher product yields and earned \$10.5 billion in agricultural sales.
- Feed the Future has **lifted a projected 23.4 million people above the poverty line**, relieved over 5.2 million households of hunger, and freed 3.4 million children from stunting.²
- **In 2017, 821 million people or one-tenth of the global population were chronically undernourished**, with many on the brink of starvation, an increase of 44 million above 2015.³
- In 2017, food insecurity increased for the first time in a decade, largely due to conflict in fragile countries that are home to most of the world's poor.

U.S. INTEREST

- Programs support both large and small U.S. businesses. From U.S. farmers to cooperatives, agribusinesses, banks, and entrepreneurs, FTF **partners with more than 60 U.S. companies**, 10 of which are in the Fortune 500.
- Funds support research at U.S. universities and research institutions, drawing on American innovation and expertise in agriculture and protecting agricultural commodities from global threats such as pests, disease, and drought. **More than 70 U.S. universities and colleges are involved in research at 24 FTF Innovation Labs.**



Looking to the Future

Global Food Security Strategy – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investments could protect and **accelerate progress toward sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.**
- Additional investments could renew efforts toward target countries that were recently dropped from FTF. Initially, the program was deployed in 19 focus countries, but in 2017 that number was reduced to 12, partially due to budget uncertainty.
- Additional investments could expand programs that mobilize domestic resource investments in agriculture and nutrition. In Africa, FTF partner governments outpaced their neighbors' domestic investments in agriculture and increased their investments by an average of 25%, a rate four times that of other African countries and representing an additional \$719 million per year.⁴ **Small-holder and rural farmers in FTF countries are more likely to own their own land, shops, and technologies than their counterparts.**

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could undermine progress and effectiveness toward ending hunger. Evidence shows that where there is food insecurity, instability and conflict follow.
- The consequences of malnutrition are enduring and costly; cuts would cause setbacks that would reverberate for generations, prolonging the dependence on foreign assistance.

¹ "State of Food Security and Nutrition, 2017," The Food and Agriculture Organization.

² "A Decade of Progress: Feed the Future Snapshot," USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/2018-ftf-snapshot.pdf>.

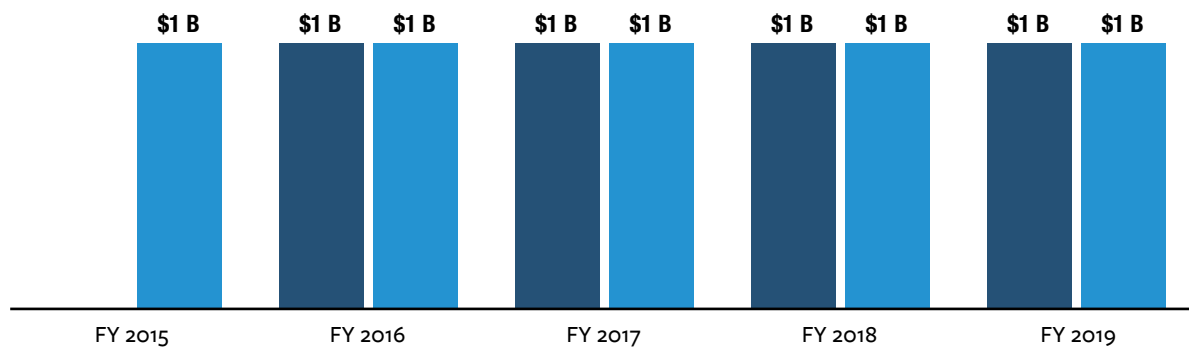
³ "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World," The Food and Agriculture Organization. <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>.

⁴ "A Decade of Progress: Feed the Future Snapshot," USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/2018-ftf-snapshot.pdf>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Basic Education

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$925 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$299.4 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$800 Million

DESCRIPTION

Basic Education programs provide children with safe and equitable access to quality education so that they develop the necessary skills to join the global workforce. The programs work to ensure pathways to self-reliance for the child and the community.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming advancing learning outcomes, improving early grade reading, providing young people with skills to gain employment, and increasing equitable access to education.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Education is critical to economic growth, poverty alleviation, and participatory democracy.
- **From 2011-2017, U.S. government-funded programs reached over 83 million learners in 51 countries, including 22.6 million children living in conflict or crisis settings.** These programs provided 69.8 million children with early grade reading instruction and 725,000 youth with new or improved employment opportunities.²
- Since 2000, the total number of out-of-school children and youth has dropped by over 111 million and global primary school enrollment has grown to 91%.
- Support for the Global Partnership for Education has contributed to enrolling 64 million children in primary school and a 10% increase in primary school completion rates.
- “Children born to educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of 5. Early education builds brain architecture, the foundation upon which all later learning, behavior, and health depend.”³
- **262 million children and youth are still not in school** and millions more are failing to acquire basic reading, writing, and numeracy skills.⁴
- Nearly 40% of children of primary age fail to acquire basic literacy and numeracy skills.

Since 2000, the total number of out-of-school children and youth has dropped by over **111 million¹**

U.S. INTEREST

Education is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. These programs provide safe and equitable access to quality education so that children and youth develop the necessary skills to join the global work force.



Looking to the Future

Basic Education – TITLE VII

BOLD VISION

- Basic Education programs are effective and deliver results. Additional funding could expand programs for vulnerable populations and provide education assistance for populations that development gains are leaving behind.
- More than 68 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide. Additional investments could grow the scale and impact of programs focusing on children living in countries affected by conflict and crisis.
- A child's need to continue education is universal. Additional funding could continue their education and provide much needed socioemotional support.
- Additional funding could be directed to sub-Saharan Africa, where 90% of girls are failing to meet minimum proficiency standards in reading. All children, regardless of gender or place of birth, deserve the opportunity to learn and make a life for themselves.
- Additional investments could provide children with educational support in the critical early years of life by expanding early childhood education programming, helping children to achieve success.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts could weaken this central sector of development, undermining other U.S. efforts and increasing the likelihood of other serious problems, hindering advances and jeopardizing the path to self-reliance.

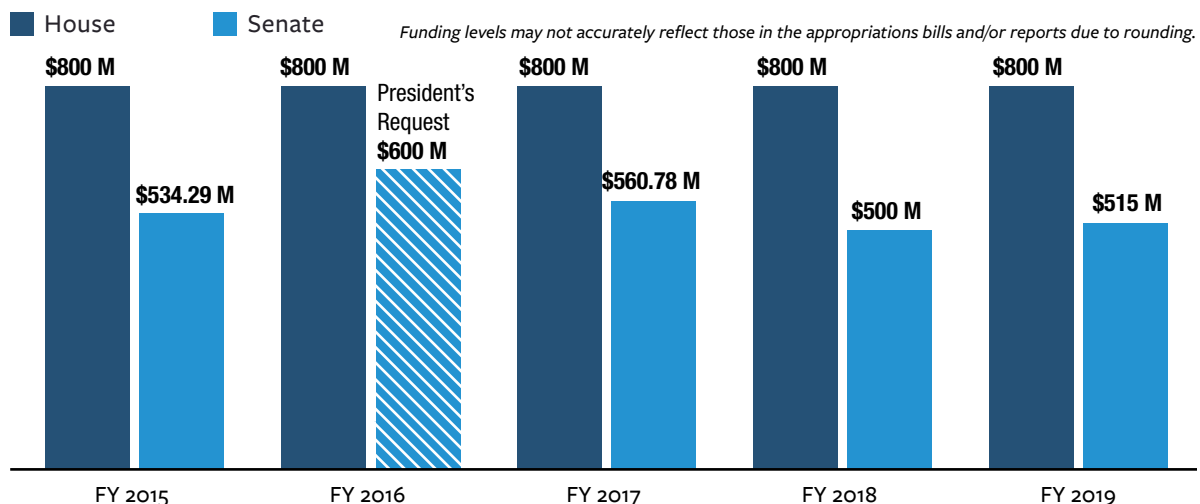
1 "One in Five Children, Adolescents and Youth is Out of School," UIS. <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/fs48-one-five-children-adolescents-youth-out-school-2018-en.pdf>.

2 "USAID Education Strategy Progress Report, 2011-2017," USAID.

3 "Making the Case," Basic Education Coalition. <https://www.basiced.org/whyeducation/>.

4 <http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/out-school-children-and-youth>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Adaptation, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Landscapes

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$491 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$215.66 Million

DESCRIPTION

Funding for Adaptation, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Landscapes supports activities to adapt to the impacts of climate change, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and build more resilient and sustainable economies.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming to adapt to climate change, promote clean energy, and support sustainable landscapes.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- **One billion people still lack access to any form of electricity.¹**
- Coastal areas comprise only 20% of available land but are home to almost half of the world's population. They are threatened by rising ocean temperatures and levels and an increasing number of weather-related emergencies.²

ADAPTATION

By 2050, 50 million more people – equivalent to the population of Spain – will be at risk of going hungry because of climate change. In addition, there could be 25 million more malnourished children under the age of 5 - the equivalent to every child under 5 in the United States and Canada combined.

CLEAN ENERGY

The energy system represents 68% of global GHG emissions;³ however, only 23% of total energy production comes from renewable resources.

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

- Agriculture, forests, and land use represent about 25% of global GHG emissions, and natural climate solutions in this sector represent up to 37% of the means to meet the 2-degree goal by 2030.⁴
- Sustainable landscapes provide significant benefits including increased biodiversity and cleaner air and water.

U.S. INTEREST

- The impacts of climate change, variability, and extreme events outside of the U.S are affecting and are virtually certain to increasingly affect U.S. trade and the economy, including import and export prices, and businesses with overseas operations and supply chains.⁵
- The impacts of climate change, variability, and extreme events will likely slow or reverse social and economic progress in developing countries, undermining international investments and assistance and increasing the need for humanitarian action and disaster relief.⁶
- Climate change, variability, and extreme events, in conjunction with other factors, can exacerbate conflict, which has implications for U.S. national security.⁷



Looking to the Future

Adaptation, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Landscapes – TITLE VII

BOLD VISION

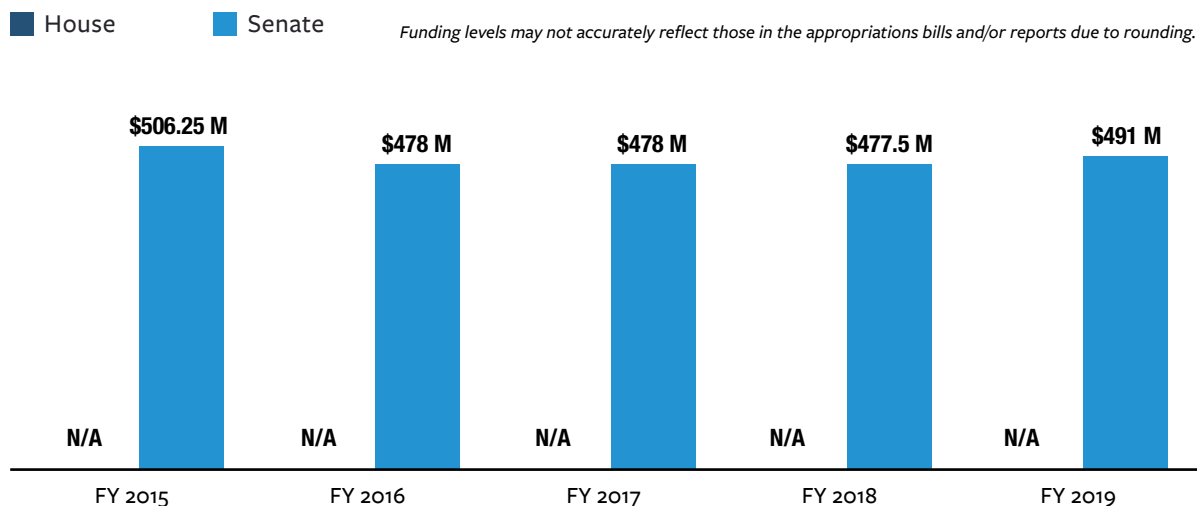
- Additional funds could improve adaptation and biodiversity efforts and speed the transition to clean energy.
- Funds could help local populations and economies that depend on natural resources and favorable climate conditions, such as agriculture, fishing, and tourism adapt to climate change.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could undermine development efforts. These programs are key to the sustainability of development projects in other sectors. Failure to fully fund these programs could result in losing the benefits of well-spent taxpayer dollars in agriculture, food, and health programs.
- Cuts could put the world's coastal populations at risk. "In Bangladesh tens of millions of people live at sea level and will be forced to move as their land is inundated with salt water. In Indonesia, about 300 million people live near the coast and are vulnerable to sea level rise."⁸

- 1 "The Opportunity of the Commons," Global Environment Facility. https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/gef_globalcommonarticles_june2017_r2.pdf.
- 2 "Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas of the ECA Region: A contribution to the Umbrella Report on adaptation to climate change in ECA," World Bank. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ECAEXT/Resources/258598-1243892418318/Coastal.pdf>.
- 3 "The Opportunity of the Commons," Global Environment Facility. https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/gef_globalcommonarticles_june2017_r2.pdf.
- 4 Griscom, Bronson W., et al. "Natural Climate Solutions," Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, October 31, 2017, pp.11645-11650. <http://www.pnas.org/content/114/44/11645>.
- 5 USGCRP, 2018: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II [Reidmiller, D.R., C.W. Avery, D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, K.L.M. Lewis, T.K. Maycock, and B.C. Stewart (eds.)]. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, D.C., USA. doi:10.7930/NCA4.2018.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 "Beyond Borders: Our Changing Climate – Its Role in Conflict and Displacement," Environmental Justice Foundation. <https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/BeyondBorders.pdf>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Biodiversity

DESCRIPTION

Biodiversity programs help conserve the most biologically significant places across the world. They promote U.S. national and economic security objectives by empowering good governance, strong policies, and protecting the natural systems that can help alleviate extreme poverty and provide a foundation for development.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming. Programs safeguard fisheries in the Caribbean using coral reefs and mangroves to protect coastal communities from natural disasters in the Pacific. They work to ensure watersheds provide an abundance of clean water in Africa and support Latin American countries that are building local capacity to manage natural resources and conserve tropical forests.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- In FY 2016, as a result of USAID assistance, **more than 1.5 million people have more income, better jobs,** and other economic gains through sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Millions more benefit indirectly from biodiversity and the natural services it provides.
- **Forty percent of intrastate conflicts within the past 60 years were strongly linked to the competition for natural resources,** resulting in flows of displaced persons and national and regional instabilities.¹
- In Guatemala, USAID helped communities generate more than \$29 million in sales of sustainable timber and nontimber forest products creating approximately 3,000 jobs.²
- Community conservancies in northern Kenya earned \$1.65 million from conservation enterprises while reducing poaching of elephants and rhinos by 35% and 78%, respectively, as a result of investments in training, equipment, conservation education, and new ranger outposts.
- Fisherman applying sustainable practices in El Salvador recorded over \$1 million in sales in only six months, a strong incentive that is transforming fishing practices while conserving Central America's marine biodiversity.
- In 2016, the Government of Zambia arrested more than 300 individuals for wildlife crimes and seized more than 1,300 pounds of ivory.³
- The proportion of illegally killed elephants through poaching and human-wildlife conflict dropped from 56% in 2016 to 34% in 2017, continuing the decreasing trend since 2012.

U.S. INTEREST

- **Programs deter wildlife trafficking, poaching, and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products,** which is both a serious conservation concern and a threat to global security.
- Conservation programs support sustainable livelihoods, political stability, and good governance in regions of strategic importance to the U.S. In turn, this enhances the capacities of local and national economies to develop foreign markets for American goods.

Looking to the Future

Biodiversity – TITLE VII

BOLD VISION

- Additional funding could increase the U.S.'s ability to promote stability, sustainable development, and disaster resilience in key countries and regions across the world. This could allow for an increase in land and water under protected or managed status, greater local capacity to manage and conserve natural resources, and increased effectiveness in combating the illegal wildlife trade.
- We can pursue a sustainable path. We can create a new vision for the planet – one powered by a virtuous cycle, where people recognize the role nature plays in improving their lives and are eager to take better care of it. We can create a world where people and nature thrive.

IMPACT OF CUTS

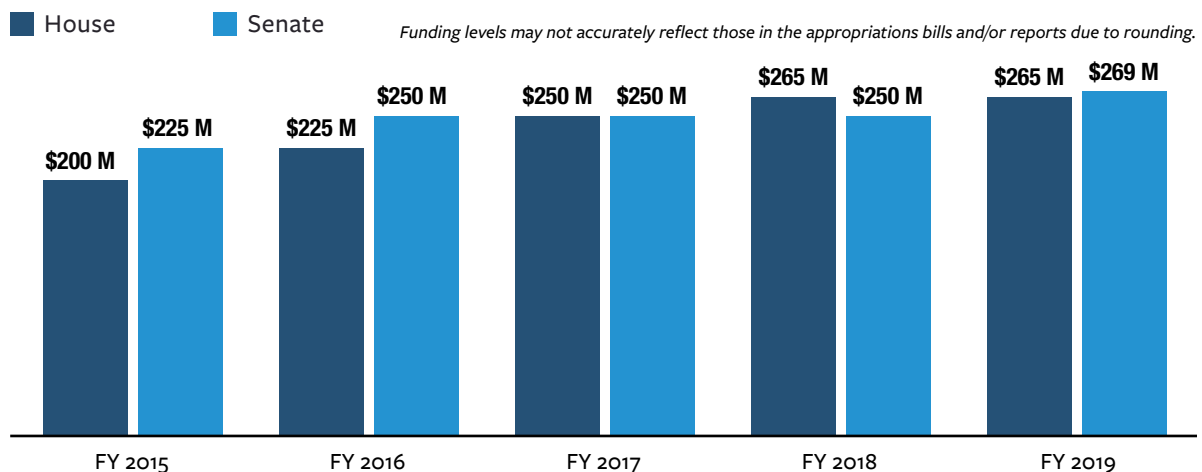
- The choices we make today will define the **legacy we leave behind**. If we stay on the “business as usual” path, we will face major biodiversity loss and a growing number of environmental challenges that make life harder for future generations. We risk becoming trapped in a vicious cycle where we overexploit and degrade nature, in turn harming our health, our livelihoods, and our quality of life.
- Cuts would further scarcity and degradation, which threatens the natural resources necessary to secure sustainable livelihoods, political stability, and good governance in difficult regions of the world.
- Despite successes in reducing illegal wildlife poaching, it continues to be a threat to biodiversity.

1 “Why is it Important?” Conservation International. <https://www.conservation.org/projects/Pages/Conservation-and-peacebuilding.aspx>.

2 “Biodiversity, Conservation, and Forestry Programs,” USAID. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/USAID_FAB_FY2016_Annual_Report_FINAL.pdf.

3 “Wildlife,” Northern Rangelands Trust. <https://www.nrt-kenya.org/wildlife>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Water and Sanitation

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$435 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$435 Million

DESCRIPTION

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs are targeted to the poorest countries with the greatest need. WASH is a critical development intervention that alleviates poverty and improves human health by equitably managing and improving access to water resources, reducing open defecation by constructing adequate toilets and changing behavior, and providing hygiene education and kits such as handwashing stations with soap.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to provide access to safe drinking water, construct and drill wells in rural communities, establish toilets and handwashing stations in schools, teach and educate communities about the need for using a toilet and handwashing to protect health and safety, and strengthen local countries' capacity to leverage domestic resources.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- **From FY 2008 to FY 2016 U.S. funds provided 37.3 million people with improved drinking water services**, 24.1 million with improved sanitation services, 6.8 million with improved agricultural water management, 500,569 women and girls with drinking water, and 1.8 million women and girls with sanitation services.¹
- For every dollar invested in water and sanitation, there is a \$4.30 return in the form of reduced health care costs for individuals and society.²
- **Nearly 2 billion people around the globe still drink unsafe water.** In 2015, the total cost to the global economy due to lack of access to sanitation was \$222.9 billion, up from \$182.5 billion in 2010 - an increase of 22%.
- 35% of the world's population lack access to basic sanitation and 892 million people still practice open defecation,³ which is an affront to dignity, a safety issue for women and girls, and a risk to children's nutrition and community health.
- **Each year as many as 842,000 deaths from diarrheal diseases could be prevented** by improved water, sanitation, and hygiene. This means 1,000 children die unnecessarily every day.⁴

U.S. INTEREST

- A report by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shows that **“water problems will contribute to instability in states important to U.S. national security interests.”** It also highlights the importance of U.S. leadership in moving developing countries toward sound water management policies at the local, national, and regional levels.⁵
- Investment in WASH programming enhances U.S. national security by working to prevent pandemic disease and conflict over water resources, aiding regional stability. It also addresses governance issues, opens new markets for U.S. exports, aligns market access, and promotes U.S. job creation.



Looking to the Future

Water and Sanitation – TITLE VII

BOLD VISION

- The World Bank estimates that hygiene is one of the most cost-effective health interventions available, with a return of \$4 in increased economic productivity for every \$1 invested.
- Additional investment could improve service delivery and overall access, as well as governance and capacity building, which could accelerate the rate of transition of developing countries from donor dependence.
- Additional investment could allow WASH interventions to be included in other sector programs such as food security, nutrition, maternal and child health, and building resilience to intense weather events such as flooding and drought, leading to more development gains.

IMPACT OF CUTS

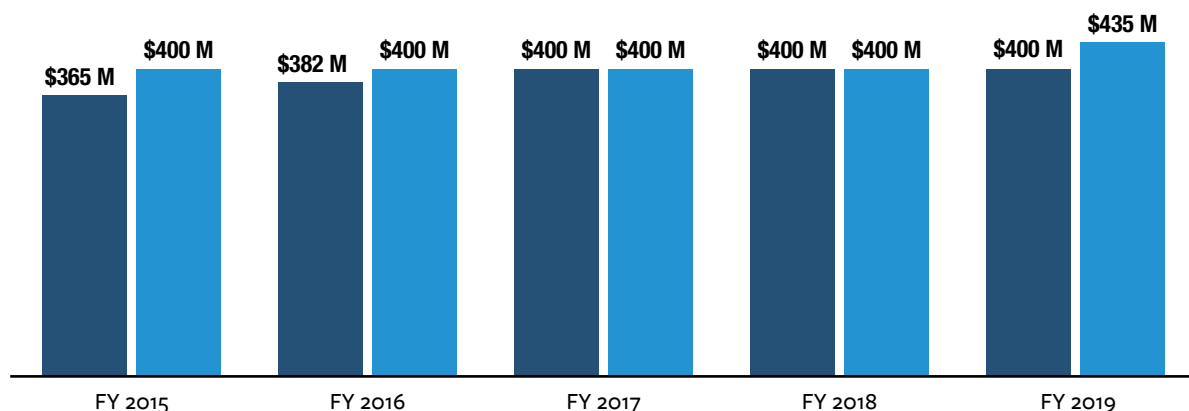
- Cuts could cause countries important to U.S. strategic interests to face instability and risk state failure due to water issues.
- Cuts could translate into fewer healthcare workers and services, putting communities at increased risk of disease outbreaks, including Ebola and cholera. The risk of a cholera outbreak is primarily linked to insufficient access to safe water and proper sanitation. Its impact can be more dramatic when there is a massive displacement of people where the provision of potable water and sanitation is a challenge.
- Cuts could destabilize regions and increase fragility, resulting in mass migration as occurred in Syria.

- 1 “Global Water and Development,” USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Global-Water-and-Development-Report-reduced508.pdf>.
- 2 “UN- Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) 2014 Report,” UN Water.
- 3 “Key Facts from JMP 2015 Report,” World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/JMP-2015-keyfacts-en-rev.pdf?ua=1.
- 4 Idid.
- 5 “Global Water Security: Intelligence Community Assessment,” Office of the Director of National Intelligence. https://www.dni.gov/files/documents/Newsroom/Press%20Releases/ICA_Global%20Water%20Security.pdf.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Democracy, Human Rights & Governance

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$2.4 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.21 Billion

FY 2019 Enacted: \$2.4 Billion

DESCRIPTION

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) programs expand space for a vibrant civil society and independent media, strengthen political and government institutions to be responsive to citizens' needs, promote transparency and accountability, cultivate the rule of law, foster equitable economic growth, advance tolerance and inclusiveness, protect human and labor rights, and support credible elections.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming that supports new and fragile democracies by helping them develop policies and practices to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, empower citizens to ensure broad-based participation, strengthen the rule of law, mitigate conflict, cultivate respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, promote fair electoral processes and foster economic growth, combat gender-based violence and hate crimes, and support democracy activists worldwide.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- **Countries that strengthen democracy experience long-term benefits** including more positive economic reforms, reduced social conflict, increased private investment, and more opportunities for women, youth, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.
- Funding assists Zimbabweans in promoting a more democratic system of governance by advancing constitutional reforms for the protection of human rights, strengthening systems of accountability, and promoting civil society.¹ In 2018, successes in civil society led to the most democratic elections the country has ever seen.
- To promote inclusive dialogue among stakeholders in Ukraine, programs supported the establishment of the Election Reform Group, uniting Ukrainian civil society organizations and strengthening their influence in policy debates.
- In 2017, Liberia held elections paving the way for the first peaceful transfer of power in 73 years. U.S. contributions supported civic engagement, election infrastructure, and the neutral observation of polling stations.

U.S. INTEREST

- Funding promotes **American values** and supports efforts to achieve economic and political self-determination and realize individual rights.
- DRG assistance is a **cost-effective investment in U.S. foreign policy goals**. Stable democracies make better trading partners, provide new market opportunities for U.S. businesses, improve global health outcomes, and advance economic freedom and regional security. In an interconnected world, what happens inside countries transcends borders and regions, especially when it comes to terrorism, disease, and the flow of refugees. Democracy assistance protects our national security and reduces the likelihood of costly U.S. military engagement.
- At a time when export opportunities represent such critical growth potential for the U.S. economy and domestic job creation, it is essential for the United States to work toward creating and strengthening competitive markets throughout the world for American businesses and their products.



Looking to the Future

Democracy, Human Rights, & Governance – TITLE VII

BOLD VISION

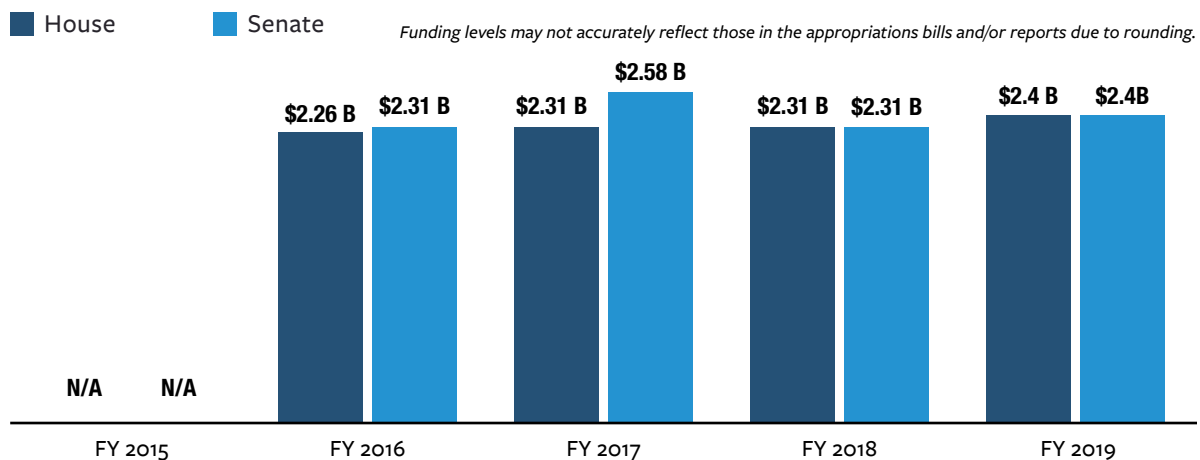
- Additional investments could provide greater inclusion and a responsive government while supporting other development efforts.
- Additional investment in support for populations struggling under repressive governments and regimes, such as those in Iran, Venezuela, China, and Russia, could serve as a signal to the international community of America's unwavering support for democracy, rights, and governance.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts would increase the likelihood of emerging democracies backsliding into dangerous terrorist havens. Already destabilized places like Syria will sink further into chaos and undermine American security interests.
- Cuts would result in further chaos in places like the Middle East, undermining U.S. security interests. Cuts could also contract free trade and weaken markets for investment due to a lack of institutional stability and a weak rule of law.
- Cuts could create areas rife with corruption, weak rule of law, and other anticompetitive qualities causing U.S. companies to struggle to gain market share and sell products.
- Cuts could leave Russian and Chinese activities unchecked, undermining U.S. democracy, spreading disinformation, meddling in election processes, and destabilizing communities of interest to the U.S. and our allies.
- Cuts would undermine economic opportunity and stability, causing people to migrate in search of better livelihoods, increasing the numbers of political and economic refugees further straining already burdened support structures.

¹ "Democracy, Rights and Governance," USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/democracy-rights-and-governance>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Gender Equality

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1.9 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$388.5 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$215 Million

DESCRIPTION

Gender Equality funding promotes the political, economic, social, and cultural status and advancement of women and girls. Programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders, as well as their capacity as citizens to constructively engage their government in key democratic processes and contribute to community-based conflict mitigation efforts.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming that promotes women's leadership and economic empowerment, prevents and responds to gender-based violence, and pursues specific objectives related to women, security, and women's inclusion in peace-building processes. Funding will also support USAID operating units in integrating gender equality into their strategies, project design, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- **Development and humanitarian challenges disproportionately affect women and girls.** For example, many women do not eat if there is not enough food for their children and/or husbands.
- In 2015, the McKinsey Global Institute found that if women participated in the economy equally with men it would add up to \$28 trillion or 26% to the annual global GDP in 2025.¹
- Investing in women and girls can unlock human potential on a transformational scale. Women's leadership is strongly linked to positive developments in education, infrastructure, and health standards at the local and global levels.
- 62 million girls are not in school, and **1 in 3 women will experience gender-based violence in her lifetime.** Less than 20% of all national parliamentarians are female.²
- In 2017, the global average gap between men and women was 32% across four dimensions: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political participation.³
- Globally, **more than 650 million women alive today were married as children**, and an estimated 12 million girls under 18 are married each year.⁴
- The estimated global economic impact of gender-based violence is \$8 trillion.

U.S. INTEREST

Peace agreements are 35% more likely to last at least 15 years if women are involved in their creation.⁵



Looking to the Future

Gender Equality – TITLE VII

BOLD VISION

All U.S. assistance should be mainstreamed. USAID and MCC both have policies that mandate gender mainstreaming, the State Department has priorities of focus for gender equality, and the Women Peace and Security Act mandates that the United States shall “promote the meaningful participation of women in all aspects of overseas conflict prevention, management, and resolution.”

Additional funds would advance gender equality. The world economic forum estimates that it will take 100 years to reach gender equality. Gender equality would increase global GDP by \$28 trillion and allow the United States to create trade partnerships of the future with a more diverse collection of nations. Reaching gender equality would improve development outcomes from peace and security to agriculture. To use foreign assistance funding most effectively, help countries transition off of aid, and create a safer, more prosperous world, the U.S. needs to accelerate when the world reaches gender equality. This means ensuring that all programs appropriately address the different needs, views, and challenges between genders and working to ensure that women are included in all phases of assistance.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could further shrink girls’ access to quality education and enrollment in secondary education. Fewer adolescent girls and their social networks would learn about the consequences of HIV transmission, child marriage, and early pregnancy.
- Cuts would further frustrate efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and diminish lifesaving assistance to women and girls in conflict and emergencies.

1 “The Power Of Parity: How Advancing Women’s Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion To Global Growth,” McKinsey Global Institute.

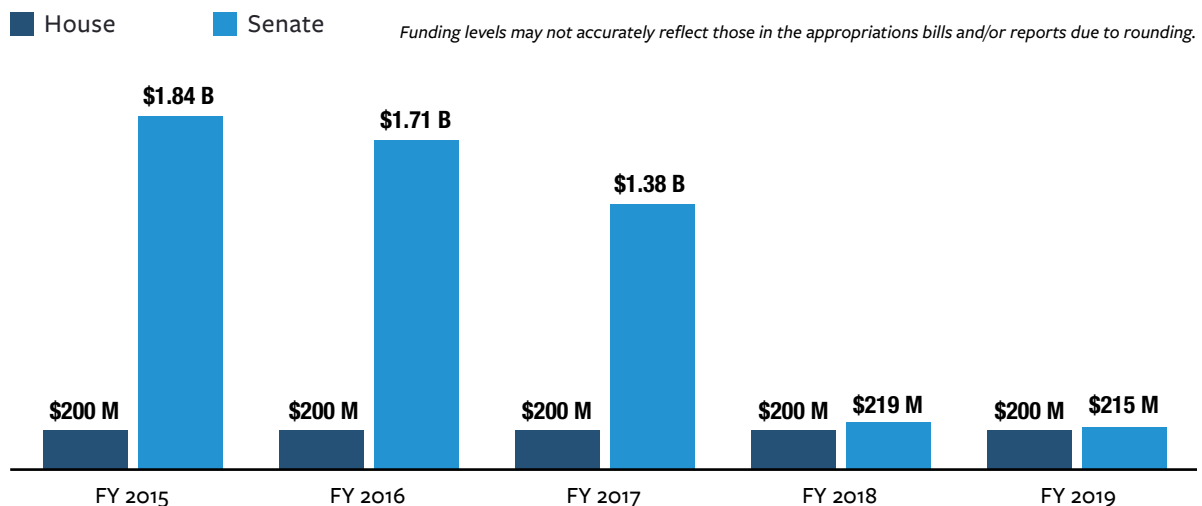
2 “Let Girls Learn,” USAID. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1869/USAID_LGL_FactSheet.pdf.

4 “The Global Gender Gap Report 2017,” World Economic Forum. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2017.pdf.

5 “Child Marriage,” UNICEF. https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_58008.html.

6 “Facts and Figures: Peace and Security,” UNWomen. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Reconciliation Programs

DESCRIPTION

Reconciliation programs support **“people-to-people” conflict mitigation**, bringing together individuals of different ethnic, religious, class, or political backgrounds from areas affected by armed conflict to meaningfully interact. The programs provide opportunities for adversaries to reconcile differences, build trust, and work on common goals resolving potential, ongoing, or recent conflict – also known as peacebuilding. They address divisions that stem from unequal levels of power and access to resources and create opportunities for building productive relationships.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement people-to-people reconciliation programs. Funds are awarded to civil society organizations working in a range of fragile and conflict-affected countries that in recent years have included Kenya, Colombia, Kosovo, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Georgia, Honduras, Jamaica, Macedonia, Mali, Niger, and Senegal.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Reconciliation programs support broader U.S. efforts to mitigate and prevent violent conflict.
- Since 2004, funding has supported over **300 peacebuilding projects in over 40 countries**, including dedicated funding for the West Bank and Gaza.
- Evaluations consistently find that these programs **demonstrate results** of increased trust, enhanced cooperation, increased “conflict resolution values,” decreased aggression and loneliness, and mitigation of hazardous environmental and health conditions among project participants.
- Programs lay the foundation for peace in some of the most pressing conflict-affected areas. As groups build better relationships and break patterns of prejudice, the likelihood of violence between them declines.

U.S. INTEREST

- Reconciliation programs support other U.S. activities to stabilize target countries. These programs build the resiliencies necessary for diplomatic efforts to take hold.
- **More resilient, less violent societies reduce the need for future U.S. assistance.** They more capably participate in the global economy and create new markets for U.S. goods.

Looking to the Future

Reconciliation Programs – TITLE III

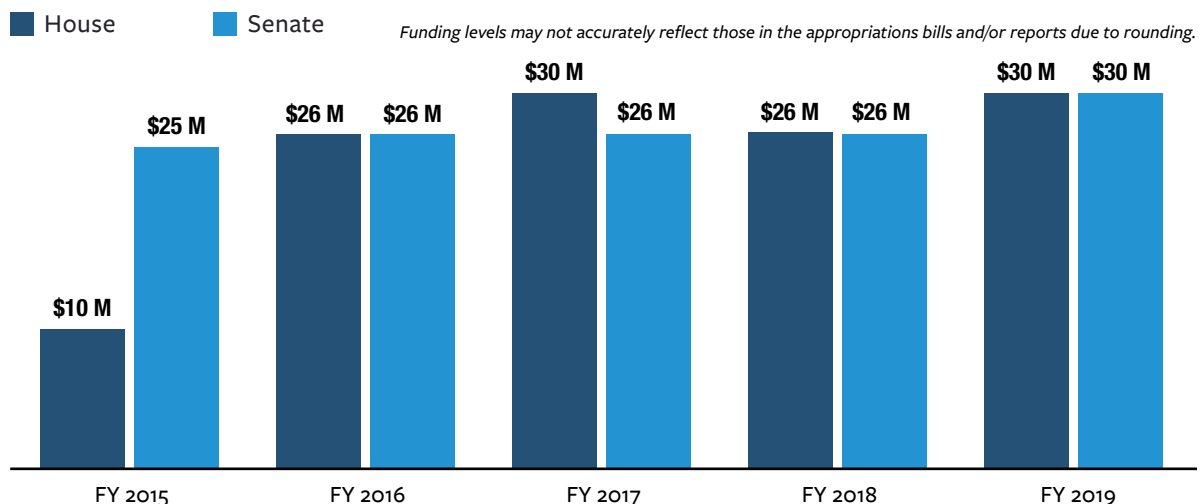
BOLD VISION

- Greater U.S. efforts to address violent conflict, including reconciliation programs, could mitigate or even reverse the current 25-year peak in global violence. Additional investment in conflict prevention and resilient societies could **reduce future military and humanitarian involvement**, empower communities, and propel them toward self-reliance.
- Additional funding could help current target areas generate national and even regional-level gains, as issues tend to spill over borders.
- Additional investment could scale up reconciliation programs by both expanding the reach within current target countries and growing the number of countries served.
- Additional investment could expand innovation. People-to-people work can be successful through a wide range of activities, from dialogue, to sports, to arts programs. Expanded programs could reach more people in the target communities, both through direct programming and the strong potential of program-related media and communications.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts to reconciliation programs would threaten previous gains made in fragile contexts. Reconciliation is a long-term process that requires building trust consistently over time.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Conflict and Stabilization Operations

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$5 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: N/A

DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) is a bureau of the Department of State (DoS) dedicated to conflict prevention. CSO is home to analysis, planning, specialized diplomatic expertise, and frontline surge capacity that is unique within the DoS. It works closely with the Department of Defense (DoD) and USAID to ensure that diplomacy, development, and defense can work hand in hand in the most complex crises.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners for reconstruction and stabilization grants and cooperative agreements.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- CSO plays an important role in conflict prevention and resolution. It partners with development officials, embassies, intelligence agencies, and DoD personnel. Trained CSO experts can deploy alongside the military, often with U.S. Special Forces.
- CSO is at the forefront of **analyzing and mitigating the most pressing conflicts and national security issues**, from violent extremism to electoral violence.
- CSO uses **cutting-edge analytic tools** to anticipate and prevent instability that could otherwise result in costly military and humanitarian operations. It uses big data, geospatial techniques, and modeling in coordination with on-the-ground knowledge to make evidence-based decisions.
- The bureau forecasts risk of electoral violence and supports embassies in prevention strategies.
- CSO works across regions, with **staff embedded in over 20 countries**. Trained CSO staff have responded to major conflicts and crises in Afghanistan, Haiti, and Nigeria. They have also assisted with Central American security, the Syrian migrant crisis, and in the effort to defeat ISIS.

U.S. INTEREST

- CSO plays a **vital role in national security and stabilization efforts**. As the recent USAID-DoS-DoD Stabilization Assistance Review provides, “[s]tabilization does not require extremely high funding levels; rather, stabilization depends on consistent, flexible funding accounts...that can enable agile, targeted, and sequenced approaches to stabilization programming.”
- Analysis by the CSO bureau brings greater coherence to U.S. foreign assistance programs and enhances U.S. diplomatic engagements by identifying drivers and triggers of violent conflict early, aligning U.S. government efforts to effectively and efficiently mitigate threats.



Looking to the Future

Conflict and Stabilization Operations – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could allow CSO to expand its analytical tool set and improve its capacity to predict, target, and mitigate at-risk contexts, reducing the need for costly future interventions.
- In 2019, at least 15 elections in fragile contexts could spark violence. These elections risk becoming trigger events for longer-lasting conflict. At current levels CSO can only track these elections; additional investment could address all at-risk cases.
- Additional investment could allow CSO, with its culture of agility, to seamlessly scale up the ability to anticipate, mitigate, or prevent instability in dozens of fragile and conflict-affected contexts across the globe.

IMPACT OF CUTS

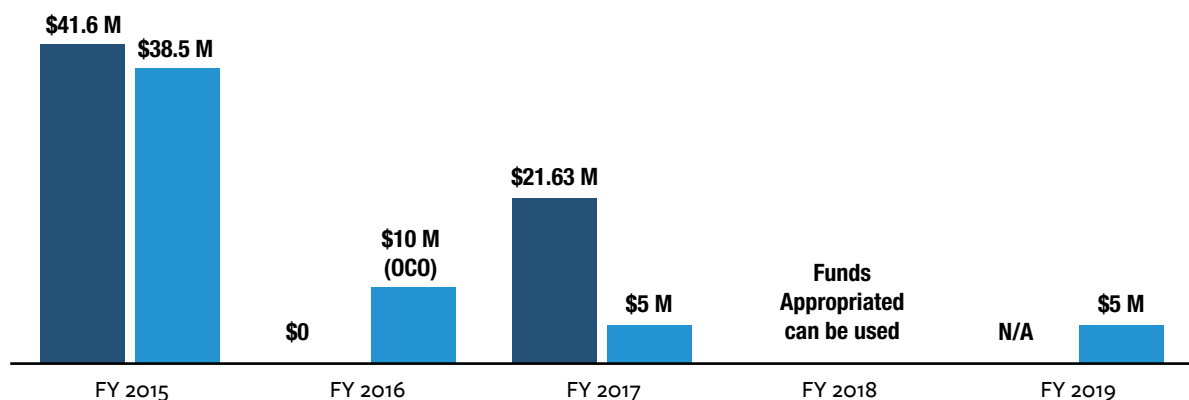
Cuts could have a detrimental effect across U.S. efforts to address global conflict. Analytical capacity is critical to support efforts throughout the U.S. government. Cuts could undermine broader diplomatic and security efforts, possibly creating the need for costly military operations in the future.

¹ “A Framework for Maximizing the Effectiveness of U.S. Government Efforts to Stabilize Conflict Affected Areas, 2018,” U.S. Department of State, USAID, U.S. Department of Defense.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS





Other Development Accounts

National Endowment for Democracy	43
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Photo by Deborah Espinosa
Previous page photo by Jamie Singlador

National Endowment for Democracy

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$180 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$67.28 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$180 Million

DESCRIPTION

For 35 years, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) has advanced democracy efforts by supporting freedom-seekers in their pursuit of good governance, strong democracy, and the dignity afforded by human rights. NED enables civil society by supporting U.S., international, and foreign nonprofit organizations and their far-reaching networks of local citizens who advocate for greater government accountability and more personal freedom. It works in the most difficult environments, both through its four core institutes and by providing direct funding to local organizations.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports more than 1,700 grants every year to fund the projects of nongovernmental groups abroad who are working for democratic goals in more than 90 countries.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- The U.S. government's political and financial support of NED is critical to maintaining positive change across the globe. NED-supported programming supports a vibrant civil society that works to ensure human rights, independent media, and the rule of law.
- NED **focuses many of its resources on the remaining communist and authoritarian countries** including China, North Korea, Cuba, Serbia, Sudan, and Myanmar. The funds advance American ideals where they're needed most.
- While **global democracy has slid backward in recent years**,¹ it remains at a historic peak; positive change,² such as the democratic headway made in The Gambia, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia, among others, is a reminder that democracy efforts work and deserve long-term U.S. investment.
- Last year, marked the 12th consecutive year of decline in global freedom with citizens in 71 countries experiencing a shrinking number of political and civil liberties.³
- These funds allow NED to effectively respond to various needs and ideas that come from the grassroots level.

U.S. INTEREST

With the emergence of actors, such as Russia, who aim to destabilize democracies and electoral processes, the need to support all aspects of civil society has never been more paramount.⁴ The NED seeks to support freedom of information, the rule of law, political processes, civic education, freedom of association, strengthening institutions, human rights, and developing market economies. The NED, given its operating independence from the U.S. government, supports its partners with programming for all aspects of society, while maintaining respect for sovereignty in local communities.



Looking to the Future

National Endowment for Democracy – TITLE I

BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could help U.S. partners in strategic regions such as Central America and the Middle East who remain vulnerable to economic volatility. This volatility destabilizes and promotes skepticism of government institutions. Additional investments could provide better institutional support that helps provide stronger ties between citizens and their governments.
- Additional investment could provide support, hope, and encouragement for youth and marginalized populations across the globe who struggle for opportunity in the face of organized crime, gang activity, and political extremism.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could contribute to democratic decline around the world, preventing the advancement of freedoms and forcing people to live in conflict-prone areas and amid unresponsive institutions.
- Cuts could sever ties between the American people and DRG activists – people who share American ideals and seek to ensure freedoms and universal rights – across the globe.
- Cuts could create vacuums where repressive regimes and governments can gain control of citizens and promote ideologies that conflict with freedom and liberty.

1 https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_FITW_Report_2018_Final_SinglePage.pdf.

2 <http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/04/11/democracy-is-not-dying-pub-68651>.

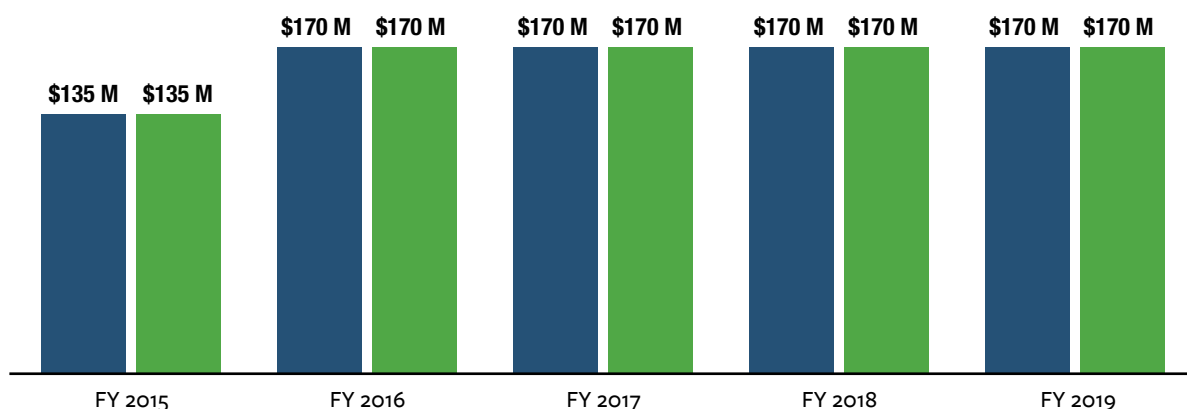
3 “Freedom in the World 2018: Democracy in Crisis,” Freedom House. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2018>.

4 <http://www.icnl.org/research/trends/Global%20Trends%20Vol.%207%20Iss.%203%20Challenges%20to%20Development%20Organizations%20final.pdf?pdf=trends7-3>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Transition Initiatives

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$96.15 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$112.04 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$62.04 Million

DESCRIPTION

Supports USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), which addresses opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis and assists in their transition toward stability, peace, good governance, and democracy. OTI programs **work with local partners** to target key issues including conflict, violent extremism, and stabilization.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming that target key transitions to democracy for countries in crisis and quick-impact activities for conflict prevention or stabilization.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Violence and violent conflict, rather than natural disasters, are now the leading causes of global displacement. OTI's **capacities are critical to stem the tide of violent conflict**, which now costs the global economy \$14.76 trillion a year.
- OTI provides **fast, flexible, short-term assistance targeted at key political transition** and stabilization needs, catalyzing local initiatives.
- OTI encourages experimentation and agility, measuring success by positive changes in local communities and how effectively and rapidly programs adapt.
- OTI has shaped a range of communities during times of volatility, including establishing administrative service centers in Ukraine, supporting Nigeria's formal Demobilization, Disassociation, Reintegration, and Reconciliation strategy and action plan for preventing and countering violent extremism, and launching recovery programs across Sirte, Libya.

U.S. INTEREST

- In Burma, OTI brought together political parties, civil society, and ethnic armed groups to engage in the peace process. These efforts, which contributed to the signing of a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement by eight ethnic armed groups, helps maintain momentum toward a sustainable peace between all groups after decades of armed conflict.
- In Honduras, which has one of the highest homicide rates in the world, the OTI Safe Schools Initiative brought together school officials, parents, the surrounding community, local government, and the police to plan and implement small-scale security improvements to schools suffering from the effects of gang influence. In one case, a high school was on the verge of shutting down – enrollment had dropped from 1,700 students to 412. OTI programming resulted in a 98% enrollment increase to 816 students. The Honduran police then reached out on their own to 16 additional schools to begin developing similar security plans.



Looking to the Future

Transition Initiatives – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could allow OTI to seize key windows of opportunity in more cases, supporting significant transitions across the globe and reducing the need for costly military interventions from lost opportunities.
- OTI often works in fewer than 15 contexts at a time, but more countries are in crisis. With additional investment, OTI could quickly apply its fast and flexible model to more contexts, not just the most extreme cases.
- OTI is by nature a hub of innovation, and additional investment would provide the opportunity to apply its innovative thinking to different kinds of activities and with new partners.

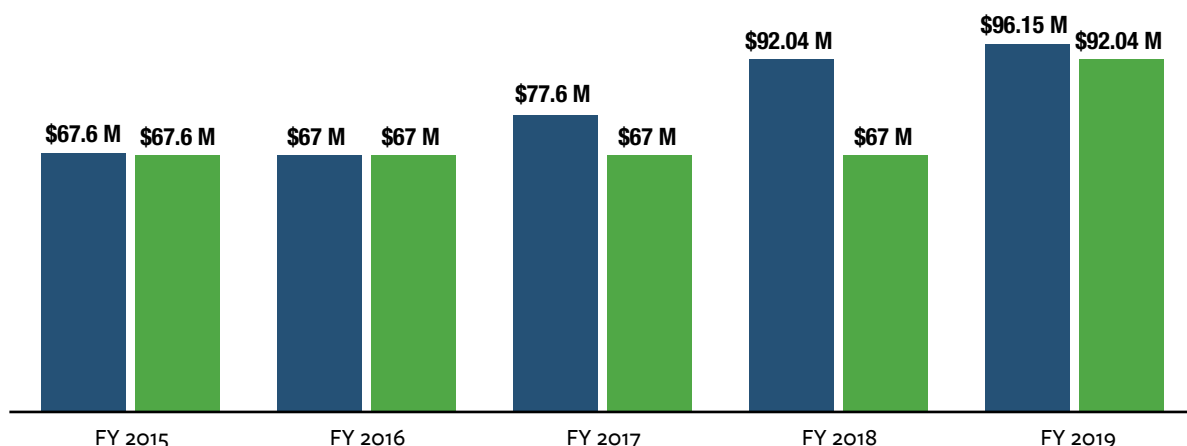
IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could risk missing opportunities to stabilize volatile regions at critical moments. Transition programs are designed for key windows of opportunity. If those opportunities are missed, there could be much greater and longer-lasting costs from reconstruction efforts later.
- Cuts could weaken the United States' ability to prevent violent extremism and hinder complementary diplomatic and military efforts.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Complex Crises Fund

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$30 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A
FY 2019 Enacted: \$30 Million

DESCRIPTION

The Complex Crises Fund (CCF) prevents and responds to emerging or unforeseen crises by focusing on countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or unanticipated opportunity for progress in fragile democracies. CCF provides global, flexible funding, enabling the United States to respond outside of planned programming.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Enables timely investments to catalyze peace and mitigate conflict in advance or in the face of unforeseen crises or violence.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- CCF **mitigates crises quickly where and when the need is greatest**, reducing the need for military response. For example:
 - CCF helped to prevent preelection violence in Kenya, consolidate unanticipated democratic gains in Sri Lanka, and support human rights monitors in Burundi, as well as support key programs in Tunisia, Mali, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Caucasus.
 - CCF resources helped to **prevent and deescalate conflict** in Jordan between Jordanians and Syrians after the outbreak of the conflict in Syria, supporting better, more peaceful resource management between groups. The program supported 135 communities to find nonviolent solutions to community issues.
 - A review of a CCF program in Central African Republic found that “[t]he social situation would have been much graver and peace would have been sorely tested had it not been for this intervention” and documented cases of fighters voluntarily disarming after participating in the program.
- After the first democratic election that threatened national security in Guinea, a CCF program promoted conflict resolution and social cohesion. This funding contributed to health and social stability, preventing violent events and global health threats from evolving and saving numerous lives.

U.S. INTEREST

CCF consolidates security gains and protects progress in development and diplomacy. By reducing and preventing the threat of community violence, CCF minimizes the risk of harm to U.S. development investments including education, health, and food security.



Looking to the Future

Complex Crises Fund – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- **The CCF should be funded at \$50 million in FY 2020 to better meet the global need** around evolving armed conflicts. Since its inception, CCF has been used to address conflicts in 19 countries. However, in 2018, there were 34 countries that experienced armed conflict within their borders. In 2017 alone, nearly 70,000 people were killed in armed conflict. Many of those conflicts involved external actors, such as Russia and China. With the additional \$20 million, CCF could be used in an additional 2-5 countries to address these challenges.²
- Additional investment could allow the U.S. to address more crises and take a regional approach to mitigating conflict. Crises seldom remain within borders, and CCF programs would have more impact if they engaged citizens across the full transitional conflict area.
- **The OECD considers 15 countries to be extremely fragile, and an additional 43 contexts as fragile.** Any one of these contexts could be susceptible to unforeseen shocks or crises. While the U.S. government is involved in many of these contexts, additional investment in CCF could increase the whole of government approach to reducing fragility before it worsens.
- Additional investment could **reduce future spending on response mechanisms**. By employing CCF when a crisis sparks, the U.S. reduces the risk of escalation and the need to respond to a full-blown conflict later.
- Additional investment could give the U.S. the ability to make a greater impact in targeted stability efforts. Addressing a wide range of volatile situations in fragile contexts could have a strong effect on international stability and the global economy.

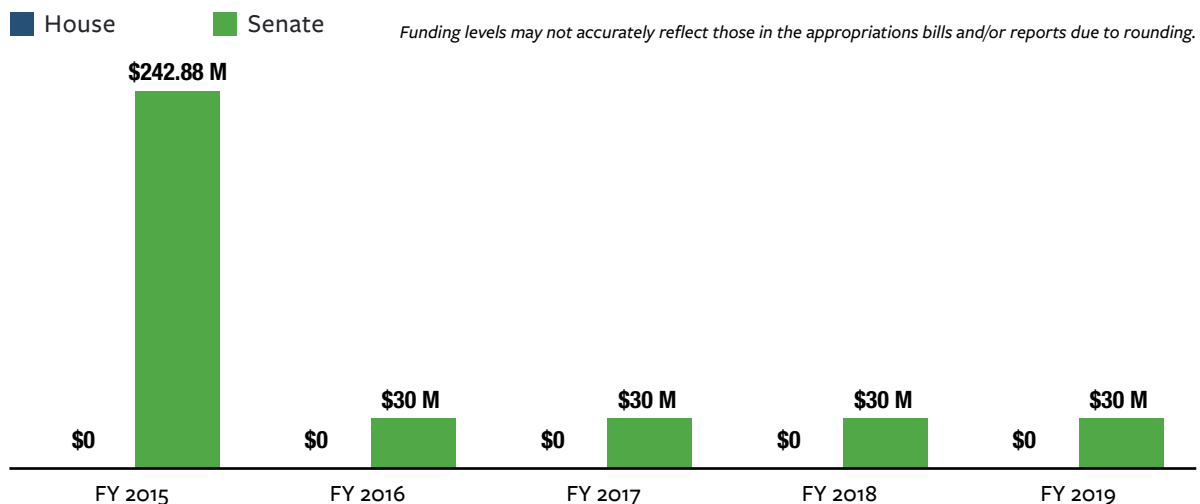
IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts could jeopardize U.S. national security and weaken interagency efforts.

¹ “The Impact of the Complex Crises Fund in Central African Republic,” Search For Common Ground.

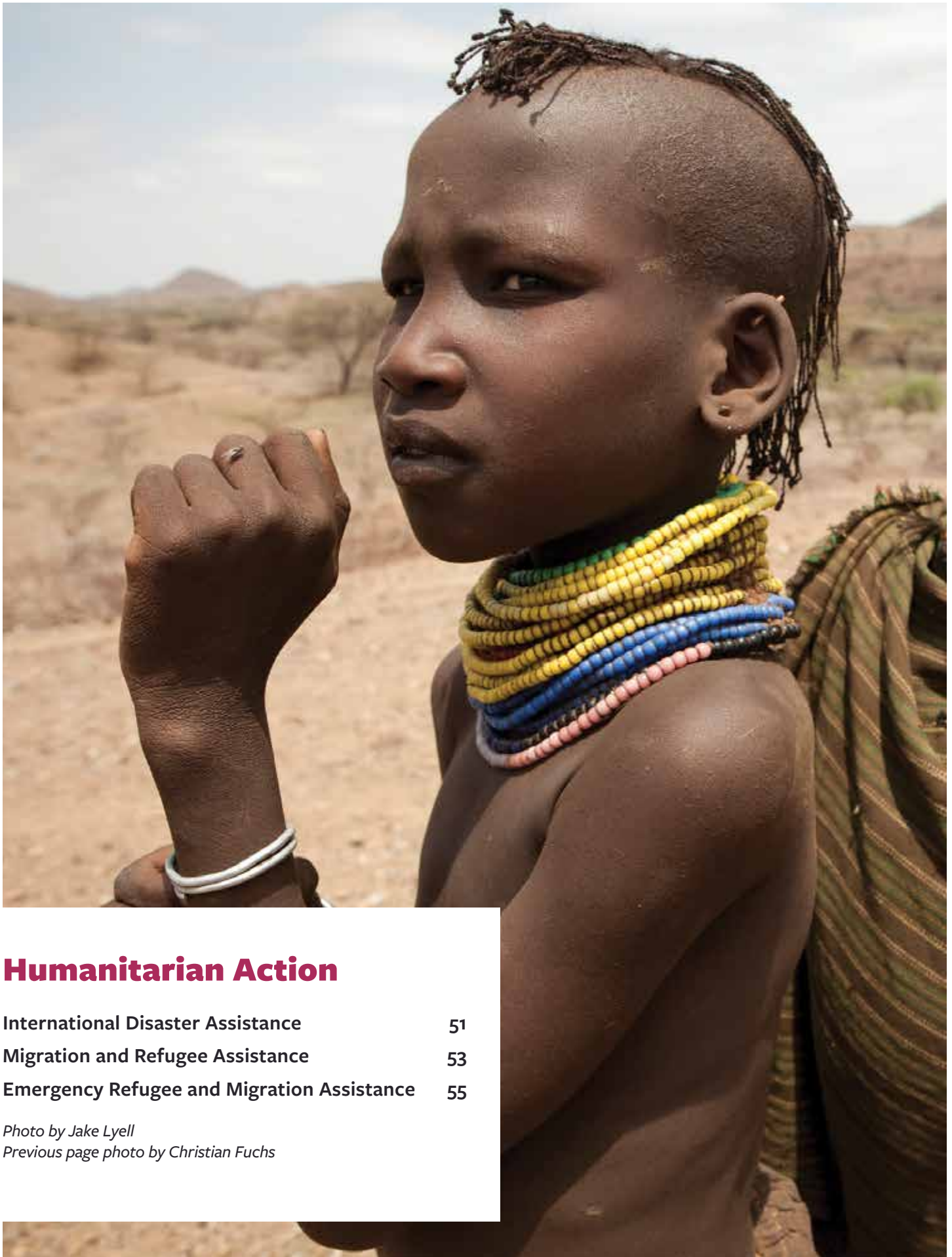
² <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Dupuy%2C%20Rustad-%20Trends%20in%20Armed%20Conflict%2C%201946%E2%80%932017%2C%20Conflict%20Trends%205-2018.pdf>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



HUMANITARIAN ACTION





Humanitarian Action

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Photo by Jake Lyell

Previous page photo by Christian Fuchs

International Disaster Assistance

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$4.4 B

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$4.39 Billion

DESCRIPTION

The International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account provides critical humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters, conflicts, and other emergencies around the world. Interventions provide people in need with food, shelter, health care, psychosocial support, and complementary activities that support relief, recovery, and resilience. IDA funding helps ensure that people fleeing conflicts and natural disasters have access to lifesaving services in the countries of their displacement.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports the provision of humanitarian services including emergency food, water, shelter, health care, education, and agricultural rehabilitation.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Currently, **135.7 million people need humanitarian assistance worldwide**, with children typically constituting at least half of beneficiaries.
- **Natural disasters affect approximately 200 million people globally each year**; that number is currently trending upward, as is the cost in damages (from \$90 billion in 2015 to \$147 billion in 2016).
- Political crises exacerbate humanitarian conditions and in geographies that also experience natural disasters such as drought, the environment for civilians can quickly turn lethal. For example, famine threatens to affect at least 76 million people mainly due to conflict and insecurity in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- Conflict in the DRC is a significant driver of displacement across Central Africa and within the DRC. In the country, 4.4 million people are displaced and in need of assistance and 7.7 million are facing severe food insecurity, a 30% increase above the same time last year.¹
- IDA is vital to ensuring continued respect for international humanitarian law, the tenets of which are increasingly violated around the world through the denial of humanitarian assistance and attacks on aid workers, civilians, and civilian infrastructure such as schools and hospitals. The U.S. promotes respect for humanitarian norms and principles among state and nonstate actors through its continued financial commitments and strong diplomatic engagement on humanitarian issues globally.

THE AMERICAN IMPACT

The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings. Humanitarian actors must remain neutral, not taking sides in hostilities or engaging in controversies of a political, racial, religious, or ideological nature. Humanitarian action must be based on need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class, or political affiliations. Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military, or other objectives that any actor may hold regarding areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.²



Looking to the Future

International Disaster Assistance – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Sustainable peace agreements continue to elude conflicts such as Syria and Yemen. Growing fragility and intractable conflicts strain an already overstretched humanitarian system. The result is a widening gap between the numbers of people in need of assistance and the resources available. In late 2017, the Rohingya crisis drove more than 600,000 people out of Myanmar and into Bangladesh in a few weeks. Over the course of only five months in 2018, conflict in southern Ethiopia displaced more than 1 million people. Latin America is experiencing the fastest escalating displacement of people across borders in its history because of the political and economic crisis in Venezuela.³ Additional investment could fully fund humanitarian action for these conflicts, particularly for crucial sectors such as child protection, health, and education.
- Though crises are increasingly complex and protracted, **global humanitarian action only reaches about half of people in need.** Humanitarian donors and those considering becoming one should redouble efforts to ensure that contributions match the need, and that renewed political efforts to resolve conflict and unrest are prioritized. Continued and additional U.S. investments will help U.S. humanitarian partners respond to growing emergency needs and ensure that U.S. assistance to communities affected by natural disaster and conflict is responsive and effective.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts reduce the number of people who can receive assistance, furthering misery, hunger, disease, and death.

¹ <https://www.unocha.org/democratic-republic-congo-drc/about-ocha-drc>.

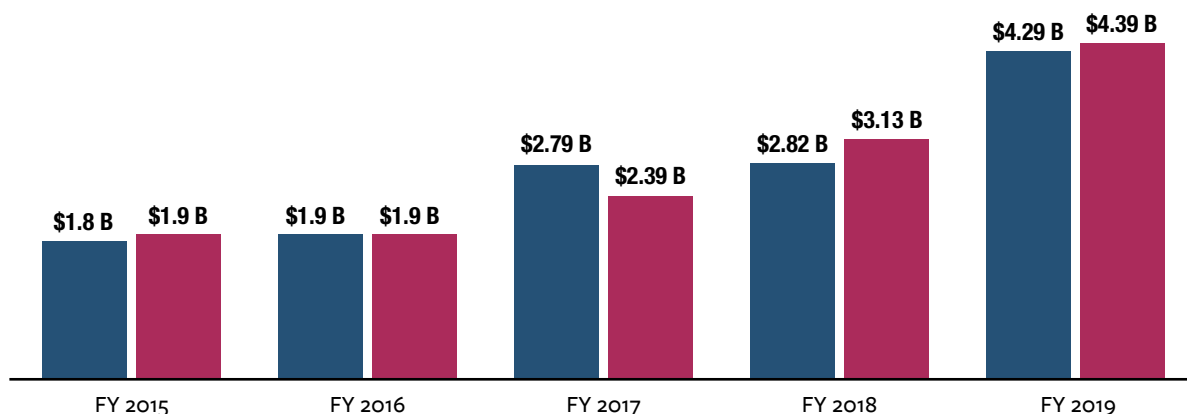
² “OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles, June 2012,” United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM-humanitarianprinciples_eng_June12.pdf.

³ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/south-american-migration-crisis-venezuelan-outflows-test-neighbors-hospitality>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Migration and Refugee Assistance

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$3.6 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$365 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$3.43 Billion

DESCRIPTION

The Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account mitigates and resolves conflict-related displacement and supports humanitarian action and diplomacy for displaced populations. It helps stabilize volatile situations and strengthen bilateral relationships with key refugee-hosting countries. **Funding helps to meet the basic human needs of displaced people, supports sustainable and dignified solutions to their displacement, and assists the countries hosting them.** Durable solutions include returning to place of origin if the conditions permit, remaining in the status quo with greater integration into host communities, or resettlement to a third country.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Through the State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and other partners, MRA investments provide life-sustaining assistance to refugees including funds related to the admission, reception, and placement of refugees to the U.S.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- **Conflict or persecution forcibly displaces nearly one person every two seconds** (both internally displaced and refugee), amounting to over 68.5 million people worldwide.
- Crises that force people to leave their homes occur more frequently and last longer. UNHCR estimates that the **average length of major protracted refugee situations is now 26 years**. Twenty-three of the 32 protracted refugee situations at the end of 2015 have lasted for more than 20 years.¹
- Access to livelihoods and educational opportunities is crucial to preventing a generation of children from missing out on the chance for a better future and ensuring that communities can recover from disaster and build stronger, more prosperous countries.
- Over 727,000 Rohingya from Myanmar have been displaced. Natural disasters worsen their flight, making this funding vital to secure a safe future.²
- In 2017, the crisis in South Sudan produced 1 million refugees in just one year. Only 34% of the funds needed to respond to humanitarian crisis have been raised.
- As of November 2018, the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela worldwide reached 3 million,³ the vast majority – 2.4 million – are being hosted by Latin American and Caribbean countries.

U.S. INTEREST

The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings. Humanitarian actors must remain neutral, not taking sides in hostilities or engaging in controversies of a political, racial, religious, or ideological nature. Humanitarian action must be based on need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class, or political affiliations. Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military, or other objectives that any actor may hold regarding areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.⁴



Looking to the Future

Migration and Refugee Assistance – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- **Developing countries such as Uganda and Ethiopia host 84% of refugees, with least developed countries hosting 28% of the global total.** These countries are ill-equipped to handle large in-flows of people. Additional investment could allow the U.S. to financially buttress political and humanitarian responses to mitigate refugee outflows and support developing host-country nations.
- The U.S. should increase the number of refugees resettled in line with historic norms of 95,000 annually. Given that security vetting and other operational updates are in place to resume good faith operations of the resettlement program, the U.S. should not turn its back on the worst refugee crisis in global history.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts would deny millions of children, more than half of refugees globally, access to education, health, child protection, and other crucial services and greatly increase their risk for child labor, marriage, trafficking, and abuse.
- Female-headed households (FHH) fare worse on nearly every indicator of vulnerability, are still among the most vulnerable, and cuts would harm them the most. Among Syrian refugees in Lebanon, 50% of FHH had severe and moderate food insecurity compared with 35% of male headed-households (MHH). 68% of FHH live below extreme poverty, compared to 56% of MHH.⁵

1 <https://www.state.gov/j/prm/policyissues/issues/protracted/>.

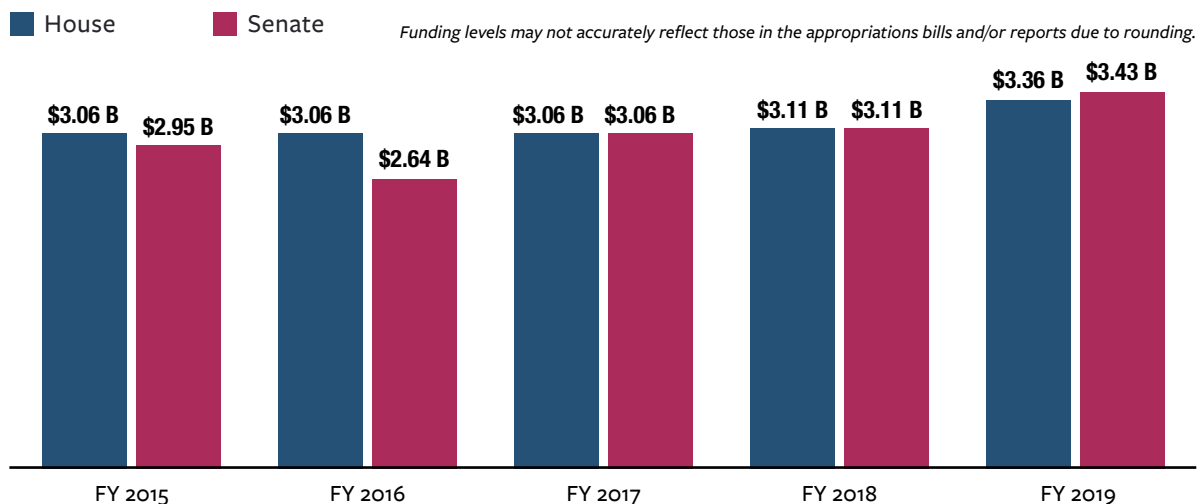
2 <https://www.unocha.org/rohingya-refugee-crisis>.

3 <https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2018/11/5be4192b4/number-refugees-migrants-venezuela-reaches-3-million.html>.

4 “OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles, June 2012,” United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM-humanitarianprinciples_eng_June12.pdf.

5 “Gender in the 2017 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon,” United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A
FY 2019 Enacted: \$1 Million

DESCRIPTION

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) is an emergency presidential draw-down account that provides an important safety valve during emergencies, allowing the U.S. to meet rapidly occurring and unforeseen humanitarian needs.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

ERMA investments provide life-sustaining assistance to refugees, including food, shelter, health care, and education.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Conflict or persecution forcibly displaces nearly one person every two seconds (both internally displaced persons and refugees), amounting to over 68.5 million people worldwide.
- As a Presidential draw-down account, this funding enables the U.S. to **meet rapidly occurring and unforeseen humanitarian needs** by Presidential certification and provides an important safety valve during emergencies.
- U.S. funding helps to meet the basic human needs of displaced people, supports permanent solutions to their displacement, and assists the countries hosting them. The United States thereby helps to relieve pressures that have the potential to destabilize regions that also threaten global stability and security.
- Recent years have seen unanticipated needs arise in countries such as Bangladesh, Mali, South Sudan, Sudan, and Syria. These countries are often ill-equipped to handle massive in-flows of people; therefore, the United States and other global partners buttress political and humanitarian responses.

Displacement happens every 2 seconds.

Conflict or persecution forcibly displaces nearly one person every two seconds.

U.S. INTEREST

The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings. Humanitarian actors must remain neutral, not taking sides in hostilities or engaging in controversies of a political, racial, religious, or ideological nature. Humanitarian action must be based on need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class, or political affiliations. Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military, or other objectives that any actor may hold regarding areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.¹



Looking to the Future

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

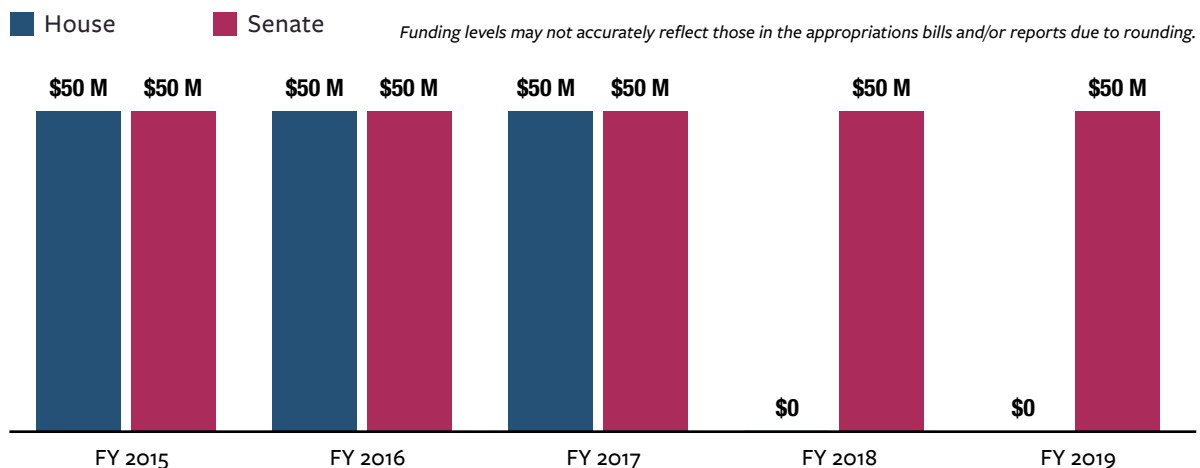
Additional investments could allow the U.S. to better respond to the unprecedented scope of the global refugee crisis.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts would create a vacuum in funding for urgent situations, deprive the Department of State of a critical diplomatic and regional security tool, and prevent the U.S. from acting to achieve the most effective and efficient results in humanitarian responses.
- Increasingly, new and unpredictable crises flare up, requiring an urgent, flexible response across several sectors, as seen in the Rohingya crisis in 2017 and the Guji-Gedeo conflict in Ethiopia in 2018. Cuts could delay the provision of funds, resulting in life-and-death consequences.

¹ “OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles, June 2012,” United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM-humanitarianprinciples_eng_June12.pdf.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



GLOBAL HEALTH





GLOBAL HEALTH

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Photo by Eugene Lee

Previous page photo by Pranab Basak

Maternal and Child Health

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$900 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$619.6 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$835 Million

DESCRIPTION

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) funding supports programs aimed at ending preventable child and maternal deaths. It increases the use of lifesaving interventions and strengthens health delivery systems. Funding helps treat diarrheal disease and pneumonia and provides immunizations and immunization support.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports access to high-quality prenatal, labor and delivery, postpartum, and essential newborn care. Funds the purchase and administration of vaccines, including polio and tetanus, medications, the prevention of pneumonia, micronutrients, and cleft lip/palate treatment. It also invests in health systems and capacity building and includes the contribution to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

Interventions include immunizations, improving nutrition, improving access to and use of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, addressing neglected tropical diseases, and providing medical products such as insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- **Eighteen thousand more children and 650 more mothers will survive each day, today,** than in 1990 thanks to U.S. investments in maternal and child health.¹
- MCH funding helps **treat and prevent pneumonia** – the most common fatal infection in children, claiming 920,000 lives annually.
- In the last two years alone, 24 priority countries, 16 of which are in Africa, have achieved an **8% reduction in under-5 mortality, saving 500,000 lives.**
- With increased focus and U.S. investment under the Child Survival Call to Action, 13 African countries have launched sharpened national strategies, set national targets, and developed scorecards to track progress in maternal and child health.
- **The lifetime risk of maternal death in high-income countries is 1 in 3,300. In low-income countries it is 1 in 41.**
- **Each year, 5.4 million children under 5 years of age die from largely preventable or treatable causes.**² While U.S. funding has made progress over time, ongoing support for multilateral and bilateral initiatives continues to be necessary in reducing maternal and child fatalities.
- **Each year, 303,000 women die during childbirth.**³
- With 45% of under-5 deaths due in part to malnutrition, MCH funding is a critical counter against diarrheal diseases, including through the Gavi contribution, which includes funding to mitigate rotavirus.

Looking to the Future

Maternal and Child Health – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could drastically reduce maternal mortality. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, a \$30 million investment results in 14,000 saved lives of mothers, newborns, and children.
- Additional investment would improve access to skilled birth attendants and emergency obstetric care, training for frontline health workers, and research and development of new lifesaving tools and medical products.
- Additional investment could provide rapid scale-up of proven interventions and ensure sustained quality of interventions, including medical products, to improve the health of women and children and address treatable causes of death and disability.

¹ “Global Health,” USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health>.

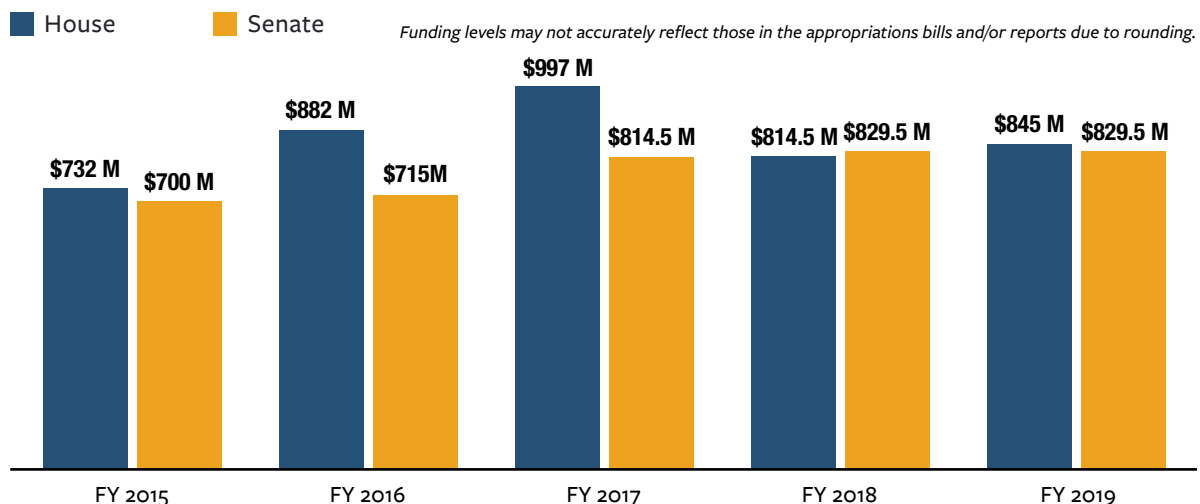
² “Acting on the Call: Preventing Child & Maternal Deaths,” USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/ActingOnTheCall>.

³ Ibid.

The lifetime risk of maternal death in high-income countries is 1 in 3,300.

In low-income countries it is 1 in 41.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Nutrition

DESCRIPTION

Nutrition programs focus on evidence-based interventions that are foundational to a child's life. They prevent stunting, wasting, and anemia and promote breastfeeding during the first 1,000 days – from the start of a woman's pregnancy to a child's second birthday. The programs support long-term health, cognitive development, and physical growth.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funding provides biofortification, micronutrients, programs that address nutritional deficiencies, including vitamin A and iodine, and nutrition supplements for pregnant women. Funds also provide technical assistance to introduce and increase nutrition activities in priority countries, including education and delivery of services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- With the help of U.S. funding, nutrition interventions reached more than 27 million children under 5 years of age in 2016.¹
- Between 2000 and 2017, the number of stunted children under 5 years declined from 198 million to 151 million.²
- Children who get the right nutrition in their first 1,000 days are 10 times more likely to overcome life-threatening childhood diseases such as malaria.
- **For less than \$5 per newborn, breastfeeding interventions have the largest impact on improving a child's health.**³ Breastfeeding serves as a child's first immunization to disease.
- For every dollar spent on nutrition programs the return on investment is \$35 through decreased health care costs and improved economic productivity.⁴
- Twenty-five percent of children under 5 years of age suffer from undernutrition, and each year nearly 3 million children die from hunger.⁵

25%

of children under 5 years of age suffer from undernutrition, and each year nearly

3 million children die from hunger.

U.S. INTEREST

- **Undernutrition in children slows economic growth and perpetuates a cycle of poverty** through loss of productivity with poor physical status, loss of cognitive function, decreased schooling, and increased health care costs over time. Economists estimate that stunting alone can decrease a country's GDP by as much as 12%.
- Investments in nutrition during the first 1,000 days pave the way for today's children to drive tomorrow's growing economies and markets.
- **Children suffer life-long consequences from undernutrition**, often affecting national productivity as well as compromising their ability to fight illnesses and learn, diminishing their economic potential, and increasing their risk of adult-onset chronic illnesses.

Looking to the Future

Nutrition – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Significant progress has been made toward ending malnutrition, but we are off track. To realize the United States' vision of an end to the need for foreign assistance, we need to accelerate progress on maternal and child nutrition.
- While 90% of children treated for malnutrition are cured, current funding levels can only reach 33%.
- For every additional \$4.70 a child can benefit from breastfeeding. With scaled-up breastfeeding, more children can survive and thrive, more breast cancer deaths could be prevented, and billions in potential economic losses could be salvaged each year.
- For every additional \$9 invested a case of anemia can be addressed.

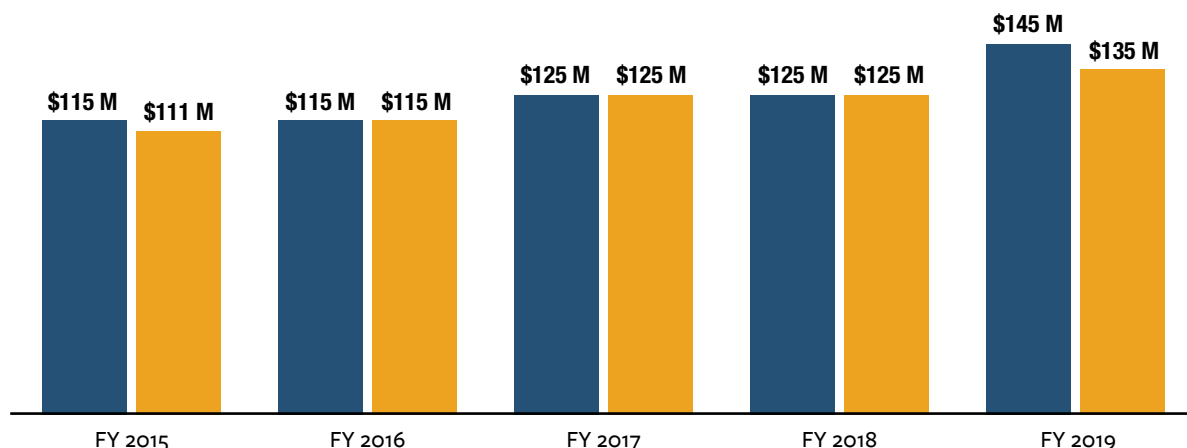
- 1 "Improving Nutrition for Women and Young Children," USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition>.
- 2 "Malnutrition," UNICEF. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/>.
- 3 "The Investment Case for Breastfeeding: Nurturing the Health and Wealth of Nations," WHO. <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/global-bf-collective-investmentcase.pdf>.
- 4 "Improving Nutrition for Women and Young Children," USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition>.
- 5 "Malnutrition," UNICEF. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition>.

About
45% of deaths
among children
under 5 years of
age are linked to
undernutrition.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Vulnerable Children

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$25 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$24 Million

DESCRIPTION

Vulnerable Children funding supports the care and protection of the most vulnerable children around the world. It focuses on children separated from their families or at risk of separation, and supports children living and working on the street, in institutional care, affected by war, children with disabilities, and blind children.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) at USAID. Funds also support programs that reduce the risks to vulnerable children and help communities, NGOs, and governments that provide services and protections.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- In FY 2015, Vulnerable Children funding provided care and support for over 5.5 million orphans and vulnerable children and their families.
- Since its inception in 1989, the DCOF has provided more than \$237 million to support projects for vulnerable children in more than 45 developing countries. The DCOF provides care and protection to vulnerable children particularly those separated from their families or at risk of losing family care.
- Funds will assist in developing strategies outlined in the Action Plan for Children in Adversity. Funding will be allocated to support the following objectives:
 - Help children under 5 years of age **not only survive, but thrive**, by supporting comprehensive programs that promote sound development of children through the integration of health, nutrition, and family support,
 - Support and enable families to care for their children, prevent unnecessary family-child separation, and promote appropriate, protective, and permanent family care, and
 - Prevent, respond to, and protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect.
- Fifty percent, or 1 billion, of the world's children experience violence every year.
- **More than 30 million children are internally displaced as a result of conflict or persecution**¹ and approximately 8 million children live in institutions.²
- **Over 93 million children have a disability.** These children are less likely to attend school, more likely to be institutionalized, suffer physical abuse, and experience ill health and malnutrition.³

50%
**or 1 billion, of
the world's
children
experience
violence
every year.**

U.S. INTEREST

- Estimates place the global economic impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children as high as \$7 trillion.
- Providing safety and security for vulnerable children supports U.S. efforts to address violence and mitigate its impacts.



Looking to the Future

Vulnerable Children – Title III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investments could prevent and address violence against children and amplify gains made by interventions in health, education, and other sectors. The United States invests only 0.5% of its official development assistance to programs that prevent and address violence against youth. This small amount provides meaningful returns, ensuring that the next generation is healthy, safe, and emotionally and physically able to become productive members of society.
- Additional investments would allow the U.S. to continue financing and providing technical assistance for the care and protection of vulnerable children.

IMPACT OF CUTS

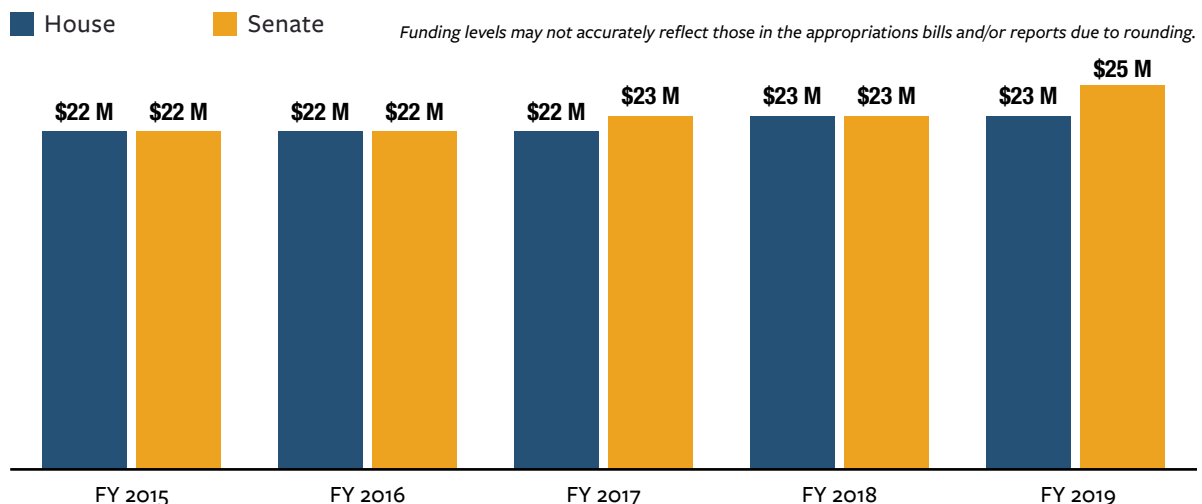
- Cuts would undermine U.S. efforts to address violence and mitigate its impacts.
- **Unaddressed exposure to violence disrupts the development of critical brain structure** and other organs, leaving children at life-long risk of disease and reduced potential. These negative impacts undermine U.S. investments in development, such as education, economic empowerment, and maternal and child health.

¹ “Around 30 Million Children Displaced by Conflict Need Protection Now and Sustainable Solutions Over the Long Term,” UNICEF.

² “About Us,” ReThink Orphanages. <http://www.rethinkorphanages.org/about-us>.

³ “Disabilities,” UNICEF. <https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



HIV/AIDS STATE & USAID

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$5.85 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$4.308 Billion
FY 2019 Enacted: \$6.05 Billion

DESCRIPTION

HIV/AIDS programs work in collaboration and partnership with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, faith-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders to combat the AIDS epidemic. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) targets investments through data-driven decision making that strategically focuses resources on specific geographic areas and populations.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports multi-sectoral responses to HIV/AIDS to reduce the widespread impacts of the pandemic. Provides technical assistance and HIV prevention, testing, and treatment. Supports research, development, and dissemination of new technologies including microbicides and an HIV vaccine.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- As of November 2018, U.S. assistance provided lifesaving antiretroviral treatment for more than 14.6 million patients. Over 40% of people living with HIV globally are still not accessing the antiretroviral therapy they need to survive and thrive.^{1,2}
- In FY 2018, PEPFAR supported nearly 95 million people with HIV counseling and testing programs.³
- Due to efforts by the U.S. and international partners, 80% of HIV-positive pregnant women received the necessary treatment and services to reduce HIV transmission to their child. Over PEPFAR's 15 years of programming 2.4 million HIV infections have been averted among children.^{4,5}
- **Countries that receive U.S. assistance are increasing their domestic investments for HIV/AIDS**, leading to increased sustainability in fighting their own epidemics. In 2016, domestic investment from low- and middle-income countries accounted for nearly 60% of all HIV-related spending.⁶
- Mother-to-child transmission is the leading cause of HIV infection in children. PEPFAR invests significantly in preventing mother-to-child transmission and provides extensive support for the use of lifelong antiretroviral treatment for all HIV-infected pregnant and breastfeeding women.⁷
- **In 2017 approximately 36.9 million people were living with HIV.** This includes 1.8 million children under the age of 15. During 2017, 1.8 million adults and 180,000 children became infected with HIV.⁸

U.S. INTEREST

U.S. funding for HIV/AIDS and other global health programs strengthens national security and protects the health of Americans. This investment also helps countries develop the capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to other infectious disease outbreaks. Countries where PEPFAR works show greater increases in worker productivity and economic development than other nations. Furthermore, these countries experience improvement in government effectiveness and rule of law.⁹



Looking to the Future

HIV/AIDS STATE & USAID – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Experts estimate that there is 20% gap in global investment needed to meet the 90-90-90 targets that have been adopted by the U.S. government. The 90-90-90 targets call for 90% of HIV positive people to be identified, 90% of those to be initiated on treatment, and 90% of those to be virally suppressed. Strong congressional support for global health programs is critical for meeting these targets.
- Additional resources would allow PEPFAR to expand HIV prevention programs, particularly for young women under age 25 and men under age 30.
- Further support for HIV/AIDS research is essential for discovering an HIV vaccine and cure. This research is crucial for those living with and at risk for HIV/AIDS around the world, as well as for the 1.2 million people living with HIV in the United States.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts would shrink HIV testing, prevention, and treatment programs, fueling the spread of the epidemic.
- Cuts to HIV/AIDS funding would put the world on the brink of new and resurgent global epidemics, stifling development and resulting in increased illness and death.

1 PEPFAR Latest Global Results,” PEPFAR. <https://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/287811.pdf>.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 “Miles to Go,” UNAIDS 2018. <http://bit.ly/2JgiZCJ>.

5 “PEPFAR Latest Global Results,” PEPFAR. <https://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/287811.pdf>.

6 “HIV Investments” <http://bit.ly/2PmqQ7c>.

7 “Global HIV & AIDS statistics – 2018 fact sheet,” <http://bit.ly/2yAsEA5>.

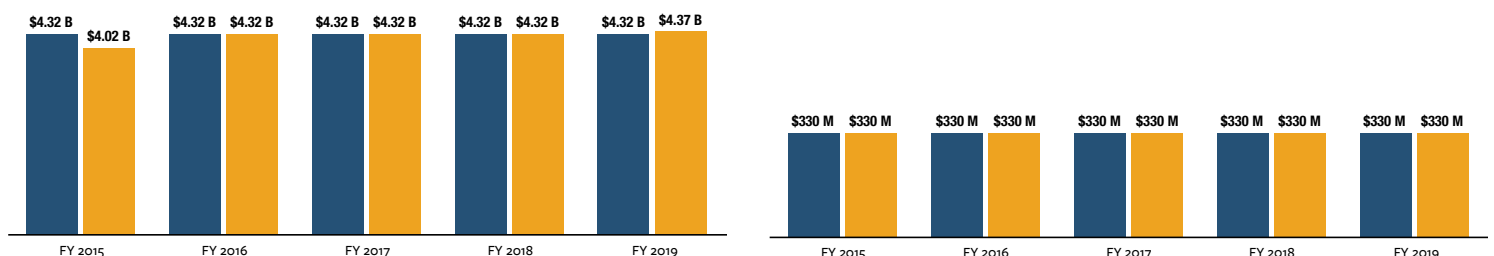
8 “Building Prosperity, Stability and Security Through Strategic Health Diplomacy: A Study of 15 Years of PEPFAR,” <http://bit.ly/2OQPSfe>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY – STATE (LEFT GRAPH) USAID (RIGHT GRAPH)

■ House

■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



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We would like to hear your feedback on our annual publication.

Please visit www.surveymonkey.com/r/Choose_to_Invest_FY2020 to provide feedback.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1.56 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$958.4 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$1.35 Billion

DESCRIPTION

The Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector, and people affected by AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria. Its goal is to end these diseases as epidemics.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds support HIV prevention, treatment of HIV, TB, and malaria, antiretroviral therapy, identifying missing TB cases, diagnostics, healthcare worker training, and building resilient and sustainable health systems.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Increased funding will support the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment, which runs from 2020 to 2022.
- A contribution of \$1.56 billion for the first installment of the Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund will continue U.S. leadership and encourage other donors to increase their investment. For its Sixth Replenishment the Global Fund has projected that between FY 2020-2022 **a minimum of \$14 billion** is needed to achieve its strategy goals and get on track to end the three epidemics.
- **The Global Fund has saved 27 million lives by decreasing AIDS, TB, and malaria-related deaths.¹**
- The Global Fund **provided 17.5 million people infected with HIV antiretroviral therapy in 2017.²** It provides 65% of the global financing for TB³ and has distributed 795 million mosquito nets since 2002.⁴
- Every \$100 million invested in the Global Fund:⁵
 - Saves 133,000 lives,
 - Averts 1.9 million new HIV, TB, and malaria infections,
 - Provides antiretroviral therapy for 107,000 people,
 - Provides treatment for 31,000 women to prevent passing HIV to their babies,
 - Provides TB treatment and care for 153,000 people,
 - Provides 4,300 people with treatment for multidrug-resistant TB,
 - Distributes 6.2 million mosquito nets to protect children and families from malaria,
 - Provides indoor residual spraying for 1.2 million households to protect families from mosquitoes,
 - Spurs implementing countries' domestic investment of \$300 million toward the three diseases, and
 - Creates \$2.2 billion in long-term economic gain.
- AIDS, TB, and malaria claim more than 2.5 million lives annually, over half a million of which are children.

The Global Fund saves lives.

AIDS, TB, and malaria claim more than **2.5 million lives annually**, over half a million of which are children.

U.S. INTEREST

Funding global health supports U.S. national security by developing the capacity around the world to prevent, detect, and respond to dangerous outbreaks of diseases that have the potential to pose an immediate and significant threat to the health and safety of Americans.



Looking to the Future

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

As Africa's young population is projected to double by 2050, institutions must keep up with demand to prevent new cases of AIDS, TB, and malaria from expanding through vulnerable populations.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could jeopardize programs that encourage full regimens, potentially allowing drug-resistant strains of AIDS, TB, and malaria to create an epidemic resurgence.
- Cuts could debilitate effective U.S. bilateral efforts such as PEPFAR, whose impact benefits from the Global Fund and threaten a reversal of current progress.

1 https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/7741/corporate_2018resultsreport_report_en.pdf.

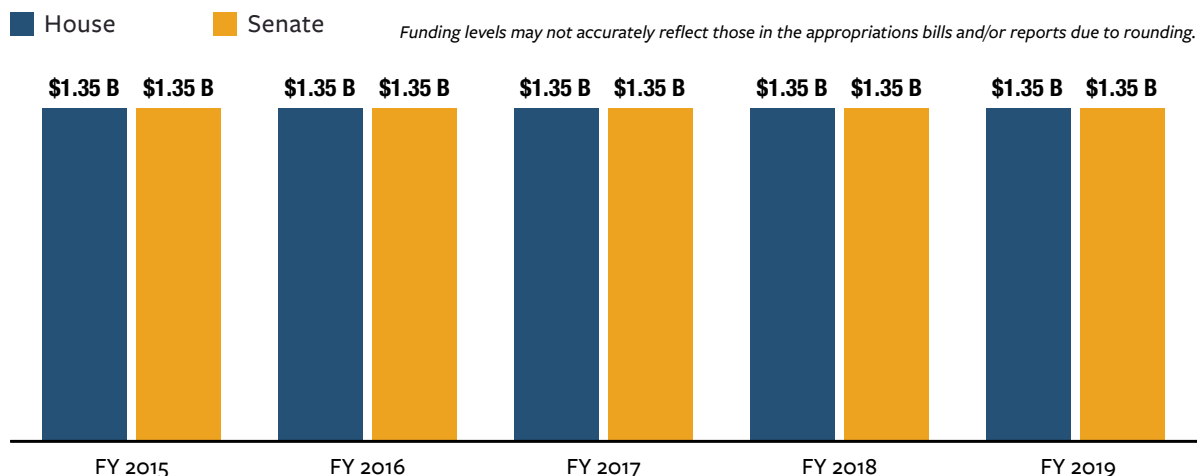
2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/7491/publication_malaria_focuson_en.pdf.

5 <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/strategy/>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Family Planning & Reproductive Health

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1.66 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$237 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$575 Million

DESCRIPTION

Funding for Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) improves maternal and child health, reduces unintended pregnancies, prevents unsafe abortions, lowers rates of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and promotes gender equality and the rights of women and girls.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds support programming that provides modern contraception services and supplies.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- An estimated 214 million women in developing regions who want to avoid pregnancy for at least two years have an unmet need for modern contraceptives.¹ Meeting this need would reduce unintended pregnancies and decrease abortions, many of which are unsafe.
- In FY 2018, the U.S. invested a total of \$607.5 million in international FP/RH. This funding achieved:
 - Contraceptive services and supplies distributed to 25 million women and couples,
 - 7.5 million unintended pregnancies averted, and
 - 14,600 maternal deaths averted.²
- **In 2017, 308,000 women died from pregnancy and childbirth**, including from unsafe abortion, which continues to be a major cause of high maternal mortality rates. Most of these deaths were preventable and 99% occurred in developing countries.³
- International FP/RH programs are cost effective; every additional dollar spent on contraceptive services saves \$2.22 in pregnancy-related care.⁴
- **Spacing pregnancies by at least three years with family planning could prevent an estimated 26% of under-5 child deaths.**⁵
- Investments in bilateral and multilateral FP/RH programs are essential to achieving U.S. global health goals, advancing gender equality, supporting more sustainable development, and raising standards of living.
- Addressing the demand for FP/RH services will help to decrease HIV and other STI rates and is critical to improving maternal, newborn, and child health. It also promotes women's rights and empowerment, including enabling women and girls to pursue educational and economic opportunities and enhancing programs that prevent and address child, early, and forced marriage, as well as gender-based violence.

U.S. INTEREST

Funding for family planning and reproductive health reduces maternal mortality and promotes the development of healthier, more prosperous, and stable societies.



Looking to the Future

Family Planning and Reproductive Health – TITLE III & V

BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could enable FP/RH programs to reach more people, including those who have been left behind because of inadequate funding levels. It could tackle persistent inequalities among populations who face multiple barriers to accessing FP/RH information and services and exercising their human rights.
- Young women ages 15 to 24 have higher unmet needs for family planning than older women. Additional investment could ensure that girls and young women can determine their health and futures and better contribute economically, socially, and politically to their communities.⁶
- Demonstrating U.S. leadership on international FP/RH by providing additional levels of funding would send a powerful message to the world and have the potential to unlock additional government and private sector support.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Every cut of \$10 million in U.S. international FP/RH assistance would result in:

- 416,000 fewer women and couples receiving contraceptive services and supplies,
- 124,000 more unintended pregnancies, and
- 240 more maternal deaths.⁷

1 “Adding It Up: The Costs and Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2017,” Guttmacher Institute. <http://gu.tt/AddingItUp2017>.

2 “Just the Numbers: The Impact of U.S. International Family Planning Assistance, 2018,” Guttmacher Institute. <http://gu.tt/JustTheNumbers>.

3 “Adding It Up: The Costs and Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2017,” Guttmacher Institute. <http://gu.tt/AddingItUp2017>.

4 Ibid.

5 “The Effects of Fertility Behavior on Child Survival and Child Nutritional Status: Evidence from the Demographic and Health Surveys, 2006 to 2012,” USAID. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/AS37/AS37.pdf>.

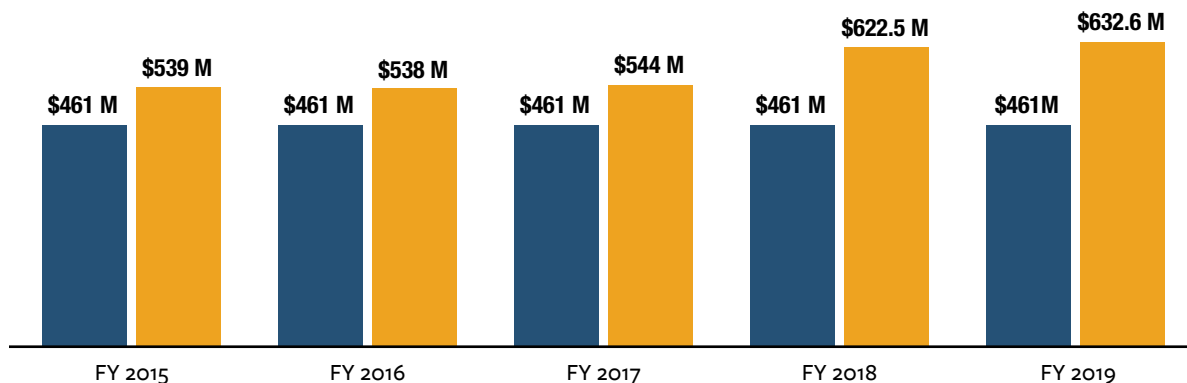
6 “Family Planning Equity Among Youth: Where Are We Now,” Population Reference Bureau. <https://www.prb.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/PopulationBulletin73-1-YouthEquity.pdf>.

7 “Just the Numbers: The Impact of U.S. International Family Planning Assistance, 2018,” Guttmacher Institute. <http://gu.tt/JustTheNumbers>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Neglected Tropical Diseases

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$125 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$75 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$102.5 Million

DESCRIPTION

Funding for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) seeks to eliminate NTDs, a group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that sicken, disable, and kill more than 1 billion people worldwide. The program focuses on community-wide administration of safe and effective medicines, emphasizes drug administration, morbidity management, disability prevention, and research.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports the distribution of treatments.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- NTDs disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations. NTDs coexist with poverty because they thrive in places with limited access to clean water, sanitation, and protection from the carriers/transmitters of disease.
- Since its start in 2006, the NTD program has **supported the distribution of 2.3 billion safe and effective treatments to more than 1.1 billion people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.**¹ This includes:
 - 253 million people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis or elephantiasis,²
 - 102.4 million people no longer at risk for blinding trachoma,³
 - 3 million people no longer requiring treatment for onchocerciasis,⁴ and
 - Training of 5.8 million individuals in partner countries to address these diseases.⁵
- **More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more NTDs,**⁶ which are responsible for approximately 534,000 deaths every year.⁷
- U.S. investments leverage private sector donations. Every \$1 invested by the U.S. government leverages \$26 in donated medicines for mass treatment campaigns.⁸

Dollars Count

Every \$1 invested by the U.S. government leverages \$26 in donated medicines for mass treatment campaigns.

U.S. INTEREST

NTDs contribute to poverty by **impairing** intellectual development in children, **reducing** school enrollment, and **hindering** economic productivity by limiting the ability of infected individuals to work.



Looking to the Future

Neglected Tropical Diseases – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investments are urgently needed to support research and development for new tools, including diagnostics, drugs, and vaccines, for all NTDs.
- Additional investment can maximize the benefits of increased drug donations received from pharmaceutical companies to ensure that all countries supported by U.S. government programming can reach national scale and maintain progress toward the WHO 2020 goals.
- With additional funding, the U.S. can broaden preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs by using an integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that could be delivered by trained nonhealth personnel.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts would erode hard-won gains and increase the number of people infected and/or damaged by disease.

1 “Working to Protect Against Neglected Tropical Diseases: Fact Sheet,” USAID.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

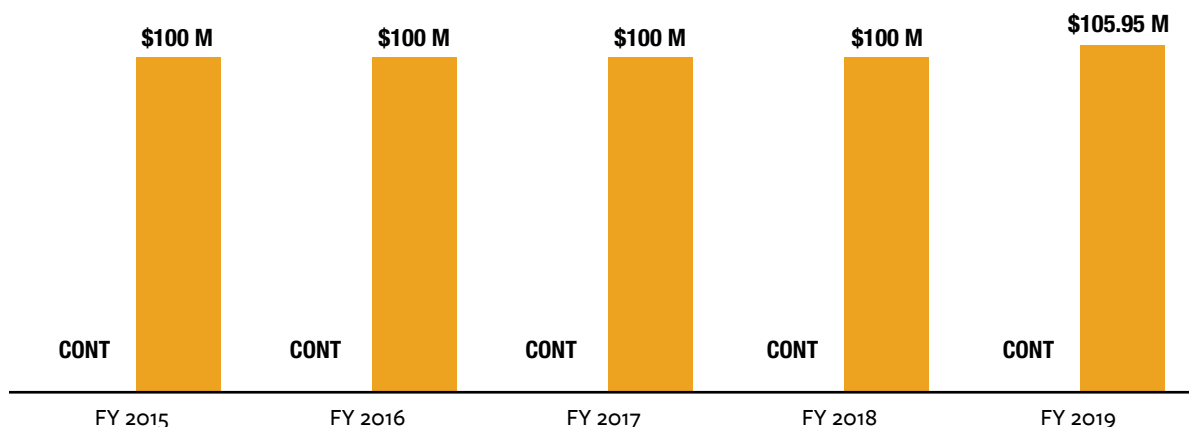
6 “Neglected Tropical Diseases: A Letter From the Director,” World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/director/en/.

7 Kappagoda, Shanthi, & Ioannidis, John P.A. “Prevention and Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases: Overview of Randomized Trials, Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses,” Bulletin of the World Health Organization, May 2014. <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/92/5/13-129601/en/>.

8 “Working to Protect Against Neglected Tropical Diseases, July 2018. USAID.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate *Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.*



Malaria

DESCRIPTION

Malaria programs work with public-private partners and multilateral donors to support implementation of prevention and treatment activities, including the development of new vaccines, drugs, insecticides, and other malaria-related research.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports purchase and delivery of antimalaria vaccines, antimalarial drugs, insecticides, and the development of new malaria vaccines and related research.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bite of an infected mosquito.
- Working together, the **U.S. and the international community have decreased mortality from malaria by 62%.**
- Malaria kills one child every two minutes, and is one of the most severe public health problems worldwide. It is a leading cause of death and disease in many developing countries, where young children and pregnant women are the most affected.
- Malaria is preventable and treatable. However, in 2016, it took the lives of 445,000 people globally, and there were an estimated 216 million new cases, 5 million more than 2015.
- **3.2 billion people, or one half of the world's population, live in areas at risk of malaria transmission** (106 countries and territories).
- Across sub-Saharan Africa, household ownership of at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net increased from 50% in 2010 to 80% in 2016. However, the proportion of households with enough nets (one net for every two people) remains inadequate, at 43% in 2016.¹

**Malaria is
treatable yet
kills one child
every two
minutes.**

U.S. INTEREST

Malaria imposes substantial costs to both people and governments.

- The costs to individuals and their families include preventive measures, drugs, treatment, travel expenses, and lost work. Government costs include health facilities, drugs and supplies, public health interventions, including insecticide spraying or distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets, lost work, and tourism.
- According to estimates, direct costs (for example, illness, treatment, premature death) are at least \$12 billion per year. Lost economic growth is far greater.

Looking to the Future

Malaria – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investments could provide preventive therapy to all the children living in areas of highly seasonal malaria transmission in Africa's Sahel region. In 2016, seasonal malaria prevention programs protected 15 million children in 12 countries in the Sahel. However, mainly due to lack of funding, the programs did not cover about 13 million children who could have benefited.² Since 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended seasonal prevention for children aged 3-59 months living in these areas of the Sahel.
- Additional investments could accelerate the WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015, which provides a technical framework for all malaria-endemic countries. The goals of the Strategy are to:
 - Reduce cases of malaria by at least 90% by 2030,
 - Reduce malaria mortality rates by at least 90% by 2030,
 - Eliminate malaria in at least 35 countries by 2030, and
 - Prevent a resurgence of malaria in all countries that are malaria-free.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts would compromise progress already made toward the elimination of malaria, increasing the number of people infected and the number of fatalities.

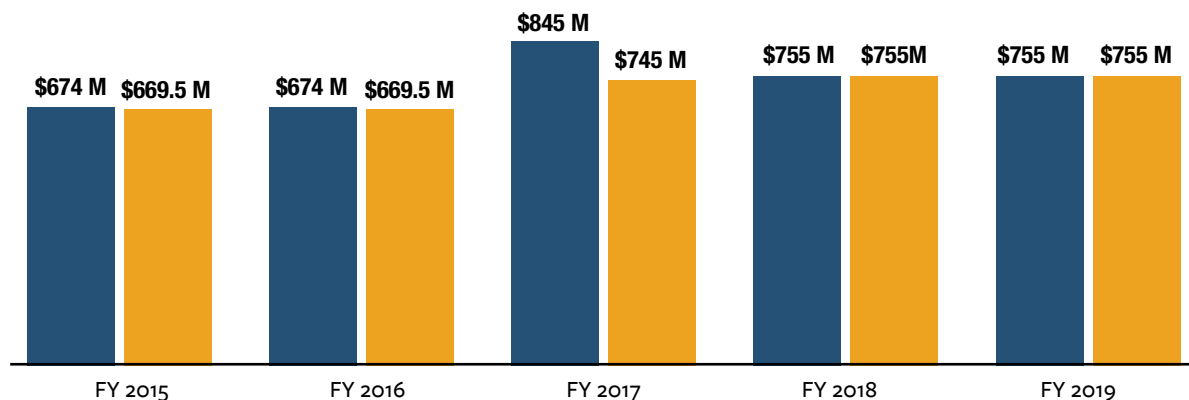
¹ "Key Points: World Malaria Report 2017," World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/malaria/media/world-malaria-report-2017/en/>.

² Ibid.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Global Tuberculosis

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$400 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$261 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$302 Million

DESCRIPTION

Global Tuberculosis funding, in partnership with private and public donors, supports interventions that prevent, detect, and cure tuberculosis (TB). The U.S. works in 23 countries to provide high-quality screening, diagnosis, and treatment services for millions of people affected by TB and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds support efforts to prevent and treat TB and MDR-TB, including screening, diagnosis, infection control, and healthcare worker training. Funds also support the effectiveness of Global Fund investments in TB.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- U.S.-developed innovations in TB diagnosis and treatment can now dramatically speed up diagnosis, shorten treatment, and save lives, provided they reach patients in time.
- Between 2000-2016 **U.S. funded investments contributed to an estimated 53 million lives saved from TB**, including those coinfecting with HIV/AIDS.¹
- TB is curable yet it is frequently economically devastating for individual families because of the long course of treatment.
- In USAID-supported countries, the rate of new cases of TB has decreased 25% since 2000.²
- Since 2012, U.S. efforts have reduced the cost of treatment for MDR-TB by 50%.
- Worldwide, **TB is one of the top 10 causes of death** and the leading cause from a single infectious agent, above HIV/AIDS.⁴ TB kills three people every minute.³
- In 2017, 10 million developed TB; almost 500,000 were multidrug resistant; and 1.6 million people died.⁴

U.S. INTEREST

- Roughly 36% of people with active TB go untreated each year, and one person with active, untreated TB can spread the disease to as many as 15 other people in a year. As an airborne disease, TB presents a unique threat that knows no borders; multidrug-resistant tuberculosis poses a special national security threat, and by acting in a concerted manner now, we can reduce the potential of drug-resistant TB in the future.
- Tuberculosis funding supports U.S. national security by reducing the number of cases and by developing the capacity around the world to prevent, detect, and respond to dangerous outbreaks that have the potential to pose an immediate and significant threat to the health and safety of Americans.

TB kills three people every minute.



Looking to the Future

Global Tuberculosis – TITLE III

BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could decrease the number of new cases of TB. Between 2016 and 2017, the rate of new cases of TB in USAID-supported countries fell six times more than in those not receiving U.S. bilateral assistance.
- Additional investment could help identify and treat the people with TB (up to 40%) who are “missing,” meaning they are not registered or treated by national health programs.⁵ With growing support for ending TB at the highest political level in key countries, USAID can do much more to strengthen capacity and support self reliance.

IMPACT OF CUTS

While in 23 USAID focus countries new cases have fallen by 25% since 2000, further expansion of drug resistant types of TB could erase decades of progress in global control if left unchecked. Funding cuts would result in as many as 31,000 new TB cases, according to a Kaiser Family Foundation estimate.⁶

¹ “Tuberculosis,” USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/tuberculosis>.

² “Global Tuberculosis Report 2018,” World Health Organization. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/274453/9789241565646-eng.pdf?ua=1>.

³ “About us,” Stop TB Partnership. <http://www.stoptb.org/about/>.

⁴ “Tuberculosis: Global Tuberculosis Report 2017,” World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/tb/publications/C2_2017GLOBAL_FACTSHEET.pdf?ua=1.

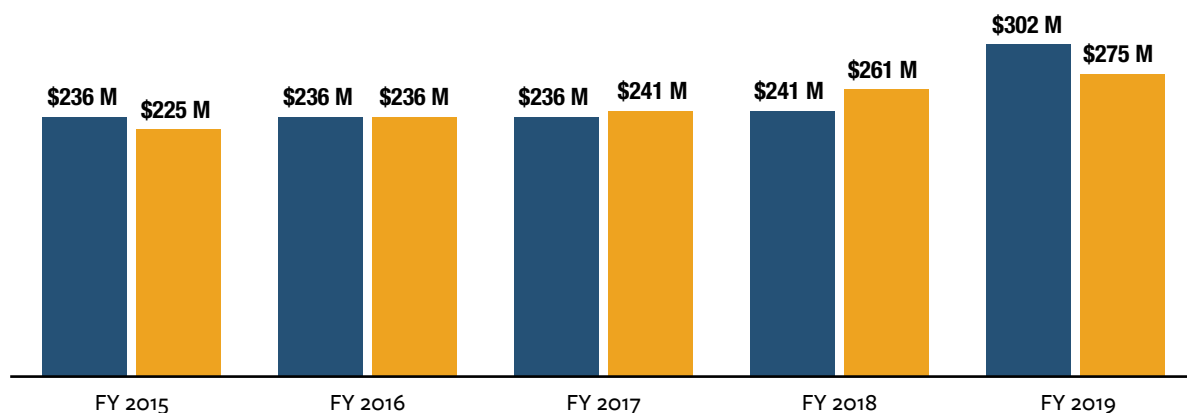
⁵ “CDC at the Forefront of Innovation in the Global Fight Against TB,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/globalhivtb/images/dght-tb-factsheet.pdf>.

⁶ “What Could U.S. Budget Cuts Mean for Global Health?” <http://www.kff.org/global-health-policy/issue-brief/what-could-us-budget-cuts-mean-for-global-health/>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

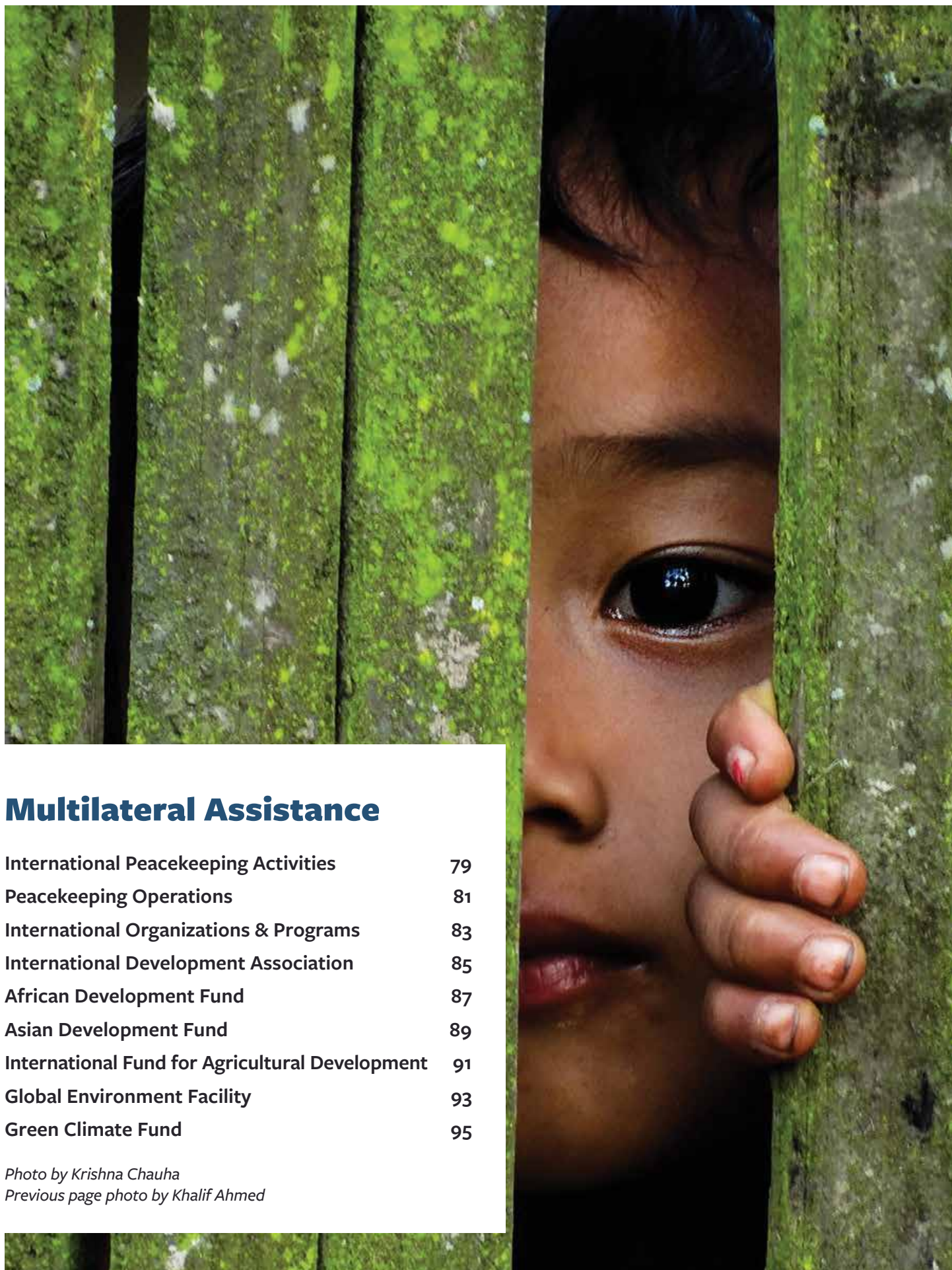
■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE





Multilateral Assistance

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Photo by Krishna Chauha

Previous page photo by Khalif Ahmed

International Peacekeeping Activities

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$2.58 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.136 Billion
FY 2019 Enacted: \$1.551 Billion

DESCRIPTION

U.S. contributions to UN peacekeeping activities help stabilize countries undergoing conflict by protecting civilians from violence, facilitating humanitarian aid, disarming and reintegrating former combatants, training local police forces to ensure law and order and supporting free and fair elections and peaceful transitions of power.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Pays the U.S. share of assessed expenses for 14 current UN peacekeeping operations in countries including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Mali, Central African Republic, and Lebanon.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- International Peacekeeping activities are **cost effective**. A February 2018 GAO report found that the cost to American taxpayers of a **UN operation is eight times cheaper than deploying a comparable U.S. force**.¹
- UN peacekeeping activities are a prime example of global burden sharing. While the U.S. is a large financial contributor, we provide very few uniformed personnel (currently less than 70 troops and police in a total force of 90,000). Over 120 other countries, including U.S. allies and partners such as Jordan, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, and Italy, fill the gap.
- Research has shown that **peacekeeping supports civilian protection**. One study examined monthly civilian death tolls from civil wars in sub-Saharan Africa over 15 years and found that in places where no peacekeeping troops were deployed, the monthly average of civilian deaths was 106. However, in instances where at least 8,000 UN troops were present, the average monthly death toll fell to less than two.²
- Funding peacekeeping assessments is critical to improving conditions where peacekeepers are deployed and helps facilitate their eventual withdrawal. Long-running UN missions in Liberia (UNMIL) and Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) played crucial roles in fostering stability, facilitating free and fair elections, and allowing hundreds of thousands of displaced civilians return home. As a result, UNOCI and UNMIL closed in 2017 and 2018, respectively.

U.S. INTEREST

Countries in conflict provide fertile ground for the growth of extremist groups and organized crime, threatening U.S. national security and economic interests. By undertaking a range of stabilization and protection measures, UN peacekeepers help avert the collapse of fragile states, preventing civil wars from metastasizing into full-blown regional conflicts, reducing forced displacement and refugee outflows, and decreasing the likelihood that dormant conflicts will flare up anew.

“Not only is UN peacekeeping a cost-effective alternative to putting our own soldiers in harm’s way, IT WORKS! UN peacekeeping helps ensure every country does its fair share to protect vulnerable populations and promote peace. It saves us money, but more importantly, it saves the lives of those who serve.”

– Lt. Gen. John Castellaw USMC (Ret.)



Looking to the Future

International Peacekeeping Activities – TITLE I

BOLD VISION

- An investment of \$2.575 billion allows the U.S. to pay its FY 2020 peacekeeping dues in full and pay its cap-related arrears accrued from FY 2017-2019.
- Fully funding our share of the UN peacekeeping budget would facilitate the deployment of the larger and more robust missions often necessary to protect civilians in conflict zones.

IMPACT OF CUTS

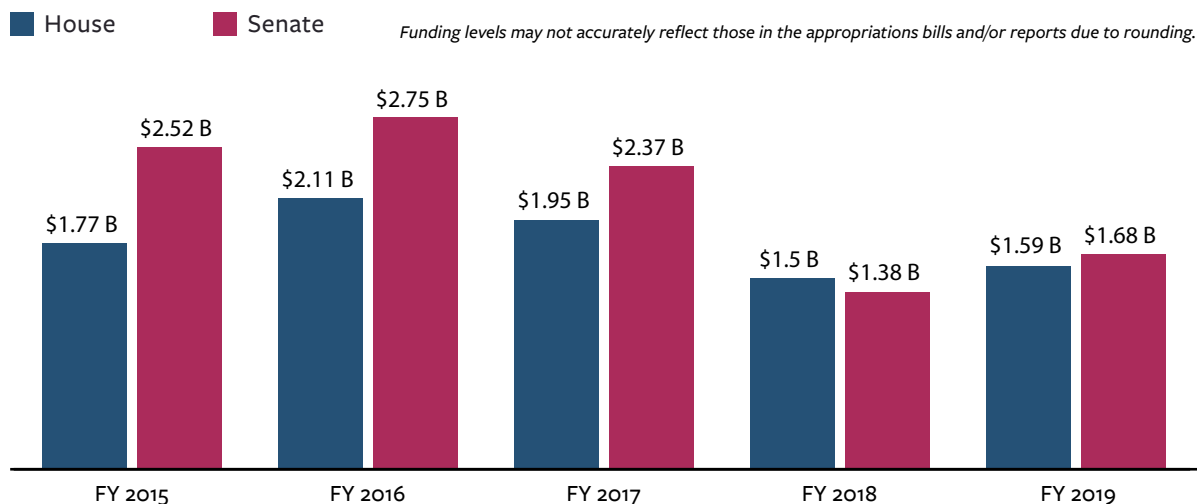
- Cuts could negatively affect the ability of UN forces in South Sudan, Mali, DRC, and other countries to ensure stability, protect civilians, and promote human rights and democratic governance.
- Cuts could reduce U.S. influence at the UN, undermining efforts to achieve our reform priorities and ceding influence to countries such as Russia and China.
- Cuts could result in higher costs of U.S. stabilization operations where U.S. taxpayers pay the entire amount without the benefit of burden sharing.

¹ “UN Peacekeeping Cost Estimate for Hypothetical U.S. Operation Exceeds Actual Costs for Comparable UN Operation,” Government Accountability Office GAO-18-243.

² Hultman, Lisa, Jacob Kathman, and Megan Shannon. 2013. “United Nations Peacekeeping and Civilian Protection in Civil War.” American Journal of Political Science 57(4): 875-91.

Between FY 2017 and FY 2019 the U.S. has accrued **\$750 million in unmet commitments** to UN Peacekeeping Activities.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Peacekeeping Operations

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$552.9 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$291.4 Million

FY 2019 Enacted: \$488.7 Million

DESCRIPTION

The Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account supports programs that bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations, support stabilization in countries facing violent conflict, enhance maritime security, and conduct security sector reform.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports several regional peacekeeping operations and bilateral security initiatives, including the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty and the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). UNSOS provides critical equipment and logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- PKO helps stabilize areas overcome by conflict by helping disarm combatants, supporting good governance and the rule of law, protecting civilians, and facilitating humanitarian action.
- PKO is essential to **improving international security and sustaining and consolidating peace settlements**.
- Assists the U.S. government's Global Peace Operations Initiative, which has facilitated the deployment of more than 197,000 personnel from 38 countries to 29 peace operations around the world.
- Supports AMISOM which works to help **stabilize Somalia and defeat al-Shabaab**, a terrorist organization that has pledged fealty to al-Qaeda and poses a serious threat to regional stability.
- Funds the U.S. contribution to the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability for nearly four decades.

U.S. INTEREST

- Assessed U.S. contributions to UNSOS and voluntary contributions to AMISOM directly advance U.S. counter-terrorism priorities in the Horn of Africa.
- AMISOM works to stabilize Somalia and help Somali security forces push back against al-Shabaab, which has carried out several attacks in recent years, including the October 2017 truck bombing in Mogadishu that killed more than 500 people.



Looking to the Future

Peacekeeping Operations – TITLE IV

BOLD VISION

An investment of \$552.94 million allows the U.S. to pay its assessments for UNSOS in full for FY 2020, as well as fund a full range of other critical activities included in the Peacekeeping Operations account. Paying our UNSOS dues at the assessed rate, and repaying arrears, will better facilitate UNSOS's ability to provide support to AMISOM. UNSOS, which is funded as part of the UN's annual peacekeeping budget, provides AMISOM with rations, fuel, water, vehicles such as armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and planes to carry out medical evacuation, communication and information technology equipment and services, accommodation, infrastructure, and other types of support. This is critical to allowing AMISOM – whose troops come from Uganda, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya – to fulfill its mandated tasks.

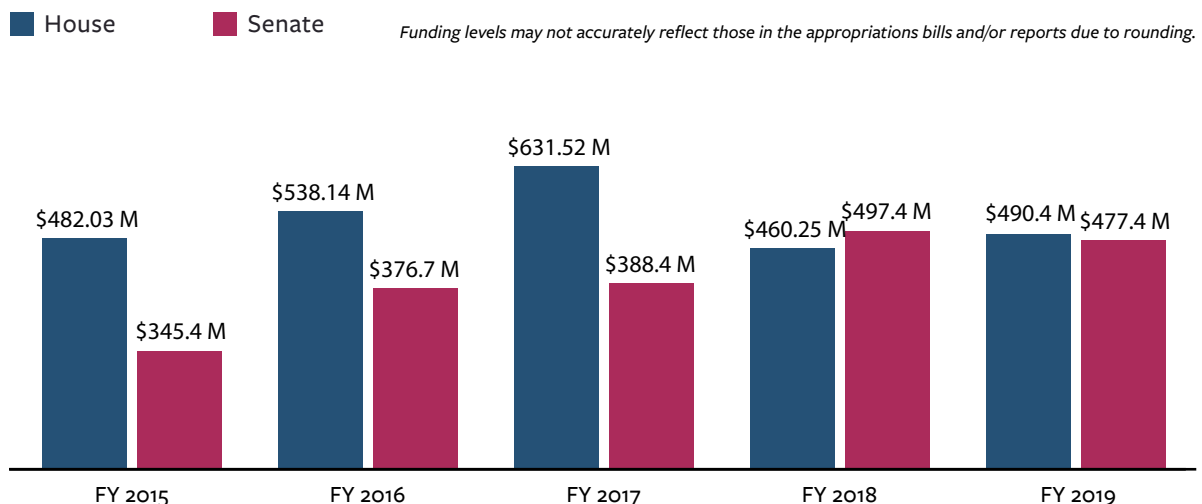
IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts will lessen the capabilities of our partner nations, reduce the pool of properly trained peacekeepers, and weaken international security.

Funds benefit Somalia, the second most fragile state in the world¹ in its **fight against al-Shabaab**, a terrorist organization that has pledged fealty to al-Qaeda, and poses a serious threat to regional stability.

¹ "Country Dashboard," Fragile States Index. <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/country-data/>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



International Organizations and Programs

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$417.5 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$339 Million

DESCRIPTION

The International Organizations and Programs account (IO&P) supports U.S. contributions to international organizations and specialized agencies across a broad spectrum of development, humanitarian, and scientific activities.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds contributions to international organizations that provide immunizations, education, infrastructure, and programs to end violence against women.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

Below are examples of the organizations and programs funded by the IO&P account:

- **The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** works to ensure the survival and well-being of children worldwide by eradicating polio and measles, immunizing children, promoting girls' education, preventing mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission, improving nutrition, and protecting children from violence, abuse, and exploitation.
 - In 2017, UNICEF responded to 337 emergencies in 102 countries and supported basic education for 8.8 million children. In 2016, UNICEF supplied 2.5 billion doses of vaccines for 95 countries, reaching 45% of the world's children under 5 years of age.
- **The UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** coordinates international responses to humanitarian crises to better aid survivors.
- **The UN Population Fund (UNFPA)** supports activities in more than 150 countries. It provides voluntary family planning information and services, training and deployment of skilled birth attendants and midwives, and works to end child marriage and female genital mutilation.
 - Between 1990 and 2015, funds have helped reduce maternal deaths by 44%; however, 830 women around the globe still die during childbirth every day.¹ UNFPA is the largest global provider of maternal and child health care in humanitarian emergencies.
- **The UN Development Program (UNDP)** works in about 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion. It helps countries maintain development results by developing policies, leadership skills, institutional capabilities, and building resilience. Between 2014 and 2017, UNDP created 3 million jobs (41% for women) in 101 countries and registered 170 million new voters in 52 countries.
- **The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)** undertakes programs, policies, and campaigns to end violence against women, promotes women's economic empowerment and political participation, supports women and girls in humanitarian crises and conflict, and advances good governance. In 2017, it supported 121,000 crisis affected women and girls in 31 countries.

U.S. INTEREST

These organizations advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical development, humanitarian, and scientific activities. They amplify U.S. bilateral foreign assistance programs by leveraging contributions from other countries and donors.



Looking to the Future

International Organizations and Programs – TITLE V

BOLD VISION

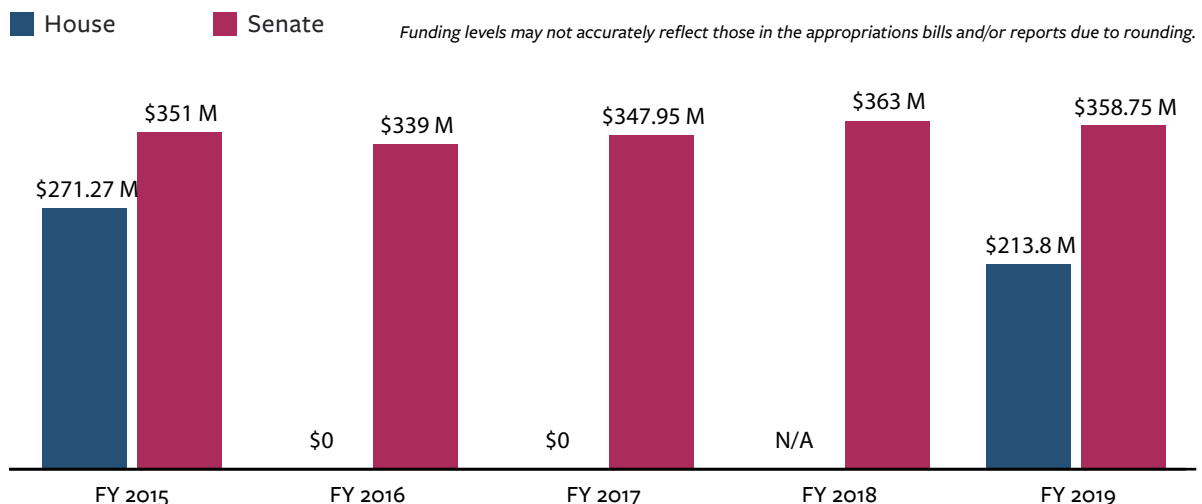
A total investment of \$417.5 million could allow the U.S. government to provide \$111 million to UNFPA, supporting its fair share to UNFPA's efforts to fill unmet needs for voluntary family planning. In developing regions, 214 million women and girls who want to avoid pregnancy for at least two years are not using modern contraceptive methods for reasons including lack of access to accurate information or services and lack of support from their partners or communities. Meeting the demand for family planning empowers women and girls to be able build a better future for themselves, their families, and their communities and helps save the lives of women, girls, and children.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts undermine global efforts and information capacity concerning children, humanitarian action, and other issues.
- Cuts affect the ability to maintain operations, including important and lifesaving programs, and hurt the ability to partner with the U.S. on important global programs that serve U.S. national interests.

¹ "Maternal Health," United Nations Population Fund. <https://www.unfpa.org/maternal-health>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



International Development Association

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1.097 B

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.097 Billion
FY 2019 Enacted: \$1.097 Billion

DESCRIPTION

Part of the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) helps the world's poorest countries. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, IDA reduces poverty by boosting economic growth, reducing inequalities, and improving people's living conditions. IDA's work covers primary education, basic health services, clean water and sanitation, agriculture, business climate improvements, infrastructure, and institutional reforms.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Provides loans and grants. Loans are provided on concessional terms. IDA loans have a zero or very low interest charge and repayments are stretched over 30 to 38 years with a 5- to 10-year grace period. IDA also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Funds will go toward the third installment for IDA's 18th Replenishment (IDA-18), which runs from FY 2018-2020.
- IDA is **one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 75 poorest countries** – 39 of which are in Africa – and is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in these countries.
- During FY 2011-2018, IDA reported the following achievements:
 - Providing 657 million people with essential health services,
 - Immunizing 274 million children,
 - Providing access to better water services for 86 million people, and
 - Recruiting or training more than 8.5 million teachers.
- **Since 1960, IDA has provided \$369 billion for investments in 113 countries.** Annual commitments have increased steadily and averaged about \$20 billion over the last three years.
- For the World Bank's FY 2018, IDA commitments totaled \$24 billion, of which 21% was provided on grant terms. New commitments for FY 2019 comprised 206 new operations.
- During FY 2013-2017 IDA provided on average \$2 billion a year to help countries adapt to the effects of climate change and \$1.7 billion a year to mitigate the effects.

U.S. INTEREST

- "Economic development has long been recognized as a pillar of U.S. national security."¹
- IDA **reinforces U.S. political and security objectives** through economic growth, job creation, and provision of social services in countries such as Afghanistan and Pakistan.²
- IDA advances reforms that promote private investment, create jobs, and foster market-led economic growth in developing countries, expanding markets for U.S. exports.³



Looking to the Future

International Development Association – TITLE V

BOLD VISION

- The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) is a growing component of the U.S.' unmet commitments to IDA. Launched in 2006 at the urging of the U.S., MDRI provides 100% cancellation of eligible debt to IDA for countries that complete the conditions for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. MDRI has allowed scarce resources in low-income countries to be reallocated for poverty-reducing efforts in areas such as health and education. To prevent a depletion of IDA resources from debt relief, the U.S. and other donors committed to compensate IDA for the cancelled debt.⁴
- Additional investment would cover unmet commitments to IDA and the MDRI. Failing to meet our commitments reduces IDA's ability to provide loans and grants and deliver on U.S. policy goals. On many occasions, the U.S. has failed to pay its full contribution to IDA and MDRI and fallen into arrears. Unmet commitments to IDA and MDRI currently total approximately \$1.12 billion. Unmet commitments damage U.S. credibility and undermine IDA's ability to deliver on policy goals sought by the U.S. during the IDA-18 replenishment negotiations, such as a sharper focus on fragile states and additional space for the private sector to operate.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts generate further arrears, which limit programming in the poorest countries, undermining U.S. negotiating power, restraining IDA's ability to achieve U.S. objectives, and ceding power to other large donors.

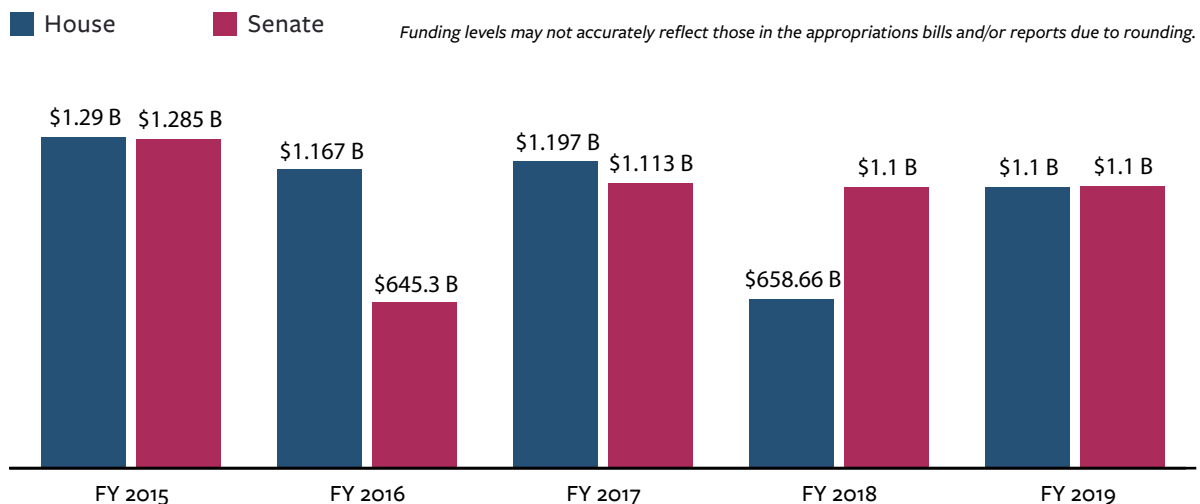
¹ "U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY2019," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2018, p.7.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



African Development Fund

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$171.3 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$171.3 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$171.3 Million

DESCRIPTION

Part of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB), the African Development Fund (AfDF) contributes to poverty reduction in its regional member countries (RMC) by spurring sustainable economic development and social progress. The AfDF also provides policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Provides grants and highly concessional loans to the 38 poorest countries in Africa, half of which are fragile and conflict-affected states.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Funds will go toward the third installment to the AfDF's 14th Replenishment (AfDF-14), which runs from FY 2018-FY 2020.
- In 2016, the AfDB Group reported the following achievements:
 - Created 1.6 million jobs, half of them for women,
 - Constructed, rehabilitated, or maintained 1,300 miles of road,
 - Provided 2.9 million people with new or improved access to water and sanitation,
 - Supported improvements in agricultural productivity benefiting 5 million people,
 - Improved budgetary and fiscal management in three countries, and
 - Improved transparency and accountability in three countries.¹
- The AfDF **approved approximately \$2 billion in financing in 2017**. Approximately 53% of these approvals were for infrastructure projects – mainly energy, transportation, and water supply and sanitation. Funding also supported other key sectors including agriculture, finance, and social sectors.²
- **Every \$1 in U.S. contributions to AfDF-14 leverages more than \$11** in contributions from other donors and internally generated resources.³
- During 2017-2019, approximately half of the AfDF's financing will be used to combat instability in fragile and conflict-affected states, including through projects to strengthen governance and anticorruption.

U.S. INTEREST

- AfDF supports national security. **Nineteen of the AfDF's 38 client countries are fragile and conflict-affected** states in sub-Saharan Africa – including Mali, Chad, and Niger – that are on the front lines of the fight against terrorism.⁴
- **AfDF reduces humanitarian and health crises**. AfDF financing addresses the root causes of migration flows and humanitarian crises in Africa's poorest countries, helping to reduce fragility by building infrastructure, strengthening food security, and supporting private-sector-led growth and economic diversification that creates jobs for Africa's growing youth population.



Looking to the Future

African Development Fund – TITLE V

BOLD VISION

U.S. unmet commitments to the AfDF and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) currently amount to approximately \$249.6 million. These unmet commitments decrease the financial capacity of the AfDF, reducing the funding available to address instability in fragile states, the root causes of migration and humanitarian crises, and health emergencies. Unmet commitments also undermine U.S. credibility and leadership at a time when the African Development Bank Group is undertaking critical reforms on which the U.S. is a leading voice.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts generate further arrears, limiting programming in the poorest countries, undermining U.S. negotiating power, restraining AfDF's ability to achieve U.S. objectives, and ceding power to other large donors.
- Cuts limit economic development in the 38 countries where the AfDF works. "Economic development has long been recognized as a pillar of U.S. national security."⁵

1 "U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY2019," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2018, p.15.

2 Ibid, p.14.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid, p.7.

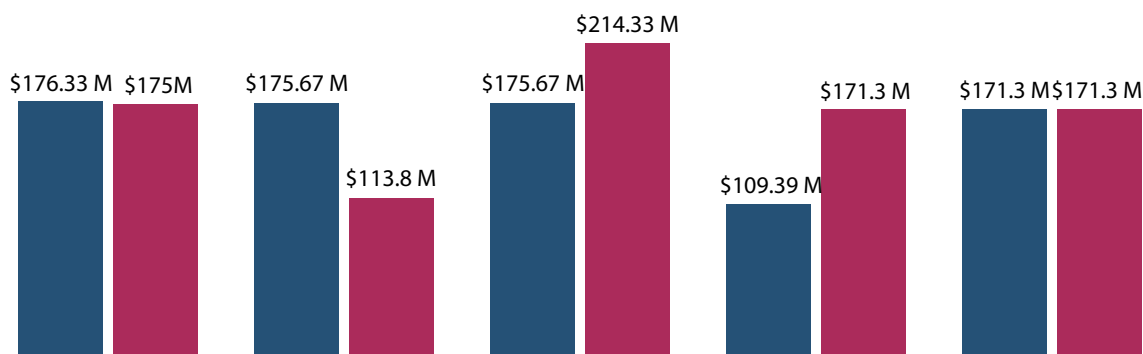
5 Ibid.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House

■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



Asian Development Fund

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$47.4 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$47.4 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$47.4 Million

DESCRIPTION

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is composed of 67 member countries, 48 of which are from the Asia-Pacific region. The Asian Development Fund (AsDF) provides grants to ADB's lower-income developing member countries and promotes poverty reduction and quality of life improvements.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Provides grants to support development projects and programs including infrastructure, policy support and reform, production capacity, human development, environmentally sustainable investments, good governance, capacity building, and regional cooperation.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Funds will go toward the third of four installments for AsDF's 11th Replenishment (AsDF-12), which runs from FY 2017-2021.
- In 2016, AsDF reported the following achievements:
 - Connected 100,000 new households to electricity,
 - Built or upgraded over 1,100 miles of road,
 - Connected 278,000 households with new and improved water supplies,
 - Supported 930,000 students with new or improved educational facilities,
 - Trained 278,000 teachers to improve teaching quality and meet competency standards, and
 - Provided microfinance accounts to more than 2 million people, over three-fourths of whom were women.¹
- **Grant support to the poorest countries will increase by 70% between 2017-2020** as compared with the previous 4 years.²
- Grants combined with concessional loans will deliver more than \$16 billion in assistance to poor countries, an increase of more than 40%.³
- **Every \$1 contribution from the U.S. leverages almost \$20** in new donor contributions and internally generated resources.⁴

U.S. INTEREST

The AsDF supports regional cooperation and integration, expanding markets for U.S. exports and investment. It provides grants to improve cross-border connectivity, modernize customs administrations, and boost trade. The ADB also serves as the Secretariat for the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Program, which strengthens both intraregional trade and linkages to the global market for Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.⁵



Looking to the Future

Asian Development Fund – TITLE V

BOLD VISION

Additional investments would fund arrears to the AsDF and/or the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Repaying our prior year commitments increases the number or size of grants available to developing member countries. The U.S. has \$287 million in unmet commitments to the AsDF, adversely affecting beneficiaries and U.S. leadership at the institution and impairing our ability to shape the direction of AsDF policies and activities. Additionally, AsDF rules allow other donors to withhold their pledged contributions proportionally based on U.S. unmet commitments.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts limit economic development in the countries where the AsDF works. “Economic development has long been recognized as a pillar of U.S. national security.”⁶

1 “U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY2019,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2018, p.10.

2 Asian Development Fund 12. <https://www.adb.org/site/adf/replenishments/adf-12>.

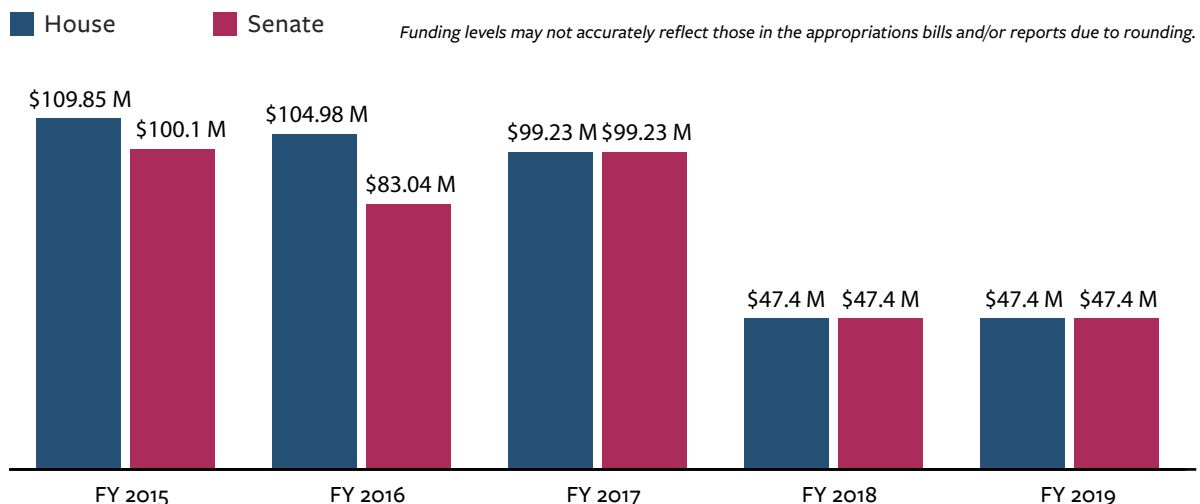
3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 “U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY2019,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2018, p.10.

6 Ibid, p.7.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



International Fund for Agricultural Development

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$30 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$30 Million

DESCRIPTION

In partnership with recipient governments, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) mobilizes billions in loans and grants to support programs and projects in rural areas empowering people to grow more food, better manage their land and natural resources, learn new skills, start small businesses, build strong organizations, and gain a voice in decisions that affect their lives. All IFAD projects are country-led and country-owned.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Provides loans, grants, and other financial instruments through implementing partners to fund projects in rural areas of member countries.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Funds will go toward the second of three installments for IFAD's 11th Replenishment (IFAD-11), which runs from FY 2019-2021.
- IFAD is the world's **second largest multilateral investor in food and nutrition security** and is one of the top multilateral institutions working in agriculture in Africa.
- IFAD has trained 2.5 million people in crop production practices and technologies, improved the management of 3 million hectares of common-property resource land, constructed or repaired 14,000 kilometers of roads, helped 91,000 microenterprises gain access to business promotion services, and trained 1.9 million people in community management.
- IFAD has **contributed \$19.7 billion in loans and grants and mobilized an additional \$27.1 billion in cof-financing** and domestic sources. In 2017, about half of its funds went to Africa and 35% went to fragile states.
- Fifty percent of people receiving services from IFAD-supported projects are women.
- The financing gap that prevents small rural producers and businesses in developing countries from growing their operations is estimated at \$150 billion.
- Although most of the world's population lives in urban areas, almost 60% of the people affected by conflict live in rural settings.

THE AMERICAN IMPACT

- IFAD funds increase resilience and maintain food security reducing the need for the U.S. to fund emergency assistance to vulnerable populations in the future.
- Child undernutrition slows economic growth and perpetuates a cycle of poverty through loss of productivity with poor physical status, loss of cognitive function, decreased schooling, and increased health care costs over time. Economists estimate that stunting alone can decrease a country's GDP by as much as 12%.



Looking to the Future

International Fund for Agricultural Development – TITLE V

BOLD VISION

While progress has been made, additional investment could fill the significant development gap that rural populations face, affecting their well-being as well as ensuring their access to markets.

- Rural development is central to ending hunger and poverty, and crucial to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. IFAD is focused on reaching rural communities, where 80% of the world's poorest people live. **IFAD programs transform rural communities economically and socially**, and promote gender equality and inclusiveness.
- One of the biggest challenges facing the future of global development is the rising youth population. Most youth live in the rural areas of low and middle-income countries and they are two to three times more likely to be unemployed than adults. IFAD programs invest in rural areas, and develop strong rural economies with attractive employment prospects for young people.

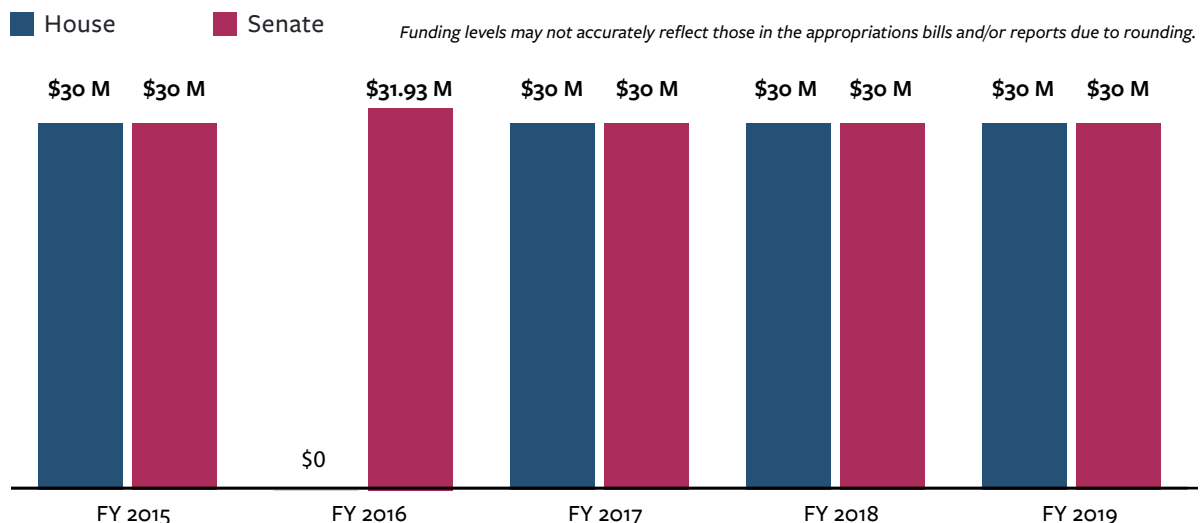
IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts reduce the number of programs available and/or the number of beneficiaries served, which currently includes about 7 million producers and 3 million small farmers. Cuts mean that more people could go hungry due to drought and fewer people could receive training in crop and livestock technologies or have access to financial services.

¹ "Annual Report 2017," IFAD. https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40324464/AR2017_fullreport_e_W.pdf/1a9f6c5b-f8dc-4318-98da-4530dd9ca575.

474 million people are estimated to be direct beneficiaries of IFAD.¹

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Global Environment Facility

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$139.6 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$139.6 Million

DESCRIPTION

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) assists communities in addressing environmental degradation that threatens livelihoods and security. Using private-sector solutions to overcome market and investment barriers, GEF programs combat illegal wildlife trafficking, protect biodiversity and critical habitats, and invest in sustainable management of freshwater, forests, fisheries, agricultural areas, and other natural capital.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Contributions to the GEF generate grants, concessional financing, and blended financing allowing implementing partners to undertake projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- The GEF has completed over **4,000 projects in 170 countries**.
- GEF funding has created 3,300 protected areas covering 2.1 billion acres, conservation-friendly management of 716 million acres of landscapes and seascapes, and sustainable management of 33 transboundary river basins in 73 countries. It has expanded forest protection, **reducing deforestation in the Amazon by 80%**.
- The GEF engages with private-sector partners to deploy innovative financial instruments, validate new technologies, and transform policy environments to create markets and incentives for sustainable approaches.
- GEF programs **combat the illegal wildlife trade**, which has links to transnational organized crime, and provides financing for terrorists and insurgencies. The poaching and illegal trafficking of rhino horn and elephant ivory are driving these species to extinction and fueling corruption and weakening the rule of law in countries that rely heavily on natural resources for economic growth and stability.
- GEF investments have **led to the phaseout of 29,000 tons of ozone depleting potential**¹ and the sound disposal of more than 200,000 tons of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

THE AMERICAN IMPACT

- Illegal wildlife trafficking is worth an estimated \$23 billion dollars per year and finances extremist groups that threaten U.S. security interests. The GEF works with both supply and demand countries to strengthen national legislation, enhance wildlife law enforcement, and improve monitoring to reduce the illegal wildlife trade.
- **International illegal logging costs the U.S. timber industry more than \$1 billion annually.** The GEF works with the U.S. Forest Service to reduce illegal logging in places such as the Amazon and Congo Basins.
- The GEF fosters sound management of chemicals that, when used improperly and disposed of unsafely, pose significant harm to human health and the environment. Many of these, such as POPs and mercury, travel long distances through air, are carried by migratory species and water currents, ignoring borders and persisting in the environment for extended periods of time.



Looking to the Future

Global Environment Facility – TITLE V

BOLD VISION

Funding an increase to \$175 million will bring the U.S. contribution to previous commitment levels of \$143.75 million and help pay down U.S. arrears. If sustained over the next four years, this additional investment could deliver the following illustrative results under the GEF's agreed programming strategy:

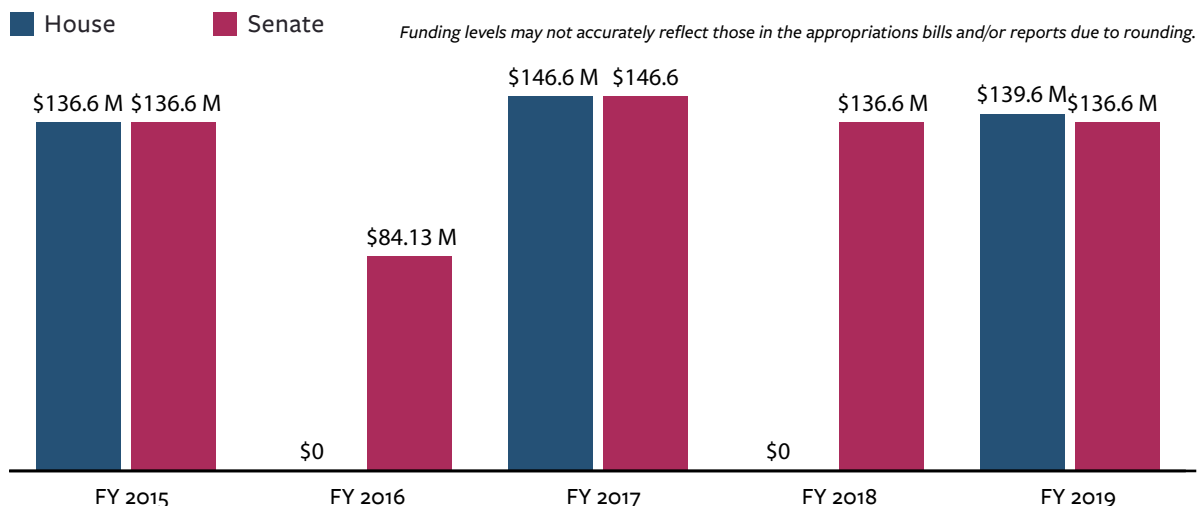
- **Support the safe management and disposal of 44 million pounds of highly toxic chemicals** such as mercury, PCBs, DDT, dioxins, and ozone-depleting substances that persist in the environment for extended periods and impact human health far from their sources,
- Create 30 million acres of parks, an area the size of Mississippi, in places of high biodiversity, and
- Improve management practices on 50 million acres of productive lands and seascapes, an area the size of South Dakota, to increase productivity and help people provide for themselves and build long-term stability.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts undermine global efforts to safeguard natural resources, which support political stability. For example, water shortages can lead to conflicts that GEF programs help avoid.
- The U.S. imports 86% of its seafood. Cuts could affect GEF investments in the sustainable management of globally important commercial fish stocks. Sustainable management not only maintains healthy oceans and supports the livelihoods of poor fishing communities, but also ensures that U.S. consumers can choose high-quality seafood.

¹ Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) is a measure of the effectiveness of a given compound in removing ozone relative to a standard compound, which is considered to be CFC-11. Thus the ODP of CFC-11 is defined to be 1.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



Green Climate Fund

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$500 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$0

FY 2019 Enacted: \$0

DESCRIPTION

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a multilateral fund that fosters resilient, low-emission development. The GCF employs a range of financial instruments to support projects and programs that promise the greatest impact in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and building resilience in developing countries. It mobilizes private-sector capital and fosters stronger policy environments to better address the challenges of a changing climate.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Generates grants, concessional debt financing, guarantees, and equity. Projects are implemented through partnerships with entities accredited by the Fund.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- The GCF has **approved \$4.6 billion for 93 projects in 102 countries, worth a total of \$16.4 billion.** These projects, ranging from solar installations to reforestation projects, anticipate avoiding 1.6 billion tons of carbon emissions and increasing the resiliency of communities that are home to 272 million people.
- In East Africa, a \$10 million investment was matched to create a \$200 million equity fund to finance off-grid solar power in Rwanda and Kenya, where 70% of the population lives in rural villages without access to grid electricity. These rural villages are now more connected to global markets.
- In Latin America, a \$215 million loan guarantee was matched to create a \$700 million energy efficiency green bond focused on small- to medium-sized energy firms, reducing GHG emissions by 13 million tons annually.
- An increase in extreme weather-related events will put 50 million more people – the population of Spain – at high risk for going hungry by 2050. In addition, 25 million children will be at risk of stunting and other damaging effects of malnourishment.
- GHG emissions continue to rise, complicating the global effort to keep atmospheric temperature from rising above 2°C.

THE AMERICAN IMPACT

The GCF aligns with and amplifies the goals of U.S. development assistance and the broader sustainable development goals. The Fund's focus on cofinance arrangements means that **every \$1 contribution leverages \$2.56 from other sources.** This helps increase the effectiveness and reach of U.S. assistance, allows developing countries to demonstrate climate action at international negotiations, and provides the conditions for a more peaceful and prosperous global community.



Looking to the Future

Green Climate Fund – TITLE V

BOLD VISION

Climate change will remain a problem for the foreseeable future. It requires additional U.S. investment to adapt and mitigate its effects as well as transition to clean energy. Several years ago, the U.S. committed to provide \$3 billion over 4 years to the Green Climate Fund; however, to date, the U.S. has only contributed \$1 billion. It is critical for at-risk communities in the U.S. and the world and that the U.S. fully honor its pledge by providing funding to the Green Climate Fund in FY 2020.

The Fund is now fully operational and has a proven track record. It will help those countries in most need of assistance to reduce emissions and adapt to a changing climate. It will support innovative solutions to the toughest climate challenges, such as curbing global deforestation or managing global sea-level rise. As climate crises mount in the coming decades, additional investment can make the GCF the place developing countries turn to first for help when they need additional assistance.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Continued U.S. neglect of the global challenge of climate change might lead other donors to renege on their Paris commitments, provide the grounds for more fraught negotiations in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and put climate-sensitive communities in the developing world more at risk.

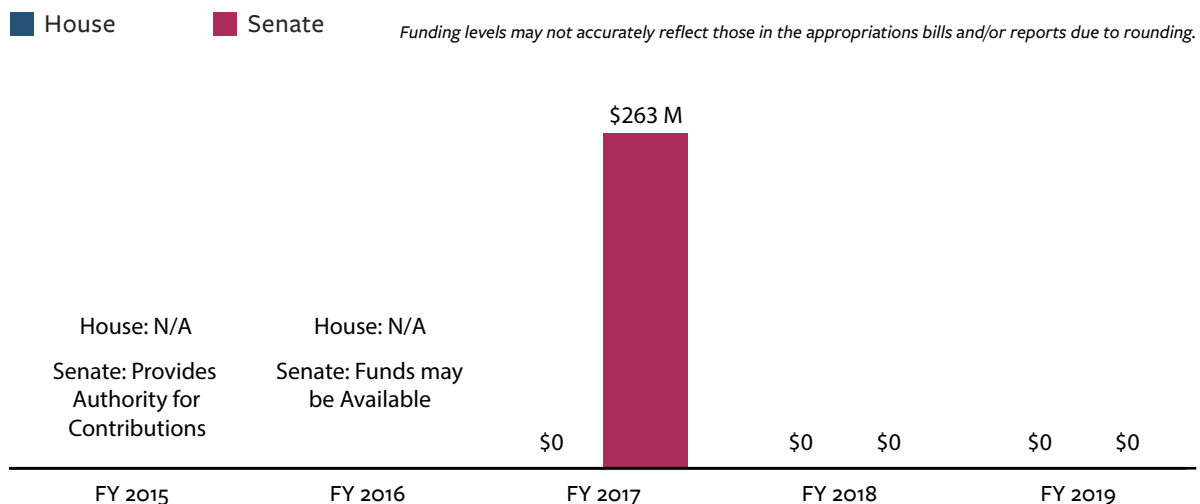
¹ “Responding to climate change,” UN Environment. <https://www.unenvironment.org/regions/africa/regional-initiatives/responding-climate-change>.

Global warming
above 2° C would
put over

50%

of the African continent's
population at risk of
undernourishment.¹

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL





Agriculture Appropriations

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Photo by Maggie Andresen
Previous page photo by Liak Song Teo

Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$1.9 B

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$1.72 Billion

DESCRIPTION

Food for Peace (FFP) programs provide emergency and development food assistance. Emergency food assistance is delivered primarily through in-kind food distribution to communities affected by recurrent crises such as droughts, conflict, natural disasters, and chronic food insecurity. Development food assistance is a complement to emergency food assistance. Emergency and development assistance typically work hand in hand where communities require agricultural system strengthening and household livelihood diversification strategies in order to cope with yearly droughts. Development programming is multiyear and multisectoral and targets the most vulnerable communities to address the root causes of hunger.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Provides emergency in-kind food donations from the U.S., locally purchased food, food vouchers, and cash transfers to communities in need as well as multiyear investments in nutrition, agricultural productivity, and diversification of household incomes.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Between 2011 and 2017, **FFP programs reached an average of 56 million people in 54 countries each year.**¹
- In 2017, more than 810,000 metric tons of food were provided to Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen when these countries were on the brink of famine.²
- In FY 2019, the Famine Early Warning System forecast that in **83 million people will need emergency food assistance in 46 countries** – including Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen – that again face the threat of famine.³
- After Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti in 2016, FFP partnered with the World Food Programme (WFP) and NGOs to provide lifesaving food assistance. Post-storm, funding supported the training of 40 community-based and faith-based organizations on how to effectively respond to emergencies. Food for Peace also donated 2,860 metric tons of emergency food assistance to WFP contingency stocks, enough to feed 150,000 for one month.⁴

U.S. INTEREST

- Long-term FFP funding **builds resilience and maintains food security**, reducing the need for emergency assistance to vulnerable populations in the future.
- Alleviating global hunger is critical to U.S. national security. Where hunger endures, instability grows. By supporting the world's most vulnerable, FFP is building a more stable world and working to ensure that people have the opportunity to lead healthy, productive lives.



Looking to the Future

Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II – Agriculture Appropriations Bill

BOLD VISION

For the third year in a row, global hunger has increased. While Food for Peace resources help support the estimated 134.1 million people in humanitarian crises worldwide, additional investment could help reverse this trend.⁵ According to the 2018 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report published by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the number of undernourished people increased to nearly 821 million in 2017, up from 804 million in 2016.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- In 2016, when 20 million people in Somalia were at risk of starvation, Food for Peace's rapid mobilization of financial and expert resources helped avert widespread famine.⁶ Cuts would mean that in the future the U.S. will not be as well placed to provide a robust response when there is a high likelihood of famine.
- Cuts could reduce stability in regions that rely on food aid support, including the Middle East, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa, all of which could affect U.S. interests in these regions.

1 "FOOD FOR PEACE FOOD ASSISTANCE OVERVIEW," USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1866/food-peace-food-assistance-overview>.

2 "2017 Food for Peace Year in Review," USAID. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/FY17_Annual_Report_FINAL_508_compliant.pdf.

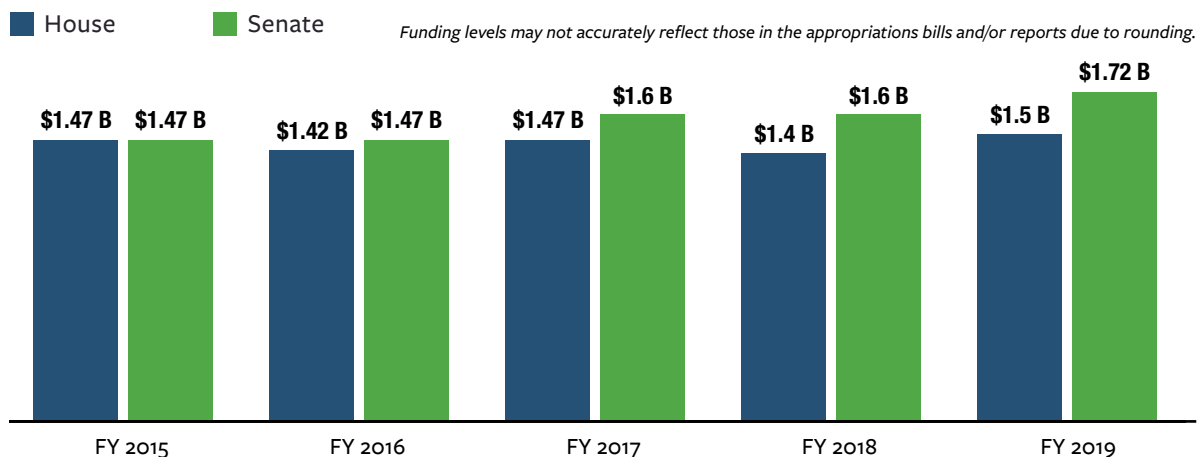
3 "Food Assistance Outlook Brief," Famine Early Warning Systems Network. http://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/Nov%202018_FAOB_Public.pdf.

4 "2017 Food for Peace Year in Review," USAID.

5 "Global Humanitarian Overview 2019," UN OCHA.

6 https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/FY17_Annual_Report_FINAL_508_compliant.pdf.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$210.3 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$210.26 Million

DESCRIPTION

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education program helps U.S. agricultural commodities reach food-insecure countries to establish school feeding programs. The program supports improving child nutrition and access to a quality education.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Supports improved literacy through support for teachers, libraries, school improvement, and training for faculty and administrators. Supports training in health and nutrition practices, increased access to safe water and sanitation services, and improved sanitary facilities.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Since 2003, these funds have provided school meals to over 40 million children in 40 of the world's poorest countries, several of which are near famine conditions.¹
- **Nutritious meals incentivize school attendance.** In communities suffering from chronic hunger, McGovern-Dole lunches are a powerful incentive for parents to send their children to classes regularly, particularly since these lunches are often the only meal these children receive each day. In countries such as Burkina Faso and Mali, schools saw attendance rates increase by about 40%.
- McGovern-Dole programs help **bring girls into classrooms**, and schools participating in the programs have decreased gender disparities.
- A 2016 USDA evaluation found that McGovern-Dole increased school enrollment in Ethiopia's Somali state from 64% to 100% and in the Afar state from 35% to 60%.
- A 2016 report to Congress found that McGovern-Dole-supported programs in Guatemala increased primary school attendance for fourth to sixth grade girls by 10% and boys by 9% over a 2-year period.²
- **Food insecurity is on the rise**, with about 821 million people suffering from hunger in 2017, 44 million more than in 2015.³

U.S. INTEREST

- McGovern-Dole **supports American farmers and shippers.** Projects funded in FY 2016 purchased 64,650 metric tons of U.S. commodities from 14 different states and transported 60% of all McGovern-Dole procured cargoes on U.S.-flag vessels from nine U.S. seaports.⁴
- Prevents children and youth from falling under the control of groups like al-Shabaab in Somalia or Boko Haram in Nigeria, who promise access to food.



Looking to the Future

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education – Agriculture Appropriations Bill

BOLD VISION

- The World Food Program calculates that **\$3.2 billion is needed per year to reach all 66 million primary school-age children that go to school hungry every day.** Additional investment could reach more children.⁵
- Additional investment could allow McGovern-Dole programs to support more communities and families in time of drought or shock, against which school feeding programs are often the first defense.⁶ A 2013 World Food Program survey of 77 countries found that 33 of them had scaled up their school meals programs to address food security shocks.
- With additional investment, McGovern-Dole programs could further incorporate more locally grown food through USDA's Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) program. LRP combats malnutrition, while also stimulating the local economy and creating better incentives for the host government to sustain the program.

IMPACT OF CUTS

Cuts threaten to leave young children without a reliable source of daily nutrition, making them vulnerable both to physical stunting and reduced cognitive development. Hungry children are thus less able to learn in school and could become less productive workers.

1 https://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2016-07/8169534_mcgovern-dole_report_-_june_2016.pdf.

2 https://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2018-09/2016_mcgovern-dole_report_to_congress_final.pdf.

3 "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World," FAO. <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>.

4 "The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program," USDA. https://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2018-09/2016_mcgovern-dole_report_to_congress_final.pdf.

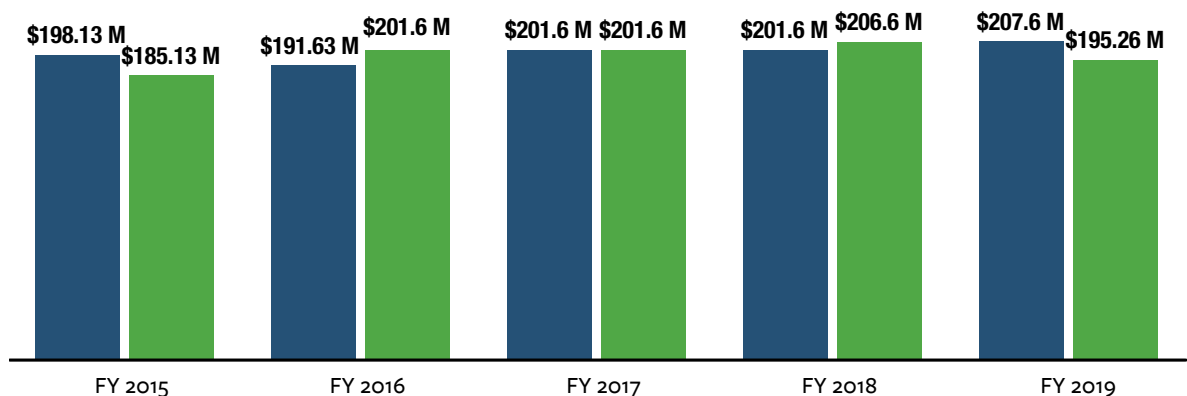
5 <https://www.wfp.org/stories/10-facts-about-hunger>.

6 "The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program," USDA.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



USDA Local and Regional Procurement

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$15 M

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2019 Enacted: \$15 Million

DESCRIPTION

The Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) program enables the U.S. Department of Agriculture to procure local and regional commodities for field-based projects in developing countries. It complements existing food aid programs and fills in the nutritional and food aid gaps created by unexpected emergencies. LRP runs in conjunction with the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education programs.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement need-based programming that leverages resources, skills, and partnerships with local farmers to supplement and enhance school meals with nutrition-rich products such as beans, groundnuts, and sweet potatoes.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- LRP quickly delivers emergency and nonemergency food and nutrition assistance. A GAO report found that shipping food from the United States to sub-Saharan Africa took 100 days longer than procuring food from local or regional sources.¹
- LRP is efficient. A USDA LRP pilot program found that buying grains in or near the country to which the U.S. donates food aid saved 53% relative to purchasing U.S.-sourced grains and 25% in the case of other foods, such as beans.²
- Procurement of food from local markets **stimulates local economies** by increasing farmers' incomes and creating additional jobs in the community.

U.S. INTEREST

LRP reduces the need for U.S. foreign assistance. For example, a local program in Ethiopia that purchases food from small-holder farmers to use in school feeding programs generates over \$16 million for farmers and contributes to children's education.³

Shipping food from the United States to sub-Saharan Africa takes **100 days longer** than **procuring food** from local or regional sources.



Looking to the Future

USDA Local and Regional Procurement – Agriculture Appropriations Bill

BOLD VISION

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized the USDA's LRP program at \$80 million annually. The current appropriations for the program consistently fall below the authorized amount.

- Additional investment would allow LRP programs to further complement existing food aid programs – especially the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program – and fill in nutritional gaps for targeted populations, or food availability gaps created by unexpected emergencies.
- Additional investment in LRP programs could also generate important development effects by spurring local economic activity and helping form and strengthen sustainable local markets over the long term

IMPACT OF CUTS

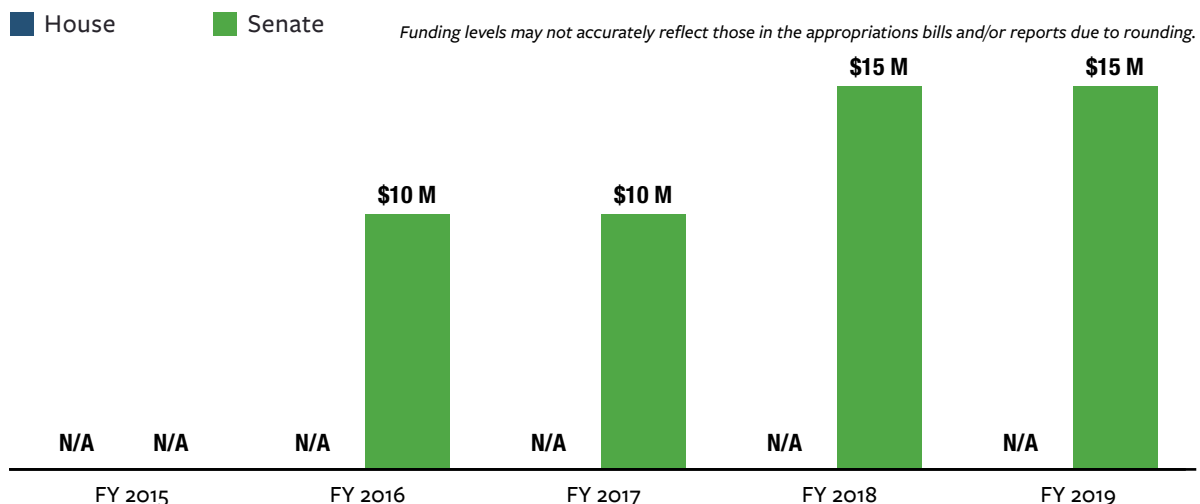
Cuts in funding for LRP cause inefficiencies and backlog, depriving implementing organizations of the flexibility to choose the most effective assistance, particularly during humanitarian crises.

¹ <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-09-570>.

² Ibid.

³ <https://www.wfp.org/purchase-progress/news/blog/ethiopia-school-meals-supplied-local-farmers>.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS BILL

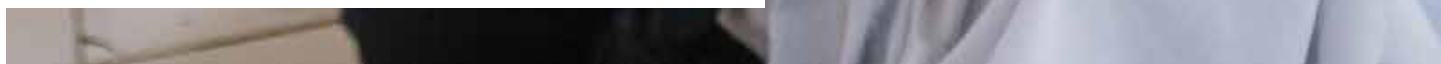




Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations

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Photo by RTI fights NTDs
Previous page photo by Pushpendra Maheshwari



Bureau of International Labor Affairs

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$92 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$18.5 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$86.13 Million

DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) within the Department of Labor, through intergovernmental organizations and bilateral relationships with other countries, supports the promotion of labor policies and labor rights, the enforcement of labor-related provisions in trade agreements, and the implementation of projects in developing countries to improve workers' rights and living standards. ILAB works to protect vulnerable workers, including women and children.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programs and provide technical assistance that combats child labor, enforces trade agreements, and strengthens labor standards.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- Funds help reduce exploitative labor, combat forced labor, and provide technical assistance. ILAB contributes to the global effort to reduce child labor, seeing a reduction of 94 million children from labor since 2000.
- Since 1995, **ILAB has withdrawn nearly 2 million children from labor and provided them with education**, as well as helping nearly 170,000 families to meet basic needs without relying upon child labor.
- **152 million children are still engaged in child labor, 73 million of them in hazardous conditions.**
- The cost of child labor to the global economy is as much as 6.6% of global gross national income.¹
- Annually, \$176 billion of global income is foregone due to lost schooling by children in hazardous work.
- **An estimated 24.9 million people are subject to forced labor.**
- ILAB's monitoring and enforcement activities work to **ensure that U.S. trade partners play by the rules and that U.S. workers are able to compete on a level playing field.**

U.S. INTEREST

ILAB supports a strong U.S. trade policy by:

- Enforcing the provisions of U.S. free trade agreements and trade preference programs to ensure that no country gains an unfair advantage.
- Negotiating labor provisions in new trade and investment agreements and enforcing eligibility criteria of trade preference programs and the guidelines governing lending by the multilateral development banks and international financial institutions.



Looking to the Future

Bureau of International Labor Affairs – Labor, HHS Appropriations

BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could enhance ILAB's capacity to guarantee that U.S. trading partners are effectively implementing labor standards, leveling the playing field for American workers in global markets.
- Additional investment could allow ILAB to partner with more organizations to **build the capacity of the private sector to address child labor, forced labor, and worker rights issues**, including companies working in tobacco, rubber, tea, cocoa, sugarcane, cotton, and many other areas.
- Restoration of historic funding levels could help ILAB programming to reach an additional 10,000 to 15,000 children each year.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts undermine efforts to address child labor and lessen the impact of interventions in other areas, such as health and education. Children's engagement in hazardous labor prevents them from attending school and impairs their physical, mental, and social development. In FY 2015, ILAB accounted for 48% of all U.S. government spending on Violence Against Children projects.
- Proposals to end ILAB's programming would end all U.S. programming to reduce international child labor and would directly impact roughly 150,000 children annually who benefit from ILAB.

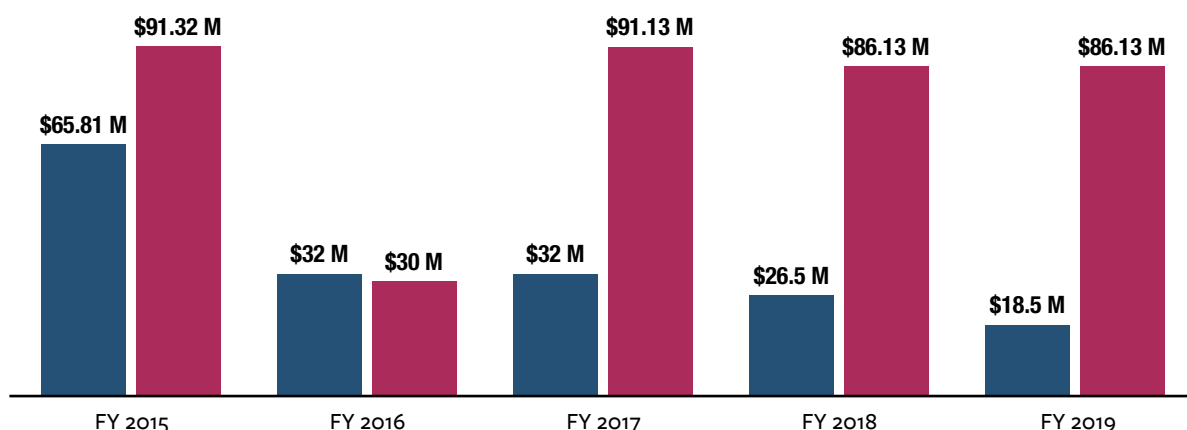
Today, **152 million children** are engaged in child labor.

¹ "Eliminating child labour, achieving inclusive economic growth," World Vision.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

■ House ■ Senate

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.



CDC Global Health

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$642 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$456.98 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$488.62 Million

DESCRIPTION

The Center for Global Health (CGH) leads international programs and coordinates CDC's global efforts with the goal of promoting health and preventing disease in the U.S. and abroad. CGH focuses on ensuring rapid detection and response to emerging health threats.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funding supports the surveillance and development, evaluation, and deployment of innovative health care interventions. This includes research, tests, immunizations, and treatments.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- CGH conducts vital surveillance and response activities to prevent epidemics and protect U.S. and global health. CDC monitors 30-40 potential health threats each day, and since 2006 has responded to over 2,000 disease outbreaks and health emergencies including Ebola, Zika, MERS-CoV, and avian influenza.
- CDC's global **polio immunization work has contributed to a 56% decline since 1990 in global mortality for children under 5 and a 99.9% decline since 1988 in polio cases.**
- CGH is a key partner of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and PEPFAR, co-implementing programs on the ground and evaluating and improving the effectiveness of existing health interventions. Between 2001-2015, CDC helped save 6.8 million lives with malaria interventions including vector control, use of treated bed nets, and strategic use of antimalarial drugs.
- In 2017 funds provided lifesaving antiretroviral support to 7.33 million of the 13.3 million supported by PEPFAR. **The CDC distributes bed nets, vaccines, and medication to control malaria and other endemic diseases.**¹
- CDC's global health security investments have helped reduce disease outbreak response time in Cameroon from eight weeks to just 24 hours. Without the CDC, global pandemics cannot be averted in time.
- CGH is developing **new cost-effective innovations to address gaps in diagnostic testing and surveillance**, including a rapid, point-of-care HIV test to distinguish new and long-term infection and a multiplex test that detects antibodies for more than 35 viral, bacterial, and parasitic diseases using a single drop of blood.

U.S. INTEREST

Given the increase in global infectious disease outbreaks and emerging threats, CGH resources build a comprehensive system of surveillance capabilities across countries and maintain a strong boots-on-the-ground work force to respond to outbreaks at their source before they reach U.S. shores.



Looking to the Future

CDC Global Health – Labor, HHS Appropriations

BOLD VISION

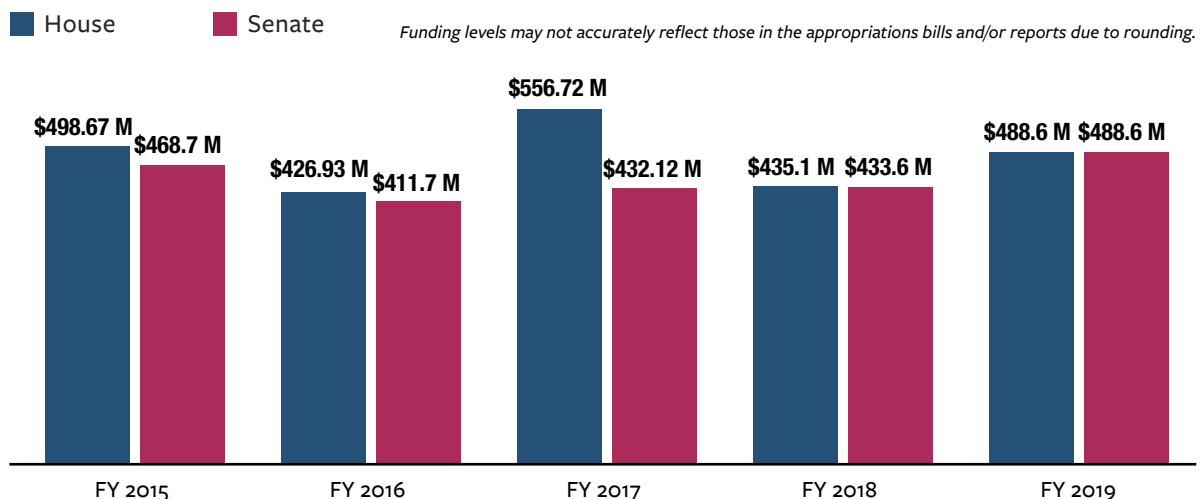
- Growing drug resistance threatens progress against global killers such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). Insecticide resistance challenges our ability to combat malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases. Additional investment for disease surveillance and research is key to monitoring and understanding the scale of these problems and developing, evaluating, and deploying interventions.
- Additional investment could grow global health protection and disease detection and prevent the rollback of CDC prevention, detection, and response efforts in 39 priority counties.
- Additional investment could strengthen CGH's partnership in implementing PEPFAR and the President's Malaria Initiative, which are critical to expanding the number of patients receiving treatment and increasing evaluation, research, and development.
- Additional investment could strengthen CGH's global tuberculosis program, which has no formal funding stream.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- 2015 Ebola supplemental funds expire in FY 2019 and currently support CDC's efforts. Failure to replace them in FY 2020 would reduce CDC's overseas presence and could cause significant delays in CDC's response time to international disease outbreaks.
- Cuts could halt efforts and undermine important progress in:
 - HIV/AIDS: Reducing the number of new patients receiving treatment.
 - Polio: Halting efforts to develop new diagnostic tests, vaccines, and undermining progress toward its eradication.
 - Guinea worm: Eradication when the last remaining countries are close to eliminating the disease.

¹ "Malaria: Insecticide-Treated Bed Nets," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/malaria/malaria_worldwide/reduction/itm.html.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



CDC Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

COMMUNITY REQUEST FY 2020

\$699.3 M

FY 2020 President's Request: \$372.47 Million
FY 2019 Enacted: \$568.37 Million

DESCRIPTION

The National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) at CDC works to reduce health-care-associated infections, improve food safety, increase lab safety, and invest in detection and response activities for antibiotic-resistant diseases. It reduces illness and death associated with emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases – diseases that spread between animals and people, such as Zika, Ebola, and salmonella infection – and protects people against the unintentional spread of disease.

WHAT DOES THIS BUY?

Funding supports the development of diagnostic tools, the investigation and response to disease outbreaks internationally, and includes surveillance, infection control, vaccine delivery, and health care worker training.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REQUEST

- In the last three years, NCEZID has **supported the development of more than 50 new diagnostics**, including tests for Zika, Ebola, Lyme disease, bubonic plague, and rabies.
- CDC investigates and responds to deadly disease outbreaks internationally, including:
 - The 2018 Ebola outbreaks in the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) Equateur and North Kivu provinces. NCEZID provided surveillance, infection control, community engagement, and vaccine implementation.
 - A 2017 monkeypox outbreak in DRC where NCEZID assisted health officials in tracking cases and training health workers.
 - A 2016 typhoid fever outbreak in Harare, Zimbabwe where NCEZID investigated and controlled the outbreak, which lasted nearly five months and caused 867 suspected cases and four deaths.
- NCEZID provides advanced laboratory services, including biosafety labs that enables the CDC to study highly hazardous pathogens and advanced molecular detection techniques that allows the CDC to identify illnesses of unknown origin from around the world.
- **Annually, zoonotic infectious diseases sicken 2.5 billion and kill 2.7 million.**
- Fighting antimicrobial resistance is a priority for public health and for NCEZID. Modern travel of people, animals, and goods means that antimicrobial resistance can easily spread across borders and continents becoming a threat.
- Recognizing that the health of people is connected to the health of animals and the environment, NCEZID uses surveillance, response, and research activities to reduce the toll of zoonotic infectious diseases.

U.S. INTEREST

NCEZID develops cutting-edge, point-of-care diagnostic tools, enabling faster and more accurate detection of infectious diseases that threaten U.S. health.



Looking to the Future

CDC Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases – Labor, HHS Appropriations

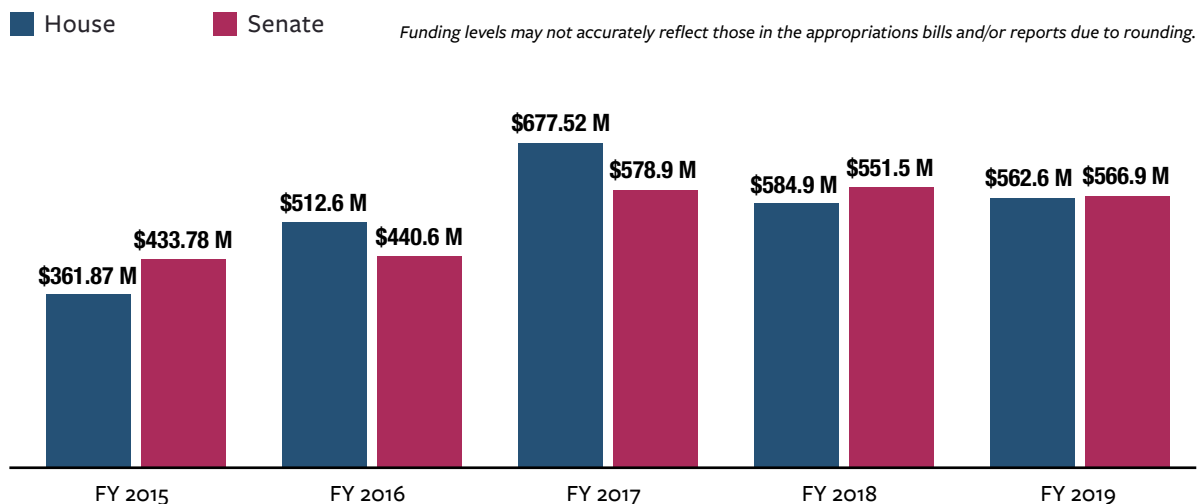
BOLD VISION

- Additional investment could match the increased scale of disease outbreaks, which are the result in part of increased trade, travel, connectivity, human-animal interactions, and climate shifts in recent years.
- **Antibiotic resistance is a growing global threat.** Additional investment could expand NCEZID's activities to improve antibiotic stewardship, broaden antibiotic resistance surveillance and reporting, and spur diagnostic development to reduce antibiotic overuse.
- Additional investment could support activities in high-burden countries to improve antibiotic use, track resistance, and implement infection prevention and control activities, ensuring a global approach to combatting antibiotic resistance across countries and regions. Additional funding will help share expertise, training, and deploy more scientists to investigate and contain resistance outbreaks.

IMPACT OF CUTS

- Cuts could undermine CDC's surveillance activities, which are critical to understanding and getting ahead of infectious disease threats.
- Cuts could stall innovation in diagnostic testing and laboratory services needed to identify new and emerging high-consequence pathogens, allowing diseases to go undetected and delaying response efforts, leading to deadly and costly crises.
- Cuts jeopardize global efforts to detect and prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance in public and private hospitals, particularly related to maternal and newborn care.
- Cuts undermine the CDC's Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance Network surveillance sites in Mali, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Ethiopia, and Bangladesh that gather data on causes of under-5 child mortality.

5 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY



APPENDICES



Photo by Jennifer Morgan

APPENDIX A

ENACTED FUNDING LEVELS BY SUBCOMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Agriculture	20.90	20.60	21.75	20.88	23.30
Commerce, Justice, Science	51.60	50.10	55.70	56.60	59.60
Defense	486.90	554.19	572.70	598.4	659.50
Energy & Water Development	34.0	34.20	37.19	37.77	43.20
Financial Services & General Government	21.8	21.80	23.49	21.51	23.40
Homeland Security	39.3	39.62	41.00	42.40	47.70
Interior, Environment	30.1	30.42	32.16	32.28	35.20
Labor-HHS-Education	156.8	156.76	162.10	161.00	177.10
Legislative Branch	4.3	4.30	4.36	4.44	5.00
Military Construction & VA	73.3	72.03	79.90	82.40	92.00
State, Foreign Operations	49.0	49.0	52.67	53.07	54.00
Transportation, HUD	50.8	53.77	57.60	57.70	73.00
Base Resources	1,012	1,012	1,066	1,070	1,208
OCO	91.7	72.5	74.00	103.4	78.1
Total	1,103.70	1,084.50	1,140	1,173.4	1,286.1

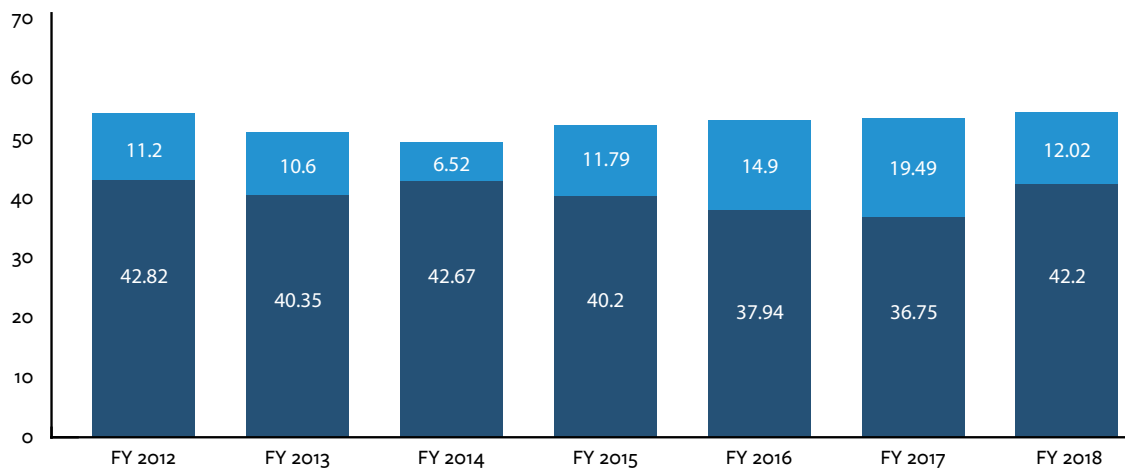
NOTE: \$ are in billions of dollars. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

APPENDIX B

DISCRETIONARY BUDGETARY AUTHORITY UNDER THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT, AS AMENDED

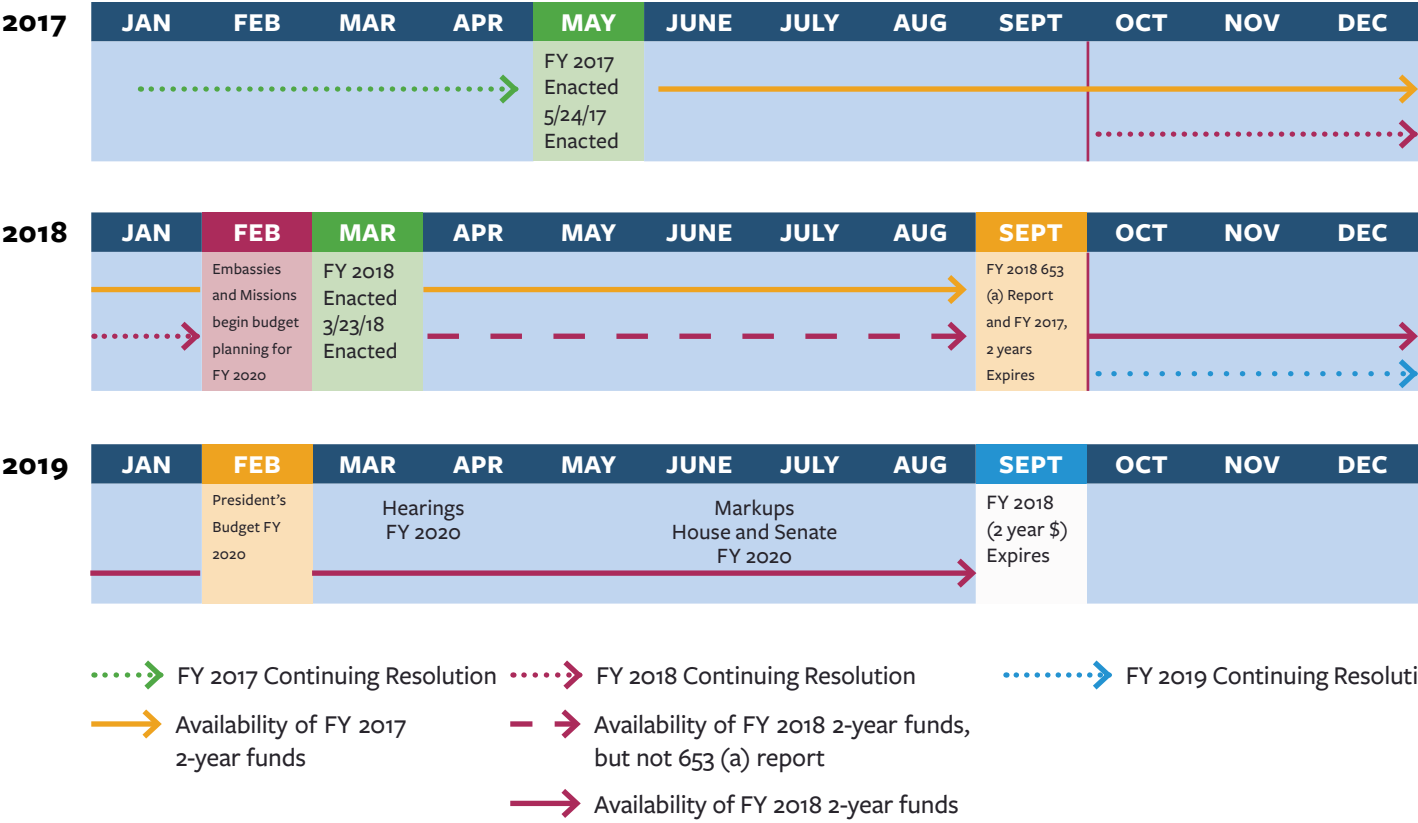
\$ IN BILLIONS	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Defense	555	518	520	521	548	551	629	647	576	591
Nondefense Discretionary	507	484	492	492	518	519	579	597	542	555
Annual BA Total	1,062	1,002	1,012	1,012	1,066	1,070	1,208	1,244	1,118	1,146
SFOPS ENACTED TOTAL	54.02	50.95	49.16	51.95	52.83	57.53	54.12			
SFOPS ENACTED BASE	42.82	40.35	42.67	40.2	37.94	36.75	42.2			
SFOPS OCO and Emergency*	11.2	10.6	6.52	11.79	14.9	16.49	12.02			
SFOPS OCO %	20.73	20.80	13.26	22.69	28.20	28.66	22.21			

■ SFOPS ENACTED BASE (\$ in billions) ■ SFOPS OCO and Emergency (\$ in billions)



APPENDIX C

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET PROCESS



ACCOUNT (\$ in thousands)	FY 2018 House	FY 2018 Senate	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 President's Request	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	President Budget vs FY 2018 (%)	House vs. FY 2018 Enacted (%)	Senate vs. FY 2018 Enacted (%)
State, Foreign Operations Total	\$ 47,400,000	\$ 51,353,900	\$ 54,176,900	\$ 40,159,000	\$ 54,018,000	\$ 54,418,000			
Title I – Department of State and Related Agencies									
Int'l Peacekeeping Activities TOTAL	1,495,815	1,382,100	1,382,080	1,196,108	1,589,496	1,683,881	-13.46%	15.01%	21.84%
Int'l Peacekeeping Activities Base	529,909	779,761	414,624	1,196,108	1,589,496	716,425			
Int'l Peacekeeping Activities OCO	965,906	602,339	967,456	N/A	-	967,456			
United States Institute of Peace	35,300	37,884	37,884	20,000	37,884	37,884	-47.21%	0%	0%
National Endowment for Democracy	170,000	170,000	170,000	67,275	170,000	170,000	-60.43%	0%	0%
Title II – USAID									
Operating Expenses TOTAL	1,270,461	1,347,676	1,347,676	1,114,920	1,347,676	1,456,981	-17.27%	0%	8.11%
Operating Expenses Base	1,133,906	1,189,609	1,189,609	1,114,920	1,189,609	1,298,914			
Operating Expenses OCO	136,555	158,067	158,067	N/A	158,067	158,067			
Title III – Bilateral Economic Assistance									
Global Health Programs - Total	8,331,000	8,590,000	8,690,000	6,702,601	8,690,000	8,792,000	-22.87%	0%	1.17%
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,651,000	2,920,000	3,020,000	1,928,000	3,020,000	3,072,000	-36.16%	0%	1.72%
Maternal and Child Health	814,500	829,500	829,500	619,600	845,000	829,500	-25.30%	1.87%	0%
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	461,000	622,500	607,500	302,000	461,000	632,550	-50.29%	-24.12%	4.12%
Nutrition	125,000	125,000	125,000	78,500	145,000	135,000	-37.20%	16%	8%
Vulnerable Children	23,000	23,000	23,000	N/A	23,000	25,000		0%	8.70%
Malaria	755,000	755,000	755,000	674,000	755,000	755,000	-10.73%	0%	0%
Tuberculosis	241,000	261,000	261,000	178,400	302,000	275,000	-31.65%	15.71%	5.36%
Neglected Tropical Diseases	-	100,000	100,000	75,000	CONT	105,950	-25%		5.95%
HIV/AIDS (USAID)	-	339,000	339,000	N/A	-	330,000		-100%	0%
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,670,000	5,670,000	4,775,101	5,670,000	5,720,000	-15.78%	0%	0.88%
HIV/AIDS (State)	4,320,000	4,275,000	4,320,000	3,850,000	4,320,000	4,335,000	-10.88%	0%	0.12%
Global Fund AIDS, TB & Malaria	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	925,100	1,350,000	1,350,000	-31.47%	0%	0%
Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	-	45,000	-	-	CONT	45,000			
Development Assistance	2,780,971	2,890,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-100%	0%	0%
Global Food Security Strategy	1,000,600	1,000,600	1,000,600	518,000	1,000,600	1,000,600	-48.23%	0%	0%
International Disaster Assistance TOTAL	2,821,686	3,133,210	4,285,312	3,557,412	4,285,312	4,385,312	-16.99%	0%	2.33%
International Disaster Assistance Base	1,033,483	-	2,696,534	3,557,412	2,997,734	3,801,034	31.93%	11.17%	40.96%
International Disaster Assistance OCO	1,788,203	3,133,210	1,588,778	N/A	1,287,578	584,278	-100%	-18.96%	-63.22%
Transition Initiatives TOTAL	92,043	67,000	92,043	87,043	96,145	92,043	-5.43%	4.46%	0%
Transition Initiatives Base	30,000	30,000	30,000	87,043	96,145	30,000	-16.67%	220.48%	0%
Transition Initiatives OCO	62,043	37,000	62,043	N/A	-	62,043	0.00%	-100%	0%
Complex Crisis Fund TOTAL	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	-100%	-100%	0%
Complex Crisis Fund Base	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	-100%	-100%	0%
Complex Crisis Fund OCO	-	20,000	20,000	N/A	-	20,000	-100%	-100%	0%
Economic Support Fund TOTAL	3,395,433	3,959,696	3,968,853	N/A	3,696,904	4,021,547	-	-6.85%	1.33%
Economic Support Fund Base	2,353,672	912,577	1,816,731	N/A	2,518,654	2,853,925	-	38.64%	57.09%
Economic Support Fund OCO	1,041,761	3,047,119	2,152,122	N/A	1,178,250	1,167,622	-	-45.25%	-45.75%

ACCOUNT (\$ in thousands)	FY 2018 House	FY 2018 Senate	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 President's Request	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	President Budget vs FY 2018 (%)	House vs. FY 2018 Enacted (%)	Senate vs. FY 2018 Enacted (%)
Conflict and Stabilization Operations (nonadd)				-	-	5,000	-		
Reconciliation Programs (nonadd)	26,000	26,000	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-100%	0%	0%
Economic Support Development Fund	-	-	-	5,063,125	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Migration and Refugee Assistance TOTAL	3,109,000	3,110,287	3,359,000	2,800,375	3,360,000	3,432,000	-16.63%	0.03%	2.17%
Migration and Refugee Assistance Base	877,802	1,443,280	927,802	2,800,375	996,766	2,938,024	201.83%	7.43%	216.66%
Migration and Refugee Assistance OCO	2,231,198	1,667,007	2,431,198	N/A	2,363,234	493,976	-100%	-2.80%	-79.68%
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance TOTAL	-	50,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-100%	-100%	0%
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance Base	-	10,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-100%	-100%	0%
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance OCO	-	40,000	-	N/A	-	-			
Millennium Challenge Corporation	800,000	905,000	905,000	800,000	905,000	905,000	-11.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Title IV – International Security Assistance									
Peacekeeping Operations TOTAL	460,254	497,350	537,925	291,380	490,400	477,425	-45.83%	-8.83%	-11.25%
Peacekeeping Operations Base	135,041	-	212,712	291,380	490,400	152,212	-100%	130.55%	-28.44%
Peacekeeping Operations OCO	325,213	497,350	325,213	N/A	-	325,213	-100%	-100%	0%
Title V – Multilateral Assistance									
International Organizations and Programs	-	363,000	339,000	-	213,800	358,750	-100%	-36.93%	5.83%
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	-	136,563	139,575	68,300	139,575	136,563	-51.07%	0.00%	-2.16%
International Development Association	658,661	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,099,010	0%	0%	0.18%
Asian Development Fund	47,395	47,395	47,395	47,395	47,395	47,395	0%	0%	0%
African Development Fund	109,387	171,300	171,300	171,300	171,300	171,300	0%	0%	0%
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-100%	0%	0%
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title VII (nonadd)									
Microfinance	265,000	265,000	265,000	96,496	265,000	265,000	-63.59%	0%	0%
Basic Education	800,000	500,000	800,000	511,900	800,000	515,000	-36.01%	0%	-35.63%
Global Partnership for Education	87,500	75,000	87,500	-	90,000	90,000	-100%	2.86%	2.86%
Adaptation, Sustain Landscapes, Clean Energy	-	477,500	154,500	-	-	491,000	-100%	-100.00%	217.80%
Biodiversity	265,000	269,000	269,000	74,488	269,000	295,000	-72.31%	0.00%	9.67%
Democracy, Rights & Governance	2,308,517	2,308,517	2,308,517	1,234,900	2,400,000	2,400,000	-46.51%	3.96%	3.96%
Water and Sanitation	400,000	400,000	400,000	307,286	400,000	435,000	-23.18%	0%	8.75%
Sec. 7059 Gender Equality	200,000	219,000	215,000	117,450	200,000	215,000	-45.37%	-6.98%	0%
Agriculture Appropriations									
Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,716,000	-	1,500,000	1,716,000	-100%	-12.59%	0%
McGovern-Dole Internl Food For Education	201,626	206,626	207,626	-	207,626	195,255	-100%	0%	-5.96%
USDA Local & Regional Procurement	-	15,000	10,000	-	-	15,000	-100%	-100%	50%
Labor, HHS Appropriations									
Bureau of International Labor Affairs - ILAB	26,500	86,125	86,125	19,000	18,500	86,125	-77.94%	-78.52%	0%
CDC Global Health	435,121	433,621	488,621	408,762	488,621	488,621	-16.34%	0%	0%
CDC Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	551,522	584,922	562,572	508,328	562,572	566,872	-9.64%	0%	0.76%

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

1,000 Days	Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation	Heartland Alliance
Action Against Hunger USA	Cadasta Foundation	Heifer International
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)	CARE	Helen Keller International
African Methodist Episcopal Church Service and Development Agency (AME-SADA)	Catholic Relief Services	HelpAge USA
Aga Khan Foundation USA	CDA Collaborative Learning Projects	Helping Hand for Relief and Development
Airlink	Center for Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC)	Helvetas USA
All Hands and Hearts–Smart Response	Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE)	HIAS
Alliance for Peacebuilding	Child Aid	Himalayan Cataract Project
Alliance to End Hunger	ChildFund International	Holt International Children's Services
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA USA)	Church World Service	Humentum
American Jewish World Service	Coalition for Integrity	The Hunger Project
American Red Cross International Services	Combat Blindness International	IEDA Relief
American Relief Agency for the Horn of Africa (ARAHA)	CONCERN Worldwide U.S., Inc.	IHC Global: A Coalition for Inclusive Housing and Sustainable Cities
AmeriCares	Congressional Hunger Center	iMMAP
Amref Health Africa	CORE Group	INMED Partnerships for Children
Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT & AMURTEL)	Creative Learning	Interchurch Medical Assistance, Inc. (IMA World Health)
Association of Volunteers in International Service, USA (AVSI-USA)	Cross International	International Budget Partnership
Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs (ANDE)	Doctors of the World USA	International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
Asylum Access	Embrace Relief	International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
Bank Information Center	Episcopal Relief & Development	International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
Baptist World Alliance	Ethiopian Community Development Council	International Eye Foundation USA
Basic Education Coalition (BEC)	Feed the Children	International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA)
Bethany Christian Services Global, LLC	Food for the Hungry	International Lifeline Fund
Better World Fund	Friends of ACTED	International Medical Corps
BOMA Project	Giving Children Hope	International Medical Health Organization (IMHO)
BRAC USA	Global Communities	International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)
Bread for the World	Global Health Council	International Relief Teams
Bread for the World Institute	Global Impact	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Bridge of Life	Global Links	International Social Service–United States of America Branch, Inc.
Brother's Brother Foundation	Good Neighbors	
	Habitat for Humanity International	
	Headwaters Relief Organization	
	Healey International Relief Foundation	
	Heart to Heart International	

International Youth Foundation
 IntraHealth International, Inc.
 Islamic Medical Association of North America
 Islamic Relief USA
 Jesuit Refugee Service/USA
 Jhpiego – an affiliate of The Johns Hopkins University
 Keystone Human Services International
 Life for Relief and Development
 Lutheran World Relief
 MAG America
 Medical Care Development
 MedShare International
 Mennonite Central Committee U.S.
 Mercy Corps
 Mercy-USA for Aid and Development
 Mercy Without Limits
 Mobility International USA
 National Association of Social Workers
 The Nature Conservancy
 NCBA CLUSA
 Norwegian Refugee Council USA
 ONE
 Operation USA
 Oxfam America
 PATH
 PCI
 Perkins International
 Physicians for Peace
 Plan International USA
 Planet Aid
 Plant with Purpose
 Population Communication

Presbyterian Disaster Assistance and Hunger Program
 Project C.U.R.E.
 Project Hope
 Refugees International
 Relief International
 RESULTS
 ReSurge International
 Rise Against Hunger
 Save the Children
 Seva Foundation
 Society for International Development (SID)
 Solar Cookers International
 Solidarity Center
 SPOON
 Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
 Syria Relief and Development
 Team Rubicon Global
 Trickle Up
 Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
 United Methodist Committee on Relief
 United Muslim Relief
 U.S. Climate Action Network (USCAN)
 U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
 U.S. Fund for UNICEF
 USA for UNHCR
 Village Enterprise
 WaterAid America
 Water for South Sudan
 WEEMA International
 WellShare International
 Women for Women International

Women's Refugee Commission
 World Bicycle Relief
 World Concern
 World Connect
 World Food Program USA
 World Hope International
 World Institute on Disability
 World Justice Project
 World Learning
 World Rehabilitation Fund
 World Renew
 World Vision
 Worldwide Orphans Foundation
 Zakat Foundation of America

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

American Relief Coalition for Syria
 Center for Justice and Peacebuilding, Eastern Mennonite University
 Crown Agents Foundation
 GBG Foundation
 Institute of International Humanitarian Affairs, Fordham University
 International Development, Community, and Environment (IDCE) Department, Clark University
 Notre Dame Initiative for Global Development (NDIGD)
 Public Interest Registry (PIR)
 RTI International
 Transnational NGO Initiative of the Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs at Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University
 War Child Canada



